

The Economic situation in the Middle East after the Gulf War II (1990-1999)

Mariam Sharif Moush Anah¹, Jafar Abdul Daim Almansor²

University of Basra- College of Education for Human Sciences- History Department
Email: mrymshryf244@gmail.com

Abstract

The economic situation in the Middle East witnessed a transformation at several fields. After the Gulf war, a second war of a different kind began, with an economic trait, when the UN Security Council issued several resolutions condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and imposing an economic blockade on Iraq, which effect the Iraqi economy on all fields and sectors (Agricultures, industry, oil, health, education) and its impact on Arab countries and neighboring countries such as Turkey and Iran. The agricultural sector witnessed a decline as a result of the restrictions and sanctions imposed by the Sanctions Committee, and this in turn increased desertification and soil salinity. The industrial sector didn't survive from deterioration as a result of the sanctions, as it led to the Inflation and reduction of exports and imports and its impact on economic transactions, as well as oil, on which the Iraqi economy was heavily dependent. Iraqi oil production also declined, the trade embargo on Iraq had a major impact, causing huge costs to Iraq's neighbors and countries other than the countries of the Middle East, which increased the calls to reduce sanctions in this sector in Iraq.

Keywords: Economics, gulf war.

1. Introduction

The economic situation in the Middle East witnessed a transformation at several fields. After the Gulf war, a second war of a different kind began, with an economic trait, when the UN Security Council issued several resolutions condemning Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and imposing an economic blockade on Iraq, which effect the Iraqi economy on all fields and sectors (Agricultures, industry, oil, health, education) and its impact on Arab countries and neighboring countries such as Turkey and Iran. The agricultural sector witnessed a decline as a result of the restrictions and sanctions imposed by the Sanctions Committee, and this in turn increased desertification and soil salinity. The industrial sector didn't survive from deterioration as a result of the sanctions, as it led to the Inflation and reduction of exports and imports and its impact on economic transactions, as well as oil, on which the Iraqi economy was heavily dependent. Iraqi oil production also declined, the trade embargo on Iraq had a major impact, causing huge costs to Iraq's neighbors and countries other than the countries of the Middle East, which increased the calls to reduce sanctions in this sector in Iraq.

The Economic situation (economic warfare or economic sanctions)

To study the economic situation during the period of the economic blockade, we must ask the following question: Were these economic sanctions against Iraq, or was it an economic warfare that included all life aspects?

to answer this question, we will review the types of sanctions that Iraq was subjected to during the studied years .

Types of economic sanctions

First: The Economic embargo:

Embargo is one form of international economic sanctions that include an element of coercion, and its linguistic meaning is “prevention.” As for what it meant as an economic measure, it is to prevent and prohibit sending exports from the member states to the target country, either comprehensively on all exports or partially (1) with the aim of to deprive people the access to basic goods, which led to their discontent on the government and then pressure to change its international policy. An example of this is the air embargo that was imposed on Iraq extending from the 36th parallel northwards and south of the 32nd parallel in 1992 and 1998, and its purpose was to destabilize and weaken the government.(2)

Second: The Economic blockade:

It is the prevention of transportation and all trade routes with the targeted country, whether by land, sea, or air, and isolating it from the global markets (3). Through it, the ships of the targeted country are prevented from entering and leaving the ports and shores of certain countries, and then a ban is imposed on oil export. Ships and oil tankers are prevented from leaving their ports by blockading them in the port and preventing the entry of foreign ships Loaded with synthetic materials and weapons (4)

Third: The Economic boycott

It is a set of measures that lead to the cessation of economic relations with the targeted country to isolate it from the international community and depriving it from international economic cooperation (5). The boycott includes all economic, social and cultural sectors... An example of this is the UN Security Council’s decision to prevent all countries from importing goods and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait (6).

