

Good Governance in Iraq for the Period (2003-2020) An analytical Study Political and Economic Indicators

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Abstract

Good governance, its components, and the indicators on which it is based are among the concepts that are of great interest in the competent circles, as they have become an important basis for the comprehensive and sustainable economic development process, because good governance can be an important pillar of economic development and pull in the same direction the movement of growth. In Iraq, since the change of government in 2003, no attention has been paid to the concepts of good governance and the extent of their impact on the situation in general and the economic situation in particular, while the world has witnessed an increased interest in the indicators of good governance, and this was the reason for making the indicators in Iraq all negative and the length of the study, and this was reflected. On the economic side, and it led to a decline in economic indicators and their related aspects, due to the existence of a positive relationship between indicators of good governance and economic development.

The research sheds light on the importance of good governance as a basis for launching the comprehensive development process, with a brief analysis of the current situation in Iraq.

Good Governance in Iraq (2003-2020)

Analytical study of economic indicators

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an introduction:

The issue of good governance is considered one of the topics that receive wide attention from specialists in economic and political affairs, and many have discussed it in their research and studies. Even international and regional organizations began to discuss the concepts related to them greatly, and some considered good governance an important and basic condition for the economic development process. Political and social.

As a result of the failure of governance systems to perform according to reality and results on the ground, good governance has become a desirable goal and an effective tool to break the deadlock of failed and authoritarian government administrations in many countries of the world, including the Arab countries. The international

community believes that good governance is provided through mechanisms. Which are used in an environment suitable for the sustainable development process and its many aspects, so that it is the rule of law, political stability, absence of violence, effectiveness of government, quality of organization, expression of opinion, accountability and fighting corruption, and they are among the indicators of good governance that take into account the economic and political aspects and administrative institutions in its various institutions. These indicators have gained popularity and interest in some countries through their various institutions and civil society. Especially in the Arab countries, where it has become a mirror that reflects the image of governmental systems and their management of international organizations and other more

advanced countries and as a result of the inability of most Arab countries to achieve real development despite the availability of all the requirements and components, so it became necessary for these countries to seek to apply the principles of governance Rationalization and its adoption as a basis for achieving comprehensive development, although some believe that they are opinion indicators and not digital, and that the measurement ratios differ from one side to the other. Other than that, but this objection can be answered by the fact that modern technologies provide statistics the key to converting opinion indicators into numerical values that accurately indicate the level of application of these indicators.

In Iraq, great problems were generated due to the structural imbalance, the clear decline in economic performance and development, which generated negative effects, including the spread of unemployment, the high rates of poverty and the decline in services significantly, although it possesses large resources and is the fourth country in the world in oil production, but the economy remained restricted in the hand The state and the private sector did not fulfill its role for various reasons, in addition to the limited role of civil society, which does not rise to the required level.

research importance:

The importance of research is related to the importance of good governance and its effective role in sustainable development. Today, Iraq has become in dire need to study the obstacles to development that were not achieved despite all the efforts and provide all the ingredients. Therefore, it is necessary to study the reasons behind the achievement of comprehensive development to diagnose the defects and find solutions to them.

Research problem:

Despite the availability of all the capabilities, constituents and requirements for comprehensive economic development, but there is stumbling and the desired development has not been achieved, and there are reasons behind this. The researcher believes, including the failure to adopt the principles of good governance as a basis for taking other steps.

Research Aims:

The study aims to-

Shedding light on indicators of good governance in general and in Iraq in particular

Clarifying the future principles of good governance in Iraq and their importance to address the existing crises and bottlenecks and to achieve development in Iraq.

Research hypothesis:

The research starts from the premise that the application and embodiment of the principles of good governance on the ground is a basis for sustainable achievement in Iraq.

Research Methodology:

To prove the hypothesis of the research, the research was divided into three sections. The first topic dealt with the theoretical framework of good governance, the development of good governance, and the criteria used by specialists to measure good governance and the institutions that depend on it in the implementation of rational principles. As for the second research, it sheds light on the reality and relationship of good governance with economic development, and explains the most important obstacles to the application of good governance in Iraq, while the third topic is devoted to studying and analyzing indicators of good governance in Iraq To 2020.

The first topic: the concept of good governance and its relationship to development, the reasons for its emergence, its components and the approved indicators.

First: the concept of good governance

The concept of good governance has witnessed an increasing interest over the past two decades by developed and developing countries in order to expand and develop popular participation in governance, and that the idea of good governance has been widely used by international organizations and adopted as a methodology for achieving development as a result of the failure of government departments to achieve development efficiently in developing countries. The researcher referred to some concepts related to good governance, as the World Bank defined good governance as (the method of exercising power in managing the country's economic and social resources for the sake of development) and by force means power

and influence, which represents the authority of the government and by using formal and informal methods of governance and management in order to provide good services And effective for the public good, while the United Nations Development Program defines good governance as the exercise of political, economic, administrative and judicial powers to improve the affairs of society at all levels.

