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REGIONAL STRATEGIC BALANCE AND IRANIAN POLITICAL IMPACT ON IRAQI NATIONAL SECURITY SINCE 2003

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Abstract

After 2003, the region adjacent to Iraq entered a new case that differed from its previous era. The occupation of Iraq in 2003 and the waging of war against it created a unique situation in the Middle East and the regional surrounding Iraq. The balances that prevailed were disturbed, and all the relations of the active powers entered from within the region. With a kind of chaos and instability, those countries were not able to predict the outcome of matters or their developments, which led to creating a state of anticipation and confusion and waiting for the situation in the region and the decided results and repercussions of the war on Iraq and the occupation.

Keywords Balance, Strategic Balance, Security, Iraqi National Security, Geostrategic.

INTRODUCTION

When Iraq was occupied, the regional environment surrounding Iraq after 2003 entered a new phase that was different from the previous one and created a unique situation in the Middle East and the regional area surrounding Iraq and the imbalance that prevailed and the relations of the active powers from within the region entered into chaos and instability. Hence, the countries were unable to predict the results of matters or their development, which led to the creation of a state of anticipation and confusion, and waiting for what the situation in the region would lead to and what the results and repercussions of the war on Iraq would decide and the impact on Iraqi national security.

The Problem of the Study

The study attempts to answer the problem represented by the fact that Iraqi national security was greatly affected after 2003 as a result of the

occupation of Iraq by the United States of America, as regional countries felt that they were threatened and that their security would be threatened as a result of the significant American military presence in the region. As a result of the importance of Iraq and its geostrategic position, Iraq became a vital target for regional and international countries active in the region, and its security became directly affected by the nature of the existing regional balances. The study attempts to answer the following questions, the most important of which are:

- 1- How did the strategic balances emerging after 2003 affect and continue to affect Iraqi national security?
- 2- What are the effects and repercussions of the nature of the balances on Iraqi security and its impact on the reality of the Middle East, especially Iran?

Hypothesis of the Study

The study attempts to prove the following hypothesis:

Iraqi national security is affected negatively and positively according to the nature of the strategic balances existing in the region. Whenever the active countries in the area agree, it is reflected in the occurrence of a stable strategic balance. As a result, it is reflected positively in Iraqi national security and vice versa.

Importance of the Study

Identifying the strategies affecting Iraqi national security and regional strategic balances in the Middle East since 2003 and the political role played by Iran and its impact on Iraq

Objective of the Study

Reaching solutions to describe Iranian political influences on Iraqi national security after 2003

First section: Concepts of balance, strategic balance and Iraqi national security

What the region witnessed after 2011 the so-called (Arab Spring) represented a revolution in changing the reality of the Middle East region and changing the balance of regional and international powers as a result of competition over this vital region, and the impact of this increased after 2014, which witnessed an excellent state of weakness and dangerous security exposure as a result of the occupation of many Iraqi and Syrian lands by the terrorist organization ISIS, which contributed to increasing the conflict and regional competition in the region and its reflection on Iraq in particular, which demonstrated the state of weakness and dangerous security exposure that Iraq suffers from.

This section deals with two requirements: the first concerns what is meant by the concepts of balance and strategic balance, while the second focuses on Iraqi national security.

The first requirement: The concept of balance and strategic balance

Balance is "a general law and social principle that can be used as a useful and beneficial means for studying international relations and analyzing their patterns of interactions." Some researchers have defined it as Balance generally means a stable state and is referred to without thinking as a symbol of a stable and usual state. This state is not always ideal but suggests stability and a lack of tension. In many cases, balance refers to something beyond that, as it means usual stability, i.e., the ideal state. We notice that all sciences use this term. Sociology uses the term social balance to describe a society free of tensions.

In contrast, psychology uses the term psychological balance to express the normal state of a person, which is in a standard form or shape. Economics also uses balance to describe acceptable situations, such as the balance between supply and demand, trade balance, and the balance between exports and imports (2). The strategic balance is the result of the conflict that takes place between international and regional powers, which compete with each other to obtain the most significant possible amount of energy, in addition to the escalation of political and military competition between the great powers to change the equation of strategic balance through direct clashes or proxy wars to achieve their interests and goals. The other term is strategic balance, as many experts believe that what is meant by strategic balance is the state of stability or equilibrium in measuring the comprehensive capabilities of countries, i.e., military, economic, and political power.