It is necessary to know what is meant by economic sanctions and economic warfare? Economic warfare, whether air, land, or sea war, is characterized by being offensive and defensive. It expresses the importance of the economic factor in war, and through that war, the belligerent countries seek to achieve their goals by putting their enemy’s economy under their control (7). so the economic warfare is a complementary factor to military attack (8)

As for economic sanctions in all their forms, whether embargo, blockade, or boycotts, the measures are from one side, while this goes beyond that for economic wars, so they are based on two sides.

In general, the international economic sanctions term differs from economic war in the application. Economic sanctions are applied in times of peace, while economic war is a way of war that aims to destabilize the economic power of the opponent. However, the determinants of both economic sanctions and economic war do not differ much. Both of them use the method of embargo, boycott, or blockade (9)

After the military operations end in the Gulf War, another war of a different kind has began, which was the economic one. and according to what Martin Indik(10), Director General for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs at the US National Security Council, stated in a speech to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. President Bill Clinton's policy in the Gulf is based on the principle of "dual containment" (11) to Iraq and Iran. This is through international sanctions policy and a comprehensive embargo, based on Security Council Resolution No. (661) 1990, which prohibits the import of any goods and products that originate from Iraq and any activities that would enhance the export and shipment of any commodity or products and any commercial transactions. This resolution made an exception for supplies specifically for medical purposes and foodstuffs provided for humanitarian conditions, and if the United States of America fears the Arab hegemony over Arab oil because of comprehensive rule in the economy that this hegemony includes. (12) The United States of America, with its extensive military presence in the Arabian Peninsula, has ensured for a long time the this oil will not exit only from the Arab hegemony, but also from the Arab decision-making in the first place (13). Then the resolutions continued, and during the period from August 12, 1990 to November 29, 1990, the Security Council issued (12) resolutions against Iraq, and until February 1992 the number of resolutions became (24). The Security Council, with the authorization of the United States of America on September 25, 1990, issued Resolution (670), which It is "the embargo should be applied to all means of air and sea transportation, and thus Iraq has fallen into an economic blockade that affects all aspects" (14).

On April 3, 1991, the Security Council issued Resolution No. (687), which stipulated not to ban the sale or supply of basic commodities, or products which are medicines, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials necessary for basic civil needs to Iraq. while the decisions to ban the import of basic commodities and products which origins are Iraq, and the prohibition of financial transactions contained in Resolution No. (661) (15)

The Security Council also issued a decision to freeze Kuwaiti assets in international banks, so the Iraqi government can not use it, and to prevent it from seizing them to compensate for the bankruptcy of the Iraqi treasury. Iraqi balances and funds in international banks were also frozen (16).

As US Secretary of State James Baker announced before the war start 1991 his famous threat to the Iraqis, "We will revert you back to the pre-industrial era." American planes dropped explosives between January 16 and February 27, that equivalent to Hiroshima atomic bomb power on Iraq every week, which is an amount of destruction unparalleled in the history of wars (17). In 1994, Kenneth Katzman, an analyst in Middle East affairs - the Department of National Defense and Foreign Affairs, in the United States of America, prepared a study on the reality of sanctions against Iraq and American policy options regarding them, in which he stressed that

Iraq is still considered a source of danger threatening vital interests in the East. and says: "The United States of America relies heavily on the United Nations sanctions that were imposed by several resolutions on Iraq "after Iraq invasion to Kuwait to prevent it from being a source of military threat to its neighbors in the long term. These sanctions include a trade embargo and to destruct the weapons of mass destruction by a special United Nations committee (18).

The economic blockade, which former US President Woodrow Wilson called "the silent, deadly medicine," continued, and the results were expected. In 1995, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recorded in a report the growing tragedy of Iraqi civilians, it said: "More than a million Iraqis, including 567,000 children, have died as a direct result of the sanctions..." The Red Cross protested the horrific effects of the sanctions on civilians, and Western journalists, including Victoria Brittain, also wrote about the situation, which reported "permanent famine... the emergence of 20,000 new cases of malnutrition in children every month" (19).

