

Economic and political factors for terrorist growth in the Iraqi environment

.¹Dr. Ibtiha1 Mohammad Reda Dawood

Abstract: *Terrorism is an organized crime prohibited by Sharia and the law, and there are various motivations behind its emergence. Furthermore, terrorism has negative effects on all life aspects. Terrorist groups have exploited the security situation, chaos, destruction and political competition for power in Iraq after 2003 in order to penetrate into the Iraqi cities and governorates and even occupy and make them a theater for military operations. This has destroyed and stolen many industrial companies and enterprises that were attracting thousands of workers in addition to the destruction of other economic sectors that has debilitated the Iraqi economy and made the task of reconstruction difficult.*

Keywords: *Economic and political factors for terrorist growth in the Iraqi environment*

I. INTRODUCTION

The expansion of terrorist acts and the increase in internal and external threats have led to the formulation of a strategy for Iraqi national security to combat terrorism and to counter it in order to secure a safe and stable life for the Iraqi people.

Accordingly, the research section is divided into four chapters:

Chapter one: What is terrorism (language and terminology)?

Chapter two: terrorism motives.

Chapter three: Terrorism and its impacts on the political, social and economic situation in Iraq.

Chapter four: measures to combat terrorism in Iraq.

PhD in Political Economy, College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences, Baghdad University

Chapter one: What is terrorism (language and terminology)?

There is no specific definition of terrorism in the international community. The term is still vague; it also provoked debate and controversy internationally due to the different interests and ideology of States on the one hand, and divergent views according to the political attitudes of the conflicting parties on the other hand ⁽¹⁾.

¹Assistant ProfCollegeofAgriculturalEngineeringSciencesBaghdad University dr.ibtihalmr@yahoo.com

Linguistically, **terrorism** is derived from the verb (Terror) which means fear and majesty and in Arabic it has a different meaning that is someone who fear and appreciate Allah, in Christianity means someone who worship Allah Almighty. ⁽²⁾

In addition, in the wholly Quran, this term was mentioned eight times and once mentioned to mean terrifying Allah's and believers' enemy by fighting them. Almighty said: (And prepare against them whatever you are able of power and of steeds of war by which you may terrify the enemy of Allah and your enemy), as for the other seven verses, the word was used to only in calling to fear Allah. ⁽³⁾

It was argued that the word in Arabic is usually used to express fear associated with respect, but not fear that are resulting from material and animal force threatening or natural disasters as this is considered panic. ⁽⁴⁾ It is common knowledge that terrorism is illegal under the Sharia and the law. It does not come to mind that there is legitimate terrorism and fear here doesn't mean terrorism since it is a legitimate way to deter the enemy.

(1) Walid Hassan Muhammad, The International Role in Combating Terrorism in Iraq, Russia as a Model, Journal of International Studies, No. 61, Center for Strategic and International Studies, University of Baghdad, 2015, p. 183.

(2) Khaled Muhammad Taher Shubbar, Terrorism is the Future of Economic Development in Iraq, Al-Aref Publications, Beirut, 2015, p. 66.

(3) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, Terrorism in Iraq, its true causes and regional dimensions, Zain Human Rights Publications, Beirut, 2018, p. 29.

(4) Nusseera Tami, Satellite Media and Terrorism, 1st Floor, Osama House for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2014, p. 21.

The Almighty said: (to terrify thereby God's enemies and your enemies) or so-called self-defense when trespassing. ⁽⁵⁾

It should be noted that (terrorism) and (terrorist) are devoid of most old Arabic dictionaries as they are new words except for what was previously mentioned in the Qur'an ⁽⁶⁾. In modern dictionaries, terrorism means (Horror caused by violence, such as killing and explosives, with the aim of establishing an authority or delegating another authority) ⁽⁷⁾.

Terrorism is the word of the French Revolution, and it is linked to the so-called (rule of terrorism) in which Rupepisper and his companions see it as a title of virtue. The meaning of this word doesn't change to include society enemies and outlaws, only after they arrived in England ⁽⁸⁾. The writer and thinker, "Adamon Burleigh", called the groups that are trying to promote their ideas by threatening and intimidating as he said (thousands of hell-villains called terrorists) ⁽⁹⁾.

In this regard, the head of the Italian royal movement, Sergio Busquero, described the French revolution (An anti-French movement during its establishment in addition that it is biggest massacre in history, and at least in the French people, where it killed 300 thousand people and French Revolution is considered the source of terrorism, as terrorism phenomenon was born from this revolution) ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Most Arab writers have mentioned some language definitions of international terrorism, including: ⁽¹¹⁾

(5) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous reference, p. 30.

(6) Ahmad Khanjar al-Khuzai, *The Dialectic of International Terrorism*, Egyptian Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, 2014, p. 25.

(7) The same reference, p. 28.

(8) The same reference, p. 28.

