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The economic and social burdens of military spending in Iraq: An analytical study for the period 2003-2018

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Abstract---Given the conditions that Iraq has undergone throughout the previous decades of wars, sieges, and geopolitical upheavals that have significantly impacted the lives of Iraqis, notably on the economic and social levels, Robert McKinmar, the US Secretary of Defense, argues, "National security does not lay just in military force, but equally in the establishment of stable models of economic and political progress). Despite what Iraq boasts of riches, raw resources, water, agricultural areas, topographical variety, and geographical position, military expenditure has left its extensive detrimental impressions at all levels. The intended goals of the research The researcher employed the descriptive technique.

Keywords---Military Spending, Social Burdens, economic Burdens.

Introduction

As a result of the conditions that Iraq has experienced over the past few decades of wars, sieges, and geopolitical changes that have negatively affected the lives of Iraqis, especially on the economic and social levels, according to Robert McKinmar, the United States Secretary of Defense, "national security" does not only lie in military strength but similarly in developing stable models of economic and political growth). This is because of the conditions that have negatively affected the lives of Iraqis, especially on the economic and social levels. Despite Iraq's richness, raw resources, water, agricultural areas, diverse topography, and geographical position, military expenditure has left its vast negative footprints at all levels. These imprints can be seen across the board. The research goals are:

The researcher chose to investigate using a descriptive approach. The significance of the study becomes clear when one considers the influence of government spending on various areas of expenditure, as well as the implications of the high proportion of government spending on many social and economic aspects.

The purpose of this study is to shed light on the influence that rising military expenditure has on the economy and society, as well as to determine the role that increased military spending plays in attaining the welfare of people. According to the findings of the study, the primary issue is that spending on the military has a detrimental impact on a variety of dimensions of expenditure, most notably the economic and social components, which has had a damaging effect on the reality of Iraq and wasted the available resources that God has gifted it with, which in turn hurts the degree of the well-being of Iraqis in comparison to the well-being of people living in surrounding nations. The study is based on the notion that there is a link between spending on the military and other components of expenditure and its consequences on the economy and society, opposite to the one hypothesized. And the ramifications that this has on the level of welfare, education, health, and the environment, as well as the degree of poverty, investment, indebtedness, migration, environmental issues, etc. The researcher used the descriptive strategy for their investigation. Discovering the interrelationships between the study variables using an inductive methodology that includes descriptive analysis and statistical analysis; Presenting and analyzing data, and being familiar with the impacts that arise from the analysis; Bringing a more scientific perspective to bear on the study to arrive at conclusions and provide suggestions. The study was broken up into these three parts to meet the goals set forth for it. The issue included the facts surrounding the expenditure of military resources in Iraq between 2003 and 2018. The second subject discussed the burden that military spending has on the economy. In contrast, the third issue addressed the responsibility that military spending has on society and then closed with a discussion of the findings and some solutions.

The reality of Iraqi military spending

Today, the world is witnessing a significant acceleration in the increase in military expenditures, as military spending is an obstacle to achieving progress in civilian activities, especially in developing countries in general and Iraq in particular, as Iraq is one of the most prominent Arab countries, and the most interested in this aspect, not only from In terms of size or value but also through dealing with armed and military measures, which were manifested in many wars, especially after the previous regime took power, as well as internal and external uprisings. For decades, military spending constituted a tremendous economic cost by draining state resources and constantly stumbling in the areas of economic and human development.

The evolution of Iraq's military spending

Over the decades since the establishment of the Iraqi state in 1921, the military Spending of Iraq has witnessed a remarkable development affected by many internal and external factors and factors, which made it a heavy burden on economic and social development plans and programs alike, in addition to having

contributed significantly to the spread of violence And making the case of resorting to arms a natural matter, whether in the state of joy or sadness among the members of society, which is a natural matter and as a result of the militarization of society, through wars, on the issues that can be resolved by peaceful means, without consequences, whether economic or social. After the year 2003 and throughout the occupation of Iraq by the United States, as well as after the appointment of the civil governor, "Paul Bremer," who decided to disband the Iraqi army and all of its related institutions, as well as the case with the security services, which resulted in a significant worsening of the security situation, there was a period in which there was a substantial decline in the level of safety. The proliferation of armed organizations ultimately resulted in the reformation of a new Iraqi army, with military spending inconsistent with the nature of the stage at which the conflict was being fought.