The World Health Organization (WHO) also announced in March 1996 that economic sanctions had caused the death rate of children under five age to increase sixfold, and that "the majority of Iraqis were making ends meet equivalent to half the death by starvation" (20). On April 14, 1995 Resolution 986 was issued as an attempt to mitigate the effects of the blockade imposed on Iraq, which was known as (oil for food) (21), under which Iraq was authorized to export quantities of oil worth two billion dollars every six months to purchase humanitarian goods such as food and medicine, but under the supervision of an international committee from the United Nations. Of course, the Iraqi government did not receive any money. Rather, the oil revenues were deposited in a bank account at the Bank of Paris in New York. The United States' insistence on the necessity of continuing the blockade led to contrast opinions of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, which prompted the Iraqi government to move to take the chance and to gain the support of some permanent members. On January 6, 1995, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz visited Paris and held talks with the French Foreign Minister to lift the siege on Iraq. During that time, it was agreed on opening a room for the French interests in Baghdad and to increase dealings with oil companies (22). At a time when France, Russia, and China called for easing the economic blockade on Iraq for self-interested motives (23), the United States of America rejected this and demanded that the economic blockade on Iraq not be eased because the Iraqi government did not commit to implementing the resolutions (24). The American Navy in the Arabian Gulf also intercepted in February 9, 1995, Two ships carrying Iraqi dates under the pretext of violating the economic blockade imposed by the UN Security Council (25).

After hesitation that lasted a full year, the Iraqi government agreed to the resolution and signed a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations on May 20, 1996. The situation did not improve after that because the effects of the resolution might be implemented before its issuance. In December 1997, new signs of improvement appeared in the international situation when Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations, adopted a draft resolution based on the realities of daily death in Iraq, stipulating the following items:

- 1- Doubling the value of the oil-for-food program from two billion dollars to four billion dollars.

2- This money is paid to Iraq every six months. –

3- Postponing the process of paying compensation to the countries that was affected by the Gulf War so that Iraq can endure the humanitarian and economic crisis (26)

The committee supervising the oil-for-food program divided the money as follows:

53% to purchase food, medicine, and humanitarian needs to 15 governorates in Iraq, 30% compensation because the Gulf War, especially for Kuwait, and 10% to cover the expenses of various United Nations activities in Iraq including the Inspection Committee, the Embargo Committee and other, and 13% for humanitarian supplies of food, medicine, and services for the three governorates in the north, (Sulaymaniyah, Dohuk, and Erbil) (27). Thus, Resolution (986) became a tool to continue the economic blockade on Iraq to ensure American control over Iraqi oil revenues (28). Resolution (986) is considered a development of the provisions of Resolution (706) to strict the control of Iraq's exports and imports. The resolution included 18 active paragraphs, and the Council affirmed in the last paragraph that there was nothing that would prejudice Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity (29), in addition to the issuance of Resolution No. (687), which strengthened weapons embargo. It demands all countries to prevent weapons of a conventional nature to be sold, manufactured or transferred to Iraq, provided that the ban does not include the supply of goods, basic supplies and health supplies for Iraq (30). Resolution No. (687) requested the demarcation between Iraqi and Kuwaiti borders, remove and destruct Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, procedures to prevent Iraq possession of atomic energy, and establish a compensation fund to cover losses and damages resulting from Iraq's invasion to Kuwait (31).

The effects of economic sanctions

The economic sanctions had different and several effects that included all aspects of Iraqi people life, and their effects were disastrous on the Iraqi reality. These effects included the following aspects:

First: The impact of economic sanctions on agriculture

The agricultural sector of the targeted countries witnessed a terrible decline that negatively affected their national economy as a result of the severe restrictions imposed by the Sanctions Committee, which led to a shortage of spare parts, equipment, and machinery and its impact on agricultural production. One of the effects was that it caused the disruption of the harvesting equipment, and agricultural crops were also affected by the disruption of the grant system also fertilizer interests are unable to produce more than one part (32).

