

## EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON FOOD SECURITY IN IRAN

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### *Introduction*

The problems caused by sanctions and their effects on food security are one of Iran's challenges today. Examples of it have been seen in Libya, Iraq, etc. in the last few decades. There have been various sanctions in Iran since the 1979 revolution. With the rise of Donald Trump in the United States in 2017, a new trend of sanctions emerged. This study attempts to answer questions in this area. First, we look at examples close to how Iran is today. What are the signs of US sanctions on food security in Iran? Which domestic and international legal can help? What solutions can be considered in this regard? In this regard, how much extent can the internal structure be blamed for exacerbating this problem?

*Research background of this article.* In the field of food security from the perspective of sanctions, there are studies conducted for example around Venezuela. In this regard, the consequences of the Venezuelan government's political decisions and the global policies of their supporters in violating the food security of citizens have been examined. Following the sanctions, the national currency has depreciated significantly and the purchasing power of the people has been lost. The country has suffered obvious losses in the sanctions, which have been exacerbated by the country's internal corruption, and the severe challenge of food shortages and the inability of people to buy has been created. The author also examines the increasing food crisis due to the war in the previous research on Yemen in the article "Warlords' Responsibility for the Food Crisis in Yemen", which focuses on the violation of basic food access rights during the internal conflict in Yemen and Arab alliance conflicts with Yemenis groups. The pre-war Yemeni country had been in food crisis and needy to global assistance, and with the start of the current war, it has faced difficult difficulties due to the impossibility of integrated management and aid conditions that is due to appropriate non-management and the lack of security in this country. One of the issues that actually happened in the Yemen war was a kind of embargo that actually happened with the destruction of the country's infrastructure and the tightening of trade. In all the cases mentioned earlier, similarities are found with the current situation in Iran. Sanctions and economic warfare and threats to food security are all issues that Iranian society is currently grappling with them.

*Theoretical foundations of sanctions against Iran.* In the analysis of the sanctions, we find that although the US government believes that its sanctions have not targeted the basic needs of the Iranian people (food and medicine), in fact, they have threatened food security in several ways. Whether this was conscious or not is what is thought to be a sign of their purposefulness and awareness to put pressure on the Iranian government. Meanwhile, senior managers and managers of Iran's food sector have also had many problems in their management. Sanctions have always been at the disposal of the international community or a country or an alliance of several countries to put pressure on the other side, rightly or wrongly, to force that country to comply with their demands.

International sanctions can be interpreted as "sanctions" are a set of laws, powers and requirements that are mentioned in a resolution or UN resolution, other documents and their purpose is limited. The prevention of behavior has often been inevitable<sup>1</sup>.

With the coming to power of the revolutionary government in 1979 and the hostage crisis of the US embassy, various sanctions were gradually imposed on Iran. Since the inauguration of Donald Trump as the 45th President of the United States in 2017, new and much tougher trends in US policy in dealing with Iran have emerged, including withdrawing from the UN Security Council and returning to tough sanctions. The nuclear deal was reached in the form of the P5 + 1 group after lengthy negotiations. In recent years, the Iranian food and drug supply sector and food security have been indirectly damaged by sanctions, although despite this attitude of lack of management and Internal well-being in the country and the existence of economic corruption and rents have also greatly increased the crisis. Also, with the spread of Covid 19 disease, problems have spread greatly. Here, the behavior of the United States and its disregard for international treaties and agreements can be considered as a kind of failure for the solutions of international law and the position of the UN Security Council indirectly. However, the scope of the case widened to open differences between other permanent members of the Security Council and Germany and the United States. Although these differences have been deep, the US sanctions has had effects on all of Iran economical and society relation and various companies, including companies in members of the P5 + 1 group leave Iran bazar or trade with Iran and all of them have had a profound effect on Iran. The USA leaders say that these sanctions are toughest sanctions in the history of the United States.