Through Table No. (1), which shows the development in Iraqi military spending. Despite the lack of military data for the year (2003), the military Spending in Iraq after the year (2004) was about (0.61) billion dollars. However, this value rose to (1.12) billion dollars in (2005), with a change rate of more than (83%) and a speed of (0.1) of the global military spending, which is the natural result of the course of the complex stage for a country emerging from a war that destroyed all its military forces, which required an increase in spending to build those forces again (1), After that, Iraqi military spending increased by more than (60%) in (2007) compared to the previous year, reaching a value of (1.99) billion dollars, constituting (2.7%) of Arab military spending, and (0.15%) of military spending. After that, it witnessed successive increases for the years (2009), (2010), (2011) by about (3.8%) (15.7%) and (14.1%) compared to increases in Iraq's share of Arab and international military spending.

For the year (2012), military spending witnessed a decrease of (3.3%) compared to the reduction of Iraq's share of Arab military expenditure. However, the percentage remained globally at (0.24%), noting that the volume of Iraqi military spending amounting to (4.14 billion dollars) in the same year is equivalent to spending on Military forces of five Arab countries, namely Jordan, Bahrain, Tunisia, Sudan, and Yemen combined (2). Iraqi military expenditure continued to rise, reaching the most significant increase during the study period in the year (2013) at approximately (88%). As a result, Iraq's share rose to (5.45%) of Arab military spending and (0.44%) of global military spending, taking advantage of the high prices of oil at an average price of (108.7) dollars per barrel and an increase in the financial imports of the ethnic state (3).

After that, military Spending in Iraq decreased by (11.1%) in (2014) to nearly (7) billion dollars and then rose in the year (2015) to (9.60) billion dollars, constituting (7%) of Arab military spending and (0.58%) globally, which is the highest percentage reached during the study period, and this came in line with the need to increase military expenditures, especially after the withdrawal of US forces within the security agreement. But, on the other hand, ISIS gained strength in the region after its invasion of large areas of Iraq in June (2014), Which made Iraq go through exceptional circumstances that necessitated it to raise its military expenditures (4), after which it witnessed a fluctuation in military spending up and down according to the events and the state's financial

resources to swallow (6.32) billion dollars in (2018) and constituted (5.25%) in the Arab world, and (0.35%)) globally. From the preceding, it is clear that Iraq's interest in military spending has become a dominant state over the nature of life, whether political, economic, or social, as the conditions and internal and external factors combined contributed to the strengthening of military thought and armaments within Iraqi society.

Table 1
Iraqi military spending and its proportion to Arab and global military spending at current prices for the period (2003-2018)

Variables Years	Military Spending Iraqi billion dollars	Annual growth rate (%)	Percentage of Arab military Spending	Share of global military Spending
2003				
2004	0.61		%1.27	%0.06
2005	1.12	%83.6	%2.05	%0.10
2006	1.24	%10.7	%2.02	%0.10
2007	1.99	%60.5	%2.70	%0.15
2008	3.12	%56.8	%3.61	%0.21
2009	3.24	%3.8	%3.54	%0.21
2010	3.75	%15.7	%3.83	%0.23
2011	4.28	%14.1	%3.96	%0.24
2012	4.14	%-3.3	%3.39	%0.24
2013	7.78	%87.9	%5.45	%0.44
2014	6.92	%-11.1	%4.46	%0.39
2015	9.60	%38.7	%6.96	%0.58
2016	5.97	%-37.8	%5.34	%0.36
2017	7.42	%24.3	%6.23	%0.43
2018	6.32	%-14.8	%5.25	%0.35