Strategy, in essence, is the proactive science and art of using a country's or a group of countries' comprehensive capabilities to achieve their desired goals and policies. This applies whether the context is one of war or peace. (3)

Joseph Nye defined it as "the "possibility of obtaining what we" want, and it is the ability to do things that affect others, to bring about the results we want." (4)

The strategy is defined as "a "pattern of the most important goals, objectives, policies, and vital lines to achieve those goals" (5).

Strategy is originally derived" from the Greek word (strategy), meaning the art of leadership. Contemporary uses have multiplied and included many fields. A country's location may be described as a country's geographic area, such as the Arabian Gulf or the Suez Canal. An important political or economic decision may be defined as strategic, or some advanced weapons may be defined as strategic. Some financial resources and goods, such as oil, are also described as strategic. A thinking or specialized studies pattern may be defined as strategic thinking or strategic studies. (6)

The concept of strategic balance comes from the struggle between regional and international powers to dominate the most significant amount of power and to achieve quantitative and qualitative balances at the regional and global levels in various fields or to be part of them. Countries seek, whether at the regional or international level, to harness their capabilities to achieve their goals and objectives that achieve this balance. (7)

From this perspective, the need to understand international political relations emerged through the theory of strategic balance in global and regional relations, which is a convergence that may occur between these countries, as well as the conflict or competition between them. At the level of regional conflicts, although they appear limited within their regional framework, they have global extensions and, in other words, are regional conflicts with international dimensions that are affected, in one way or another, by the nature of the strategic balance of power to understand and work on their interests. (8)

Strategic experts emphasize the pivotal role of strategic balance, which is characterized by three fundamental dimensions. The first dimension is the equivalence and parity between the political, economic, and military capabilities of a state or group of states, or the comprehensive power of the active forces in a region or territory. The second dimension is the flexibility and effectiveness of the active parties in this region and their ability to manage the disruption of this balance. The third dimension is the degree of satisfaction or rejection of the other regional or international power with the probabilities of the strategic balance prevailing in the region. These dimensions underscore the crucial importance of strategic balance in shaping international relations. (9)

Strategic balance at the regional level is a complex state of convergence in various aspects of power and strength between states or regional powers. It encompasses the relationship between the sum of the power of the parties to an international relationship, going beyond the concept of the commonly used military balance. It includes economic, cultural, and political dimensions in addition to the military dimension. This comprehensive nature of strategic balance underscores the intricate web of international relations. (10)

The power of states is measured by comparing them to the power of other states or parties, and by power here; we mean the Availability of the will and desire to achieve strategic balance regardless of the size of the state or its comprehensive capabilities.

Second requirement: The concept of security and national security

The technical meaning of security is necessary and essential for the growth, well-being, and development of social life, and it is the basis for any aspect of human activity at the industrial, economic, or agricultural level (11).

Security is defined from another angle as "the society's confrontation and its ability to overcome events that undermine its security and stability" (12).

The Oxford Dictionary defines security as "a state of feeling safe and free from anxiety" (13).

While the International Security Dictionary defines security as "freedom from threat" in terms of content, some analysts see it as an absolute condition, either for a person to be safe or unsafe, and it can be viewed from an objective or subjective perspective simultaneously. The subject refers realistically to whether the person is threatened and has adequate protection. In contrast, in terms of the subjective perspective, it relates to a person's perception of the situation and his desire not only to be free from threat, but to feel free, and those who feel threatened when nothing is threatening them are victims of false information. However, the error of perception is standard, and it directs a large part of human behavior in the security field (14). Barry Buzan, a professor of international relations at the London School of Economics, knows that security is a term that is difficult to formulate precisely despite its profound connotations, as it has given the lack of precision a wide margin for strategic interpretation. We can understand this through the Political Encyclopedia, which defines national security as "ensuring the state's safety against external and internal dangers that may lead it to be placed under foreign control as a result of external pressures or internal collapse." He also defined security as "a set of procedures through which the concept of security is instilled in the members of society through the work of educational institutions" (15). In its technical sense, security is viewed by those with scientific specializations, each according to his vision that he understands. Economists view security from the perspective of establishing economic security, prosperity, and

development. Sociologists view it from a social perspective that considers social variables and institutions as active forces in providing social security and other specializations. Security is the backbone of life, human survival, happiness, reassurance, and stability for individuals, societies, and all people. One of the functions of the state within its borders is to protect its individuals against external threats and dangers that affect their lives, interests, and individual freedoms (16).