*Typology of sanctions against Iran.* International sanctions have a special structure and method of implementation. These sanctions have international validity and are legal, and all of the countries in the world are obliged to comply with them. Failure to comply with them is illegal and can be prosecuted. In accordance with Articles 24 and 25 of the

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<sup>1</sup> Heidari, 1397/2018, 38

Charter of the United Nations, which express the satisfaction of the transfer of international peace and security authority by States to the Security Council and even the acceptance of its decisions in implementation, it has a broader authority to create political transition and Emphasizes the right to self-determination in countries.<sup>1</sup>

As mentioned earlier, sanctions imposed by the Security Council, and in this global structure, are binding on all countries of the world, while sanctions imposed by the United States are a unilateral law that has no universal legal validity. But because the United States has the world's largest economy and extensive economic ties, the sanctions it has imposed have informally become international sanctions.

The sanctions created in the two structures of sanctions were comprehensive and smart. Intelligent sanctions: "Sanctions that are intended to affect only a certain range of countries' activities or economic activities of a country" and comprehensive sanctions also mean "prohibition of all types of transfers between the United States and other countries" are important examples of sanctions. Available: "Purchase and sale of dollar-denominated banknotes or documents by the Iranian government, purchase and sale of gold and other precious metals, purchase, supply or delivery of graphite, raw or semi-raw metals such as aluminum and iron, coal and software Used by Iranian industries, opening Rial accounts outside Iran and trading in Rial, providing foreign currency and purchasing certificates issued by the Iranian government, buying and selling and providing aircraft parts, carpets and foodstuffs produced in Iran, Ports, Shipping and Shipbuilding, including Shipping of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Shipping of the South and its affiliates, oil exchanges and any purchase of petrochemicals from Iran, National Oil Company, Naftiran and National Tanker Company of Iran and any financial exchanges between international financial institutions and banks Central Iran or Air Financial Institutions Eni, ban on investment in the energy sector, the United States also imports carpets and foodstuffs such as pistachios from Iran and exports commercial aircraft and its parts and services to Iran, the Iranian Oil Trading Company (Niko) and including the purchase of oil, petroleum products or Petrochemical products from Iran, exchanges of foreign financial institutions with the Central Bank of Iran and Iranian financial institutions , providing special financial messaging services to the Central Bank of Iran and other financial institutions of Iran, providing underwriting services, insurance or reinsurance and sanctions related to Iran's energy sector."<sup>2</sup>

Sanctions have also been included over time. Also lot of people were included in the list of sanctions. Some institutions have been placed under dual nuclear sanctions and terrorism to make it much more difficult to lift them out of sanctions. The US

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<sup>1</sup> Esmailnasab, 1395/2016, 133

<sup>1</sup> Heidari, 1397/2018, 44-45

administration will continue to impose sanctions until the last days of the Trump administration in 2020, making the conditions for Iran exiting sanctions even more complicated in the coming years. The US government has always claimed that sanctions do not include medicines and food and humanitarian goods. As can be seen, sanctions cover a wide range, and as a result, the country has in its executive orders solutions for some goods.

Exports of basic foodstuffs, medicine and basic medical equipment to Iran and monetary trading licenses backed by imports from the United States or third countries, visas with a history of \$ 500,000 are not subject to sanctions, and facilitate for sale food by non-Americans provided interact with individuals that they are not in the sanction list<sup>1</sup>. European countries also set up a financial line to trade goods needed by Iran that could somehow circumvent US sanctions, although this financial route also included goods that did not conflict with US sanctions. The reason for launching this financial route is the lack of risk-taking of companies and countries in establishing trade relations with Iran. Despite the US government's emphasis on exemptions for food, medicine and humanitarian goods, the country's tough sanctions have created such fears among businesses and traders that they are less willing to trade with Iran. In this regard, European countries tried to prevent the death of the nuclear deal by creating this line of traders, as well as a guarantee for the continuation of trade in essential goods to the Iranian government, as well as companies that intend to trade with Iran. Of course, in practice, the operation of this commercial line has been associated with many practical problems and has not been able to respond properly. In the structure of a free global economy, private companies cannot be forced to trade with a country, and therefore this line of trade could not meet the needs of Iran as expected.

*The effects of similar sanctions on the food crisis.* Some countries have been with sanctions similar to those of Iran. Although they have had less severe. Other countries have also experienced these problems, which here briefly mention a few cases.

