

The Economic and Social Effects of Terrorism in Iraq for the Period 2014-2020

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Abstract

The terrorism is characterized by complexity and ambiguity, whether it is related to the concept or its credibility, due to the overlapping of many economic and social variables and the different statistics and data related to it, so it took different and multiple forms, And in order to study the relationship between terrorism and its effects on economic development, it also opens the door to studying the phenomenon of terrorism with front links, background, and other economic and social variables, as the Iraqi economy was exposed during the period 2014-2020 to very difficult security conditions and faced complex and complex economic challenges, as the economy was exposed to great destruction in the infrastructure and a clear crack in the social fabric, at a time when there are terrorist gangs ISIS, there is destruction In the economy, high rates of unemployment, and high rates of inflation, The paper concluded that despite the impact of terrorism on all indicators of economic and human development, the impact of this phenomenon was significant on military spending and enshrined the concept of economic rents due to the huge consumption and military spending under the pretext of the exceptional circumstance of the country.

key words: Terrorism, ISIS organizations, unemployment, inflation, social effects.

Introduction

During the period 2014-2020, the Iraqi economy was exposed to very difficult security conditions and faced great economic challenges, at a time when ISIS organizations are killing and destroying the Iraqi people. Administrative, financial and legal corruption. The problems of the Iraqi economy were complex and complex. At a time when the terrorist ISIS gangs exist, there is destruction in the economy, high rates of unemployment, high rates of inflation, and the loss of a lot of wealth that was distributed among the parties in power. Class division was entrenched and the middle class in society disappeared. The minority had influence and money, while the majority was poor and marginalized, which contributed to making a significant proportion of the Iraqi people

create safe havens for the terrorist organizations of ISIS, as happened in some areas of Mosul, Salah al-Din and Anbar.

1. The reality and causes of ISIS organizations in Iraq for the period 2014-2020

The weakness of the security services, the decline in their capabilities, and their establishment on the basis of quotas led to the failure of the Iraqi military institution and its incomplete readiness, which is one of the main reasons that led to the expansion of ISIS terrorist organizations in the western region and in Mosul Governorate, despite the claim of many security leaders and government officials, that There is treason in the army, which was the reason for the army's withdrawal from Mosul and its occupation by the terrorist organizations of ISIS. However, the real betrayal is the corruption that gnaws at the body of all government institutions, especially the security services.

This was manifested by a major collapse of the army when ISIS organizations occupied the city of Mosul, which is the second largest city in Iraq within hours, which gave terrorist organizations the ability to expand their spread to some Iraqi cities. (Marcus: 2014: 2).

(1-1) The reasons behind the spread of ISIS terrorist organizations in Iraq

The occupation of the city of Mosul by ISIS was not surprising, and operations similar to ISIS took place during a previous period, which indicates the existence of strategic changes and the expansion of the influence of terrorist organizations, by investing in the government's failure to win the loyalty of the local population in the Sunni areas that have become incubators for terrorist organizations, where The international situation expresses a suitable climate for the ISIS to hide in the provinces of Iraq, for reasons including: (Al-Ghanim: 2014 : 144)

- 1- Because of the political situation before and after the fall of Mosul, and the expansion of protests in the western provinces.
- 2- The problem of the intersection of international wills in the land of Iraq.
- 3- Fundamental and important changes and changes took place in the Iraqi arena after the year 2014 , as the extremist Islamic movements ISIS that moved from Syria to Iraq, and caused national security destabilization, stirred up Sectarian, racial, ethnic and even clan conflicts In period what After Al Qaeda.
- 4- The phenomenon of terrorism has escalated in various parts of the world in general and Iraq in particular, and the organizations were active in the western, central and northern regions of Iraq, according to the Global Terrorism Database GTD. (Ismail: 2020: 206).