As for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCDE), it defines good governance as (the use of political power and the conduct of control processes over society by providing the legal procedures and the environment necessary to enable the economy to achieve economic and social development. (Al-Hiti,1. 2012)

As for the Arab Organization for Human Development, it believes that (good governance is the rule that preserves and enhances human well-being and seeks to expand human capabilities and options in various fields and seeks to represent all groups of people) (Aref and Rashid, 281, 2017)

The researcher believes that good governance is the method of governance that is carried out through the optimal use of the powers granted to manage resources and society in an effective and successful manner, in a way that achieves the interests of people, and thus achieves a comprehensive and vital approach in the sustainable development process.

Second: Reasons for the emergence of good governance:

There are many reasons behind the emergence of good governance and the concepts associated with it, including economic, social and political, which will be outlined accordingly:

- Economic reasons:1

A - The spread of underdevelopment that caused delay in the process of economic development in many countries, despite the abundance of resources and the existence of a suitable environment for the development process, yet the mismanagement of economic resources necessitated the emergence of a concept that addresses these aspects And the transition to the economic reform process to reach the desired development, and the adoption of good

governance as a prerequisite for reform and the advancement of development. (Musab, 15,2015)

B - The spread of the phenomenon of rentier or semi-rentier countries, which depend either on exporting oil as a raw material or on external sources such as foreign tourism, remittances of workers abroad, loans and ship traffic taxes, which made the state concerned with resources and the distribution of wealth and does not undertake any production operations in various economic aspects, and this The same applies to oil-producing countries (Muhammad, 8, 2011).

T - the failure of the government to move the development process due to the system of corruption, the review of means of control and accountability, and the creation of abominable dictatorship in the ruling systems.

W - Continuous calls to move towards neoliberal economic thought that calls for the state to withdraw from economic activity and leave the matter to market mechanisms and reduce the role of the state through privatization. However, this matter did not achieve the desired results, but rather led to negative results that hampered economic growth.

C - The need to include the private sector as a partner in management, whether for society or the state, for its essential role in the development process, to work side by side with the public sector, while most developing countries rely on the public sector to provide all services and manage the productive sector in isolation or at an intersection with the private sector

H- The high external indebtedness caused severe financial crises in developing countries that led to high rates of poverty, deterioration of living standards, and deterioration of services and infrastructure (Al-Abadi, 38, 2012).

2-Political reasons:

A - The global system that tended towards globalization, which led to an increase in the number of non-governmental organizations and a renewal of the mechanisms of the market economy system, by moving in the direction of globalizing all aspects of life.

B - the spread of the phenomenon of corruption, the weakness of the structure of administrative and political institutions, lax control and

accountability systems, and the overlap between the private and public sectors.

T - Restricting freedoms, a policy of repression, prohibiting unions, pluralism and partisanship, and following dictatorial methods of intimidation.

W - the desire of international organizations to extend their hegemony over developing countries and impose restrictive conditions on them to direct their policies and economies in the direction that serves the developed countries.

C- The high indebtedness of some countries, the existence of deficits in their budgets, and the decline in productivity, which made these countries delay in catching up with

the passengers of the developed countries.

H - The increase in internal conflicts and external wars, which generated a state of instability and deteriorating economic and social conditions, preventing international humanitarian organizations from carrying out their work, and other reasons related to the political side. (Musab, 18, 2015)

3-Social causes:

A - The high rates of unemployment, poverty and deprivation caused a decline in the levels of development in general and human development in general

In particular, neglecting these problems and not setting urgent solutions leads to negative effects in society, such as the spread of theft, drugs, murder, and the collapse of the community system.

B - The spread of ignorance, illiteracy and dropout from education in many countries has led to poor dealing with technological developments and they have become viewed as luxury matters.

T - The high rates of population growth, which led to an increase in the need for various services with the scarcity of available resources and their misuse. (Muhammad, 2011/12)

W - Increasing population density in urban areas, migration from the countryside to city centers, marginalizing and excluding some segments of society from government administration, which

creates opposition parties that use non-peaceful methods.

C - The poor distribution of wealth and the large disparities in income between groups of society have led to widespread corruption

All the aforementioned circumstances have combined and caused a great failure in the developing world countries, who were unable to create political systems capable of working efficiently and professionally, and therefore these countries sought to find a way out that would be a reason for their salvation from the deteriorating situation and found the concept of good governance as an essential and important entrance into governance. (Al-Abbadi, 55, 2012)

Third: the foundations of good governance

Good governance has important dimensions and components, and it is considered as basic foundations that can be summarized as follows.

-1)The dimensions of good governance are three: (Abd al-Qadir, 5,2011

Good governance has dimensions that interact with each other because there is a close relationship between them in order to rehabilitate the members of society, and they are represented by the following.

A - The economic dimension: This dimension links the economic aspect, the general economic policies of the state, the state's external relations, the available resources, and the means of using them efficiently.

B - the technical dimension

This dimension represents the management methods of public institutions and the use of modern methods of management and the effectiveness of those methods.

