The Impact Of The Security And Military Institution On Achieving Iraqi National Security After 2014

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ABSTRACT

The security and military institution is one of the most important pillars of affirming security and stability of the state, as it seeks to secure all requirements and needs, by defining mechanisms and means for the purpose of facing challenges and all that constitutes a threat to the security of the state. Since the USA occupation in 2003, Iraq has faced serious challenges that it has not witnessed over the years, until the security concern became at the fore in political life in Iraq, which negatively affected the performance of the state's general policies in general and security policy in particular, despite the efforts of decision-makers in Iraq to find appropriate solutions for the purpose of establishing security, providing citizens' needs and achieving prosperity for them. Asthe changes that Iraq witnessed affected the Iraqi national security in all its aspects, so it requires the ruling political elites to rely on policies that suit that security function of the state, as they need a special government program to perform such a duties .This is because it is facing terrorist organizations that took advantage of the security emptinessafter 2003, and started to develop gradualy, with the local help of extremists and corrupted people, until their terrorist activities expanded to reach various regions of Iraq.

Keywords: The security institution, the military institution, national security,terrorists.

Introduction

It is sayd that no country can survive in a global competitive environment unless it has strong institutions, strong enough factors, and policies that suit its needs and respond to the current sources of threat.In addition to the agencies authorized to formulate general national security policies, there are other offices that directly implement the security policy, but whoever formulates the security policy requires from direct implementing agencies to raise their questions and needs in order to perform their functions within the framework of the general government policy, as well as the security and defense agencies.

The executive body is technically concerned with implementing national security policies and transferring them from the level of principles to the level of established procedures, and the responsibility for maintaining national security rests with the security and military agencies.

The mportance of the Research

The importance of the research highlights the fact that the security and military institution represents the most important requirements for the stability of state foundations and the preservation of its entity, as well as providing reassurance to individuals and society and achieving development, and security and stability

have become one of the most important problems facing Iraqi citizen as he is the most affected in this issue , and because security policies are linked to government performance and their failure to establish a politicalb social basewhich provided an opportunity for terrorist organizations in general and the terrorist organization ISIS in particular, which confused the security system through thevuse of excessive violence and sectarian conflict.

The Problem of the Research

The problem of the study is based on the nature of the challenges that faced the Iraqi political system, after it was subjected to the control of the terrorist organization ISIS over about a third of Iraqi regons , and on how decision makers deal with such challenges and threats to Iraqi national security, by adopting public security policies that rebuild institutions security, and this problem can be formulated through the following question: -

- What is the impact of the security- and military institutions on strengthening national security in Iraq after 2014?

Research Hypothesis

The study proceeds from the hypothesis that: Despite the existence of a coherent relationship between a planned public security policy, and confronting the security threats facing society and the state, the Iraqi national securityand thusthe threats after 2014 and their connections(political, economic, social, cultural and others), as well as external threats, all need to adopt public policies that help overcome instability, establish security and protect the state, members of society and its vital interests.

Research Methodology

The study relied on the descriptive approach to describe the security and military institution and its impact on national security in Iraq.

Previous studies

Many studies have tackled the concepts of approaching the security and military establishment, focusing on some dimensions and not others, and these studies include: -

1- Imad Alo, The post-ISIS military establishment, Al-Nahrain brochure, issue (5), Al-Nahrain Center for Strategic Studies, Baghdad, 2017.

2- Khaled Mutaib Al-Obaidi, Political Stability and its Impact on the Military lnstitution, Iraq after 2003 as a Model, an unpublished M A thesis, submitted to the National Defense College, Defense University for Military Studies, Baghdad, 2016.

Accordingly, this study represented by (the impact of the security and military institution in achieving Iraqi national security after 2014) is characterized by its focus on the impact of the security and military institution in achieving Iraqi national security after 2014, and ensuring the higher interests of Iraq, in light of the multiple threats and risks to national security.

Research Structure

This research consists of an introduction, two enquiries and a conclusion.