(9) Quoted by: Ahmad Khanjar al-Khuzai, previous reference, p. 28.

(10) Quoted by: Hassan Aziz Nour Al-Helou, *Terrorism in International Law, A Comparative Legal Study*, Master Thesis, The Arab Open Academy in Denmark, Finland, 2007, p. 23, International Information Network <https://www.mobt3aTh.com>

(11) Ahmad Khanjar al-Khuzai, previous reference, p. 28

- French dictionary La Rousse: Terrorism is defined as (a group of violence acts by revolutionary groups and a method of violence used by the government ⁽¹²⁾.

- Robert's Dictionary: Defines terrorism as (systematic use of exceptional means of violence for achieving a political goal, such as seizure, maintaining, or exercising power ⁽¹³⁾.

- English Dictionary: Terrorism was defined as (the use of terror especially for political purposes). ⁽¹⁴⁾

II. DISCUSSION

Terminologically, Hard Man believes that terrorism is (The approach or theory underlying the approach whereby an organized group or party seeks to reach its stated goals primarily by the systematic use of violence) ⁽¹⁵⁾.

Julian Freund defines terrorism as (using violence without recognition or discrimination to destroy the resistance by inflating terror in the souls. It is a psychological act that destroys the resistance by inflating terror in the souls. Unlike violence, it is not intended solely to eliminate bodies and destroy tangible property. But also violence is used in a coordinated manner to frighten and scare the souls, that is, it uses bodies of violence to instill despair in the hearts of the living). ⁽¹⁶⁾

Julian in his definition of terrorism depends solely on the psychological factor. This factor is not intended by itself; rather it is intended to destabilize the political system of the state in order to impose vulnerability and weakness if terrorism is directed at individuals. But if it is a state-directed terrorism, it is not intended to be a psychological factor but to eliminate persons opposed to the State. ⁽¹⁷⁾

(12) Quoted by: Karouani Samir, *The Concept of International Terrorism, Between the Difficulty of Defining and the Effectiveness of International Organizations in Fighting it*, Master Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Ackli Mohand Uluhaj University - Bouira, 2015, p. 6.

(13) Quoted by: Nusseera Tammy, previous reference, p. 26.

(14) Quoted from: Ahmad Khanjar al-Khuzai, previous reference, p. 28.

(15) Quoted by: Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous reference, p. 24.

(16) Quoted from: Suhail Al-Fatlawi, *Terrorism and Counterterrorism*, 1st edition, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Beirut, 2005, p. 99.

(17) The same reference, p. 99.

Some legal experts consider terrorism as (method of intimidation, insecurity, terror, panic, instability among people and societies and their social, economic and political security) ⁽¹⁸⁾.

In article 1 of the Terrorism Act No. 13 of 2005, the Iraqi legislature stated that terrorism is (Any criminal act committed by an individual or an organized group that has targeted an individual, group of individuals, groups or official or unofficial institutions that has caused damage to public or private property; in order to disrupt the security situation, stability and national unity, or to create terror, fear, panic or chaos for terrorist purposes. ⁽¹⁹⁾

It is noted that this text failed to define a precise definition of terrorism. According to the principle of criminal legitimacy, terrorism was considered to be any criminal act provided for in the penal code in an absolute manner. It is committed to terrorist ends, and this law does not clarify the terrorist ends accurately. but leaves them without limitations so that they can accept interpretation and diligence, contrary to the principle of legality. ⁽²⁰⁾

Some have defined terrorism as a violent way or method of political opposition, consisting of violence and threats and may include real physical as well as psychological violence, and may be terrorism against innocent people or targets directly linked to the cause for which terrorists operate.) ⁽²¹⁾. In this definition, the possibility that the state may use violence and threats against its opponents has been overlooked, and this method is limited to political opposition, especially as the state is the most violent psycho-state. ⁽²²⁾

(18) Quoted from: Rana Mawloud Saba ', What is terrorism and its impact on the reality of human rights France and Britain as a model, Journal of International Studies, No. 49, Center for Strategic and International Studies, University of Baghdad, 2011, p. 160.

(19) Khaled Muhammad Taher Shubbar, previous reference, p. 79.

(20) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous reference, p. 44.

(21) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous reference, p. 26.

(22) The same reference, p. 26.

Finally, even terrorists have a definition of terrorism, as the Israeli (Netanyahu) defined terrorism in his book the Eradication of Terrorism (that it is the use of terrorist violence against a particular country, by another state, that exploits terrorists to wage war through individuals, as an alternative to conventional war, sometimes as terrorism comes from a foreign movement that enjoys the support of an independent state. Allows and encourages the growth of movements on their land. ⁽²³⁾

The following may be considered as terrorist acts: ⁽²⁴⁾

1. Military methods that violate human norms, such as the use of nuclear chemical weapons, striking populated areas ... etc.
2. Dictatorship against peoples and all forms of protection of dictatorships.
3. Acts of air, sea and land piracy.
4. Colonial operations, including military campaigns.