T - the political dimension This dimension represents the legitimacy, nature, and representation of the ruling authority.

2-The components of good governance

Good governance has basic components and it is concerned with implementing plans and policies

A - The private sector, which plays a role in providing a work environment and job

opportunities, and then production and development, to be supportive of the

public sector

B - Civil society adopts the responsibility for follow-up, control, and support in government work, and to invest voluntary and community efforts to implement programs.

T - the institutions and agencies of the state, and this component includes all institutions in society and the various state agencies, legislative, executive, oversight and others.

When these components interact, seeking to create a comprehensive and sustainable long-term development that is not limited to the current developmental impacts only, but extends to future generations, and the third pillar that represents the state is the biggest role, as it is responsible for providing services, providing stability, drawing up public policies and setting priorities, and society adopts the role of oversight.

Third: Good Governance Indicators: (Yasser, 2017-28)

Good governance is based on indicators that differ from one country to another in importance according to the economic, political and social development. It is not possible to generalize uniform indicators for the difference in the peculiarity of each society and its culture. Nevertheless, these indicators are close in different developing countries, and they include political, economic, social and administrative aspects and does not include Governmental performance and government institutions only, but rather they move to civil society, the private sector and members of society, and they differ according to the different issuing bodies, among them the World Bank has defined these indicators in accountability and justice, government effectiveness, quality of economic organization, political stability, rule of law, and fighting corruption. Economic Cooperation and Development emphasized four indicators: the rule of law, fighting corruption, public sector management, and military spending. As for the United Nations Development Program, it was broader and comprehensive in defining the indicators, namely the rule of law, participation in government, transparency, responsiveness, equality and justice, and the strategic outlook

and consensus between the parties. The researcher believes that despite the different nomenclatures, they have unified connotations, and the focus will be on the indicator Most importantly:

A - Voice and Account Ability (AV)

Accountability means holding the government accountable and providing it with answers or explanations about methods of failure and success. This indicator measures the citizen's ability in any country to participate in elections, choose his government, his freedom to express his views, form civil society organizations, and the ability to question government agencies and question them about the demands of the people and their representatives. This index aims to ensure adherence to the law by those who exercise authority as a means of planning and performing for continuous improvement. B - Political stability and absence of violence (PV)

Political stability and the stability of the security situation are among the most important components of comprehensive and sustainable economic development. This indicator measures the peaceful transfer of power, distancing from revolutions, the spread of democracy, conducting elections according to specific laws for the electoral period, the peaceful coexistence of the components of the people, and avoiding the use of violence and force and imposing.

T- Government Effectiveness (Farag, 44, 2012)

This indicator shows the provision of services to the community, the type of those services, the ability of civil service institutions to provide the best services and perform their duties and tasks, and the independence of these institutions from political aspects, and through this this is evident to the extent to which the government can convert available resources into plans, programs and projects to serve the community.

W - rule of law (RL)

The rule of law implies a stable legal environment based on justice and human rights. This indicator measures the confidence of dealers in the provisions of the laws, their commitment to them and their applicability to all. It also shows the quality of the implementation of contracts, property rights, and

the procedures taken by the courts to settle disputes.

C - Anti-Corruption (CC)

This indicator shows the extent of the problem of financial and administrative corruption in society in general and government institutions in particular, and it measures the exploitation of power to achieve special gains and interests, the ability to address the causes of corruption, and the possibility of controlling it. Those who abuse it. (World Bank, 77, 2003)

H - Organizational Quality (RQ)

The state must have appropriate policies and regulatory frameworks through which it can achieve comprehensive development and develop the capabilities of society and the private sector by providing the appropriate environment for business development and addressing problems and obstacles. These indicators depend on the institutions that carry out the implementation process, represented by the state with its legislative, executive and judicial powers, and the role of the private sector in creating a stable economic environment, competitive markets and attracting investment. Then comes the role of civil society seeking to participate in providing services, volunteering, disseminating information, building the capacities of institutions, developing development programs and developing the capabilities of the human element

Fourth: Measuring good governance

The process of measuring judgment indicators is a difficult and somewhat complicated matter because most indicators are opinion indicators. Researcher Daniel Kaufman and others developed their indicators to carry out the measurement process and convert indicators into digital indicators called Institutional Indicator of Quality IQI.

This indicator takes the arithmetic mean of the six indicators of good governance, and the value of the index ranges between (-2.5 +2.5). The higher the value, the more that indicates that the good governance status is positive, and the opposite is true, so that a negative decline indicates a departure from good governance Positive. (Yasser, 36,2017)

The second topic: the relationship of good governance on development and the obstacles to its application in Iraq

First: The Relationship of Good Governance with Development:

Specialists believe that good governance is the basis for achieving development because there is a direct relationship between the indicators of good governance and the development process, where the process of good governance leads to reforms and improvement in important aspects related to the lives of peoples, the first step will give society an opportunity to express its views and cast its votes and has the right to hold the government accountable and see Effective institutions and combating corruption in all its aspects. Otherwise, economic reform steps will have little impact. Therefore, the principles of good governance can be considered fundamental to the events of the economic development process, and through the scientific studies conducted, including the study (Kaufman), Daniel Kaufman found that in countries where good governance is a good thing and the foundations of good governance interact with each other, such as the public and private sectors and civil society , The development process is successful and the individual's level of well-being is higher than others.