Reasons for the high Iraqi military spending

The situation in Iraq is not different from the Arab countries regarding the increase in military spending. Still, the exceptional case after the year (2003) and the change of government in Iraq, and the arbitrary decisions taken by the US occupation authorities, including the conclusion of the civil governor of the coalition authority at the time, "Paul Bremer" notorious for dissolving the army The Iraqi government and its affiliated institutions made it imperative for the Iraqi state to rebuild the army according to the new vision, which required raising military spending to meet the requirements of the stage. On the other hand, various armed organizations and militias emerged, with multiple loyalties and leaders, and "terrorism" was one of the most well-known phenomena that devastated all joints of the Iraqi state, and its effects included all joints of the Iraqi state. Another aspect of terrorism is the rise in military expenditures to confront it, especially in the year (2015), in which the volume of military spending reached more than (9.6) billion dollars (5) after the terrorist organization "ISIS" invaded large areas of Iraq in June of the year (2014). Taking advantage of the state of

fragmentation and division in Iraqi society, which caused significant losses in the ranks of the Iraqi army in those areas, in addition to considerable damage to the military infrastructure and the failure of thousands of vehicles, weapons, and equipment (6).

On the other hand, the financial situation of Iraq encouraged an increase in military spending, as Iraq was allowed after (2003) to export its oil freely. Iraq's oil exports rose in a short period significantly, from (7.519) billion dollars in (2003) to (94.078) billion dollars year (2012). In this period, the revenues of Iraq's budget increased from (14) billion dollars in (2003) to (150) billion dollars in (2014). This financial situation encouraged the purchase of more weapons after the deterioration of the external investment uses of the oil surpluses due to the global economic crisis. The industrialized countries took advantage of this financial and economic situation to increase their arms sales to Arab countries, particularly Iraq. The increase in the number of military personnel in Iraq after (2003), in which the military institution became one of the largest employers of the unemployed, contributed to no economic feasibility and slight military effectiveness. At a time when the number of military personnel does not exceed (1.7%) of the workforce in Russia, for example, and (0.9%) of the workforce in the United States, the proportion of those numbers in Iraq reaches (10.3%), or nearly a third of state employees. The number of members of the Iraqi armed forces reached (822) thousand people (the 2010 federal budget), and double the number of workers in the agricultural sector, which is considered the highest rate in the world at (7).

The economic burden of Iraqi military tunnels

Iraq suffers from a significant increase in military spending, which has negatively affected the economic and social situation. Therefore, it has become necessary to reduce these consumption expenditures without limiting security and defense capabilities.

Economic burden

We can refer to the essential points of the economic burden in Iraq during the post-2003 period as follows:

The ratio of Iraqi military Spending to GDP and public Spending

Military Spending in Iraq accounted for an essential part of the volume of financial allocations, reflected in its ratio to GDP on the one hand and public Spending on the other, which is clearly shown in table No. (2), which shows the percentage of military spending in the year (2004) It amounted to (1.68%) of the gross domestic product, in addition to its rate of (1.83%) of public spending, with the increase in military spending in (2005) this percentage rose to (2.24%) of the GDP, and (3.55%) of expenditures The year, after that, fluctuations in those percentages continued between the value (1-3%) in the percentage of military spending to the GDP, and the increase in that percentage in public Spending, until the year (2015), when that percentage amounted to (5.41%) of the GDP, and

(12.45%) of public spending, and this coincided with the withdrawal of the coalition forces and the gaining of ISIS strength in the region (8).

After that, the ratio of military Spending to GDP in 2016 decreased to (3.50%), while that percentage dropped to (8.38%) as a percentage of public spending, so the year (2018) witnessed a return to the previous rates of military Spending in Iraq (2.85%). For GDP and (8.84%) for public spending. From the preceding, it is clear that military spending constituted an essential burden on all aspects of life, increasing its economic burden represented by appropriating a critical part of GDP and public spending after (2003) and until (2018).

