

The Economic Dimensions of the Phenomenon of Terrorism and its Repercussions on Economic Development in Iraq

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Abstract

The phenomenon of international terrorism is one of the phenomena that directly affected the Iraqi economy in all its aspects, especially its impact on economic development, which was greatly affected. The impact on the economy in Iraq and the suspension of development projects and infrastructure damage and the resulting decrease in the volume of GDP, the escalation of unemployment rates, the spread of poverty and other economic consequences that affected the process of economic development and led to a decline in its indicators. Therefore, it is necessary to submit a project Means of combating terrorism by developing the Iraqi state's ability to prevent terrorism and limiting terrorists' access to the means that enable them to penetrate to ensure that due priority is given to combating terrorism on a large scale.

تعد ظاهرة الإرهاب الدولي من الظواهر التي أثرت بشكل مباشر على الاقتصاد العراقي بكافة جوانبه لاسيما تأثيره على التنمية الاقتصادية التي تأثرت بشكل كبير ، لذا لا بد من طرح آثار الإرهاب على مؤشرات التنمية الاقتصادية فيما يخص أثره على الموارد البشرية من جهة والآثار الاقتصادية لظاهرة الإرهاب فيما يتعلق بالأثر على الاقتصاد في العراق وما يتعلق بتوقف المشاريع التنموية وضرب البنى التحتية وما ينتج عنه من انخفاض في حجم الناتج المحلي الإجمالي وتصاعد معدلات البطالة وانتشار الفقر وغيرها من التبعات الاقتصادية التي اضررت بعملية التنمية الاقتصادية و التي أدت إلى تراجع في مؤشراتنا، لذا يلزم ان يقدم مشروع لسبل مكافحة الإرهاب وذلك عن طريق تنمية قدرة الدولة العراقية على منع الإرهاب والحد من وصول الارهابيين إلى الوسائل التي تمكنهم من التوغل لضمان إعطاء الأولوية الواجبة لمكافحة الإرهاب على نطاق واسع.

the introduction

Stability and social and political security are among the most important components of economic development. Without security, there will be no development, and without it, states will collapse. Terrorism affects economic development and its main indicators, such as investment and financing for projects. Capital is cowardly, and the economy includes tourism, finance, investment and monetary policy. Terrorism affects the increase in unemployment and leads to economic and social imbalance. Its danger goes beyond the local scope to the regional and international. The relationship between terrorism and its economic effects highlights the importance of combating terrorism and limiting its effects on the state economy until political, security and economic stability is achieved. Capital does not secure its life or its freedom in light of terrorist operations. It works in anxiety, and this leads to low productivity and lack of production, and the capital is threatened by terrorism, which is by nature cowardly and intensified by fear and anxiety from the worker who we find fleeing to places and citizens where safety and tranquility and this is what we see after every terrorist operation Where we find an imbalance in the money, money and stock markets, rising prices, the emergence of the black market and the flight of investment abroad, and these effects all lead to a defect in the mechanism of economic transactions and then to the impediment of development and sabotage in infrastructure, which is one of the components of development, because of terrorist operations is a destruction of the economy and requires exorbitant money In rebuilding and reconstructing it, all this is at the expense of development investments, and countering terrorism and Fighting me requires huge expenses and costs that could have been directed to development projects.

First : the importance of research

There is no doubt that the importance of the research focuses on the repercussions of the phenomenon of terrorism on economic forecasting and its main sources of funding, which are closely related to the economy and which would raise the status of the state.

Second: the research problem

The phenomenon of terrorism is one of the most important obstacles to economic development because it causes a negative reflection on the security reality that threatens the economic sectors due to the material and human damage caused by this phenomenon in the Arab countries in general and Iraq in particular, so the research problem can be identified by asking the question:

_ What are the implications of the phenomenon of terrorism on economic development?

Third: the research hypothesis

The research stems from the premise that the phenomenon of terrorism has economic repercussions on economic development in Iraq.

Fourth: Research objectives

The research aims to achieve a number of goals, which can be documented in the following points:

- 1- Understand the concept of the phenomenon of terrorism and know its most important causes.
- 2- Clarify the reality of economic development in Iraq and its main indicators.

3- Learn about the most important economic consequences of terrorism.

Fifth: Research Methodology

The nature of the subject and the goals to be reached made us rely on the descriptive and analytical method, so we will describe the reality of terrorism and economic development in Iraq, while the analytical method was used to analyze the relationship between the repercussions of the phenomenon of terrorism and economic development in Iraq.