The most important aspects in which good governance affects the events of the development process can be identified (Al-Abadi, 76, 2012).

1 - Contributing to raising the level of per capita income, especially in the long run, as the adoption of good governance means stimulating business, protecting the rights of individuals and providing benefits to individuals, and thus this leads to an increase in income. Income of individuals in one way or another, especially if the government pledges to support service sectors.

This, in turn, will lead to the development of vital and important sectors such as the health sector that provides health services and reduces neonatal mortality rates, then the education sector that aims to eradicate illiteracy, as well as other sectors, in order to increase the savings by increasing per capita income will support the process of economic development and

investment. These increases in other economic activities.

2 - Good governance contributes to a fair distribution of wealth

By working on the basis of distributing rights and duties to members of society fairly, and every individual has the right to live, work and obtain services in a relatively balanced manner that will lead to a fair distribution of income, in addition to the process of reducing and fighting corruption and stopping bribes and converging levels of income will lead to a fair distribution For wealth.

3- Increase the competitiveness of the country, the application of the principles of good governance that leads to the development of production and the achievement of development, and this increases the reduction of costs, which in turn leads to an increase in the competitiveness of the country and the use of available resources in an efficient and effective manner, due to the existence of an effective government and development frameworks and the rule of compliance with the law, protection of property and rights, especially intellectual property creativity and innovation .

4 - Increase investment rates and growth rates

One of the most important principles and indicators of good governance is the rule of law, and this matter creates a suitable investment environment for capital owners who seek to obtain protection for investments, political stability and the law, and this supports investments, whether domestic or foreign, and that increasing investments leads to raising growth rates and then pushing the development process. Forward. (Muhammad, 32, 2011)

5 - The political stability that good governance seeks to achieve directly contributes to creating an appropriate and appropriate atmosphere for creativity and increased production, because conflicts, problems and coups threaten the economic environment and lead to a decline in economic activities and in the case of stability, the wheel of development will move through the development of production.

6 - The process of giving freedom to express opinion and freedom of the press and activating the role of civil society organizations will

provide means of monitoring the work of governments, as well as the work of economic sectors leads to diagnosis of errors and obstacles through that oversight authority, and the evaluation of work as well as encouraging initiatives, collective work and volunteer work in support of the government In multiple fields.

7 - The effectiveness of the government, its preparation of correct policies and the implementation of those policies in a correct and balanced manner requires an efficient administrative system with high capabilities through which it can manage state affairs and is capable of bringing about fundamental changes in state policies, away from political pressures and by using standards of transparency and spreading the spirit of cooperation and action. In a team spirit, attracting talent and encouraging creative people through the prevailing democratic atoms.

8- Using the correct regulatory frameworks and appropriate laws and instructions would support the state of competition, and develop the efficiency to enter that competition, leading to positive economic results, because the presence of inappropriate laws and restrictions will impede the process of reforming the business environment and the complexity of procedures leads to the business sector's aversion to investment As well as the issue of high taxes that increase project costs, which prevents creators and capital owners from participating in large investment projects (Aref and Rasheed, 189,2017)

9- The rule of law leads to mutual respect between citizens and statesmen and the dominance of the authority of legal institutions, which in turn are based on protecting individuals from inheritance and violence, holding anyone accountable and exposing them to legal accountability in the event of a crime, with an effective and just judicial system that protects rights and provides an opportunity for everyone to know duties Thus, the feeling of security and guarantee of rights, especially the working classes, will make them increase production and respect work and businessmen to maintain the continuity of various activities, thus contributing to supporting economic growth and development.

10- Fighting corruption in all its forms and various means, which is one of the principles of

good governance and an important indicator of its indicators, and thus prevents exploitation and mismanagement and the use of power and its exploitation for personal purposes that harm society, because corruption will lead to misallocation of resources in society and give an opportunity for the spread of the black market and misconceptions in addition to exploitation. Those with influence and suspicious relationships from exploiting their personal relationships and bribes to obtain projects, which leads to unequal opportunities and reluctance of businessmen to enter into illegal competition, which hinders or delays the development process. Through these short points, we see that there is significant overlap between the development process and its indicators. Good governance and applying the principles of good governance will be reflected positively and effectively in raising rates of economic growth, creating a standard business environment, and thus achieving the required economic development that aims at human well-being as is the goal of good governance Here .