(1-2) The reality of ISIS in Iraq for the period 2014-2020

The continuous deterioration of the security situation, starting in 2014 , in addition to the rampant political and administrative corruption in all parts of the state, has led the state to be in advanced stages in corruption indicators according to the sources of specialized international organizations, where Iraq was ranked according to Transparency

International at 167 At the global level out of 176 in the year 2015 , the absence of the state's political and economic institutions contributes to the emergence of corruption due to the deviation of behavior from the acceptable pattern, and then the state collapses very quickly in front of terrorist organizations, which was an inevitable result for the following reasons: (Abdul Hussein: 2017 : 127)

- a. Corruption infiltrated from outside Iraq after the American occupation, through contracts with companies and reconstruction.
- b. The interest of the political elites in quotas in obtaining the spoils without paying attention to the necessary service issues that affect the life of the Iraqi citizen.
- c. Implementing the policy of economic openness to the world suddenly, without introductions and without procedures that contribute to avoiding its negative effects on the national product, which led to the transition of corruption from a random situation to an organized method.
- d. The absence of the role of oversight institutions, and even their involvement in corruption, which led to the increase in the apparent corruption in Iraq.

All of the above shows the weakness of the state and the control of terrorist organizations despite the losses incurred by terrorist groups on the battlefields in Iraq and Syria, as the number of members of Al Qaeda and ISIS is estimated to be between (100000-230000) thousands of terrorists (Salafi, jihadists) all over the world, and their activities are concentrated in Iraq and Syria, and they are active in 70 other countries, and this represents an increase in the number of fighters by four times over the year 2004.(S. Jones: 2018:72). The military operations of the Iraqi forces continued against ISIS in its remaining enclaves in the rural areas of northern Iraq, and the government announced the defeat of the organization in 2017, and the terrorist organization ISIS continued its intermittent bomb attacks in cities, and the report issued by the United Nations in in 2018, more than 12000 thousand bodies were found in more than (200) mass graves in areas under ISIS control.

As the total number of civilian and military victims without missing persons during the period (2014-2020) is approximately (83070) people at a rate of 11867 people per year, and among the maximum number of victims reached in the year 2016 with an estimated number of 21754 people, and the lowest number of victims in the year 2020 , with 1018 people, and the fact that we must highlight, and because of which the violence escalated and the number of victims increased, is the exacerbation of political differences, which cast a shadow on the Iraqi street, especially after the withdrawal of American forces from Iraq.

Table(1) Number of suicides and terrorist operations, the number of dead and wounded for the period (2014-2020)

Year	suicidal	terrorist operations	dead	wounded	Total victims
2014	201	2843	2943	12834	15777

2015	392	2910	3920	14635	18555
2016	643	3624	4372	17382	21754
2017	532	2974	3956	12674	16630
2018	194	1074	1934	4836	6770
2019	74	387	634	1932	2566
2020	22	115	275	743	1018
Average	294	1989.571	2576.286	9290.857	11867.14
Total	2058	13927	18034	65036	83070

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on: Global Terrorism Database available on the website: www.start.umd.edu

2. The economic effects of terrorism during the period 2014-2020

The total damage incurred in the seven directly affected governorates reached IQD 53.3 trillion (US\$45.7 billion) by 2017, and the cumulative real losses in non-oil GDP amounted to IQD 124 trillion (US\$107 billion), equivalent to 72% of the GDP for the year 2013 and (142%) of the non-oil GDP for the year 2013, and assuming that the non-oil economy would have continued to grow at the pre-conflict rate of 8%, and the housing sector losses amounted to 18.7 trillion Iraqi dinars (16 billion dollars).), while the losses of the tourism and antiquities sector amounted to one trillion Iraqi dinars (858 million US dollars), and the governance sector incurred damages amounting to 868 billion Iraqi dinars (745 million US dollars), In addition, the government estimated that the security sector has lost about 15 trillion Iraqi dinars (about 13 billion US dollars) (World Bank, 2018: IV).

(2-1) The Impact of terrorist operations on economic activity:

The quality and pattern of terrorist operations is an influential factor in creating an environment that repels investment and capital flight from Iraq, and affects the existing economic activity in various economic sectors, which made the economic impact of terrorism great and was ranked first in the world, in the group of 10 countries most affected in terms of The effect of terrorism is economic, at a rate of 18 % (Global terrorismindex,2017:81) In addition, it was ranked first in the world in terms of the number of civilian and military casualties, men, women and children during the period 2014-2016 , especially during the liberation operations from the control of terrorist ISIS

organizations in the western region, and the number of martyrs and victims of terrorist organizations in Iraq was the highest in the world and at a rate close Of 24 % , followed by Afghanistan, then Syria, and then Yemen. (Global Terrorism Index, 2016: P17)