Table 2
The ratio of Iraqi military Spending to GDP and public Spending for the period from (2003-2018)

Variables Years	The ratio of military Spending to GDP	The ratio of Iraqi military spending to public Spending
2003	–	–
2004	%1.68	%1.83
2005	%2.24	%3.55
2006	%1.90	%3.77
2007	%2.24	%4.86
2008	%2.37	%4.14
2009	%2.90	%4.92
2010	%2.71	%5.47
2011	%2.30	%5.31
2012	%1.90	%4.43
2013	%3.32	%6.87
2014	%2.95	%6.74
2015	%5.41	%12.45
2016	%3.50	%8.38
2017	%3.86	%10.97
2018	%2.85	%8.84

Iraqi per capita military spending and gross domestic product

The other indicator is to measure the size of the economic burden of military spending through the per capita share of this spending, as is the case in its share of the gross domestic product, and then find the relative importance of military spending. We note through table No. (3) that the Iraqi per capita share of military spending in (2004) amounted to about (23.3) dollars, while its share of the gross domestic product amounted to (1392.0) dollars, so the relative importance of military spending concerning the average per capita income of About (1.7%), which is considered the period of rebuilding the Iraqi armed forces (9). After that, the per capita share of military spending increased to (41.6) dollars and (1855.5) dollars, which is its share of the gross domestic product with a change in the relative importance of 2.2%, which is the natural result of the continued lack of stability and the loss of security during that period (10).

After that, all indicators recorded an increase in the year (2007), as the per capita share of military spending reached (71.3) dollars, as well as (3182.8) dollars as a share of GDP, while the relative importance of military spending to the average per capita income reached (2.2%) after that The per capita GDP has increased more than five times over the year (2003).

Then the years from (2008-2014) witnessed successive increases in per capita military spending and a relative disparity in the average per capita income, as well as the relative importance of military spending to the average per capita income, until the year (2015), which witnessed the most significant value reached by the per capita share of military expenditures. Military spending amounted to (270.0) dollars, which is more than eleven times more than the year (2003), while the per capita GDP amounted to (4688.3 dollars), which led to raising the value of the relative importance of military spending to the average per capita income to about (5.8%), which is the highest percentage during the study period. Then the per capita share of military spending decreased by (40%) to (163.1) dollars in (2016), while the per capita share of the gross domestic product decreased to (4550.7) dollars, bringing the relative importance of that spending concerning the gross domestic product (3.6%).

It is lower than the percentage of the previous year, as a result of the drop in international oil prices, where the price of a barrel of Brent reached (27) dollars per barrel, which is the lowest price of a barrel of oil since (2004). After that, the per capita share of military spending rose in (2017) to (197.5) dollars, and in contrast, the per capita share of the national product increased to (4985.5) dollars, as well as an increase in the relative importance of military spending concerning the average per capita income to (4%) during The same period. All indicators decreased in (2018), as the per capita share of military spending fell to (164.4), the average per capita income of the national product to (5915.9) dollars, and the relative importance of military expenditure to the average per capita income to (2.8%). This came in conjunction with the rebalancing of oil prices at (85) dollars during a second sanctions package on Tehran, which will go into effect next month (11). It is clear from the preceding that the relative impact of military spending on the level of individuals' income or their share of GDP drains a good part of the per capita GDP, as exceptional circumstances contributed after (2003). The most significant coalition forces bore the most prominent role, which made it appear in proportions spending was low. Despite that, it impacts individuals due to the low per capita GDP.

Table 3
Iraqi per capita military spending and GDP for the period 2003-2018

Variables Years	Per capita military spending ($)	GDP per capita ($)	The importance of military spending to the average per capita (%)
2003		854.8	
2004	23.3	1392.0	%1.7
2005	41.6	1855.5	%2.2
2006	45.0	2373.2	%1.9

2007	71.3	3182.8	%2.2
2008	109.8	4636.6	%2.4
2009	111.7	3853.8	%2.9
2010	126.2	4657.3	%2.7
2011	139.3	6045.5	%2.3
2012	129.9	6836.1	%1.9
2013	234.7	7076.6	%3.3
2014	201.2	6637.7	%3.0
2015	270.0	4688.3	%5.8
2016	163.1	4550.7	%3.6
2017	197.5	4985.5	%4.0
2018	164.4	5915.9	%2.8

The ratio of military imports to total imports

It also shows the impact of military spending by using the foreign trade index, Table No. (4) shows that the volume of military imports in Iraq represented (0.30%) of the total imports for the year (2004) which amounted to (23.4) billion dollars, to increase after that by a small percentage to reach The value of military imports is about (061%) of the total imports in (2005), which does not correspond to the exceptional conditions that Iraq experienced from the instability. The value of military imports increased in (2006) to (312) billion dollars, at a rate of (67.7%). From the previous year, the series of declines continued in the subsequent years until (2010), which was the ratio of military imports to total imports by (094%), as this decrease in the values of the total military imports to Iraq is because most of the equipment allocated to the military sectors and its accompanying Training and arming operations are secured by coalition forces and donor countries (12).