Second: Obstacles to implementing good governance in Iraq:

1- The instability of the security situation

The security aspect is one of the priorities for applying the principles of good governance. But the security situation in Iraq has been witnessing a great deterioration for decades, and by taking a quick look at the Iraqi scene since 2003, it is noticed the extent of the great destruction and the retreat in the stability of the security situation on its lands. Because of the political change that led to the spread of chaos, the spread of terrorism, killing and destruction that affected all walks of life, and because of the occupation of the country, security and stability deteriorated. And the military confrontation operations with the occupying forces led to the death of hundreds of innocent people and pushed the situation in some countries to intervene in the Iraqi affairs and spread the spirit of sectarianism and support and support terrorist groups with huge sums, which led to the collapse of the social peace system and the killing became identity in many regions of the country

After receiving the political and security files by the formed governments after the American withdrawal from Iraq, the government's interest in controlling the security file became in vain,

until some provinces were occupied by terrorist groups, and this led to the destruction of the economic and social situation. The infrastructure and the displacement of millions of them in the midst of fierce fighting has led to a depletion of the energies and capabilities of financial and human resources to address the still unstable security situation, which impedes the process of good governance and directs resources towards construction and economic development, but rather disperses efforts and drains capabilities and cynical interference by states in Iraq affairs and imposing wills inside the country is the reason for this.

2- Political stability

Political stability is directly related to the security situation, and it is also one of the foundations of good governance, and it greatly affects the process of economic development that is necessary for all societies, so any defect that affects the political stability process leads to the interruption of the economic development process, and this is what studies have indicated about the delay in development in countries. Which was delayed in obtaining political stability, which led to the spread of differences between the political elites and the failure of all development plans, and Iraq lived in a state of political instability and after the elites asserted themselves over power and higher positions in the state, the intersection between political blocs and the different orientations and goals, as each political wing sought to achieve special gains On the basis of the public interest and the problems increased even after the elections were held, and the parties increased dramatically without the existence of a governing law for them, which made the situation in Iraq in a spiral and these problems cast a shadow on the political scene and society turned to the tribal approach that complicated matters more and increased financial and administrative corruption operations in a way This has delegated all efforts to implement good governance in Iraq (Yasser, 2017-23).

3- Administrative and financial corruption

Administrative and financial corruption is one of the most important obstacles to construction, economic, social and political development, because it leads to a decline in all indicators at the level of human and economic development as well as indicators of good governance from

the economic point of view. From the legal point of view, corruption is a deviation from commitment to the law, and this raises the grudge of others from society, and thus the commitment to the law collapses from everyone.

On the political level, it directly affects the ruling political system fails, moves away from achieving goals, and society gives up support for those goals, which affects the indicators of good governance.

On the social side, corruption is considered a transgression of societal values that lead to harm to society. In Iraq, corruption has become a rampant phenomenon in all joints of the state and from the top of the hierarchy of power to the simplest base in government institutions,

According to the indicators issued by Transparency International in 2010, Iraq was in the last ranks, obtaining a score of (1.5) out of (10) degrees, which made Iraq back down to the sequence (175) among the countries included in the study, and only Somalia and Afghanistan were less than that, which gives an impression on the extent of the impact of corruption and the depth of the problem that Iraq suffers from.

Consequently, any positive steps towards good governance require a revolution against corruption, fighting it vigorously and solidifying the pillars of transparency, equal opportunity and justice (Abdel Qader, 2011, 36).

4- High unemployment rates and sagging public sector

The Iraqi economy relies heavily on the oil sector and may be the only one to achieve financial resources to finance spending, mismanagement and the lack of other clear strategies to the atrophy of other sectors such as agriculture, industry and tourism, and Iraq has become a market for everything that is imported, and because the oil sector is a capital-intensive sector and the lack of need for the hand working for the use of technology, unlike other sectors such as agriculture and industry, and Iraq is characterized by high population growth rates of up to (3%), which led to high unemployment rates among the youth, in addition to the lack of harmony between education outcomes and the labor market, which increased the number of graduates and holders of higher degrees. This increased the emergence of social and political

problems on the Iraqi arena and the dependence on the public sector became brief, which led to the existence of disguised unemployment, the decline of the role of this sector in attracting employment, and the weakening of the role of the private sector, which did not receive adequate support.

5- External interventions

The countries surrounding Iraq have sought and are still seeking to intervene in the internal affairs, directly or indirectly, to influence the political decision and obtain gains in their favor, which led to the transformation of Iraq into an arena for conflict, disagreement and presence. Through the great support for some political parties at the expense of others, as well as the difference in the composition of Iraq from religious, sectarian and national beliefs, which made these countries play on those strings and intensified the disturbances and problems, and thus in order. In pursuit of good governance, it is necessary to get out of the circle of any external interference in the affairs of the country and to build strong relations with states based on common interests and to establish balanced trade and economic relations.

6- Administrative bureaucracy

The political elites who assume the presidency of the government after 2003 seek to cling to power and adhere to it and progress towards continuity for the sake of private interests, using the state of administrative bureaucracy that shows their commitment to laws, administrative rules of conduct and legislation. Making work a troublesome routine that disrupts the efforts of creativity, development of potentials and achievement, these methods of management greatly impede the principles of good governance, so it is necessary to achieve redundant management circles and reduce red tape through specific legislation and controls.