Table (2) Iraq's position according to GTI index 2017

Rank	Country	GTI
1	Iraq	18
2	Afghanistan	16.8
3	Syria	8.3
4	Yemen	7.3
5	Libya	5.7
6	South Sudan	4.8
7	Nigeria	4.5
8	Pakistan	2.8
9	Niger	2.1
10	South Africa	2.1

Source: Global Terrorism Index (2017). Measuring and understating the impact of the terrorism. Institute for Economics & Peace IEP: Sydney., p83

(2-2) The impact of terrorism on the agricultural sector

The occupation of ISIS led to huge losses in the agricultural sector, amounting to (2.4) trillion dinars, or approximately (2.1) billion US dollars, and this amount included the losses of farmers, the loss of production during the conflict and occupation, which led to the depletion of capital for farmers, as well Regarding the damage to fixed assets that included greenhouses, machinery, machinery, irrigation equipment and systems, agricultural inputs, as well as livestock assets, the report of the Regional Network for Food Security Analysis indicated that the agricultural production capacity decreased by about (40%) after the conflict, and livestock losses amounted to up to (95%) in some areas. (World Bank, 2018, 52-53).

Agricultural labor is important and constitutes a large percentage in four governorates, the first governorate Salah al-Din with a rate of 38% of the total employment in the governorate, and in the second place is the governorate of Babil with a rate of 35% of the total employment in the governorate, and then comes the Anbar governorate with a rate of 31 % , and in the fourth place was Al-Qadisiyah Governorate, with a rate of 29 % of the total employment for the year 2014 . 15%, and the largest decline was in the production of livestock, which decreased by about 35% from what was the average production for the period 2003-2013.

Agricultural production in Iraq for the period 2014-2020 is characterized by a decline in general, and the decline in agricultural production during the study period may be due to the following reasons: (Salman: 2017: 87)

- a. The expansion of terrorist operations in large areas of the north and west of Iraq, especially in agricultural areas, caused great damage to the agricultural sector, both plant and animal, and this is very clear from Table 3, as the prices of agricultural crops increased, and one of the reasons is the decrease in the supply of Agricultural commodities, which was associated with the displacement of farmers and their displacement to other regions, or to the Kurdistan region.
- b. Decrease in the share of water for Iraq from the upstream countries Turkey, Syria and Iran. Iraq expects a significant decrease in the volume of water, due to the construction of dams and irrigation projects in neighboring countries. The projects have led to a decrease in the volume of the Euphrates water, and plans to construct 22 dams and 19 production stations Electricity in eastern Anatolia, and similar projects in Iran on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and the decline is expected to continue until the decline constitutes 45% of the current volume of water. (The World Bank: 2021: 87)

Table (3) shows that lamb prices did not change significantly when compared to vegetables or other product prices, because production in the local market was affected by the global production of meat, and the production of fodder crops, whose production also declined due to the problem of agriculture represented by water and salts, so the price per kilo One 10 thousand dinars and continued until the year 2019 rose to 10.5 thousand dinars, then to 11 thousand dinars, as the rate of increase in the general level of prices is 10% during the period 2014-2020 .

The decrease in poultry production from 120 thousand tons in the year 2014 to 87 thousand tons in the year 2016 , then it rose again in the year 2017 to 105 thousand tons, and in the year 2019 the volume of production decreased to 52 thousand tons, due to the Corona pandemic and the cessation of imports of fodder and vaccines from abroad, which was reflected in an increase in the general level of prices to 5500 dinars per kilo in the year 2020 , after it was 3500 dinars in the year 2014 , and the area decreased Cultivated grains wheat, barley, rice, corn from 4.1 million km² in the year 2014 to 3.6 million km² in the year 2017 and then to 2.2 million km² in the year 2019 . Cereals will not rise much because grain prices are set in the global market. (Central Statistical Organization: 2020: 186). As for the prices of vegetables, they differ from one crop to another, and the increase in the general level of prices was 181% for the potato crop, and 226% for the eggplant crop. Exchange.

(Table3): Consumer prices for some agricultural products for the years (2014-2020) JD/kg

crops	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Ratio 2014 /2020
Sheep meat	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10500	11000	10.00%

Chicken	3500	3250	3750	4220	4500	4000	5500	57.10%
eggs	3500	4000	3750	3750	5500	5500	5000	42.80%
tomato	500	550	354	550	720	500	500	0.00%
potatoes	220	350	300	620	740	710	640	181.80%
eggplant	199	200	320	490	690	720	650	226.60%

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Annual Statistical Abstract, various years.