Iraq is a prime example of a sign of sanctions that can be cited in the discourse of failing food security. Iraq faced severe global sanctions due to the Kuwaiti war. At the end of the Iran-Iraq war and due to the incompatibility between Iraq and the Arab countries, his former supporter in the war with Iran especially with Kuwait due to territorial disputes and oil exploration operations faced political, military challenges and subsequent sanctions. One of the consequences of the Iraq war was the killing of hundreds of thousands of people, the destruction of the Iraqi economy due to sanctions imposed by various resolutions. All of this caused hunger, lack of medicine, or in other words, the killing of hundreds of thousands to millions of people during this period. In

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<sup>1</sup> Human Rights Watch, 2018, 13

the wake of the horrific signs of sanctions, the world tried to make up for its mistake by proposing an oil-for-food program. A report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that "before the 2003 war estimated that 18 million of the 26 million Iraqis were living in food insecurity<sup>1</sup>. The main focus of the oil-for-food program has been the horrific conditions created by the sanctions. Although some of those hard effects couldn't care even with that plan and Iraq nation paid awful cost for those sanctions for a long time and some of those effects still continue. For another example, a similar pattern can be found in Venezuela, which has received the most evidence of US sanctions in the security challenge. The difference between Iraqi and Venezuelan sanctions is that in this country, as in the case of Iran, sanctions have not been international, but like Iran, it has had far-reaching consequences that are no different from widespread global sanctions. Venezuela has been plagued by domestic political turmoil and widespread corruption. The negative economic growth of twenty-five and inflation of six to ten million per cent has brought the country to the brink of misery. The results include "the government's inability to repay its debts on food imports and other basic necessities by reducing food imports by 30 percent by 67 percent by the end of the year"<sup>2</sup>. Food imports fell 67 percent by the end of the year, purchasing power for food and medicine, a humanitarian crisis in social services and poverty spread by about 90 percent, and seven million people in need of humanitarian assistance," according to Reuters. (Congressional research service, 2020) The Venezuelan crisis has signs of coexistence: "The displacement of millions and the fear of food insecurity for millions of Venezuelans. In the realization of this crisis, in addition to international sanctions, the role of domestic policies of the Venezuelan government, according to researchers, can be much deeper"<sup>3</sup>.

*Sanctions and food security in Iran.* The food security problem is tied to the hard parts of the recent history of Iran so that in the two world wars, the illegal occupation of foreigners has severe symptoms, which can be referred to the death of more than millions of people from starvation despite the country's neutrality in the war. Another example is the challenge of food rationing during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war. Although these problems happen in abnormal situation also generally country have some problem too. In this regard can point to have role wrong factors and corruption such as the existence of the black market and economic ruin, increasing the population without planning, increasing various social crisis, weakness in the management of water and food sources, lack of access to agriculture and programming for sustainable development. Prior the 1979 Islamic Revolution, extensive programs were implemented to improve the country's agricultural and husbandry structures, using the cooperation of

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<sup>1</sup> Kok & Das, 2007, 333

<sup>2</sup> Jude Sweeney, 2018, 3

<sup>3</sup> Adkanian and Khosravi, 1398/2019, 97 & 103-104

leading countries in agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. These programs were stopped by the revolution, and the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, in addition to the damage of hundreds of billions of dollars and the destruction of infrastructure and the killing of a large part of the country's young generation, prevented the continuation of development programs. After the war, agricultural and livestock improvement programs resumed, but because food security expansion programs require basic planning that calls for extensive national policies, in which various ministries are involved, adequate responses haven't been received so far. After the nuclear challenge, step-by-step sanctions were imposed, followed by lengthy dispute settlement talks. As mentioned earlier Sanctions were lifted under Resolution 2231, which improved Iran's economic strength. With the inauguration of the Donald Trump administration in the United States, the United States unilaterally withdrew from the Comprehensive Joint Action Plan (CJAP) in 2018, citing Iran's missile program. This was condemned by a large part of the world. However, many companies have refused to trade with Iran for fear of US sanctions. US sanctions have had a profound effect on the Iranian economy. This economic downturn in Iran has affected imports and exports, the unemployment rate, the devaluation of money to a great extent, and the rise in inflation and the poverty line, and impoverishment have had effects on many people. In the report of economic indicators in the first quarter of this year, the Central Bank of Iran has announced the rate of economic growth of this country, including oil - 2.8 per cent. The report puts the economic growth rate, excluding oil revenues, at - 6.6 per cent in the spring. In October of this year, the Parliamentary Research Center announced that between 1995(2016) and 1998(2019), the average consumption of basic goods has decreased significantly.