The third topic: good governance in Iraq

First: Analyzing some indicators of the Iraqi economy

The Iraqi economy suffers from many problems that led to the decline of many economic indicators. To give a picture of some of these

indicators during the study period, the most important indicators will be addressed as follows:

1 - Inflation

Inflation is defined as the upward movement of prices continuously and independently due to the excess of demand over the supply potential, and if the increase is slight, this is a positive matter for economic transactions in order to achieve economic growth and economic stability as well, but the continuous rise to more than (3%) is a risk and requires intervention. The development of treatment policies and the inflation in the Iraqi economy causes reasons, including the structural imbalance of the economy's dependence on oil rents, and the retreat of various other sectors as a result of the neglect and devastation inflicted upon them as a result of the wars that Iraq has witnessed, such as the agriculture, industry and tourism sector, and thus there has been an imbalance in the gross domestic product, and with the inability of the economy to respond to the phenomenon of financial and administrative corruption in all joints of government institutions, and there are other reasons related to external interference and the security situation and the following table (1) Shows inflation rates in the Iraqi economy.

the changes in demand, which puts pressure on prices, and imports are resorted to to fill the lack of local production of various commodities, which will lead to an imbalance in budgets, as well as military spending and an increase in debt, which led to the continuing budget deficit, and other reasons are the government's steps to lift subsidies on some commodities. Fundamental due to the pressure of the institutions (Bretton Woods) to carry out the alleged reforms, especially oil derivatives, which led to the rise. Their prices affected other commodities, which prompted the government to increase salaries and wages, and the decline in purchasing power contributed to raising inflation rates and this was coupled with the spread of the

Table (1)

Inflation rates in the Iraqi economy for the period 2003-2020

T	the years	Inflation rate
1	2003	32.58
2	2005	26.96
3	2007	30.83
4	2009	2.8
5	2011	5.6
6	2013	6.1
7	2015	5.7
8	2017	8.2
9	2019	7.4
10	2020	8.3

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

1 - Republic of Iraq, Central Bank, General Directorate of Statistics and Statistical Research 2003-2017 multiple pages.

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2 Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Group 2019.

It is noticed from the above table that the inflation rate in 2003 reached (32.58%), which is a very high number, and then declined to its lowest level in 2009, where it recorded a negative amount (2.8%). In 2019, the inflation rate reached (7.4%) and increased slightly in 2020, although these rates are controlled according to the economic policy.

However, inflation rates are unstable and volatile, which leads to economic instability and prices and discourages investment.

Second: unemployment

Unemployment means the presence of able and qualified people willing to work and accept the prevailing wages, but they do not get work, and it is one of the important problems that the Iraqi economy suffers from, and it is one of the important challenges in recent decades, which

Table (2)

Unemployment rates in Iraq for the period 2003-2019 selected years

T	the years	Unemployment rates
1	2003	28.1
2	2005	17.9
3	2007	17.6
4	2009	15.3
5	2011	11.8
6	2013	18.2
7	2015	21.1
8	2017	23.4
9	2019	30.9
10	2020	33.8

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on

Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Annual Statistics 2019, multiple pages, Baghdad

It is noted from the table that unemployment rates are large in a country like Iraq that possesses varied and large wealth, and the unemployment rate in 2003 was limited (28.1), declining during the following years through volunteer operations in the army and some appointments, but the unemployment rate began to increase after 2014 and what followed until it

led to the repercussions of this problem on the social, political and economic levels. Unemployment in Iraq has many causes, including high inflation rates for population growth, which reaches (3%), which means an increase in population numbers at rates that exceed the capacity of the labor market to absorb them.

Terrorism has had a role in deepening the problem of unemployment, weak private activity and dependence on the oil sector, despite it being a capital-intensive sector with little need for manpower, as it mainly depends on technology and equipment more than the workforce. Such as the policy of trade openness and dumping that led to the destruction of many industries that provided employment opportunities for those who wish to do so, as well as the incompatibility of the labor market with educational outcomes, and mismanagement of the country, which exacerbated the problem. Table No. (2) shows unemployment rates for selected years for the period (2003-2020).

became A growing problem with dire consequences.

Third: poverty.

If individuals or families are no longer able to provide the necessary resources to meet basic needs, they are considered poor, or if the family's income falls to a level that does not meet the basic needs for survival, and in Iraq there are many reasons behind the spread of poverty situations such as wars, conflicts and

crises resulting from them, The spread of corruption in all its forms, the high rates of population growth and the policy of dumping, which led to the elimination of most of the local industries that are a source of income for many

members of society, and international policy in general was the cause of deepening the phenomenon of poverty and Table (3) shows the trends of poverty in Iraq.