The first topic: Theoretical and conceptual framework of the phenomenon of terrorism (concept – causes)

First: the concept of terrorism

There is no specific definition of the concept of the phenomenon of terrorism due to the multiplicity of its forms and the different motives from time to time, as forms of terrorism developed after it became a global phenomenon from which developed and developing countries suffer. Terrorism is also one of the phenomena that arise in light of the interaction of psychological and social factors and certain political, economic and cultural conditions in one way or another that lead individuals to belong to terrorist movements, which leads to human and material losses that make members of society suffer from poverty, unemployment, displacement and the loss of their property and income.

Terrorism can be defined linguistically and idiomatically with regard to the concept of language. The word terrorism is the source of the verb “awe, fear and terror.” And as the linguistic complex decided that the word “terrorism” is modern in the Arabic language and its basis is “rab” (1), meaning

“fear” and also means terrorism as the attempt of groups and individuals to impose ideas and positions. Or sects by force to consider themselves right on the grounds that no matter how high the percentage of the majority is, they are in their opinion over shadows, and that they give themselves guardianship under any justification. (2) And God, Glory be to Him, the Most High has made it clear by His saying: (He is but one machine, so I fear and fear) (3) and he feared and feared him, and you will fear any fear. (4) For all of the foregoing, it becomes clear that terrorism as a linguistic concept is almost non-existent in ancient linguistic dictionaries, due to its recent use.

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And God, Glory be to Him, the Most High, has made clear by His saying: (He is but one machine, so I fear and fear⁽²⁾)

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As for its concept, idiomatically, in fact, most criminal legislation did not agree on finding a unified and unanimous definition of this phenomenon, and every legislation has defined it according to what it sees, as these definitions differ differently in terms of time and place, but differ in terms of persons and subjects, according to the cultures and ideologies in which they believe. Every researcher or jurist, the importance of defining terrorism has reached such an extent that many countries have set up conferences and symposia to define its concept. The United Nations has defined it “that it aims to cause death or physical danger to civilians or non-combatants with the aim of intimidating a population group or forcing the government to do so.” With regard to terrorism in Iraqi legislation, the Iraqi legislator defined terrorism as “every act committed by an individual or an organized group that targets an individual, a group of individuals, groups, or official or unofficial institutions that causes damage to public property or private matters with the aim of disrupting the security situation, stability and national unity, or introducing terror, fear or panic among people, or provoking chaos, to achieve terrorist goals.” In the Iraqi context of terrorism, part of the Iraqi jurisprudence defines terrorism as every act, threat, or intimidation directed against an individual, group of individuals, or a state, or

sabotage of public or private property, in order to achieve an illegal personal goal that results in fear and panic in the minds of people.

Second: the causes of terrorism

The phenomenon of terrorism is not the result of a single factor, but rather it is the result of many factors, including internal and external, temporal and spatial circumstances. Psychological theories may see psychological diseases as a role in pushing some people to this terrorist behavior. As for the social theories that explain terrorist behavior within the scope of social factors, they see the economic and political conditions in the world, the decrease in knowledge, the media effects, the great developments in communications, and the wrong Western view of the Islamic world()

Among the causes of violence and terrorism in general are economic, political, religious, social, psychological, media motives ... etc. However, some of the most prominent reasons that must be studied in order to find out a realistic and integrated diagnosis of the causes of the phenomenon of terrorism are:

1– Educational and cultural reasons: from which stems the deviation of the behavioral path in the human being and makes the individual vulnerable to intellectual deviation and an appropriate climate for spreading intellectual poisons to achieve terrorist goals()

2–Social reasons: the spread of social problems and family disintegration push the individual to deviation in behavior, extremism in opinions and exaggeration in ideas, and even makes society a fertile ground for the growth of phenomena outside human nature, as well as the role of the media, an

atmosphere of freedoms, humiliation, ridicule, humiliation of man and unrealistic education(2).

3- Economic reasons: whenever the individual's income meets the requirements and requirements of his family, his satisfaction and social stability is constant, and on the contrary, if the income was little, he was a singer and he was not satisfied with my society. On meeting basic human needs and the disintegration of societies (3).

4- Psychological reasons: There are psychological destructive motives rooted in the individual and the exaggeration of the higher ego due to the continuous feeling of tingling conscience or frustration in achieving some goals and desires or reaching the desired status(4).