According to statistics, Iran's economic growth by the end of 2019 reached negative eight and seven tenths, which resulted from strong external shocks to the oil and gas sector, tightening restrictions on the banking sector with sanctions on the petrochemical, metals, mines and maritime sectors and Iran's economy will be ninety percent in compare of two years ago of itself<sup>1</sup>. "Beef consumption has dropped by 20 percent and mutton by 29 percent," the report said in a report, which was even higher among the underprivileged. BBC Persian surveys of the living conditions of Iranian households show that the average annual consumption of many staple foods, including meat, fish, bread, rice and milk, has fallen by 30 to 50 percent over the past decade. During this period, bread at a constant price (i.e., taking into account inflation) has risen by 160 percent, the average price of sugar has risen by 45 percent and milk by 39 percent, and red meat and fish have risen by 13 percent. Consumption of some items such as red meat and bread has been declining over the last two decades. Milk consumption was so severe that within six years the average milk consumption per

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<sup>1</sup> The World Bank, 2019, 1-2

Iranian household was almost halved<sup>1</sup>. Although some difficulties of improper management and lack of brokerage stability have caused inflation in increasing the price of livestock and agricultural inputs, but they are strongly linked with sanctions, some of which we will mention, but in general we can say that the role of sanctions in the meantime is great. From internal examples, the challenge enhancer can be bribery and economic corruption. Sanctions have caused food or agricultural inputs to enter the country at several times higher prices. Some goods are imported through normal routes and some in the form of smuggling. Also, in some cases, there is no competition for the import of goods, and import licenses are given to certain people who have a special relationship. The term sanctions businessman is used to refer to this group of people. Those who have raised large sums of money because of the problems of sanctions and the corrupt economic structures that exist. Of course, in spite of all the mentioned problems, the food supply of the country has been such that the food security of the citizens has been comprehensively protected but with a lot of damage. It is quite obvious that the word food security refers to the ability to provide food in addition to the presence of goods. This work has a deep connection with economic power. If the goods are in stock or for distribution but cannot be purchased by buyers, food security is not established in that society. Sanctions threaten food security by targeting the strength of a country's economy with a massive sales market and raising the final value of domestically or imported goods, creating income and unemployment, and poverty and food insecurity. Many efforts have been made in the country to exploit possible solutions, which in this study has led to the creation of a plan through the Swiss financial network to purchase medicine and food with the consent of the United States. However, Iran still faces a severe challenge due to the pressure of US sanctions and the need to sell oil.

It should be noted that "the report of the UN Special Rapporteur, Mr. Idris Jazayeri, on the illegality of the renewal of sanctions against Iran after the unilateral withdrawal of the United States from the Iran Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Monopolizing the punishment of countries violating the rules of international law and human rights is within the competence of the Security Council, and the achievements of violating this rule, damaging the monetary economic base or reducing the purchasing power of the people and the spread of poverty can be mentioned. I urge the United States to take real action to demonstrate its commitment to allow agricultural goods, foodstuffs, etc. to enter Iran to ensure that banks, monetary institutions, and corporations can quickly and freely ensure that they are allowed in the relevant imports and payments<sup>2</sup>. In fact, what is remarkable is the inability some of people to buy the goods that they need. Although some goods have become scarce several times and their prices have risen

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/persian/business-42116308>

<sup>1</sup> United Nation Human Rights, 2018, 20

sharply by the time of writing this article, but after a while the government has distributed those goods in the market and stabilized the situation, but the high price of some goods causes those goods though Are available but some people do not have the power to buy those goods. Clearly, life has become more difficult, especially for the more vulnerable parts of Iran, and they have not received much support from the government to meet their needs. However, the Iranian government talk about some plans like distributing a subsidy food basket for living needs and freeing up the cost of electricity for of 30 million Iranians.