5. Terrorism is to provoke terror and fear among people, whether by the state or individuals, for political, economic or ideological ends. Terrorism aims to destabilize the country's security and stability, undermine the political system and weaken the state.

6. Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous reference, p. 27.

(23) Salem Muhammad Aboud et al., Strategic Planning and Methods of Combating Terrorism, Dar al-Doctor for Administrative and Economic Sciences, Baghdad, 2018, p. 20.

Chapter two: terrorism motives.

Terrorism has various motives behind its appearance and spread, as well as the specificity of the environment, circumstances and special reasons in Iraq. The most important of these motives can be crystallizing according to the specialized literature: (25)

First: After the US forces entered Iraq in 2003, Iraq turned into a arena to settle the neighboring countries' account on one hand and the United States, as well as turning it into a central arena for fighting terrorism, and a magnet for al-Qaida and other terrorist groups that have used their presence to recruit groups for their cause. (26) Reports point to the US intelligence's direct contribution by encouraging the sleeping cells of Al Qaeda that are spread in Europe and America, heading for Iraq under the pretext of (fighting the infidel Crusader forces) and America's intention to provoke chaos in Iraq based on the so-called "creative chaos" theory that allows America the atmosphere to draw political and social parameters in accordance with its strategic objectives (27).

Second: Chaos, destruction and instability culminated in the decision of the US civil administrator Paul Bremer on 23 May 2003 to dissolve the Iraqi army and security institutions, He then decided to allow the former Iraqi opposition organizations to work freely to be organized later in the Iraqi army, which contributed to the raising of many security problems that befell Iraq during the period following these resolutions. The professional Iraqi army, with a host of competing forces that are incompetent, was replaced by Paul Bremer himself, who said

(24) Salim Muhammad Aboud et al., Previous reference, p. 120

(25) Salah Hassan Al-Shammari, The American Strategy Towards Iraq: A Reading of the Features of Change, 1st Edition, Banks Books, Baghdad, 2014, p. 396.

(26) Khaled Muhammad Taher Shubbar, previous reference, p. 180.

(These new local militias and foreign forces cannot maintain security stability in Iraq.) (28)

By this decision to dissolve the Iraqi civil administrator and security institutions, some 400,000 people have been displaced, resulting in the loss of hundreds of Iraqi families of decent livelihoods, and many have been forced to seek violent solutions to secure their livelihoods. (29)

Third: The texts that allow the shedding of blood, money, and people's honor of those who do not adhere to the sect or religion adopted by the terrorists, which leads to the accusation of terrorism being attributed to Islam (30) .

Fourth: The lack of experience in Iraqi society by the coalition forces, led by the US forces, in terms of customs and traditions, as some of the actions by the US forces with the Iraqi people formed violent reactions; some of them were forced to join the terrorist organizations (31).

Fifth: Under the insecurity after 2003, the weapons stocks of individuals have grown as everyone seeks to double self-defense capabilities and enhance their sense of security. This arms chaos The full responsibility for this abuse of means of violence lies with the American forces This arms chaos fueled conflict between different components. The contradiction and intellectual difference took from armed violence its preferred means toward the other, resulting in various forms of violence and terrorism such as murder, kidnapping, bombing and organized crime of all kinds. All this has had serious implications for the country's security and civil peace. ⁽³²⁾

(27) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous reference, p. 110.

(28) The same reference, p. 110.

(29) Salem Muhammad Aboud and others, previous reference, p. 120

(30) The same reference, p. 122.

(31) Muthanna Ali Al-Mahdawi, The Impact of the External Factor on the Iraqi Security Situation After 2003, Journal of International Studies, Issues (73-72), Center for Strategic and International Studies, University of Baghdad, 2018, p. 32.

Sixth: Failure to educate is also one of the most important causes of terrorist acts, and it is known that Iraqi society is increasing illiteracy as a result of the wars waged by the former regime and the economic sanctions suffered by the Iraqi people, as well as the deterioration of security conditions and the forced displacement of millions of Iraqis after 2003. This has led poor families to leave school and seek work to provide livelihoods, creating an opportunity for terrorists to exploit this community, because they know that ignorant people are more than others, enabling the terror preachers to pass their plans through it. ⁽³³⁾

Seventh: Political competition for power with political disagreement among political entities in Iraq represented by the quota formed the basis for the distribution of political positions. ⁽³⁴⁾ Particularly in the light of the incompetence of administrative work, terrorism, which the Government has been suffering from, alongside its suffering, in eliminating financial corruption. Terrorism is increasing and expanding with its acts targeting innocent lives and beginning to challenge the prestige of the Government and the shape of the State by attacking large institutions in the State. ⁽³⁵⁾

Iraq would not have reached this level of violence, and its political and social situation would be in danger without the sponsorship of the American occupation of figures and parties that raised the sectarian slogans and adopted the sectarian programs that serve the occupation agenda in survival and domination over the country's wealth and political future. A united Iraq of independent sovereignty, governed by one national leadership and a cohesive people, certainly does not serve the occupation agenda, its strategic objectives, and the simplest classic words of the colonial era which is divide and conquer, that is, spreading division in the body of the nation and dividing it into hostile denominations that resist each other. The power of the nation is affected and its soul is gone, so the atmosphere is empty for the colonizer to dominate and to be worshipped so that the difference and fragmentation remains in the body of the nation and the people

(32) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous source, p. 109.