(2-3) Impact of terrorism on the industrial sector

The industrial sector in Iraq consists of mining and quarries, manufacturing industries, electricity and water. (Table 4) shows the amount of damage to industrial facilities as a result of the liberation operations against the terrorist ISIS organizations. The costs of liberation were very expensive for the industrial sector in Mosul Governorate and the western region, whether the public sector or the private sector, as we note the escalation of the pace of military operations that affected the industrial sector, in addition to the destruction by the terrorist gangs of ISIS. terrorist, or from the military effort that wants to liberate the region from terrorism, and estimated the amount of damage to the industrial sector 96.5 trillion Iraqi dinars during the period 2014-2020, and estimated financial losses 4.8 trillion Iraqi dinars in the year 2014, and it increased Operations in the year 2015 were about 112 liberation operations or terrorist operations, so that the amount of damage to the industrial sector was 3.8 trillion.

Baiji refinery is the largest of the oil firms affected by the liberation operations, and the number of operations has reached approximately 281 operations with losses of 82.9 trillion dinars, which is the highest in the history of Iraq, even higher than the losses suffered by Iraqi industrial facilities in the first and second Gulf wars, and then began The frequency of operations by concession was 76 in the year 2017, then 32 in the year 2018, then 19 liberation operations in the year 2019, and it began to decline and decrease until it reached 1 in the year 2020, as shown. In table 4.

Table (4) Military operations, terrorist attacks, and the amount of damage in the industrial sector.

Year	number of attacks	Financial losses (thousands of dinars)
2014	103	48128603
2015	112	38594105
2016	281	829165470
2017	76	29486710
2018	32	18392503

2019	19	967583
2020	1	97658
Total	624	964832632

Sources: 1-Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Human Rights, The Impact of Terrorism on Human Rights for the year 2009, Annual Report of the Ministry of Human Rights, Department of Legal Affairs, Section of Victims of Terrorism 2020, 283.

2- The Brookings Institution, Iraq Index, Monthly Reports of The Brookings Institution, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, various years, 2014-2020.

(2-4)The impact of terrorism on the manufacturing industries in Iraq for the period 2014-2020

The industrial sector, especially the manufacturing industries, is considered one of the important and basic branches of economic growth in most countries, as the reality of the manufacturing industry in Iraq and the size of its contribution to economic activity during the period 2014-2020, which represents the dark period in the modern history of Iraq during which ISIS occupation of some Iraqi provinces, and others are not under the influence of terrorist attacks, or at least they are not considered a suitable environment for investment, at least they are considered unsuitable for foreign investment, as the provinces that were occupied were attracting the most important industries in the country, such as the petrochemical industries, the fertilizer industry, and the Refining, which is an industry that covers an important part of self-consumption in the country, in addition to industries that depend on the agricultural sector food industries. The number of small projects in Iraq in 2014 is estimated to be approximately 6281 industrial projects in the public and crude sectors, so the number of small projects decreased. The operating industrial projects amounted to 3728 projects in the year 2016, which is the worst year that accompanied the liberation and displacement operations from the governorates that were subjected to ISIS occupation, in the northern governorates such as the governor of In Mosul and Salah al-Din, and in the western region, which includes the province of Ramadi and the outskirts of Baghdad, and large parts of the province of Diyala, therefore, the percentage of the industrial sector's contribution to the employment of the labor force decreased from 8% of the total labor force in the year 2014, to 6% in the year 2016, which is the lowest percentage during the study period, which was reflected in the contribution of the industrial sector to the gross domestic product, so the percentage of contribution decreased from 1.2% in the year 2014 to 0.7 in the year 2016, so the degree of Structural imbalance in the industrial sector -7.4, which is a negative imbalance in the sense that the industrial sector contributes more to employing the labor force than it contributes to creating added value for the production of goods and services. (Ali: 2017: 55).