In Iran, there has been a kind of failure of food security (the second generation of the human rights structure) resulting from sanctions. As mentioned, these food security threats have manifested themselves in the form of affecting people's purchasing power. This violation generally manifests itself indirectly and secondarily as the effects of economic poverty, and the impact of these sanctions is on the vulnerable, including children, pregnant women, and the elderly<sup>1</sup>. Lack of proper comprehensive management of agriculture, animal husbandry and food industry is one of the most important crisis in Iran's food security. Agricultural economy and the country's economy are not two separate and unrelated categories. The structure of food distribution cannot be sufficiently uncoordinated with the structure of its production. In Iran, government agencies and the economy are largely government-centric. The Iranian administrative structure is very large and has millions of government employees. But despite this huge bureaucratic structure, planning coordination has many problems. Food security means that there is adequate and consistently healthy food available to all people in the community. This is a key role of government and one of the most important executive duties of governments; the existence of a crisis of hunger and malnutrition is the cause of many social disorders and in general, without adequate and healthy nutrition, it is not possible to expect a vibrant and healthy society. The agricultural, livestock and food industries were affected during the sanctions. One of the notable points in the sanctions is that according to research conducted in Iran, they have had the least impact on employment in the agricultural sector, and even more capital has been attracted to this position. Agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture are among the oldest professions in Iran. The importance of Iran's food production and high self-sufficiency in this field, along with its infrastructure, caused Iran does not have to be in a very dangerous situation in this regard, as has happened in Venezuela and Yemen. However, there have always been serious problems in this area. For example, we can mention the research of the Agriculture and Food Industries Commission of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce. According to the report, rising prices of imported basic goods, shortage of quality agricultural inputs, declining exports, restrictions on export markets, rising costs

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<sup>1</sup> Amli and Ahoi,2018,32

of imported agricultural inputs, declining product quality due to failure to import high-quality pesticides, failure to attract investment, threat Food security of the society, barriers of modern technology is one of the most important consequences of imposing sanctions on the field of agriculture and food industry, which along with inefficient government policies, especially unstable exchange rate policies, have troubled economic actors in this field. The difficulty in providing quality seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and pesticides, the reduction of resources, the reduction of investment in the horticultural sector and the difficulty in supplying modern technologies are among the causes that will lead to a quantitative and qualitative reduction of horticultural production in the coming years.<sup>1</sup> Another effective factor, as mentioned earlier, is the lack of proper management and inconsistency of government agencies, especially in the face of sanctions. In the absence of the required coordination and due to the shortage and high cost of primary inputs required for import and also their import problems, a lot of power is wasted and efficiency is greatly reduced. In this case, in some products, non-export surplus consumption occurs or there are no suitable export conditions, and in some other needs of the country, there is a shortage. In the meantime, we can once again point to the colorful role of the Iranian economic mafia in the import of priority goods with government-subsidized currencies, which are needed to import the required goods.

At the time of writing, there has been a large increase in the price of livestock products. This jump in prices has made some people unable to buy some livestock products. The supply of livestock inputs, many of which are imported, is of great importance. In Iran, about one million tons of red meat is consumed every year. Most of this meat is domestically produced and about ten percent of it is imported. Although the country is expected to reach full self-sufficiency in red meat production soon, the imports of livestock feed and the sustainable guarantee of these imports to avoid problems such as what happened this spring due to insufficient poultry feed and now the country is facing a shortage of white meat in late 2020. In this section, along with sanctions, we can refer to the management crisis of the country's food sector. As stated in the research of the official news agency of the Iranian government, IRNA;