(33) Salem Muhammad Aboud and others, previous source, p. 122.

(34) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous source, p. 207.

are a blessing that the occupier is keen to divide because their coalition brings them to leave and early defeat.⁽³⁶⁾

The transition of the Iraqi state from a totalitarian state to a complex state that combines federalism and administrative decentralization has created a system of ambiguity and overlapping jurisdictions, and the inability of political entities that came to power after 2003 to set a clear program of work priorities and legislation. Moreover, political decision-making and conflict over in addition to the lack of unity of political decision-making and the struggle for power, this has confused the political and security situation in Iraq and allowed terrorists to carry out their operations without accountability.⁽³⁷⁾

The political factors that create the atmosphere for terrorist operations or terrorism are many in the country and can be summarized as follows:⁽³⁸⁾

1. Secessionist motives: There are some minorities of a national nature that call for the achievement of a political entity independent of the state in which these minorities live.

2. Racist motivations: It is a political cause of terrorism, as hatred and hatred of certain communities are generated against certain religious or denominational components.⁽³⁹⁾

3. The low level of political participation, especially among young people, represented an environment that is incubating the growth of the phenomenon of terrorism and violence. Today's youth are far from political practice in a broad sense, which has the capacity to express opinion and dialog on public or social issues that are used to accept the other opinion after analysis, discussion and dissenting if he is convinced of others.⁽⁴⁰⁾

(35) Dham Muhammad Al-Azzawi, *The American Occupation of Iraq and its Kurdish Federal Dimensions*, 1st Floor, Arab Science House, Beirut, 2009, p. 107.

(36) Thamer Abdul Aziz Al-Saeed, previous reference, p. 17.

(37) Ahmad Khanjar al-Khuzai, previous reference, p. 103.

(38) The same reference, p. 103.

(39) Hammurabi Center for Research and Strategic Studies, *Iraqi Strategic Report 2011-2010*, Baghdad, 2011, p. 185.

4. Political parties were pre occupied with the struggle for power and party leadership. Some of them are aligned with some institutions that support terrorism.⁽⁴¹⁾

5. Politically motivated terrorist operations are aimed at pressuring the authorities to make certain decisions that terrorists see as the target of their wishes and the interests of the group that they belong to and their political aims⁽⁴²⁾.

Eighth: Poverty and economic destitution may have negative effects on societal construction, which breeds aggressive behavior against the society in which the individual lives. Underdevelopment is one of the most notable resulting from economic policies that are not conducive to the social reality of the state. The gap between rich and poor is widening, the misallocation of wealth and resources needed to achieve development and provide the necessary needs for people is creating a imbalance in social justice and injustice for large segments of the population.

Violence moves in proportion to low development indicators and declining balance in the distribution of wealth. The economic deterioration leads to serious social cracks that create the right climate for the emergence of

the phenomenon of terrorism and violence in society, In poor regions, ideas of extremism and violence are growing, making it easier for young people, especially in groups or organizations that rely on violence because of their despair, insecurity and hope caused by increased poverty, inflation, rising prices and rising class inequality (44) The proportion of the population below the poverty line was 30.7% in rural and urban areas, which reached 13.5% in 2012. And if we take into account the conditions of forced displacement that has affected about 4 million Iraqi citizens after 2014, the

(40) Ahmad Khanjar al-Khuzai, previous reference, p. 103.

(41) The same reference, p. 104.

(42) Jamal Nassar, The phenomenon of terrorism: its determinants, the reality of confrontation and international contradictions, Al-Jazirah Center for Studies, 2015, p. 6, International Information Network: <http://www.studies.aljazeera.net>

(43) Iraqi

(44) leave their land.⁽⁴⁵⁾

(45) The percentage Strategic Report 2011-2010, previous reference, p. 187.

proportion of those living below the poverty line will increase as these displaced persons lose their sources of employment and of those below the poverty line varied from one governorate to another, with the lowest rate of 2% in Sulaymaniyah governorate and the highest level in Muthanna governorate reaching 52.5% according to the poverty measurement conducted by the Ministry of Planning ⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Poverty has three interrelated dimensions: ⁽⁴⁷⁾

1. Deprivation of resources: In this area, the Government has an important impact on securing local social protection networks; in adopting economic policies that address poverty, in securing loans and funds, and in protecting the population and their rights to land and housing.