In the year (2011), the ratio of military imports to total imports increased to (1.11%), with a growth rate of more than (31%) over the previous year. This year witnessed the signing of the largest contract to purchase arms from the United States of America only, with a value of (13) billion dollars.). After that, the value of military imports fluctuated, up and down until the year (2015), which is considered to note the development in the proportion of military imports, which amounted to (2.5%) of the total imports. This came as a result of the threats posed by ISIS and its control over a third of the area of Iraq during that era. , which called for an increase in those military imports in the year (2016) to approximately (1.79) billion dollars despite the decrease in the total import operations to (44.1) billion dollars, which led to an increase in the proportion of military imports to the total imports to the highest rate during the period The study reached about (4.06%) with the launch of the Mosul liberation operations at the end of (2016).

Then, the years (2017) and (2018) witnessed a gradual decrease in the percentage of military imports from the total imports too (2.07%) (0.96%), respectively, with the relative calm of the security situation and the removal of fears of the expansion of ISIS after the liberation of all areas under its control. It appears from this: that the values of military imports drain a critical part of the country's capabilities, as, despite the low percentages, they acquired large sums, it was

possible to direct them to develop programs and plans, whether financial or material, as well as human capabilities, to achieve development and growth and then action Which leads to security and stability.

Table 4
The value of Iraq's military and total imports at current prices

Variables Years	Value of military imports	Total import value	Military import rate of total (%)
2003		16844929684	
2004	71000000	23428329928	%0.30
2005	186000000	30669639946	%0.61
2006	312000000	25156197953	%1.24
2007	275000000	25045843348	%1.10
2008	379000000	40441477716	%0.94
2009	399000000	43867213978	%0.91
2010	436000000	47207400000	%0.92
2011	574000000	51552600000	%1.11
2012	476000000	63439265513	%0.75
2013	353000000	65103700000	%0.54
2014	665000000	68617800000	%0.97
2015	1464000000	58500392047	%2.50
2016	1789000000	44116000000	%4.06
2017	1004000000	48423565034	%2.07
2018	543000000	56839934052	%0.96

The social burden of Iraqi military spending

The social effects of military spending can be observed through the social indicators that relate to the nature of the crowding out resulting from this spending towards social expenditures, and this is shown by:

The ratio of educational and health spending to the gross domestic product

After the year (2003) and the exceptional events that Iraq experienced, and contrary to expectations, educational and health spending rates remained at low levels, as they were (3%) for health spending and (1.3%) for educational expenditures. Those percentages rose to (3.8%) for the sector health sector and (3%) for the educational sector, with Iraq obtaining financial imports and starting to export its oil, after the year (2006) witnessed a decrease in the amounts allocated to health spending to (1.06) billion dollars, after it was (1.16) billion dollars, which affected the health sector. The percentage of that spending reached (2.4%), and the educational expenditure increased from (670) to (1460) million dollars, which increased the rate of that expenditure to (3.2%) for the same year (13).

As for the years (2007-2009), they witnessed increases in the educational and health spending ratios of the gross national product, as it reached in (2009) a rate of 3.8% for health spending, and (5%) for educational expenditures, this came

after the relative improvement of conditions At that time, it reached its maximum in the year (2013) and the value of health spending amounted to approximately (5.2) trillion dinars, which constituted (2.8%) of the gross domestic product, while the per capita share of health expenditure amounted to (149) thousand dinars, but despite this improvement, we note a decrease in those percentages to (2.8%) for health spending and (2.4%) on educational expenditures due to the increase in the state's financial imports and the inflation of the gross national product after the increase in oil production and the rise in oil prices, and despite these rises we note that the defense allocations It doubled, and we find that military spending in 2013 amounted to nearly 9 trillion, with a change rate of (88%), and the military spending percentage of GDP reached 3.3% for the same year (14).