Table (3)

Poverty trends in Iraq

T	Years	Poverty Rate
1	2003	28.1
2	2005	26.9
3	2007	22.4
4	2009	18.6
5	2011	19.6
6	2013	17.8
7	2015	22.4
8	2017	25.1
9	2019	31.9
10	2020	37.8

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on

1- Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Statistical Center, Poverty Survey 2020

It is noticed that poverty rates are generally high throughout the study period, as they range from (31.9), which was recorded in 2019, which means that the situation is in continuous decline and an increase in poverty rates, and the lowest level recorded in 2013 was (17.8) even though the country is rich in natural and human resources and not It is properly invested

Through a brief look at the economic indicators, it is noted that most of the indicators mentioned and other negative indicators show the extent of the decline in the performance of the Iraqi economy, despite all efforts to advance the reality of the economy, but it has failed and for several reasons, the most important of which is the lack of an efficient governance administration that uses the correct criteria recommended by the organizations. Globalization and its adaptation to suit the local situation, which gives an impression of the extent of the suffering of the Iraqi people, even though Iraq is an oil country ranked fourth in terms of global reserves, which are estimated at 150 billion barrels.

Second: Indicators of good governance in Iraq, an analytical view.

There are large numbers of good governance indicators that are issued by international organizations and institutions, and the most important indicators will be addressed in order to shed light on those indicators in Iraq, compared with the global governance indicators issued by the World Bank many years ago based on specialized, varied and long-term research. The most important indicators adopted are the indicators that were discussed in the first topic, and they are (six) indicators used in most countries to clarify governance and periodically, and this is a matter for decision-makers and for analyzing the policy followed and in order to make a comparison between countries and each indicator contains more analytical sub-indicators Comprehensiveness, and Iraq suffers mainly from problems in managing the available resources, as Iraq has resources that qualify it to be a country of high prosperity and a high standard of living, but mismanagement prevented this and therefore the use of good governance indicators may contribute to improving the management of those resources and the optimal investment of resources And the state's policy shall be a policy aimed at raising living standards for society, achieving prosperity and reducing the manifestations of corruption.

The researcher will address the indicators as follows:

First: Voice and Accountability

Iraq witnessed a political change after 2003, which came after the occupation of Iraq, and a new phase began, but the circumstances that Iraq went through will be clarified by the indicators of good governance, and the expression of opinion index with accountability is one of the basic indicators of good governance.

This index has registered a slight increase since 2005 due to democratic practices in choosing the government through elections, both local and federal governments, as Table (4) shows that the index was in 2003 (1.46), which decreased in 2004 to (-1.68) due to the military operations. And the overwhelming chaos that hit the situation in Iraq during the occupation process, then the index began to improve, as it recorded in 2005 (-1.40), and the highest stage reached in 2010 was (-1.6), and it began to decline, after which it recorded the lowest level of the index in 2019 when it was recorded (1.98) Because of the delay in forming the government and the decline in the expression of opinion and accountability at a weak level for the federal and local government.

Second: political stability index

This indicator is considered an indication of the stability of the political situation and the absence of violence by political and other motives

Including terrorism, the situation in Iraq has suffered from a state of political instability and its effects are still continuing

Especially after the demise of the previous political system and the collapse of the security system.

The index recorded a negative and high number in 2003, as it was (2.44), and the index declined positively in 2004 to (-2.07), then it continued to decline until it recorded its best level in 2012, which is (1.93-), and then it began to decline due to the terrorist operations and the occupation of some Regions in Iraq and it rose to its highest level (2.73) in 2018 and as shown in Table (4) .

Third: Government Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the government means its ability to plan and implement projects related to the needs of community members, and through the optimal use of resources and taking into account voluntary work and collective initiatives, attention to the division of labor, giving priority to specialization and adopting the rules, behavior and ethics of the profession, while respecting the beneficiaries of the business and we can say that this indicator shows The type of public projects and services provided to the government and its distance from political pressure.

From Table (4) it is noticed that the index was negative in all years of the study and the index was in 2003 around (1.66), and the best position was recorded in 2012 and 2013, which is (-1.12) for the two years, and the worst case was recorded for the index in 2006, when it was (-1.77).

Fourth: Organizational Frameworks or Organizational Quality

It is one of the sub-indicators that show the ability of governments to prepare, formulate and legislate laws into effect, especially those laws related to the development and development of the private sector as a supportive sector for the public sector, and work as a complement to it and not on the basis of competition, as well as support civil society institutions with legislation and give them a working space within the legal frameworks. . (4) The numbers recorded in Iraq for this indicator in 2004 were (-1.65) and began to improve in subsequent years until it recorded the best condition in 2009, where it was (-1.01) and began to rise towards negative again in the following years until the record of 2019 (1.36)

Fifth: the state of law

This indicator shows the extent of compliance with the laws in force and the authority of those laws on all members of society without exception

It is concerned with respect for it and everyone's commitment to it, as well as showing people's confidence in compliance with laws, especially implementation.

Contracts, property rights and law enforcement agencies by the police and governor and the

extent to which crime and violence are combated.