2. Denial of opportunity: The lack and low level of equal opportunities in education, health, transport and training, and thus obtaining economic opportunities and jobs. This creates injustice and persecution, which is the result of extremism and consequently violence.

3. Power Deprivation: poverty, lack of opportunity and jobs makes poor classes unable to compete for political power and keeps them from participating, building capacity and strengthening institutions and thus in semi-equal opportunities to gain a position within decision-making centers or influence decision-making processes Wrong development policies play a major role in expanding poverty and increasing the number of poor people who are critical and dissatisfied with governments. This makes it easier to draw on radical ideas, especially if there are few opportunities for money, and loans are scarce or difficult, so poor people cannot afford to grow their resources and live up.

(46) Ahmad Omar Al-Rawi, an analytical view of the Iraqi economic situation after 2014, 1st edition, Dar Al-Doctor for Administrative and Economic Sciences, Baghdad, 2019, p. 157.

(47) Quoting: The same source, p. 157.

(48) Iraqi Strategic Report 2011-2010, previous source, p. 188.

There are many internal and external influences for carrying out terrorist operations, especially as the US occupation of Iraq and the security mess after 2003 paved the way for terrorists inside and outside Iraq to tamper

with the stability of the country, developing hatred among society components and weaken the political system to prevent establishing a powerful government so as to make Iraq an open arena for the conflicts of the international and regional powers, and a center for fighting terrorism.

Chapter three: Terrorism and its impacts on the political, social and economic situation in Iraq.

First: Political and security implications represented by:

1. Terrorist operations led to instability in Iraq's interior, reflected in the declining confidence and credibility of the citizen in the work of governmental institutions. (48)

2. Administrative, financial and political corruption and loss of fundamentalist contexts in State services, particularly those related to the security and judicial aspect. (49)

According to the reports of international organizations, Iraq is leading many countries in the level of financial and administrative corruption, ranking 171 out of 175 countries in the level of transparency and integrity, according to transparency Organization report 2013 ⁽⁵⁰⁾. This puts the Iraqi government with great responsibility to fight the corruption spread in most of the country's systems. Financial reports indicate that about \$100 million of advances were granted to people to carry out fictitious projects. These projects, which had no role in reality, were estimated at 6,400. This has left the country's resources with little chance of investing; money has gone into corrupt pockets without legal deterrence. ⁽⁵¹⁾

3. Obstructing the adoption of bills causes the bickings between political blocs within Parliament resulting from the intersection of political will. ⁽⁵²⁾

(49) Yasser Ali Ibrahim, Public Policy in Iraq, a study on legislative obstacles, Journal of International Studies, No. 61, Center for Strategic and International Studies, University of Baghdad, 2015, p. 237.

(50) Salim Muhammad Aboud et al., Previous Reference, p. 85.

(51) Quoted from: Ahmad Omar Al-Rawi, previous Reference, p. 228.

(52) Ahmad Omar Al-Rawi, International Finance and its Economic and Social Impact: An Analytical Study of the Iraqi Religion, 1st edition, Dar Al-Doctor for Administrative and Economic Sciences, Baghdad, 2017, p. 217.

(53) Ahmad Adnan Kazim, The Impact of the Political Will Conflict on the Iraqi Democratic Experience after 2003, Journal of International Studies, No. 53, Center for Strategic and International Studies, University of Baghdad, 2012, p. 77.

4. Loss of confidence among political forces due to the state of doubt in the Iraqi political scene ⁽⁵³⁾.

5. Political retrenchment on a sectarian basis after the killings and targeting of sectarian identity, terrorist operations imposed a political quota, which was created by the elections, to distribute ministries and the positions in the executive state bodies and to address the positions of those who are not qualified. ⁽⁵⁴⁾

Second: Social and cultural impacts: social and cultural impacts of terrorism can be summarized as follows:

Kidnapping, killing and assassination of Iraqi scientists, academics and doctors, indicating that there are anti-Iraqi parties that aim at emptying the country of minds, and a large number of prominent doctors with

rare specializations were kidnapped to curb the Iraqi distinguished competencies and because of these operations, dozens of them were emigrated outside Iraq. ⁽⁵⁵⁾

1. The phenomenon of forced displacement practiced by the terrorist organization has set a psychological barrier and social vacuum. ⁽⁵⁶⁾

Internal migration due to armed conflicts or natural conditions that have negative impacts on people's lives, forcing them to leave their residence by direct threat of killing in case of non-relocation, as in Iraq after 2003. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ The refugee issue is closely linked to human security, as one becomes a refugee as a result of serious threats to its security: the loss of employment

(54) ahmad Adnan Kazim, previous reference, p. 77.

(55) Salem Muhammad Aboud and others, previous reference, p. 86.