The first enquiry

The Security institution

The importance of the institutions that is responsible for making national security policies lies in the nature of the tasks asduned to them. These tasks include making the national defense policy within the state, identifying the most important strengths and weaknesses that the country suffers from, and expanding the scope of the state's powers.And the strength of these institutions, and classifies them by the department to propose comprehensive policies that lead to the formulation of national defense policies and the achievement of national security and stability at the internal level, which will have

a positive impact on the level of its foreign policy[1] .

The security services are also the basic pillar of social power, because no matter how different the political, social, and economic systems are, people realize that they are the other side of social power.There are specific tasks in the formulation of national security policies, such as in its capacity as the Ministry of the Interior, National Security, and intelligence advisory [2].

As well as the security agencies related to the formulation of Iraqi national security policies beyond 2003 are represented, as follows

First - Ministry of Interior

The Iraqi Ministry of Interior[3](*) is one of the sovereign ministries in Iraq after 2003. Due to the nature of the ministry's mission as it is the first institution that is responsible for maintaining the national security of the state, and given the specificity of the security situation in Iraq, and the spread of terrorism in it after 2003, the ministry took the most important aspects of reorganization after the occupation of Iraq by the United States of America in 2003. Its duty is not limited to implementing national security policies and achieving internal stability, but it duty has expanded to take important planning dimensions, especially participation in drawing up public defense policies and participation in formulating strategies and the plan to deal with the spread of terrorism in Iraq after 2003 [4].

The Ministry of Interior consists of a number of security leaders and directorates, the most important are the Federal Police Forces Command, the Intelligence Directorate, the Energy Police Command, the Civil Defense Directorate, the Embassys and Diplomatic Protection Police Directorate as well as other directorates.

Among the specific duties of the Ministry of Interior to implement its laws are[5]

1- Maintaining and implementing the state's national security policy to provide internal security.
2- Integrate public order in the Republic of Iraq and protecting lives and freedoms of people,public and private funds from any danger that threatens them.
3- Preventing crime, combating terrorism in all its forms, and taking legal measures against criminal suspects.
4- Cooperating with other ministries, agencies, authorities and governorates that are not organized in a region to implement and develop federal and local tasks.

5- According to Article (9)[6](*) in Iraqi constitution, every participation of the Iraqi component is in the ministry work, the performance of relevant federal and local functions and development with other ministries and departments in the region, and the governorates that are not organized in a region to perform tasks together.

Secondly- The National Security Advisory

It was established by Resolution No. (68) of the Executive Director of the Coalition Provisional Authority titled (Ministry of National Security) issued in 2004. For the purpose of recognizing the "necessity of order" and considering the national security of Iraq from the perspective of Iraqi justice.In the high-level assessment of interests, it is observed that there is an urgent need to use it to coordinate the work between the agencies and ministries responsible for protecting and strengthening Iraqi national security and interests, particularly in the area of policy-making aimed at countering the threat of terrorism[7]"

According to this order, the post of National Security Adviser was created to manage and

supervise the work of advisers working in the National Security Service.The transitional government consists of permanent members: The Minister of Defense, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice and Finance, and other ministers can participate in the meetings of the Committee by the request of the the Committee chairman[8]

Its members also include permanent advisors, senior military advisors, the director of the Iraqi intelligence service and national security advisors.The law defines the committee's membership, its privileges, and the number of its subsidiary bodies in (Article 4) of Coalition Provisional Authority Order No. (68).

The National Security Adviser provides professional advice and research in the field of defense and national security, and these visions are presented by advisors working in the National Security Adviser and specialized centers and departments that will be presented to the National Security Committee and advisors.The National Security Council, which is managed by the Secretariat, conducts the research through highly qualified and experienced experts. The National Security Council has taken appropriate decisions concerning this matter, as the agency works to coordinate national security between the Ministry of Security and the intelligence agencies.In order to achieve unified national security policies and comprehensive strategies, as well as the requirements for a modern, law-based state, the Policy Intelligence Agency needs to have and be the target of a supreme national security advisory agency [9].It contributes to strengthening and coordinating national security policies between the various ministries and independent bodies of a particular ministry to achieve national security and internal stability policies.There is a decision-making body on national defense issues and policies to confront the threat of terrorism.