Inputs that are mostly imported and therefore exchange rate fluctuations have a serious impact on their prices. According to reports, the current approved price of each kilogram of corn is 1,500 Tomans, soybean meal is 2,750 Tomans and wheat bran is 1,400 Tomans. While livestock and poultry producers buy more than four thousand tomans per kilogram of corn and more than 15 thousand tomans of soybean meal, which effects on the increasing cost of protein products. However, the evidence shows that the shortage of livestock and poultry inputs at the approved rate for production is not only to blame for the increase in the price of protein products, but also part of the livestock is

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<sup>1</sup> <http://otaghiranonline.ir/news/16888>

smuggled out of the country, which plays an important role in price growth<sup>1</sup>. As can be seen, high external pressure and the lack of proper internal management and economic corruption have become a formula for threatening the food security of Iranians. However, US sanctions have put a tremendous strain on Iran's economy, and an economy that has been sick and polluted under normal circumstances has been put in a more difficult situation. US sanctions are even more difficult than the oil-for-food program in Iraq because they have banned the sale of Iranian oil altogether. Although the country secretly sells oil and continues to export gas, it basically needs money to buy food and medicine even if in the appears they are out of sanctions, and the country has a severe shortage of revenue. Even if food and medicine did not in fact include regime sanctions, the crippling impact of these sanctions on Iran's economy would undermine Iranians' financial ability to obtain food and medicine. Iran has fewer resources to allocate to domestic food and medicine products and even less resources to import these products<sup>2</sup>.

In addition to agriculture and animal husbandry, the country's food industry has also been affected by sanctions. Many agricultural, horticultural and livestock products reach consumers through the food industry after packaging and a simple processor or in the form of processing and by-products. The effects of pressure on the food industry are seen in the form of rising prices of consumer goods such as dairy products, oils, pasta, pastes, etc. The effects of sanctions on the food industry can be attributed to rising costs of the packaging industry and the problem of supplying parts or purchasing machinery needed for production, problems with international exchanges and the difficulty of importing the required raw materials. Monetary problems, problems of international exchanges, problems of supply of raw materials and technology and high cost for the units of this sector, however, the most important challenges of the production sector are in terms of financing and international transfer. Lack of money transfers and lack of relations between domestic and foreign banks and the fact that foreign banks are not willing to have financial relations with Iran have created many problems for Iranian producers.

The trade structure for Iran is under pressure from sanctions, as mentioned earlier, the use of the banking system is under a lot of pressure. The insurance system is a sanction and such trade is very difficult. On the other hand, shipping, which is the main method of a large trade in goods to Iran, is also under pressure from sanctions. Of course, sanctions and insurance restrictions related to train and road transport are also included, which of course do not involve much trade, but in general, all commercial sectors are under pressure.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.irna.ir/news/84088789>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cepr.net/us-sanctions-are-designed-to-kill-fa>

According to Reuters, international sanctions on the financial, monetary and maritime transport sectors have had a very negative impact on Iran's imports by sea, which is also the main source of food imports.

In an interview with Shahin Fatemi, an economist in Paris, Radio Farda first asks him why food imports are in trouble. Fatemi: The important thing is that the cheapest means of transportation economically is by sea, and this is the biggest factor in transporting food by the sea. The issue of insurance is more important than the issue of shipping. Because no ship is willing to carry a consignment unless an insurance company is prepared to ensure that consignment against risks<sup>1</sup>.

The assessment of the International Monetary Fund's economic analysts indicates an increase in the unemployment rate in Iran in 2019. According to the statistics published by this institution, the unemployment rate in Iran will reach more than 15 percent this year. The same report states that the unemployment rate in Iran will reach 16 percent next year. The International Monetary Fund estimates that, it has that the inflation rate in Iran in 2020 will be more than 30%<sup>2</sup>.

Unemployment is a threat for food security because low-incoming families have difficulty for prepare their needs food goods. Unemployment statistics in Iran are different in different reports and up to twenty percent have been reported. There is also fluctuation in inflation rate. But these two factors, inflation and unemployment have caused poverty and threatened the food security of Iranian households.