The per capita share of this expenditure amounted to approximately (259) thousand dinars, and this was due to the turmoil in the security situation and the required rise in military costs. 2015) as the volume of spending on health reached (4) trillion dinars, with a change rate of negative (-11.7%) and constituted a percentage of (2.5%) of the GDP, as the per capita share of health allocations amounted to (110) thousand dinars, coinciding with the rise Operations to liberate cities that have been controlled by terrorist gangs (15). Then the year (2016) witnessed an increase in the two indicators, as the percentage of health spending rose to (3.5%) and education spending to (5.3%) as a percentage of GDP, then to (4.2%) for health spending, and (5.6%) for educational Spending, After that, these percentages continued at their close borders until (2018) at (4.2%) for health spending, and (5.5%) for health spending, as a share of the gross domestic product, and this coincided with the decline in military operations with the liberation of Mosul governorate and the areas occupied by ISIS and the decrease in imports The military in (2018) to (543) million dollars after it was (1.004) billion dollars (16).

It is clear from the analysis of health and education spending ratios that the relative importance of spending on health and educational services is one of the late priorities when compared to military spending due to the exceptional circumstances that Iraq has experienced, which requires enormous military expenditures, which led to the depletion of financial capabilities and material for the country, as despite the increase in health and education expenditures in recent years, health and educational services remain poor and inconsistent with the proportion of the growing population. Moreover, of the exacerbation of diseases, the spread of epidemics, the low rates of enrollment in education, and the increase in wars and conflicts, we find that health spending goes for a large part of its operating expenses, compared to lower investment expenses.

Table 5
The ratio of health and education spending in Iraq to GDP for the period (2003-2018)

Variables Years	Health spending GDP (%)	GDP educational spending (%)
2003	%3.0	
2004	%3.8	%2.8

2005	%2.9	%2
2006	%2.4	%2.8
2007	%3.1	%3.8
2008	%3.0	%3.1
2009	%3.8	%4.4
2010	%3.2	%3.6
2011	%2.8	%3.6
2012	%2.7	%3.9
2013	%2.8	%4.2
2014	%2.8	%4.2
2015	2.5%	%4.5
2016	%3.5	%5.3
2017	%4.2	%5.6
2018	%4.2	%5.5

The ratio of health and education spending in Iraq to public Spending

Table No. (6) shows that the sectors occupied a rate of (3%) for the health sector and (5.3%) for the educational sector. In contrast, public Spending at that time amounted to (13) billion dollars (17). After that, the percentage of educational spending fell to (3.5%) in (2005), compared to an increase in the rate of health spending to (3.2%), which is considered close to the ratio of military spending to public Spending, which at the time amounted to (3.5%) of public expenditure. However, with the advent of (2006) the nature and trends of educational and health spending ratios varied, as educational spending increased by a change rate of 37%, while the health expenditure percentage remained the same, while the year (2007) witnessed an increase in educational and health expenditure rates, as is the case As for military spending, with the relative improvement in security conditions, the percentage of change for the education sector was about (68%), while the rate of change for the health sector was (37%) compared to (10%) for the percentage of change for the military sector (18).

After that, the fluctuation in the rates of educational and health spending continued, as these indicators rose in (2009) to (5%) for health spending and (9.1%) for educational expenditures, and then the fluctuation continued until (2013), which witnessed a change in the indicators, as The percentage of health spending was (2.4%) of public expenditure, which is the same percentage in (2012), while the rate of educational spending rose to (9.7%) of public expenditure, which the World Bank estimated at (11.6) trillion dinars. Still, it is much less than the regional average for the Middle East and North Africa (14%) (19). After that, the years (2014) and (2015) witnessed a decline in educational and health spending rates as a result of the rise in military spending to high levels, coinciding with the launch of the operations to liberate cities from ISIS and the need to raise the levels of military spending, as the percentage of health spending reached (1.7%) in (2015), while the percentage of educational expenditure reached (3.5%) in the same year, to witness a gradual increase in those percentages for the years (2016) (2017) (2018), reaching at the end of the period about (6.2%) for health expenditure, (9%). For educational spending, the World Bank estimated (10.8) trillion Iraqi dinars, which represents a slight

increase over the year (2017), amounting to (10.0) trillion dinars. Still, in return, it means a decrease from about (11.6) trillion in (2013) (20).