Third - The Iraqi National Intelligence Service

The Iraqi National Intelligence Service was re-formed in 2004 and is considered one of the most

important government agencies to keep national security in the internal and external environments because it represents the country's information system and maintains its security in all situations and in the case of internal or external security penetration, and the function of the Intelligence Department is to combine the deviceThe executive (according to the constitution) who enjoys the highest independence in the performance of his duties and the advisory body to provide decision makers, as much as possible, the appropriate policies to protect the methods of national security, and the process of evaluating and approving safety information is entrusted to the officials politicians[10].

A number of units were created in the intelligence service to combat terrorist organizations, the most famous of which is the Falcon Division of the Intelligence Department as part of Intelligents Body. This team carried out many military operations against local terrorist organizations and thwarted many of the terrorist plots that were implemented.by these terrorist organizations.Execution attempt.Among the main tasks of the National Intelligence Service are [11]

1- Gather information both internally and externally, assess national security threats, advise Iraqi decision-makers, accept civilian oversight and oversight by the legislature, act in accordance with the law and comply with human rights and recognized principles, and conduct relevant intelligence activities.Up to the threat of Iraqi national security policy terrorism and insurgency.Drug production, trafficking and organized crime.

2- The National Intelligence Service implements its activities in accordance with the principles of human rights and fundamental liberties that are guaranteed in constitution.

It is worth noting that the Prime Minister assumes the duties of managing the intelligence service, as he represents the head of the executive

authority in accordance with Article (84/first) of the Constitution[12].

The second Enquiry

Military Institution

The contributions of institutions involved in making public policies, especially national security policies, are not limited to political institutions, but also military and security institutions.Therefore, the military institution includes the following bodies

Ministry of Defense

The Ministry of National Defense is one of the bases of sovereignty to createa strong state because it is responsible for cooperating with other government agencies to protect the people and their interests from internal and external threats. The Iraqi Ministry of Defense underwent important changes, including the process of institutional replacement and renewal, the most important of which is the Iraqi army, which was dissolved and then remade[13]

From the point of view of Iraqi policy makers, the process of formulating a comprehensive policy for national defense action is of great strategic importance, as he realized the level of confusion he witnessed in the work of the ministry during the previous regime, and the lack of strategic planning to formulate the general policy of Iraqi national security, and the adoption of the political improvisation approach in managing security trends. Therefore, the work of the Iraqi Ministry of Defense began after 2003, with a strategic distribution within the ministry or its associated agencies.And the process of planning and formulating the general policy for Iraqi national security, and participating in the process of formulating plans to deal with security risks[14]

Security risks have emerged on the Iraqi arena, especially terrorism, and this danger has increased sharply in Iraq and increased to the point that it forces the Iraqi government to direct the efforts of the Ministry of Defense to maintain national security policies, despite the fact that the work of the ministry and all countries of the world are limited to facing external risks and protecting national borders. [15].

The process of formulating the national security policy is the cornerstone of the work of the Ministry of National Defense, as it is an executive body whose job it is toreact against security risks.Therefore, it is the mainstay for formulating and developing these policies[16] .

It is worth noting that the Iraqi Ministry of Defense has adopted at the present time the formulation of a national security policy, through its educational institutions, represented by the Defense University for Higher Military Studies.By students in the ministry and the shift from the theoretical framework to the practical process[17].

Secondly - The Intelligence Body

It is a national body whose mission is to collect information, classify it, analyze it, and then send it to the competent authorities in a timely manner, as it can be used in formulating strategies, formulating policies, implementing decisions and protecting national security from security challenges.It is also committed to implementing government policies that meet the requirements of democratic political life in Iraq[18].