The Iraqi farmer suffered due to the lack of equipment and spare tools in agricultural machinery (33), the serious shortage of improved seeds and fertilizers, spare parts, agricultural machinery, and vaccines, led to the widespread of insects, weeds, and livestock diseases (34), The insufficiency of seeds, weed killers, insecticides, rodenticides, veterinary medicines also added major restrictions to agricultural production, and due to the destruction of a number of fertilizer-producing factories during the Gulf War, fertilizer production fell from 2.3 million tons in 1990 to 0.59. One million tons in 1992, and decreased to 0.30 million tons in 1994 due to the

breakdown of some factories (lack of spare parts). Therefore, there was a great need for imported fertilizers, while the same conditions affected the production of weed killers and insecticides and rodenticides. Food and Agriculture Organization report in 1999 estimated that providing these materials through the oil-for-food program amounted to less than 10% of the actual needs, while United Nations report indicated that (the lack of imports, the increasing spread of harmful insects and plants, unsustainable farming methods, and the increasing the salinity due to poor irrigation methods, all of them negatively affected in crop production (25) and the agricultural production rates declined, as the decline in production reached 1,859 thousand tons annually before the blockade and reached 925 thousand tons annually after the blockade. Desertification, the salinity in the land, and diseases affecting animals increased. All of this prompted many farmers to migrate from the agricultural sector to other professions (36).

The money allocated in the Oil-for-Food program directed to agriculture was limited. The value of the approved contracts reached \$441 million in January 2000, out of \$741 million, the value of the required contracts, which is less than 5% of the total value of the Oil-for-Food program contracts, and this in turn affected The agricultural sector, and even the Iraqi government's reports in late 1999, only talked about "stopping the deterioration of this sector as much as possible" (37).

Second: The impact of economic sanctions on the industry

Iraq has witnessed a deterioration in gross domestic production due to the deterioration of the mineral sector due to the blockade imposed on it and the decline of manufacturing industries, the banking system, insurance companies and other services (38). The volume of inflation at the end of 1991 reached a rate of 29,000 thousand annually, but it eased slightly in the subsequent years that witnessed the implementation of Oil for Food Programme, according to this program, the amount of oil exported by Iraq reached the highest rate since 1991, but the returns remained insufficient due to the negative correlation between low oil prices and delays in obtaining the necessary spare parts (39).

The economic sanctions also had a severe impact on economic transactions in Iraq, as they caused the withdrawal of foreign companies, including the Belgian company, which incurred huge losses estimated at 7 billion Belgian francs because of the blockade, due to the difficulty of concluding supply contracts, financial contracts, or loans (40), and the cancellation of several commercial agreements. Demand for basic commodities also increased, while the purchasing value decreased, and an economic phenomena emerged like the black market and counterfeit products spread, goods unfit for consumption, currency counterfeiting, and smuggling (41).

The extent of the deterioration of the Iraqi industrial sector reached

1 - Manufacturing industries: The value of production before the blockade amounted to 8% and fell to 6%.

2 - Electricity and water: The value of local production before the blockade amounted to 17% and declined to 10% after the blockade (42).

And between Iraq's refusal to accept the food program and Washington's refusal not to improve conditions, Iraqi people paid the price. Even Basic necessities of life began to be lacking, from drinking water to electricity. rationing began to spread, and Iraqis lived without electricity for periods ranging between 18 and 22 hours a day, which did not last for two or three hours. (43) A United Nations report in early 1998 estimated that a total of seven billion dollars would be needed if the electricity sector was to operate effectively, on which much of the humanitarian program depends, and by early in 2000, electrical power in Baghdad began to be cut off for three hours a day, while in most other cities it only lasted three hours a day, and in some areas one hour a day (44), and most means of public transportation were disrupted, including buses and trains, people with limited income unable to move around because they do not have cars. Even the public health system collapsed, so care and hospitalization deteriorated, and the ratio of doctors to the population declined until it became among the lowest in the world (one doctor for every 40 patients) while medicines became scarce especially antibiotics that its absence poses a life threat.