Medium enterprises were also damaged as a result of the terrorist operations and the subsequent liberation operations, as the number of medium enterprises reached 846 projects in the year 2014 and decreased to 574 projects in the year 2016, as the Iraqi industry lost approximately 272. An average project within two years, with a decrease rate of 32% from medium projects in Iraq, and reflects the size of the danger to which the Iraqi industry was exposed during the study period, as shown in Table 5, and the large projects are no different from other projects that were subjected to a major collapse. No, in fact, large projects lose a lot and it is difficult to compensate, as happened in (Peggy)oil institutions, and the fertilizer and phosphate factory in Anbar. The number of large industrial projects was 46, most of them governmental projects, in the year 2014, and it decreased to 30 large projects in the year 2016. The number of large projects continued to be below the level, and this is due to the fact that the large projects in the Iraqi economy are outside the extractive and petrochemical industries, and are useless, due to their heavy dependence on supply chains in their logistical services and semi-manufactured materials, and sometimes even the basic raw material. It will be imported from abroad, as is the case in the cement industry in Basra Governorate, in addition to the lack of measures to protect the national industry. (Narrator: 28: 2003)

Table (5) industrial establishments in Iraq for the period 2014- 2020

year	Medium (1)	big (2)	small (3)	relative importance of workers in the manufacturing industry (4)	GDP materiality (5)	degree of imbalance D=(5) - (4)
2014	846	46	6281	8.6	1.2	(7.4)
2015	734	37	4829	7.9	0.98	(6.92)
2016	574	30	3728	6.4	0.76	(5.64)
2017	590	30	4839	7.2	0.99	(6.21)
2018	623	32	5849	8.4	1.4	(7)
2019	650	37	5849	8.2	1.9	(6.3)
2020	768	41	5947	8.5	2.7	(5.8)
المجموع	4785	253	37322	7.9	1.4	(6.4)

Source: Ministry of Planning, Annual Statistical Collection, National Accounts, Baghdad, various issues.

The total number of workers in the manufacturing industries in Iraq is 2.65 million workers, with a rate of 7.56% of the total workers for the year 2014, and the number of workers in the manufacturing industry decreased 153 thousand workers in the year 2016, by 2.7 million Factor in all of Iraq, due to the liberation operations and terrorist operations in the north and west of Iraq, and the accompanying displacement of a large proportion of the residents of the governorates that witnessed the events and coinciding

with them the cessation of many investment projects, including manufacturing industries that rely on the agricultural sector mainly, and after the completion of liberation and the return of A large portion of the displaced and the displaced, the number of workers in the manufacturing industries began to rise again, so it was 269 thousand workers in the year 2019 , or 9% of the total number of workers, which amounted to 2.9 workers in the manufacturing industry in Iraq, while the average number Workers in the manufacturing industry for the period 2014-2020 are estimated at 212 thousand workers, from the average of the total number of workers for the same period, which is estimated at 2.7 million, and the percentage reached 7.1% . This percentage is very low despite the presence of disguised unemployment in the manufacturing industry. Especially in Al-Sana facilities There is a large population in the Iraqi public sector, which means that the number of manufacturing industries is very low and its inability to absorb the large proportions of the unemployed unless the number of industrial facilities is expanded and the displaced return to their areas and carry out their work before ISIS occupied their areas of residence, which shows the impact of terrorism On the manufacturing sector, which caused a significant shortage in the supply of commodities produced in this important sector, and led to an increase in imports from abroad and caused a large drain of foreign currency, which contributed to the rise in the general level of prices in Iraq after the Corona pandemic in 2020 . (Al-Abnaki: 2013: 307)

Table (6) Workers in the manufacturing industry and workers in Iraq for the period 2014-2020

Year	workers in the manufacturing industry (1)	Number of employees (2)	Ratio (1)/ (2)
2014	200626	2650265	7.56
2015	180437	2683104	6.72
2016	153659	2702852	5.68
2017	180341	2759243	6.53
2018	217603	2828571	7.69
2019	269150	2873013	9.06
2020	286501	2970288	6.64
Averag	212616.7	2781048	7.12

Source: The table is from the researcher's work, based on:

1-Data of the Ministry of Planning - Republic of Iraq - Central Statistical Directorate, for different years 2014-2020.

2-And industrial survey reports for the years 2014-2020.