5- Political reasons: Clarity of the basic approach and its stability, and working according to specific standards and frameworks, creates confidence and conviction, and builds the rules of sensory and moral stability for the individual, and ambiguity in the approach and planning at work undermines confidence, and creates a state of conflict between citizens and the political leadership, so groups and parties rise This is one aspect of the spread of terrorism (5)

6- The effects of colonialism, dependence, unrealistic promises to peoples, aggression and confiscation of private property, tyranny, historical strife, international conflict over areas of influence, and civil wars for the purpose of depleting material and human resources.

7. Racial discrimination, coups, revolutions and extremism lead to the commission of terrorist acts as a result of a defect in the psychological, mental or emotional formation.

The second topic: economic development in Iraq

First: The reality of economic development in Iraq

The Iraqi economy has suffered during dozens of years of deterioration due to political trends, starting in 1980 and still, as the country has gone through many wars and economic siege, which deepened this situation aspects of imbalance in the economy and deepened its crises, and then after 2003 when it was occupied by US forces and pursued The political crises he has experienced since 2003 to the present day and the interference of foreign countries in the Iraqi decision made it impossible to develop and develop the country's economic activity.

Second: indicators of economic development in Iraq

Among the most prominent indicators that determine the reality of economic development in Iraq are:

1. Per capita GDP: Table No. (1) shows per capita GDP:

Table (1)

Per capita GDP at current prices in US dollars for the period (2003-2020)

GDP per capita	the years
854.83	2003
1391.96	2004
1855.52	2005
2373.21	2006
3182.84	2007
4636.64	2008
3853.83	2009
4657.28	2010
6045.49	2011
6836.07	1012
7076.55	2013
6637.68	2014
4688.32	2015
4550.66	2016
4985.45	2017
5915.85	2018

5980.63	2019
4145..86	2020

Source: World Bank, national accounts data for the Republic of Iraq for selected years.

We note from Table No. (1) that the per capita GDP increased during the period (2003–2008), while in (2009) the per capita share decreased by about \$3853.83 due to the global crisis that took place in the United States of America (mortgage real estate), which had an impact on all countries of the world, but after the year (2009), we note that the per capita share increased significantly until it reached (7076.55) dollars in 2013, and then decreased by (6637.68) dollars for the year (2014) until it continued The decrease is by about (4550.66) dollars for the year 2016 due to the security situation that Iraq witnessed, represented by the entry of terrorist organizations (ISIS), which took control of three oil towns. Then the per capita GDP recorded a remarkable recovery after the year (2017) by about (4985.45) dollars due to the improvement in the security situation that the country witnessed after the events of (2014), but in (2020) the per capita GDP decreased at current prices by about (4145.86) dollars.

2. Poverty levels: Table No. (2) reflects poverty levels as an average during the two years (2019–2020) for all governorates of Iraq:

Table (2)

Poverty rate and poverty gap during the years 2019–2020 for the governorates of Iraq%

% poverty gap	Poverty rate % 2020	poverty gap %	2019 poverty rate%	Governorate
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1	6	2	10	Dohuk
8	35	4	23	Nineveh
0.5	2	3	3	Sulaymaniyah
2	11	11	11	Kirkuk
0.5	4	1	3	Erbil
4	21	7	34	Diyala
3	16	4	21	Anbar
2	12	2	13	Baghdad
3	15	9	41	Babylon
2	12.5	7	37	Karbala
7	26	19	36	Waist
3	17	1	40	Karbala Saladin
2	11	1	25	Najaf
12.5	44	1	35	Qadisiyah
15	53	14	49	Methane
10	41	1	34	Dhi Qar
12	43	1	27	Maysan
3	15	1	34	Basra
%5	%19	%5	% 22.9	total poverty rate

Source: Republic of Iraq, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Poverty Line and Poverty Profiles Report for the years (2019–2020).

We note from Table (2) that the poverty rate for 2019 indicates that Al-Methane governorate is one of the poorest governorates, with a rate of about (49%), and a poverty gap of (14%) as is the case in 2020, where the poverty rate reached about (53). %) and a poverty gap of (15%). We also note from the top table that Erbil governorate has a lower poverty rate than the rest of the Iraqi governorates, with a poverty rate of about (3%) and a poverty gap of (1%) for 2019 and a poverty rate of (4%) It is offset by a poverty gap (0.5%) for the year 2020.

3. Political and security stability: By looking at the history of Iraq, we find that it has been exposed to many and violent shocks, whether in terms of wars in the previous century or coups, and this all stands as a stumbling block in the way of economic development, as the planners and implementers faced many failures in spending the money allocated to the

economic development program. It made it impossible for the Iraqi economy to advance, and the security challenge is an important factor in this field. A collapse occurred in the state's security and military institutions after 2003, as Iraq's borders with neighboring countries were not secured, which allowed the emergence of insurgencies and terrorism, and the flow of terrorists became easy and free. Completely, by obtaining supplies from some neighboring countries, and this caused severe damage to the economic and development sectors.