The impact of the blockade reached the point of lack of paper, and employees used old government documents to write on empty spaces, which threatened the level of documentation in the government. However, this matter is incomparable to what happened after the fall of Baghdad in April 2003, when ministries and public buildings were stormed and their files and equipment burned, all of which represent vital buildings for the Iraqi State continuation after the invasion, this indicates that the basic intention was to destroy the State of Iraq and not to overthrow the regime (45).

The economic boycott led to a reduction in imports by (90%) and exports (97%), which caused the weakness of the Iraqi economy and poverty among the population. The Iraqi government also estimated the losses resulting from the boycott for the first six months before the start of military operations in January 1991. An amount of (17) billion dollars, including (10) billion dollars losses in oil exports, (5.1) billion dollars losses due to the cessation of local production, (1) billion dollars increased production costs, (0.7) billion dollars losses due to delays in development projects. In addition to (13) billion dollars in other losses (46).

Third: The impact of economic sanctions on oil

The Iraqi economy was heavily dependent on the oil sector, and it has become natural for the size of the gross domestic product to change with the change in the country's oil production, and with the sanctions imposed on it and the depletion of between (25-35%) of Iraqi oil revenues to pay compensation, the Iraqi economy And oil production remained lifeless despite the return of oil sector to work with the implementation of the oil-for-food and medicine program. Due to the stagnation that affected the actual value of the gross domestic product, which coincided with the continuous rise in population growth rates, per capita income declined in 1995 to no more than (501) dollars, and the volume of oil production reached (737) thousand barrels per day, before It increases by (44) percent in 2000, reaching its peak at (2.8) million barrels per day. The gross domestic product declined during the following years (2001 - 2002 - 2003) with the decline in oil production, leading to a significant decline in per capita income coupled with an increase in population to reach \$483 in 2003, calculated at constant prices for the year 1980. As a result,

The Living standards graph became trending downward as the Iraqi individual becomes poorer compared to what he was previously (47).

The invasion of Kuwait had a major impact. Before 1990, production reached (305) million barrels per day. The rate of this production declined after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and continued to decline until the United Nations approved in April 1995 its Resolution No. 986, known as the Oil for Food Program, and production rose in 1996 to 740 thousand barrels per day, and its pace continued to rise, reaching about three million barrels per day in 2000, and with the American invasion in 2003, Iraqi oil production declined significantly, then it returned to rising under the occupation (48).

Fourth: The impact of economic sanctions on the health sector

Famines spread, so families had to be content with half the amount of food. Millions of children suffered from malnutrition, diseases spread due to the collapse of health facilities, and beggars spread out and those who collect from garbage.

Because of the small amount of food that Iraqi families got from the distribution network under the Oil-for-Food program, they were forced to buy food from the markets at very high prices, which took 80% of the income of these revenues (49).

During the first five years, half a million Iraqi children under the five age were dead due to the sanctions, miscarriages, cancer, anemia, diabetes and depression were increased. Cholera also spreaded, with thousands of new infections recorded every year, and typhoid infections multiplied dozens of times (50). The lack of medicines and medical devices caused the closure of operating theaters in some hospitals as a result of the lack of medical equipment, and this in turn led to the impossibility of providing appropriate treatment for diseases including meningitis and cancer (51), and because of the blockade 12% from Iraqi children suffered from malnutrition with the death of 92 infants for every 1,000 births. (52). In Basra, health departments recorded during August 89 deaths of children between the ages of (1-5) years due to the siege, fever and viral hepatitis resulting from unsafe drinking water, as well as malnutrition. Health services recorded 21,000 infections among children with respiratory disease as a result of complications caused by the scarcity of medications (53). The number of abortion cases also increased. In Salah al-Din, for example, the number of abortion among pregnant women reached 1,118 cases (54).