Security also, in its technical sense, means that a person is far from the dangers that threaten him and is protected against the risks and threats to which he is exposed. It is a feeling that any person possesses freedom from fear and dangers that may face him (17). The general concept of security on the theoretical and practical level refers to the idea that means the continuity of peace and reassurance and the continuation of the aspects of life and its conditions and all its components away from the factors of threats and sources of danger. This concept applies to all living beings, and in all circumstances and situations, security has become and remains the only requirement for them and the rule of their relationships, and the conceptual and practical boundaries of the concepts of security have extended to include all individual and societal human cases (18). The second topic: The regional strategic balances in the Middle East since 2003 and the political role played by Iran and its impact on Iraq

The increasing interest of some countries towards certain countries means organizing cooperation and alliances among them to compete with other countries to reach dominance over the countries of interest. This is done due to the strategic importance of these concerned and targeted countries, which affects the nature of the countries' relations and the level of balance between them regionally before being international, which may lead, in turn, a return to a state of competition and

conflict on the regional level.

Therefore, the importance of Iraq and its position among other countries, especially after 2003, has affected the structure of regional relations, their frameworks, and objectives due to new changes that have emerged, which has prompted most of the countries of the Arab and non-Arab regional neighborhood to enter a new level of relations and competition between them. This has been the result of Iraq's regional and international decline, which has prompted those major regional countries, especially the dominant poles, to redraw the new map of all their relations and interactions in a manner that suits their new changes and enables them to control and dominate Iraq due to its excellent and increasing importance. Therefore, Iraq, due to its strategic importance, has been a pole of competition between the regional neighborhood, and as a result of the interests, demands, ambitions, and goals of the neighboring countries after 2003 and the many differences between them regarding the goals they seek to achieve and redraw relations according to the new developments in the region regionally, which has witnessed the emergence of a new map of regional relations for the countries neighboring Iraq after 2003. This section addresses two requirements: the first is Iran's political role in Iraq, and the second addresses Iran's influence on Iraqi national security. The first requirement: Iran and the political role it plays in Iraq

Iran is one of the countries distinguished as a significant regional power in the Middle East thanks to its economic and military capabilities, large human force, cultural heritage, and success in formulating regional policies with various roles. Its regional role increased in 1979 since the success of the Islamic Revolution and the assumption of power by (Imam Khomeini), and the different political movements that followed (19), as the Islamic movements increased in Iraq, which were

demanding free and fair elections that express the opinions of the Iraqis and their demands that they defend (20).

In 2003, the US-led war on Iraq was often presented as aiming to create a balance of power in the Middle East. Currently, the confrontation with Iran is viewed from the perspective of the danger that Iran poses to the balance of power in the region if it can develop its nuclear program (21).

Today, it is assumed that the world, including (Iraq and Iran), has changed after the end of the Cold War, and the resulting diverse policies and the dominance of one pole over international policies. The historical nature of the common geographical neighborhood, and the positive influences help in producing compatible or contradictory interests between neighboring countries. This principle applies to Iraq and Iran, which contributed to shaping the political scene of this region of the world. One of the most important factors influencing Iran's foreign policy towards Iraq is the American occupation of Iraq in 2003. This event significantly impacted Iran's strategy, given Iraq's great political, geographical, and economic characteristics. In light of the political and strategic interactions taking place in the Middle East region, Iran began to implement its strategies, and through a group of roles that reflected its foreign and regional policy.

Iran's strategic location has a significant and prominent role in the regional and international equation, as its location and the geopolitical ideas and theories it acquires impact the outer crescent in the Heart of the Earth theory developed by (Halford Mackinder) (24). As for Iran's strategic importance, according to the author of the framework theory (Spikeman), who focused on the great importance of the Sahel region, which is twinned with the outer crescent that MacKander defined, and by saying that whoever controls the

Sahel regions will control the Heart of the world (25).

The years of comprehensive siege that the Iraqi people suffered from, leading to the American invasion, are among the repercussions that destroyed the military establishment in Iraq. This strengthened Iranian influence in the Arabian Gulf region and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (*). Therefore, these variables significantly and significantly impact surpassing Iraq regionally (26).

Iran's political orientations and power structure control its policy towards the Arab region, which stipulates the difference in the distances separating these powers and their consideration of these Arab interests (27).