The National Intelligence Bodyof the Iraqi Ministry of Defense is one of the agencies entrusted with the process of making general national security policies, and this agency undertakes the process of providing accurate information to the decision maker when formulating the Iraqi national security policy, especially in the face of internal and external risks[19]

Therefore, it must be taken into consideration that the tasks performed by the National Intelligence Service differ from that of the National Intelligence Service, as the intelligence service relies on the process of collecting information to confront the external dangers facing the state, but the nature of the unstable situation inIraqi, especially with regard to the dangers of terrorism that are rooted inIraqi state after 2003 prompted the work of the intelligence service to coordinate with the intelligence service in order to provide the correct information needed by the planner for the national security policy in managing and directing military operations for maintaining internal stability [20] on affairsthat concern the national security of the state from a military point of view, providing all information to the decision maker about all the movements undertaken by the forces hostile to the state, providing all information about the locations of the military forces of the forces hostile to the state, the size of those forces, and the quality of weapons, ammunition and equipment they own, and participating in draftingand making the military plans set by the Ministry of Defense in cooperation with the other security ministries present in the country, andto coordinate with the National Intelligence Service of the Ministry of Interior in order to provide sufficient information capable of serving the decision-makers plans for national security policy, and to establish internal intelligence cells whose task is to collect sufficient information about terrorist cells within the state[21].

Third-Anti-terrorist Body

Officially, the Counter-Terrorism Service is an agency that enjoys a legal and moral personality independent of the Ministry of Defense since 13 go August, 2016 and is directly connected to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.This officeis a military intelligence body that operates independently and with wide powers. It consists of a number of teams, the most important of which is the Golden Division, which was the real nucleus of thiin 2005, then expanded and was

named the Anti-Terrorism Apparatus (ISOF Iraqi Special Operations forces)It includrs several regiments in Diyala, Najaf and others[22]

This body follows plans, strategies and techniques that the government, the armed forces, and various security departments and agencies rely on to prevent and deter terrorist threats that are actually carried out by terrorist groups, belong to them, or claim responsibility for them. This includes discovering potential terrorist acts, and a decisive and strong response to such acts.These forces have the tasks of searching and investigating terrorist organizations and their leaders,members, identifying their collaborators, tracking the centers of the necessary plans to intercept and destroy them, and thwarting the schemes of their thinkers and organizers[23].

The Anti-Terrorism Law indicates that the objectives of this agency and its forces revolve around combating and eliminating terrorism in all its forms, developing comprehensive strategic policies to combat terrorism or its development, cooperating with security agencies related to combating terrorism, and rescuing and liberating hostages through peaceful negotiation or intrusion.Direct the location of the terrorist event, coordinate with all relevant intelligence agencies to implement counter-terrorism plans, exchange, circulate and evaluate information, especially combating terrorism inside and outside Iraq, as well as carrying out any other tasks requested by the head of the agency and with the approval of the Ministerial Committee for National Security[24]

This law confirms the independence of the work of these forces and the necessity of the cooperation of the Ministry of Defense, the Interior, the National Intelligence Service and the Central Bank of Iraq with this agency to exchange information and experiences related to combating terrorism [25]

The leadership of the anti-terror forces is the force implementing the plans and strategy of the

government and the terrorist operations apparatus and its various formations, due to its skill, professionalism and field experience in critical emergency facilities according to the training curricula that it was trained on by the best and most efficient experts in the field of combating terrorism and the foreign studies in which most of its members participated.This made them the elite in this field.

Fourthly- The Popular Mobilization Authority AlhashidAlsha'bi)

It is defined asan official body that isaffiliatedto the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and it is responsible for leading, controlling and organizing the Popular Mobilization(AlhashidAlsha'bi)[26](*), which was founded on June 13, 2014 at the invitation of the religious authority represented bysupreme religious authority ofAli Al-Sistany.The people of the other Iraqi provinces refused to take up arms and volunteer to participate in the war on terrorism, and the Popular Mobilization(AlhashidAlsha'bi)Authority played an important role in liberating the lands under the control of the terrorist organization ISIS, because the multiple victories of the Popular Mobilization Forces took a strategic and security role in strengthening the armed forces [27]