It is clear from the above that excessive attention to military spending affects the nature and development of social expenditure, which is represented by educational and health spending, as they are among the necessities of life. Therefore, their role is no less important than military spending on security and stability and their contribution to reducing threats. And the unarmed dangers that Iraq has been exposed to and is still under the weight of these threats, especially in the areas of illiteracy, disease, and homelessness, as well as environmental imbalances and corruption, and the role of education and health spending is crucial and necessary in creating the appropriate atmosphere to achieve development. Development, Improving the educational level and health conditions are among the primary indicators for improving living conditions and promoting human progress, which is the essential tool for achieving security, and then development.

Table 6
The ratio of health and education spending in Iraq to public Spending for the period (2003-2018)

Variables Years	Percentage of health spending For public spending (%)	Percentage of educational Spending For general spending (%)
2003	%1.3	—
2004	%3	%5.3
2005	%3.2	%3.5
2006	%3.2	%4.8
2007	%4.4	%8.1
2008	–	%7.2
2009	%5	%9.1
2010	%4.8	%9.1
2011	%4.8	%8.7
2012	%2.4	%6.8
2013	%2.4	%9.7
2014	%2.4	%5.5
2015	%1.7	%3.5
2016	%1.7	%6
2017	%5	%8.3
2018	%6.2	%9

Conclusions and Discussion

Through a review of the modern history of Iraq and the wars, siege, displacement, and disruption of the security situation negatively affected development, which made it necessary for its investment environment to be repulsive, unlike the neighboring countries and the Arab surrounding countries. The negative on growth, in general, is that the presence of wars leads to the dominance of the military sector over other civil sectors through its percentage of GDP and public

expenditures. One of the causes of the trinity is ignorance, poverty, and disease that leads to the destruction of people in wars because the priority is to pay attention to the military sector and neglect other sectors, Which generates adverse social and economic effects. It results in neglecting important sectors for building the country, such as electricity and oil. Although Iraq is considered one of the rich countries with its wealth, raw materials, water, agricultural lands, topographical diversity, and geographical location, its various circumstances have led to the failure to benefit from those bounties. As a result, the percentage of people living below the poverty line daily is increasing. Furthermore, the successive wars that have passed through Iraq, the last of which is ISIS, this has led to a high percentage of the population who are subjected to displacement and displacement in search of a safe place. This leads to the emigration of capital, which the country desperately needs, and also leads to the emigration of skilled labor abroad and benefit from it by the attractive nations.

The state must devise a serious strategy through which it will pay attention to maintaining balance in the many different elements of expenditure to help the nation's growth. The need to be careful consideration of the economic components of security because of the part they play in forming both social and financial skills. Take, for instance, the security of our food, water, and energy supply. Work should be done to grow the private sector and make it a sector that the public sector can rely on for support to lower the proportion of jobless people. This may be accomplished by absorbing what this sector includes from a wide basis that is larger than the base for the public sector and promoting a culture of work in the private sector rather than a culture of appointment because of the benefits it offers, such as increasing awareness and promoting an innovative and pioneering spirit among employees. The need to pay attention to environmental features that play a part in supplying natural resources that are directly connected to the health aspect of people and via the implementation of effective laws that are put on the shelves of Parliament to fulfill this requirement. Stepping up the responsibilities of the different supervisory organizations to deter tampering with and damaging the numerous state resources that have been liberalized so that anybody may use them. Fourth, making an effort to narrow the gap of inequality that exists between members of society to forestall the growth of hostility and resentment between the various social strata Consolidating the function of social protection networks as well as local and international organizations to lower the percentage of the population that lives below the poverty line and to provide support for young people who are a ticking time bomb is one strategy for achieving these goals.

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