A third trend shows readiness to expand and consolidate Arab-Iranian relations, trying to besiege and restrict this legacy of ambiguous and intertwined historical ties between the two parties, even if it is for the sake of Iranian interests. Still, this trend does not influence the Iranian decision-making institution (28).

Since Iranian behavior and methods as a nation-state take into consideration its interests without being forced to be determined by the interests of other countries, since the policies of intervention and domination in plans and memories of history, this is from the Iranian point of view, without paying attention to Arab interests or the identities of Arab countries and their citizens, as happened in Iraq (29). Due to the issue of restricting the borders in the Shatt al-Arab region, Iraqi-Iranian relations have been characterized by tension for decades because it is one of the most controversial topics, which is considered one of the strategic regions and due to the economic importance it enjoys as a waterway, as each of the countries bordering it demands and claims its right to it, and because of the disputes that occurred from time to time during the seventies of the last century, and at

that time Iraq began to fear the Iranian military development supported by America, which was the reason for Iraq's acceptance of signing the Algerian Agreement in 1975. As Iraq is one of the Arab Gulf countries, it received significant attention from Iranians for its components and importance, making it an essential position in the region in terms of geographical location and human and economic resources (30). Due to Iraq's geographical importance, it is located in the southwestern part of the Asian continent, as it lies between latitudes (29-37) from the north and longitudes (45-38) and (45-48) from the east, with an area of (434920 km²) (31). We find that Iraq's geographical location is surrounded by a group of countries, namely Turkey from the north, Iran from the east, and (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria) from the south and west (32). The primary and essential factor of Iraq's strategic location between the east and the west (33) has enabled it to be one of the influential powers in the region and to have a fundamental role in the regional balances existing in the region, as it is the central pillar of Arab national security as well as Gulf security. It is a military, political, and strategic fact and not a linguistic expression, so Iran sought to prevent it again from transforming into a strong state that confronts Iran, limits its capabilities, extends its influence, and achieves its goals in the Arab region (34).

The geographical location of Iraq was and still is a fundamental factor in directing the attention and interest of the colonists and directing the path of their penetration and influence in it because the danger was expected. It is considered the heart of the Middle East, and the abundance of oil wealth explains and interprets the long conflict between several regional and international countries (35). The geographical location of Iraq is a vital element in shaping its foreign policies. Its geographical situation, as well as its proximity to two regional countries, Iran and Turkey (36), resulted in the

outbreak and incitement of many geographical, human, and economic problems, the main focus of which was around the main issues such as Mosul and minorities, as well as water, the Shatt al-Arab, borders, Ahvaz and other problems (37). In 2003, during the Iraqi-American crisis, Iran made clear its position on this crisis on the basis that it had no interest in confronting the United States of America and could not prevent the war or join the targeted force. Therefore, Iran took a position of positive neutrality in the war launched by America on Iraq and did not obstruct or hinder the American invasion of Iraq. This Iranian neutrality resulted from the interaction of internal and regional factors in the stages of preparing for the war. All of this is a reflection of Iran's fears of confronting the United States of America and not getting involved in any targeting of it by America (38). The significant transformations that occurred in Iran's regional environment in 2003 contributed to ridding Iran of competitors or rivals neighboring it and restricting its external movement, namely (the Taliban regime and the Baath regime), meaning that the United States of America now has a line of contact with a regional state neighboring and close to Iran. Iran considered this presence a threat to its strategic interests (39). All these regional changes and transformations that have occurred have increased Iran's security concerns because the increase in the American military presence in the region is an opportunity to strengthen Iran's regional position despite some countries in the region ignoring Iran's important role and relying on foreign cover to protect them (40). The second requirement: Iran and its influence on Iraqi national security

Iran views Iraq from a strategic political perspective with two critical dimensions. The first relates to the possibility of removing Iraq from being a force to achieve equality with other