(56) Sarmad Amin Abdul Sattar, The implications of the US military presence in Iraq at the security level, in the American strategy in Iraq and its implications from an internal - regional - and international perspective, Iraq Center for Studies, Baghdad, 2008, p. 230.

(57) Salem Muhammad Aboud and others, previous reference, p. 86.

(58) Khaled Muhammad Taher Shubbar, previous reference, p. 218.

and a minimum the loss of employment and a minimum of livelihood or a threat to life as a result of armed operations and occupation. ⁽⁵⁸⁾

III. RESULT

Third: economic impacts represented by:

1. Most of the economic sectors of the Iraqi economy were impacted by terrorism, particularly commodity sectors in the provinces covered by terrorism, the population and labor force were abandoned and productive enterprises destroyed, resulting in leaving an important part of the shareholders in the general economic activity. The displacement of the labor force, especially in the agricultural sector, has led to the submission of large areas used to produce agricultural goods to terrorism. This made it a theater for military operations, destruction and theft of many industrial companies, which were an important part of Iraqi industry, such as the fertilizer industry, refineries, cement industry and other industries, have also caused significant losses in the Iraqi industrial sector's structure, as well as to its consequences on other sectors such as transport and services. ⁽⁵⁹⁾

2. The military attacks by ISIS have undermined confidence in most local or foreign companies; this has affected investment opportunities and raises uncertainty towards the future of the Iraqi economy. ⁽⁶⁰⁾ One of the most important factors in attracting foreign capital and technology is the provision of an appropriate investment climate, which in turn requires stable political and economic conditions in the country as foreign capital is rapidly escaping in the event of crises and insecurity, security stability is one of the most important determinants of investment ⁽⁶¹⁾.

3. Many of Iraq's funds fled abroad because the owners of the capital did not feel reassured about its savings and trade and that the big destruction of the various economic

(59) Khaled Muhammad Taher Shubbar, previous source, p. 218.

(60) Ahmad Omar Al-Rawi, Analytical Views of the Iraqi Economic Situation after 2014, previous source, p. 24.

(61) Salem Muhammad Aboud and others, previous source, p. 88.

(62) Khaled Muhammad Taher Shubbar, previous source, p. 230.

and structural sectors has exhausted the Iraqi economy. The task of building was difficult, further problems were raised and the wishes of separation were stirred up. ⁽⁶²⁾

Capital flight abroad raises many economic and social problems, including: ⁽⁶³⁾

A. Capital flight leads to lower economic growth rates through low level of domestic investment, with a disruption to economic resources, many projects with domestic investments are mainly based on locally produced raw materials.

B. The outflow of funds deplete domestic foreign-exchange reserves by increasing demand for foreign exchange at home, as well as contributing to a depreciation of the local currency.

C. The social aspect is affected by capital flight through high unemployment after productive and service projects have been suspended. The number of people who are on the poverty line and deprivation is being laid off, so that non-armed threats expand and increase.

4. Unemployment increased, rising from 11.9% in 2012 to about 30% of the workforce in 2015 due to the consequences of terrorism on the security reality. Unemployment in Iraq has become a growing and worrying phenomenon because of the disruption of investment programs in public budgets due to the decline in oil revenues after 2014, and the destruction of part of industrial and agricultural activity by terrorism and displacement. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ The national economy has been unable to absorb excess labor and balance the labor market. The Iraqi economy is not only suffering from apparent unemployment, but also from a disguised unemployment at high rates, especially in the public sector as a result of continuing appointments with declining capacity

(63) Salem Muhammad Aboud and others, previous reference, p. 88.

(64) Abbas Ali Muhammad, Security and Development: A Case Study of Iraq for the Period (1970 - 2007), 1st edition, Iraq Center for Studies, Baghdad, 2013, p. 291.

(65) Ahmad Omar Al-Rawi, Analytical Views of the Iraqi Economic Situation after 2014, previous reference, p. 178.

of public enterprises and being unable to reach the designed production capacities due to the occupational slack, bureaucratic and complex routine of service organizations, aging or stopping production lines in many productive enterprises in addition that basic work supplies, especially energy and raw materials, are not available. Many of these productive enterprises ceased after 2014 as a result of the control of terrorism over large swaths of Iraq, as well as the massive displacement of the hot provinces and their labor migration, resulting in the increase in unemployment in Iraq, which is the most important challenge to Iraqi society and the inability of the state to address it. ⁽⁶⁵⁾

5. In light of the economic and social conditions in Iraq, the preparation of the general budgets faces great challenges because of the increase of public expenditure, which represented an inflexible expenditure as a result

of the decline in oil prices, whose impacts were on financial returns, in return, increased military expenditures to fight terrorism and liberate regions controlled by terrorism (66). This stage represented a great pressure on the Iraqi state's ability to continue providing its employees with pensions and the ability to finance the military operations against terrorism, in addition to the great expenses resulting from the emigration of about 10% of the Iraqi citizens and the substantial expenses resulting from the destruction of property and infrastructure of the liberated areas. Borrowing from domestic and external sources was therefore necessary to fill the balance sheet deficit after 2014, including the 2017 budget, which had a deficit of more than 20% of the volume of public spending (67).