4. Infrastructure quality: Infrastructure sabotage operations took on a wide range, as they included many aspects, including neglecting electric power, which included electric power transmission lines and electric power plants. Kurdistan region.

A third topic: the consequences of terrorist operations on development in Iraq

First, the economic consequences of terrorism: the terrorist groups and the cases of corruption that arose because of them made the country the third worst rate among middle-income countries, and Iraq also suffered from the presence of the terrorist Daesh a lot, as the non-oil GDP was estimated at about (33%) in In 2018, it would not have been possible without the circumstances of the conflict.

The economic reality is mainly based on oil, whose revenues constitute the largest proportion of financing the general budget, and that terrorist operations naturally affect the export of oil, especially that the country has been subjected to a violent attack. In 2013 alone, the number of terrorist attacks reached 53 terrorist operations, as I said Or decreased oil revenues to reduce the quantity exported. When ISIS took control of the western regions in Iraq in 2014, it

seized a number of oil fields, including Ain Zain with a capacity of (30) thousand barrels per day, Al-Ghaira field with a capacity of (7) thousand barrels per day, Dujail field with a capacity of (30) thousand barrels per day, and Hamrin field (50) thousand barrels per day, Ajil field (25) thousand barrels per day. ISIS also took control of the Baiji refinery, which was feeding Iraq with half of what it needed of oil and its derivatives, and by stopping work, it framed Iraq to import oil derivatives from outside the country, at a rate of (300) thousand barrels per day. () All of this contributed to hitting the backbone of the Iraqi economy, which directly affected the Life in Iraq and the increase in poverty levels and the suspension of many economic projects, which led to the economic contraction by (2.7%) in 2014 and the matter got worse in 2015 when the growth rate reached (1.2%) according to the statistics of the International Monetary Fund, the other important thing.

The important thing is that tourism has a pivotal role in the Iraqi economy because it is an important source of economic development in Iraq, because of its sacred sites and archaeological places of worship that could have been developed for the purpose of benefiting from them had it not been for the presence of terrorism, which negatively affected tourism income and revenues and employment in tourist facilities And creating job opportunities, developing the related industry, and opportunities for local and foreign tourism investment, as the percentage of contribution to the tourism sector decreased (54%) with the loss of (4.29) job opportunities for the period (2003–2006)). We note from the global terrorism report for 2020 that Iraq is still Under the weight of terrorism, despite declaring victory over it, and this has economic repercussions that are still ongoing, as the industrial sector received a large share of terrorist destruction, as the performance of more than 200 facilities,

including military manufacturing facilities, was suspended with the disruption of more than 50 thousand industrial projects directly due to terrorism Or indirect because it affects the oil, energy and electricity sectors, which negatively affects the industrial sector.

The agricultural sector has also not been spared from the impact of terrorism, as it has received the largest share of the destruction operations due to terrorism, as this sector is always a theater of military operations, as the areas affected by terrorist operations are estimated at about (20) million dunams, and the strategic crops have decreased, as the proportion of Decrease in wheat production (40%) and the number of palm trees decreased from 13.5 million to 8 million palm trees, which affected the production quantity, which decreased from 400,000 tons to 160,000 tons (17)

Large quantities of agricultural crops were also looted, as ISIS seized (1) million tons of wheat and barley, and a large amount of livestock.

Through what was mentioned, terrorism has greatly affected the source of financing for economic development, including the oil, industry, agricultural and political sectors, which led to an increase in the rate of inflation and unemployment and the exacerbation of administrative and financial corruption, which led to an increase in the deficit in the state budget and the announcement of a state of austerity for years and continuing until the present time due to an increase Spending on security forces and armaments, in addition to wasting human energies and the flight of competencies out of Iraq, and the killing of large numbers of males who make up the majority of the workforce in the economic situation.

Second: The human losses of terrorism in Iraq:

Table No. (3) shows the number of civilian casualties during the period (2003–2021). We note from Table No. (3) the peak of civilian deaths was during 2006, followed by 2007, and then returned to rise in 2014 and 2015, and 2021 was the best year for preparing victims, because Closure of the country in the face of the Corona pandemic.