regional powers to a force supporting Iran. This has enhanced Iran's opportunity as a significant player and an influential regional power. This has strengthened the personalities and role of the political players supporting it in the Iraqi arena and created this opportunity for Iran to use in this regard the theory of soft power to enhance its influence in Iraq through its impact on public opinion and through the media, as well as strengthening economic relations and supporting the (Shiite) authority in Najaf al-Ashraf. Therefore, it sees the expansion of its trade and economic ties in Iraq and an increase in its exports over its counterparts in other countries. As for the second, Iraq has always been a regional and strategic competitor for it, and it seems that the circumstances that Iraq has witnessed today are a result of weakness and cannot be described as a comprehensive and long-term strategy because Iraq possesses the components in which it can return to being an influential state in the strategic and regional equations (41). Iranians have long had extensive social relations with Iraqis regarding intermarriage and immigration to Iraq to join the religious seminaries in Najaf al-Ashraf. The sectarian nature contributed to increasing and strengthening these relations. Therefore, we find Kamal al-Kharazi (former Iranian Foreign Minister) saying to Iraqi Foreign Minister Hoshyar Zebari (former Foreign Minister) during the visit to Iraq, saying, "The party that will leave Iraq is the United States of America at the end of this war, while the party that will be a neighbor to Iraq and the Iraqis is Iran" (42). The third topic: The geostrategic situation of Iraq after 2003

The study of Iraq's geostrategic importance is a multifaceted analysis that encompasses the country's security, military, economic, and political significance. It is crucial to understand the regional context and the geographical framework in which Iraq is situated, as well as its vital economic resources in relation to other regional and

international players. The study is particularly interested in two key aspects: the geoeconomic and geomilitary environment of Iraq, and the geopolitical and security environment of the country.

The first requirement is Iraq's geoeconomic and military environment. Iraq is one of the most critical regions for the global economy due to natural resources such as oil and gas, increasing its strategic and military importance.

First: Iraq's geo-economic environment after 2003

The Iraqi economy has been exposed to many problems and crises in the previous decades, which increased after the political change 2003. The Iraqi economy became, after the destruction of the infrastructure of buildings and bridges and the looting and robbery operations, a tough situation. The situation worsened after the events of 2014 Iraq went through, and the emergence of armed organizations, including ISIS, which occupied some governorates, displaced their residents to other governorates, and controlled Iraq's economic capabilities. From different aspects, the decline in oil prices to a low level contributed to the decrease in the state's general budget revenues. It increased the crises and economic problems that Iraq is going through. An increase in internal and external borrowing, as it has become difficult to fix these Iraqi economic crises in a country that lacks all the elements and means of security and political stability, and there are a group of reasons that Iraq witnessed and related to the economic environment, which are (43):

1- Iraq is entirely dependent on oil imports. It is self-sufficient in these imports and revenues without other alternatives such as industry, agriculture, and trade, so it is a rentier country that depends on a one-sided economy (44).

2—The spread of corruption, which constituted a waste of resources and capabilities, and the failure

to achieve correct development goals contributed to the collapse of the state's legal institutions as a result of the chaos that accompanied the occupation forces, as well as openness to the outside world and the entry of investment companies in implementing projects and reconstruction.

3- The infrastructure in Iraq was exposed to destruction as a result of the military operations that accompanied the occupation and its aftermath, which contributed to the emergence of terrorism and its control in Iraq after 2003 and the corresponding need for development in Iraq to a large extent, as Iraq did not witness any development of apparent value.

4—The unemployment problem widened after 2003 due to the layoff of large numbers of employees of government departments, media, military, and security institutions, and many companies relying on foreign labor from other countries. Even some of these tourism projects in Iraq have service work, such as cleaning cities, and these workers were brought in from outside Iraq.

Second: Iraq's geo-military environment after 2003

The Iraqi army is the active party and the basic building block of Iraqi national security to combat violence and terrorism. The security vacuum that occurred and Iraq and Iraqis are still paying the price. In 2003, the army and defense institution was dissolved by Paul Bremer, and the return of the United States of America to Iraq was the major problem that reinforced the security vacuum. Without this institution and its dissolution, it is impossible to continue building the Iraqi state. It is not possible to preserve the unity and democracy of Iraq. On the other hand, terrorism in Iraq practiced brutal and barbaric acts that took the lives and lives of defenseless citizens and were a severe challenge to Iraqi national security on the security and military levels (45).

The second requirement: The geopolitical and security environment of Iraq after 2003

Violent revolutions occurred in some Arab countries, which led to several political and security changes that resulted in a shift in the fate of these countries and their existing political systems, which led to these revolutions determining the region's future. The reason is the changes these revolutions caused to these countries' political and security environments. Some regional powers have emerged that welcome the democratic transition, while others are against this democratic transition. All these differences and events have affected the political arena, whether the existing countries or the surrounding countries.