The value of the index reached (-1.67) in 2003, and it decreased to the worst case in the field of rule of law in 2007, when the index fell to (-1.93), and the situation improved in 2014, when the index decreased. It was (1.36), and then there was a negative increase in the following years until the year 2019 scored higher. The value is (-1.96). Sixth: **CONTROL OF CORRUPTION**

This indicator is considered one of the important indicators as it shows the extent to which the authorities seek to obtain private gains, the

extent of control of stakeholders, influence and capital owners over government agencies, and the spread of bribes and thefts of public money and the value of the index registered in Iraq in 2003 was (-1.22) and the value of the index increased worse. If it was at its lowest condition in 2007, as it was (1.58-), it decreased positively in 2011 until it became (-1.21) and rose again in 2019 to reach (-1.60). This indicator fluctuates in a negative state on the extent of the difficulty of the situation in Iraq, the spread of corruption and theft Public money and the waste of public resources, which led to a significant and very dangerous decline in the political, economic and social situation.

Table (4)

Indicators of good governance in Iraq for the period 2003-2019

T	The Years	Expression of Opinion and Accountability V A	Political Stability PV	Government Effectiveness EG	Regulatory Frameworks RG	Rule of Law RL	Anti-Corruption CC	Institutional Quality IQI
1	2003	1.46-	2.43-	1.66-	1.43-	1.67-	1.22-	1.65 -
2	2004	1.68-	3.18-	1.61-	1.65-	1.89-	1.56-	1.93-
3	2005	1.40-	2.72-	1.66-	1.51-	1.77-	1.46-	1.75 -
4	2006	1.40-	2.82-	1.77-	1.40-	1.79-	1.57-	1.79 -
5	2007	1.23-	2.79-	1.59-	1.32-	1.93-	1.58-	1.74 -
6	2008	1.20-	2.48-	1.26-	1.15-	1.84-	1.57-	1.59 -
7	2009	1.10-	2.19-	1.20-	1.01-	1.84-	1.39-	1.39-
8	2010	1.06-	2.25-	1.22-	1.05-	1.77-	1.31-	1.31-
9	2011	1.14-	1.84-	1.15-	1.09-	1.62-	1.21-	1.21-
10	2012	1.12-	1.93-	1.12-	1.25-	1.52-	1.25-	1.25-
11	2013	1.10-	2.02-	1.12-	1.24-	1.50-	1.26-	1.26-
12	2014	1.12-	2.49-	1.13-	1.25-	1.48-	1.34-	1.34-
13	2015	1.19-	2.49-	1.27-	1.23-	1.36-	1.39-	1.39-
14	2016	1.22-	2.69-	1.32-	1.33-	1.46-	1.46-	1.46-
15	2017	1.39-	2.89-	1.47-	1.32-	1.63-	1.72-	1.72-
16	2018	1.46-	2.90-	1.67-	1.40-	1.72-	1.86-	1.86-
17	2019	1.89-	2.77-	1.93-	1.68-	1.96-	1.60-	1.60-

1.45 -
1.51 -
1.34 -
1.33 -

Source : Prepared by the researcher based on

-1-daniel Kufmann Art Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi Aggregate and Individual

2-Governance Indicators 1996 -2007 wookjing paper 4654 world bank June 2008 -2009

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It is noted from the table that all the indicators of good governance that have been identified to track the conditions of good governance and its components in Iraq are of negative values, the length of the study period, and even the period

that witnessed improvement in the general situation was still negative, which gives a bad impression and image of the state of governance in Iraq.

The last column in the table above summarizes the arithmetic mean of the indicators (IQI

Institutional Quality Index) and it converts the indicators into numerical values and using modern statistical programs. Stable and volatile, and this matter is not in favor of the situation in Iraq in general and economic development in particular, and that the environment surrounding the economic aspect is an inappropriate and repellent environment for local and foreign applications, as well as the government's preoccupation with other matters such as the security and political situation and addressing corruption

This requires taking quick measures to carry out reforms and improve conditions, especially the economic situation, because matters have become alarming and threaten the lives of people and the most basic necessities of life.

Advice and recommendations

First: direct review

1- Through the course of the research, proving the research hypothesis for a close relationship between the concepts of good governance and its indicators, a relationship of positive influence on the development process. The application of governance principles

2- There is a correlation between each correlation between its components and the rational one.

3 - The reality in Iraq is one of great weakness in the rational application of principles that begin with governance and the principles that it pursues, which gives a clear picture of the decline in political and then economic conditions.

Second: Recommendations

1- The necessity to undertake fundamental reforms in various political and economic aspects, and to prepare comprehensive, timed and implementable strategic plans in order to improve governance indicators and economic indicators.

2- Spreading awareness among the relevant circles and striving to establish the principles of good governance, using international indicators issued by specialized organizations to measure the situation, and forming higher committees to monitor government and institutional performance to correct courses of action.

3- The need to pay attention to the economic aspect, give it importance, and strive to raise the welfare of society, diversify sources of income, and reduce dependence on oil, in order to improve economic conditions as an important and basic step for society.

4- Make unremitting efforts through joint cooperation, even with regional countries, to help Iraq in order to improve the security situation and political stability, as this has an impact on all aspects of life, especially the economic side.

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