Fifth: - The impact of terrorism ISIS on the extractive sector

Iraq possesses natural wealth, huge and low-cost oil reserves, and a large reserve of natural gas, which not only affects the Iraqi economy, but also affects supply and demand at the global level, and at the same time it is a source of political and economic problems, as the national income depends on the production and export of crude oil and on International prices for crude oil, and oil exports 96% of the budget revenues, and the extractive sector constitutes approximately 55% of the gross domestic product. (Alnasrawi: 2016:194) Unlike the countries that export crude oil, Iraq will not reach the top of its oil exports for four decades, because it is limited by internal and external conflicts, because investment in any country depends on the appropriate and stable investment environment, and this is what Iraq lacks. The presence of infrastructure, which is considered one of the obstacles to increasing Iraqi oil production, which is represented by the limited capacity of pipelines transporting crude oil and storage facilities, in addition to the lack of water, which requires between two and eight barrels of water to produce each barrel of crude oil in order to maintain pressure. (Al- Makmeni. Al-Ali: 2011: 46)

One of the greatest challenges that the extractive sector faced was the terrorist organizations during the period 2003-2020, whose impact increased during the period 2014-2018, which is the period represented by ISIS's occupation of many oil fields, and its infrastructure was subjected to sabotage and destruction, and it went out of service during the period in which it took place. The western and northern governorates were under the control of terrorist organizations, as the year 2016 had the most impact on the extractive sector facilities, so the number of attacks was 37 in January, and rose to 42 in February and then to 63, and reached the peak in the month There were approximately 116 operations, whether they were from terrorist organizations, or damages to oil installations from liberation operations during the year 2016, and the pipelines supplying raw materials to refineries are the most vulnerable to attacks, and in the month of March alone, they were subjected to 34 operations. In the month of July, the number of terrorist attacks reached 33, bringing the total number of attacks to 202 during the year 2016. 61 attack terrorist operations, or was subjected to friendly fire as a result of the liberation operations, and July comes after 32 terrorist operations, and the operations continued to increase and decrease, so that the total number of operations that were subjected to transport lines of crude oil and natural gas amounted to 164 operations, as well as oil wells that were exposed to Terrorist attacks, especially in the North Oil Company, and graph 23 shows the hybrids that the extractive sector facilities in Iraq were exposed to during the period 2004-2020.

The terrorist operations are according to the company, as it appeared that the North Oil Company was subjected to a large number of terrorist attacks, which amounted to 423 terrorist operations in the year 2014 and rose to 531 in the year 2015 and then to 565 in the year 2016 and the peak was reached in this year, so that the total number of

operations that the South Oil Company was subjected to during the period 2014-2020 is a total of 1759 , as the cost of repairing damages resulting from terrorist attacks, or air strikes by the army aviation and air force The amount of 2 billion dollars after the liberation operations only in the North Oil Company (Al Chalabi: 2018 : 97).

The terrorist operations affected the Basra Oil Company and the Maysan Oil Company, where the total number of operations that the Maysan Oil Company was subjected to was approximately 77 terrorist operation, and most of them were in the year 2016, including a total of 43 terrorist operations. I am the South Oil Company, and I was subjected to 26 terrorist operation, the most of which took place in 2016, and there were 7 terrorist operation.

(Table7): Terrorist operations by company for the period 2014- 020

Year	North Oil	South oil	pipe lines	Maysan oil	Total
2014	423	4	2	10	439
2015	531	9	1	12	553
2016	565	7	3	43	618
2017	201	4	0	12	217
2018	31	2	0	0	33
2019	8	0	0	0	8
2020	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1759	26	6	77	1868

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Oil, Statistics Department of Research and Studies, different years

3. The social effects of terrorism in Iraq for the period (2014-2020)

Good health, low poverty rates, and access to equal opportunities in education are important determinants of the standard of living, and Iraq made tremendous progress before it entered the tunnel of wars and internal and external conflicts before the year 1980 , at that time Iraq was considered, from the point of view of many observers and international organizations, a pioneer Arab countries with regard to balanced social development, but the impact of wars began with the war with Iran, and the subsequent invasion of Kuwait, the economic blockade and the American occupation of Iraq, and the civil war in the year 2006 , so Iraq lost its lead in social development, but it did not fall to the bottom Because of the great cultural heritage of the Iraqi society and the natural resources it possesses, and the nature of the society that preserved a kind of social fabric from rupture and disintegration, as these indicators remained close to the average in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa and low-income countries, as the average per capita income in Iraq 3400 dollars in the year 2016 , which is when the average per capita income reached 2900 in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. (World Bank: 2016: 204)