It is clear from the above that terrorism has destroyed the Iraqi economy in all its industrial, agricultural and oil sectors, resulting in a low level of economic development, high rates of poverty and unemployment, and increased crime indicators as a result of the forced displacement of millions of families and the abandonment of their livelihood.

(66) Ahmad Omar Al-Rawi, Analytical Views of the Iraqi Economic Situation after 2014, previous reference, p. 178.

(67) Ahmad Omar Al-Rawi, International Finance and its Economic and Social Impact, An Analytical Study of Iraqi Religion, previous reference, p. 127.

(68) The same reference, p. 127.

Most productive projects have been halted, as well as the displacement of thousands of children, because they have lost their parents, allowing terrorists to exploit and recruit them for terrorist acts. The violence has also led to a deficit in the state's public budget due to the increase in military expenditures in its war on terror, which has made Iraq indebted to the outside world and bound by the terms of international financial institutions.

Chapter four: measures to combat terrorism in Iraq.

Iraq started to seek fighting terrorism amid the increasing violence phenomenon, amid increasing calls for fighting the increasing terrorism through the expansion of criminalization and tightening punishment to reduce these phenomena, Iraqi legislation relating to the terrorist phenomenon indicates that the Iraqi legislature has followed most national and regional legislation in terms of relying mainly on the Penal Code to counter internal and external terrorism.⁽⁶⁸⁾ However, the conditions that Iraq has been following after 2003, the rise of terrorist acts in all their forms and the unconventional execution of the terrorist operations have urged the Iraqi legislator to issue a special and separate law to deal with terrorist crimes. The National Assembly passed the Counter-Terrorism Act No. 13 of 2005. ⁽⁶⁹⁾ The Iraqi legislator in the Kurdistan region of Iraq has followed suit by passing an anti-terrorism law of 2006. ⁽⁷⁰⁾

Some analysts and security officials believe that in the US occupation of Iraq and withdrawal from it, Iraqis have missed the secrets of their self-construction and hinder their efforts in building their security capabilities after terrorism became the most effective variable, the element of attrition and confusion of Iraqi views and capabilities. The Iraqi leadership at all levels has not yet reached a picture of what should be done except to resist terrorism. ⁽⁷¹⁾

This made the regional powers look to Iraq as a crisis that requires salvation in all ways, even if it requires the authorization of the Iraqi democratic model that was not seen

(69) Hasan Saad Abdul Hamid, General Policies to Combat Terrorism in Iraq after 2003, 1st edition, The Arab Democratic Center for Strategic, Political and Economic Studies, Berlin - Germany, 2017, p. 16.

(70) Ahmad Khanjar al-Khuzai, previous reference, p. 184.

(71) Hassan Saad Abdel Hamid, previous reference, p. 26.

(72) Munem Sahi Al-Ammar, Shaima Turkan Saleh, Iraqi National Security and Counter-Terrorism, "A Study in the Problem of Administration," Journal of International Studies, No. 61, Center for Strategic and International Studies, University of Baghdad, 2015, p. 39.

as a sound change but carried by sectarian-religious titles that clearly engged regional politics. This is what the events in Syria and ISIS have revealed. ⁽⁷²⁾

As far as the Iraqi national security is concerned, we find that the concept of national security refers to "the suitable conditions and the suitable climate for launching a comprehensive strategy that aims at securing the Iraqi state from inside and outside in order to face threats of all kinds and dangers to guarantees the Iraqi people a stable life that provides them with the maximum capacity for advancement and progress." ⁽⁷³⁾ In this spirit, the Iraqi national security strategy came with an integrated project to formulate an Iraqi military doctrine capable of combating terrorism, which included ⁽⁷⁴⁾:

1. The activation of the unified vision that states that the people of Iraq are (United, secure, federal, publisher of justice and equality, playing a positive and influential role in the international community).
2. Developing the information network and infrastructure, taking into account the means of integrated national development; and political, social and legal infrastructure.
3. Define the essence of Iraqi national reconciliation represented by political, economic, social and security interests.
4. Identify the concerns of the future strategic environment of a democratic Iraq in terms of (Terrorism, religious or ideological extremism, media distortion, globalization phenomenon, regional and international security cooperation).

Therefore, a safe state can expand opportunities and hope through constructive growth by protecting its people and gain a high degree of effectiveness, competence in its behavior and measures. It also stimulates the replacement of

(73) Munem Sahi al-Ammar, previous reference, p. 39.

(74) Hassan Saad Abdel Hamid, previous reference, p. 85.