*Conclusion.* As mentioned, food security in Iran has been affected by US sanctions. Although the US government is adamant that food and medicine are exempt from sanctions, the cost of imports has risen sharply due to technical problems and the caution of various countries in trade with Iran. Insurance problems, raw materials for production, shipping, money to buy Commodities, the devaluation of the national currency and unemployment all threaten food security. The Iranian government has tried to control the situation by managing the crisis and has been largely successful. Iran, like some similar countries that they have been in sanctions, has not experienced a famine crisis due to the high potential of the food, agriculture and animal husbandry industries, but rising food prices and high inflation have made it difficult for vulnerable families to buy some goods. On the other hand, the economic corruption and import mafia, which has grown especially in the non-transparent conditions of sanctions, is also a sign of the erosion of food security in Iranian society. All these factors will be a warning that the Iranian government should find a solution to reduce the problems as soon as possible.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.radiofarda.com/a/f3\\_sanctions\\_impact\\_on\\_food/24481566.html](https://www.radiofarda.com/a/f3_sanctions_impact_on_food/24481566.html)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.dw.com/fa-ir/economy/a-48273338>

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### Effects of Sanctions on Food Security in Iran

*Key words: food security, sanctions, Iran, food, documents, America, human crisis*

The challenge of international or unilateral sanctions by powerful countries and their effectiveness on the well-being and health of citizens has been one of the most fundamental clauses in the scope of food security in some countries. Iran has had experienced many sanctions in the years since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, which have been exacerbated during Trump's presidency. In countries that have experienced a variety of sanctions and reduced levels of food security that has been accompanied by social and political consequences. The United States believes that its sanctions are not a threat to the health of Iranians. In this study, we try to examine the level of the role of US sanctions on the food security of Iranians. This study believes that sanctions have had an impact on food security. In response, we will also address legal and political approaches in domestic and international law in managing to reduce the effectiveness of sanctions on food security of Iranian citizens.

## **Ալիզերա (Արիկ) ԱԴԿԱՆՅԱՆ**

### **Պատժամիջոցների ազդեցությունը Իրանի սննդի անվտանգության վրա**

Բանալի բառեր. ուսելիք, անվտանգություն, ճգնաժամ, մթերային անվտանգության կառավարում, Իրան, արտաքին ճնշում

Ազդեցիկ երկրների միջազգային կամ միակողմանի պատժամիջոցների մարտահրավերը և դրանց արդյունավետությունը քաղաքացիների բարեկեցության և առողջության վրա որոշ երկրներում սննդի անվտանգության ոլորտի հիմնարար կետերից մեկն է եղել: 1979-ի իսլամական հեղափոխությունից ի վեր Իրանը բազմաթիվ պատժամիջոցներ է ունեցել, որոնք սրվել են Թրամփի նախագահության տարիներին: Կան երկրներ, որոնք բազմազան պատժամիջոցներ են կրել, և տուժել է պարենային անվտանգության մակարդակը, որն ուղեկցվել է սոցիալական և քաղաքական հետևանքներով, անվտանգության աստիճանը նվազել է: Այս ուսումնասիրությունը ենթադրում է, որ պատժամիջոցներն ազդեցություն են ունեցել սննդամթերքի անվտանգության վրա:

## **Алиреза (Арик) АДКАНЯН**

### **Влияние санкций на продовольственную безопасность в Иране**

*Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, кризис, управление безопасностью, Иран, продовольственной, внешнее давление.*

Проблема международных и односторонних санкций со стороны влиятельных стран и их воздействие на благосостояние и здоровье граждан была одним из самых основных положений в сфере продовольственной безопасности в некоторых странах. За годы, прошедшие после Исламской революции 1979, Иран испытал на себе много санкций, которые были усилены во время правления Трампа. В странах, испытавших различные санкции и снижение уровня продовольственной безопасности, это сопровождалось социальными и политическими последствиями. США считают, что их санкции не представляют угрозы здоровью иранцев. В этом исследовании мы пытаемся разобраться, какую роль сыграли санкции США на продовольственной безопасности иранцев. Это исследование подтверждает, что санкции отразились на продовольственной безопасности. В ответ мы также обратимся к правовым национальным и международным подходам в национальном и международном праве в управлении, чтоб снизить воздействие санкций на продовольственную безопасность иранских граждан.