(3-1) The Impact of Terrorism ISIS on Unemployment in Iraq

The circumstances of the war against terrorist organizations in the year 2014 and beyond, which Iraq went through, led to the militarization of society, large displacement, and forced displacement, and the most affected by it were workers in the private sector, and owners of crafts and personal workshops, in addition to the exceptional circumstances that society went through. Many Iraqi youth energies, or those of working age, have been diverted to enroll in military and security work. The result was the disruption of the use of economic resources in achieving economic growth or comprehensive development, which would be able to diversify sources of income and production, create job opportunities, and achieve a digital income. In addition, facing the unemployment that existed even before the occupation of Iraqi lands by ISIS, which was used by the security services a lot, as its numbers exceeded in any other country similar to Iraq in the size of its population, as is the case in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and it is equal to the number of security forces for the forces of the Iranian military, whose population is twice as large as the population of Iraq. (Awad: 2017: 105)

The liberation of the Iraqi provinces from the terrorist organizations led to the Iraqi families being greatly affected by terrorism and violence, which forced them to flee and emigrate either inside Iraq or international emigration, which made them lose their jobs that they used to occupy at home. Anbar governorate recorded the highest rate of vulnerability to terrorism, with unemployment rates estimated at 56.8%, followed by Mosul governorate at 33.6 %, then Salah al-Din at 24.6 %. Central Statistical Organization, 2019: 8 from Table 8 Which shows the high unemployment rates in the years that witnessed the war on terrorism, starting with the year 2014, as the unemployment rate rose to the highest level 22.30 % as a result of the characteristics of that year, which was accompanied by a large spread of terrorist organizations, and the loss of an entire budget in 2014. 2014 meaning the absence of investment projects, which attract a large percentage of the labor force that depends on the work of contractors in government work, as well as the politically and economically unstable environment, then the percentage increased in the year 2015 to 24.75 % with a growth rate of 13.5 % , which is the year in which Iraq witnessed a war on terrorism that paralyzed life not only in the north and the western region, but the confrontation extended to the central region in Baghdad and the outskirts of Babylon, as a result of the nature of the brutality of terrorist acts, which forced employers to leave their jobs and become jobless. In the following year, the unemployment rate fell to 16.03% and the growth rate was -33.9% , and the unemployment rate continued to decrease to 11.8% in the year 2017 , then to 10.94 in the year 2018 , and when the Corona pandemic occurred, the specter of unemployment returned to the fore again. It increased to 22.65% in 2019 , then decreased to 13.7 % in 2020 .

Table (8) The development of unemployment rate in Iraq for the period (2014-2020).

years	Unemployment rate %	rate of change %
2014	22.30	–
2015	24.75	13.5
2016	16.03	–33.92
2017	11.82	–27.86
2018	10.94	0.73
2019	22.65	107.33
2020	14.7	–39.3

Source: Prepared by the researchers based on:

1- Central Statistical Organization, Economic and Social Survey for the years 2014-2020 , Baghdad, Ministry of Planning

2- Sabah Fayhan Mahmoud, Qutaiba Maher Abdel Latif 2017. Measuring the effect of some economic variables on the unemployment rate in Iraq for the period 2003-2015, an econometric study, Tikrit University, Tikrit Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Volume 2, Issue 38, 277.

(3-2) Poverty in Iraq

Absolute poverty in the Iraqi economy is considered high according to international standards, but relative poverty is low, as absolute poverty is measured by a person's ability to obtain the basics for life, while relative poverty is measured by the gap between the poor and well-off in the country under study, Absolute poverty is measured by the percentage of the population who receive less than 2 dollars a day, as 1.25 dollars a day is not sufficient for food, and opportunities are limited in access to education and health care services, and that access to 2 dollars a day or a little more It does not look bad if the individual is in the youth stage and does not suffer from a chronic disease, or a pregnant woman, then life will be very difficult. Absolute poverty is high in Iraq. In the year 2014 there were 2.45 million people, i.e. 4% Of the population of Iraq live on less than 1.25 dollars a day, and about 25% of the population of Iraq live on less than 2 dollars a day, the main determinant of absolute poverty is personal income, as the purchasing power of the average gross domestic product in Iraq in the year 2015 approximately 4250 dollars annually, and if this path continues, driven by a rise With crude oil prices and an increase in oil exports, a fundamental decline in absolute poverty can be predicted in the country. Abdul Hassan: 2018: 61 The World Bank showed relative poverty through the Gini index, which ranges between zero and 100, to measure the state of justice. If all residents of the country have the same income, this means that the index is zero, but if one individual gets all the income, then the index is 100 and both cases are not possible, and it is not a state of justice if It was between zero and one