(75) The same reference, p. 85.

traditional management methods of challenges with successful ones, and is able to calculate the return of the target to define the role of military force without ignoring its vitality. ⁽⁷⁵⁾

The most important threat to the internal security of the state is ethnic, sectarian, and national internal conflicts. These conflicts constitute a dangerous turning point that must be confronted with strength and firmness. ⁽⁷⁶⁾

A strategic vision for fighting terrorism could be formulated as follows: ⁽⁷⁷⁾

1. Activate **systems** of control and scrutiny of activities that raise suspicion or that terrorist exploit as outlets and sources of funding and activate the role of integrity, inspection and economic security institution and follows up on all the **actions** and activities that terrorists can use as sources of financing their criminal operations.

2. Developing the armed forces, counter-terrorism agencies and training of staff and fighters in non-traditional **methods** and seek to provide them with various weapons, new technologies and equipment that enable the fighters to change their methods in a way that suits the nature of the terrorist organizations.

3. Strengthening the security side and achieving economic development and political reform; improving living **conditions** and seeking to eliminate unemployment and poverty.

4. Local and central governments should pay attention to human rights and provide the best services and try to eliminate racial and sectarian discrimination or to marginalize the doctrinal so that these areas do not fall under the control of terrorists.

5. Activate the role of national media and raise awareness and protect citizens from all misleading propaganda and rumors and giving a great interest to the religious education, love and tolerance, which keep them from being exploited or recruited.

6. The need to raise community awareness by enacting legislation criminalizing all terrorist acts.

(65) Munem Sahi al-Ammar, Shaima Turkan Saleh, previous reference, p. 37.

(66) Salem Muhammad Aboud, Saad Abdul Sattar Talib, National Security between Unemployment and Development, A Future Study in the Iraqi Reality, Dar Al-Doctor Center, Baghdad, 2013, p. 97.

(67) Salem Muhammad Aboud et al., Strategic Planning and Methods of Combating Terrorism, previous reference, p. 390.

7. Formation of a professional and national government and try to continue to work to preserve public money and to eliminate and combat financial and administrative corruption.

8. Urge States to regulate national measures and legislations capable to prevent terrorists from using asylum and immigration laws to reach safe shelters, using their territory as bases for recruitment, training and incitement, and terrorist operations against other countries.

9. The **activation** of international resolutions on combating terrorism.

10. Call upon States to prepare educational and cultural programs aimed at protecting youth from intellectual, cultural and religious extremism that is growing the phenomenon of terrorism ⁽⁷⁹⁾.

We believe that security in Iraq can be achieved only by building a military doctrine away from sectarian strife, rehabilitating the Iraqi army's construction and developing its military capabilities in accordance with the terrorists' technological plans and skills. In addition, establishing an independent national government and accelerate the implementation of projects to attract labor and rebuild the destroyed state of terror to advance the economic and social reality.

(78) Salem Muhammad Aboud and others, Strategic Planning and Methods of Combating Terrorism, previous reference, p. 391.

(79) Walid Hassan Muhammad, Previous reference, Pg 191.

IV. CONCLUSION

Terrorism specialists did not agree on a comprehensive definition of terrorism, although there is no comprehensive definition of terrorism. However, there are many attempts to define it. Some legal experts in the field of terrorism consider it to be a method of intimidation, insecurity, terror and panic...).

Terrorism has multiple causes that stand behind its deployment in Iraq, as reports point to the U.S. intelligence's direct contribution by encouraging the al Qaeda-based cells in Europe and America to Iraq, as well as America's intention to provoke the creative chaos in Iraq.

Terrorism is increasing and the prestige of the Government and the shape of the State is being challenged by attacks on the large institutions of the State. The Iraqi legislature has passed a special law to deal with terrorist crimes, with the National Assembly passing the Counter-Terrorism Act No. 13 of 2005.

In order to secure the Iraqi state from inside and outside, Iraq's national security strategy has been designed to forge an Iraqi military doctrine capable of fighting terrorism. The most important findings are:-

REFERENCES

1. The American occupation of Iraq has given the terrorists of different nationalities access to Iraq to settle their accounts with America on one hand and eliminate Iraq as an independent state, as Iraq became, after the occupation, a center for settling political accounts and an arena for acts of violence and criminality.
2. The political powers that hold power is neglecting Iraqi nation's suffering from poverty, unemployment, etc. This was one reason for recruiting some of them for terrorist acts.
3. Terrorism has destroyed the Iraqi economy's infrastructure which was reflected negatively on the human situation in Iraq.
4. The state suffers from its inability to secure borders which has given terrorists the chance to make the Iraqi people a victim of their criminal plans.
5. Building an efficient military command and a combat-skilled army, a national government is far from sectarian quota. And spread spirit of tolerance and love within society may be a cause of the security stability that has become a dream for the Iraqi people for years.