Fifth: Its impact on education

It is worth noting that the economic sanctions affected education. The education sector witnessed a major change after 1990, as the percentage of children enrolled in the primary stage declined throughout the period of the blockade imposed on the targeted countries, and interest in education declined, and students also suffered from overcrowding as a result of the disruption of projects to build new schools (55) UNESCO reports also indicated that the negative effects of the blockade affected the psychological and health of students. Universities were also affected by the blockade imposed on the import of educational and laboratory equipment, with the migration of scientific and craftsmanship proficiency. Reports also indicated a high rate of illiteracy (56). The blockade imposed by the Sanctions Committee on education in Iraq and its

infamous decision on April 3, 1992 to prevent the import of pencils for school students and to prevent the import of paper and printing materials, this in turn led to disrupt the role of cultural and educational institutions in Iraq. Iraq demanded the condemnation of cultural blockade and allow it to import books, supplies, cultural and reserve materials, using frozen Iraqi funds (57). The education sector's share was only 1.2% of the total value of the Oil-for-Food Program contracts, and a United Nations report in 1999 acknowledged that (the impact of these inputs was very limited) (58).

The negative effects that were the result of the economic blockade that lasted 12 years and 8 months can be described as negative repercussions on the Iraqi citizen, including:

- The significant increase in the prices of consumer goods, especially food.

- The decline in the real monthly incomes of the Iraqi citizen, as the Iraqi gross domestic product decreased from 44 billion dollars in 1990 to about 11 billion dollars in 1991, and the inflation rate in the country reached about 2000% annually.

- The collapse of purchasing power of individual income (59). While wages for about 85% of Iraqis remained the same for several years after the war, and the government rations system could only provide them with 55% of their food needs, the per capita income rate declined, falling from \$4,083 in 1980 to \$1,756 in 1988, and it declined in 1991, to what it was in the forties and reached \$627, then it continued to decline until it reached \$485 in 1993 (60).

Currencies

The US dollar recorded an increase in the currency market, reaching 5.3910 French francs in the first transactions between banks, compared to 5.3820 francs when these transactions closed, and analysts believe that the dollar will continue to decline (61). Speculators in various world stock exchanges believe that the Gulf crisis will last a long time and therefore, in return, gold will get benefit, where the value of gold reached more than \$400 and reached \$405.49 in Paris (62), while the dollar price witnessed a decline in Tokyo reaching \$131, 50 (63).

The effects of economic sanctions on Arab countries

The effects of the economic blockade were not limited just inside Iraq, but rather extended beyond that, as it included some Arab countries and countries neighboring Iraq.

Arab Gulf Countries

The Arab Gulf countries in general suffered from a stifling economic crisis after the war end. The costs of the Gulf War reached approximately 620 million dollars, in addition to repairing the infrastructure destroyed by the war for both Iraq and Kuwait, which was estimated at about 190 billion dollars in Iraq and 160 billion dollars in Kuwait(64).

Syria: The events of the Gulf crisis had a negative impact on the economy of Syria, as the number of Syrians residing in Kuwait was estimated at about 100 thousand people, a large percentage of whom were business and professional owners, so several of them were forced to return to their country. This affected Syrians remittances from Kuwait by about 766 million dollars, and Syrian

exports to the Gulf also decreased, as Syrian exports to the Gulf region were about 300 million dollars in 1989 and reached about 293 million dollars at the beginning of 1990 (65).

Jordan: There were trade relations between Iraq and Jordan. Iraq imported most of its needs through Aqaba port. The Gulf crisis had economic and political effects, as Iraq lost economic support and material aid, a large part of which was covered by the Gulf states and the United States of America, so Jordan's losses reached two billion and two hundred million Jordanian dinars Approximately, and the emergence of unemployment crisis, as the unemployment rate rose to 17.4% in 1990 and to 19.2% in 1993 (66).