in the middle 50 , that relative poverty is related to the distribution of income and consumption, and the Gini index in Iraq during the study period showed that it was about 34 , which is a remarkable ratio because it is equal to the ratio in the Netherlands, Egypt and some countries that are characterized by levels of social justice And the Gini indicator shows that income in Iraq is distributed more or less fairly than what is achieved in the neighboring countries of Iraq, for example in Jordan, the Gini index was 38 and in Iran it was 37 , and the World Bank indicated that 86% of the country's 155 that The World Bank publishes a Gini index for it, which is characterized by a more unequal distribution of income than Iraq, meaning that the relative poverty decline in the Iraqi economy is due to the presence of a large class of Iraqi society working in public sector institutions that receive similar incomes, meaning that more than 4 One million government employees, in addition to 5 million retirees And beneficiaries of retirement the retiree and his family receive subsidies from the state. Despite this, it is undeniable that there are significant differences in income between the groups of society, where 23% of the population below the poverty line at the bottom of the income distribution receives 6. % of the national income, and in return 17% of the population who are at the top of the pyramid get 43% of the national income, during the study period. (Fadel: 2017 : 85) The researcher believes that the political class, their families and their parties are the ones who represent 17% with them are the owners of capital, so that terrorism and corruption have a major role in influencing the differences between the two classes, as we note that a large percentage of the displaced and those affected by terrorist organizations have moved from the middle-income category to below the poverty line, especially those working in the private sector In the governorates that were subjected to ISIS occupation.

Conclusions:

- 1- There is no agreement on a clear and specific definition of a phenomenon terrorism because of its many forms and causes.
- 2- Hypothesis has been proven correct, the negative effects of terrorism on the economic and social variables on the Iraqi economy, through its direct impact on the personal security of the person and the threat it poses to his life, as well as its impact on Indirect in his ability to access health, education and income resources.
- 3- Despite the impact of terrorism on all indicators of economic and human development, the impact of this phenomenon on military spending and the perpetuation of the rentier concept due to the huge consumption and military spending under the pretext of the exceptional circumstance of the country.
- 4- It turns out that terrorism has negatively affected the private sector in the process of economic development in Iraq and has also become a parasite that depends on the public sector by relying on large government expenditures.

- 5- Terrorist attacks affected the destabilization of security and stability , which may be in a short time, while the process of restoring confidence in the security situation and achieving political stability takes a long time, which is reflected in The sequential effects that require the development of strategic plans during the medium or long term for the purpose of addressing them , as in the cases of emigration of businessmen , the flight of capital and the emigration of Iraqi scientific talents abroad .

Recommendations:

- 1- The need to reconsider government spending after purging the country of terrorist organizations Through government budgets allocated to the real commodity productive sectors, while giving importance to the health and education sectors, by increasing financial allocations and employing them optimally.
- 2- Activating the role of universities and scientific institutions to confront the repercussions of the ISIS occupation and its negative effects on the liberated areas in particular and Iraq in general, through participation in conferences and seminars international , or holding specialized and related local conferences study terrorism And its reasons and its effects and its reflections different to reach better avenues To face it, aim to finding economic and social environment reinforce from capacity Economy Iraqi on Countering terrorism and confront excitement.
- 3- Work to create a banking system that supports state institutions and helps to develop plans, and facilitates monitoring the work of the banking system and enhances security measures and pursues illegal activities that support terrorist activities, with the aim of eliminating terrorist financing by fighting corruption and money laundering and eliminating drug trafficking.
- 4- Work to remove the effects of terrorist operations on all economic sectors and raise the capacity of the Iraqi economy, especially the private sector, and make it able to compete and overcome the internal and external shocks it was exposed to due to terrorist operations, focus on security programs and achieve political stability, which is reflected in increasing the number of tourists and commercial activities and raising output Gross national income and the reduction of rents in the Iraqi economy and the stability of financial markets.
- 5- need for the Iraqi government to reconsider the macro and partial economic procedures and policies that direct economic activity in the public and private sectors that were damaged by direct terrorist operations, or through operations that accompanied the liberation from ISIS, and the need to carry out institutional reform of state institutions.

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