Table (3)

The human losses of terrorism in Iraq for the period (2003–2020)

Number of victims	Year
1215	2003
11737	2004
16583	2005
29526	2006
26112	2007
10286	2008
5382	2009
4167	2010
4192	2011
4622	2012
9852	2013
20218	2014
17578	2015
16393	2016
13181	2017
3319	2018
3293	2019
908	2020
669	2021

We note from Table No. (3) that the peak of civilian deaths was during 2006, followed by 2007, and then returned to rise in 2014 and 2015, and 2021 was the best year for preparing victims, due to the closure of the country in front of the Corona pandemic.

The number of civilian casualties is 5,000 since the entry of foreign forces and the occupation of the country in 2003, which began with the deaths of about

300 people in Baghdad, only one month after the arrival of the occupying forces to Baghdad.

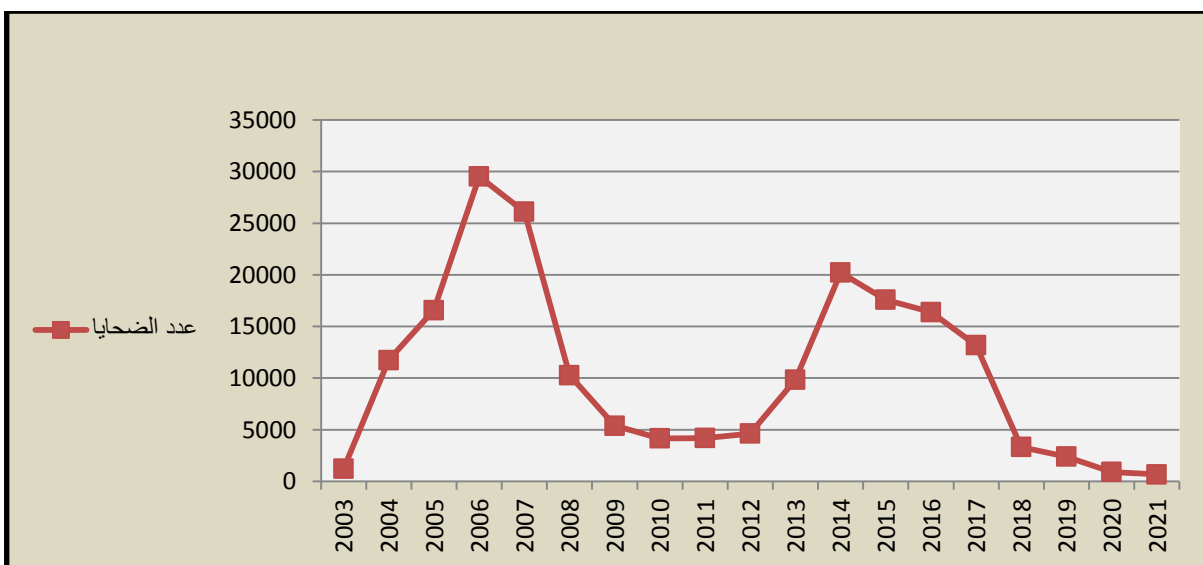
From there, the series of victims began, whether because of terrorism or the occupation forces, until it began to multiply by five times during the year 2005.

Then it began to rise in 2007 and decreased in intensity in 2008 until 2011 due to the great efforts made by the security forces of the Qur'an, but with that, Iraq remained among the countries registered for violence and terrorism relative to other countries.

It can be noted that the number of victims of the Iraqi security forces exceeded the number of victims of the security forces during 2005 to approximately 39,3 thousand, while in the following year 2006 the number of victims of the security forces reached 32.2, while in 2007 the number of victims exceeded 28.1.

shape(1)

The human losses of terrorism in Iraq for the period (2003–2020)



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data in Table (3).

First: the conclusions

1- The lack of agreement on a specific or clear concept of terrorism due to the large number of its motives and causes.

2-The phenomenon of terrorism is one of the social phenomena that were formed under certain psychological and social factors and under special economic, political and cultural conditions that participated in the production of the phenomenon of terrorism.

3- Terrorism has severely affected the indicators of economic development in all its facilities, and the toll of human losses in Iraq has increased, especially after 2003.

Second: Recommendations

1- Working on defining a specific concept of terrorism and clearly explaining its motives and causes.

2- Eliminating the causes of social, political, cultural and economic decline by improving their conditions, as improving social conditions is by returning to the methodology of social solidarity, while improving economic conditions is by eliminating unemployment and providing job opportunities. As for the political situation, work should be done to resolve differences. and international political crises.

3- Eliminating the phenomenon of terrorism and removing its effects from all economic sectors by providing security in Iraq and all its economic sectors and working to tighten the entry of infiltrators into Iraq's borders and setting development plans and activating them in all areas of economic development.

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