Palestine: The Arab countries were by Palestine side to confront the Israeli occupation of Palestine, but supporting Iraq was the reason in the decline of its relations with Arab, which led it to lost a vital source of financial support, so Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states decided to stop the direct aid to it (67). From Gulf civil institutions, including the Arab Fund in Kuwait, the Islamic Bank in Jeddah, the OPEC Fund, and the Gulf Fund, the value of transfers from Palestinians in the Gulf and Jordan decreased (68). The Palestinians in Kuwait lost four billion dollars in bank deposits and corporate property (69).

Yemen: Yemen was affected in the Gulf crisis. Saudi Arabia suspended 2 million Yemeni working there, who were transferring billions of dollars (70), which led to a decrease the volume of transfers from Yemenis working abroad, and this in turn led to a decrease the amount of resources and foreign currencies in the country treasury which led to famines to occur (71). Losses resulting from the Gulf War were estimated \$1.5 billion approximately (72).

Egypt: Egypt is considered to be one of the biggest economic losers among the Arab countries after the Gulf War, due to the suspension of more than million Egyptian workers who were working in Iraq specifically, which led the financial transfers to Egypt to be stopped, as a result of Egypt's role in supporting Kuwait (73).

These economic conditions were not limited to these countries only, but rather their impact extended to the entire Arab countries, and the results of the Gulf War on the Arab economic level were embodied in the following:

- 1-The emergence of the global economic crisis and its impact on the Arab economy after the cessation of pumping Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil and the rise of global oil prices.
- 2- trade decline.
- 3- Weak investment and Arab financial losses.

The impact of economic sanctions on neighboring countries

Turkey: Iraq is a distinguished trade partner for Turkey, because the oil pipeline that brought Turkey profits estimated at 280 million dollars, in exchange for 4,000 trucks that were going to Iraq, which negatively affected the Iraqi workers working in Turkey, so about 40,000 people became unemployed and thus the Iraqi oil pipeline passing through Turkey was closed. The damage to the Turkish economy from August 6, 1990 to August 10, 1991 was estimated at approximately \$356 million (74).

Iran: The Iranian economy was affected by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, as per capita income fell to less than 50%, and Iranian industrial facilities and institutions stopped from working, but that did not last long, as oil prices led to an increase in the Iranian product by a total of 20 billion dollars in 1990, and an increase in the Iranian gold reserve and free currencies (75).

The trade embargo on Iraq had a major impact, causing huge costs to Iraq's neighbors and countries other than Middle East countries. The study indicated that there were increasing calls to ease the sanctions in this sector on Iraq (76).

Newspapers, organizations and characters demand lifting the economic blockade on Iraq (attempts to lift the blockade)

Iraq, Arab and international organizations, characters, and newspapers worked to renew their solidarity with the Iraqi people and end the economic blockade (77). Iraq demanded lifting the sanctions at the Arab League Council meeting. Then, Iraq's permanent representative in the Arab League expressed his frustration due to the Arab League's lack of support for the steps that Iraq is taking to end the unjust economic blockade imposed on it.