First: The geopolitical environment of Iraq after 2003

Political geography is of great importance, and it is one of the essential branches of geography that contributed to the emergence of geopolitics in 1899, according to the opinion of General Karl Haushofer. Political geography must serve as a guide to the state's political conscience and the importance of geography in the world of politics (46).

The land is one of the essential elements that make up the state, and according to Napoleon Bonaparte, "Every state pursues a policy according to its own geography." The geography of each state includes several variables (area, location, and terrain) that directly impact the state's strength and have a meaningful impact on its foreign policy. Friedrich Ratzel* believes that "geography is the basic fact that determines the policies of states and their strategic orientations, and thus constitutes the first pillar in forming the strength of the national state and its international position" (47).

Political geography is one of the most essential geostrategic features. The geographical location of

the state is relied upon in assessing the state's strength due to its impact on the current and future status of the state, despite the call to reduce this importance due to several factors, including technological developments in today's world, and because the location is not just land, but rather an essential resource for national wealth or the state's sole capital, as political geographers expressed the geographical location in three main ways, which are as follows (48):

- 1- About water and land
- 2- Astronomical location
- 3- Location about neighboring countries

Iraq's location near neighboring countries is called (relative location), expressed by its effect on relations between neighboring countries. It represents the location of the geographical neighborhood in terms of the number of political units surrounding the state. It is essential in political development to achieve the interests of these countries and their desire to expand. This geographical neighborhood is characterized by positivity if the relationship is positive between the two countries and vice versa if the relationship is negative, and therefore countries need to build a relationship with other countries that is compatible with the policy of the neighboring country that differs from it in political and ideological direction. This country may be a stage for competition and a buffer between them if it falls between the two competing countries (49).

Second: The geo-security environment of Iraq after 2003

The strategic location of a country is a key factor in determining its international position. Some countries find themselves in areas that are not conducive to their growth, facing serious problems due to their geographical location. In some cases, geographical location can even be a catalyst for war between countries, highlighting the potential

for conflict that is inherent in political geography.

On the other hand, the geographical location of some countries is an important strategic location, so they become vulnerable to the ambitions of major countries. Countries located in areas exposed to crises and global tension are among the countries most vulnerable to international problems, and also the locations of small countries between substantial and significant countries, meaning if the country is located between two solid and warring countries, its lands are fires for fighting, so the location of Poland between Germany and the Soviet Union has disappeared from the world map, as well as the invasion of German forces into Belgium, despite its declaration in World War II, where they were able to enter French territory (51).

CONCLUSION

The regional and international situation after 2003 differed from what it had been before this date in terms of the conflict and competition internationally between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and regionally between the parties geographically neighboring Iraq (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey). The strategic balance between the countries above had an impact on Iraqi national security after 2003, as the process of change that took place in the political system in Iraq had an apparent effect on the absence of an essential regional balancer, which is Iraq. One of the results of this change was the competition between the active regional powers, as each of the neighboring countries sought to extend its influence and impose its hegemony over the Iraqi reality by taking multiple paths that varied between political presence through alliances and support for the political system or some parties that identify with it or through economic and military support for it to create a space for influence, dominance, and control. Iraq's strategic location impacted international

perception, especially American perception, so the United States of America was its destination in 2003. This imbalance in the strategic balance of power made the rest of the countries that felt the danger of the United States' presence in Iraq move to confront its presence there to compete and maintain its interests and presence in the region and restoring the balance of power, and therefore Iran had a role in the competition among them to achieve their interests and presence, which produced more conflicts and crises that affected the balance of power, as the competition contributed through their extensions to negatively and positively affect Iraqi national security, and Iran has the most significant role in redrawing the map of the region and alliances and directing goals at the expense of the US dollar, and the security situation had a negative impact on Iraqi national security as the security deterioration and the occupation of Iraqi lands by the terrorist organization ISIS contributed, which was accompanied by economic deterioration as a result of the decline in oil prices, in which the Iranian role had a significant and clear impact in helping Iraq at various levels, whether security, economic or political, because the United States of America did not play the appropriate role for it in these events despite the existence of the strategic framework agreement with Iraq, but it took a negative aspect through limited support that was limited to limited air strikes, and therefore the Iranian role became more influential through its support in various fields and its influence on the political aspect of the Iraqi and security decision, especially during the war on the terrorist organization ISIS. The researcher believes that the regional and international powers were only motivated by achieving their interests in the Middle East, especially Iraq, due to its apparent impact on the regional balance.

Footnotes

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