Since the establishment of the Popular Mobilization, many cities such as Diyala, Anbar and Salah al-Din[28] have been liberated.As well as achieving many victories.According to Diwani Order No. (91) issued by the office of former Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi on 26/7/2016 organizing the Popular Mobilization(AlhashidAlsha'bi)Office for its separation from the National Security Adviser.This formation has a model similar to the anti-terrorist apparatus through linkage and organization [29], and the formation consists of a staff, command, brigades and fighting classes.And that the members of the Popular Mobilization(AlhashidAlsha'bi)Committee

worked to disengage from all political, social and partisan frameworks, and that this formation was subject to military laws [30]

The Popular Mobilization is characterized by having its own intelligence apparatus, a supply system, an administrative structure, and armament similar to the Iraqi army's [31]

The former Iraqi Prime Minister Haider Al-Abadi ordered to support and reinforcement of the role of the Popular Mobilization(AlhashidAlsha'bi) on 24/2/2016 in all institutions and ministries of the Iraqi state to deal with the Popular Mobilization as an official body connected to the Prime Minister and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces [32].

And that Popular Mobilization(AlhashidAlsha'bi) consists of the components of the Iraqi people in a manner that guarantees Article (61) paragraph (9) of the constitution as stipulated in the Popular Mobilization Law issued in 2016 No. (40), and that the distribution and deployment of forces in the provinces is the prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and that Appointing a division commander or above is the prerogative of the House of Representatives [33]

It is believed that in the context of the constitution, which entered into force in 2005, there is a political, constitutional, and institutional framework for defining the tasks of the specific institutions that formulate national security policies and participate in security decisions affecting Iraq.What was actually implemented, what was the national security policy among them, and what actually occured, as well as the lack of official data that defines the role of each institution in the state in the process of national policy-making.

Conclusion

Through the doscussingof events of this study, it was found that a number of reasons have affected the security policy in the country, based on other non-security aspects, including political, economic, social, and cultural ones, although it relied on the security aspect in larg range. Moreover, Iraq contributed to a decisive military confrontation.With its army and the formation of the Popular Mobilization Forces, the sons of the tribes and the Peshmerga, because of their significant role in eliminating the terrorist organization ISIS clearly.Therefore, the first reasons on which the security policy must be based are the higher interests of Iraq, and on the other hand, it is necessary to enable the country to control the tools in which the security policy is implemented, in order to be able to achieve the goals according to timelines.

1- The policies of the US occupation of Iraq in 2003 led to a state of confusion in the work of the military establishment and security services, especially those related to combat capabilities in terms of equipment, training and armament, and initially moving away from professionalism in developing and building these institutions.
2- Political interventions have obstructed the work of security policies and their impact on the professional and technical side, which weakened the ability of the security and military institutions to perform their tasks in accordance with security policies.
3- The experience of the combat forces of the Popular Mobilization in confronting and fighting the terrorist organization (ISIS), after the latter resorted to the method of fighting inside cities and streets without tactics, which makes it difficult for the army to carry out such missions.
4- Weakness in intelligence work; Because of its lack of laws and the lack of modern equipment and techniques, as well as the lack of financial allocations, its importance lies in the implementation of preemptive strikes against terrorist organizations.
5- The external factor (regional, international) has a negative impact on Iraqi national security, through states' interference in Iraqi internal affairs, or through providing support to terrorist organizations and acts of violence and working to continue them, or creating conflict situations among the components of Iraqi society in order to achieve its interests and objectives.

Recommendations

The Iraqi government should reformulate security policies for the purpose of repelling and addressing all threats from terrorist organizations, by granting the armed forces more powers and providing all the needs necessary to maintain security, as well as political, economic and social dealing with the causes of the growth and emergence of terrorist organizations.

1- Achieving national security for any country is its most important goal, and the way to ensure Iraqi national security requires, above all, made the components of Iraq's internal strength, and building its military and security strength in order to be influential in the level of its external relations.
2- Serious work to strengthen the Iraqi security and military institution to restore Iraq to its regional position in a manner that change the balance of power in the region, and to send messages of reassurance to all neighboring countries that Iraq will not be a back garden for any country, regional party or major countries.
3- After achievmentvof the military victories by the Iraqi security forces of all kinds, Iraq must take advantage of this great security achievement and invest it in its favor to have greater regional and international support in the political, economic and military fields.

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