On the other hand, the Iraqi representative accused the Kuwaiti government of working to obstruct the lifting of the blockade imposed on Iraq (78). Iraq expressed its satisfaction with countries reactions that called for lifting the oil embargo imposed on it, and despite the UN Security Council's decision to maintain the oil embargo, Baghdad expressed its satisfaction with the positive responses towards Iraq by many members of the Security Council, including Russia, China and France (79). China demanded to lift all types of boycotts against Iraq (80), an Iraqi opposition figure (Reuter) called on July 4 in London to lift sanctions on Iraq because they help Saddam Hussein's government. Faleh Abdul-Jabbar, an opposition journalist living in Britain, spoke at a press conference to market the book (Iraq Since the Cold War), which was written by famous Iraqis opposition. Abdul-Jabbar told Reuters in an interview, "The sanctions have made the Iraqi people think that the West is punishing them. There is a need to lift it because it helps Saddam Hussein to remain in power" (81). Ramsey Clark demanded the former US Attorney General to make international pressure on the Security Council and America to lift the economic embargo imposed on Iraqi people(82). Yemen demanded to lift blockade, as the foreign ministers of Yemen and Sudan, Abdul Karim Al-Iryani, representing Yemen, and Ali Satul, representing Sudan, met in Sana'a and indicated the necessity of ending the unjust blockade(83). The President of the Republic of Djibouti, Hassan Gouled, expressed his country's full solidarity with Iraq and its people in confronting the economic blockade (84). The Algerian youth played a role in standing with Iraq in the face of the unjust blockade(85). An Indian newspaper (Daily Urdu Times) criticized the continued imposition of the economic blockade on Iraq, and the Urdu-language newspaper described in an article by the Iraqi News Agency correspondent in New Delhi that this blockade imposed by the imperial and colonial powers on the children, women and elders of Iraq is a crime against humanity (86). As the former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark said while speaking to Al-Rai newspaper: "The administration of US President Clinton has flexibility towards Iraq, but it is slow. The economic embargo on countries is an innovative method for neo-colonialism" (87). The Egyptian Labor Party also described (the blockade as a brutal act) (88) and called on the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian National Liberation

Movement (Fatah Movement) to lift the unjust economic blockade imposed on Iraq completely and immediately (89). a Czech newspaper, appealed to the Parliament of the Czech Republic to work hard to lift the unjust blockade imposed on Iraq (90).

2. Conclusion

The economic factor is considered to be one of the most important causes of wars due to its changing importance as vital and strategic resources in the countries development, and as the practical aspects of the Gulf War led by the United States of America against Iraq are clear, it made Iraq accustomed to those practical aspects to import the largest share of its food and medical supplies after the imposition and the development of a blockade, before the war battles to expel Iraqi forces from Kuwait, it quickly became a comprehensive blockade imposed by a military force that Iraq was unable to confront it, until it led to devastating effects, most Iraqis suffered from malnutrition and lack of health care, and thousands of them died. Citizens watched the disintegration of their country for many years helplessly, which led the social and industrial infrastructure to collapse of what was once a developing country with growth and prosperity, The Arab countries neighboring Iraq were also not spared from these deteriorating economic situations as a result of the blockade that was imposed on Iraq.

WORKS CITED

Documents

1. Iraqi News Agency, Iraq, 414, 1994/7/20, Document No. (7).
2. Iraqi News Agency, Iraq 414, 1993/11/20, 62 / Hassan joulid / Iraq Support, Document No. (20).
3. Iraqi News Agency, press release, 414, Document No. (21)
4. Iraqi News Agency, Iraq 414, 1993/11/18, Nada / 6/14, Document No. (41)
5. Iraqi News Agency, Iraq, 414, 1994/7/4, Document No. (43).
6. Iraqi News Agency, 414, Al-Thawra, 1994/7/11, Document No. (53).
7. Iraqi News Agency, Relations / Financial, 14 date / 1990/8, 4 / Invasion / Markets, the first addition.
8. Iraqi News Agency, Relations / Finance, date 1990, 6 / Invasion/ Markets, the second and the final addition
9. Iraqi News Agency, Relations/Financial, date 1990/10/8, 20 / dollar price / decline
10. Reuter, Iraqi News Agency, No. 00450, Relations/Financial, Date 1990/11/29 Affected countries/Gulf Crisis.

University Theses and Dissertations

- 1- Ahsan Kamal, Mechanisms for Implementing International Humanitarian Law in Light of International Changes in Contemporary International Law, unpublished master's thesis, International Cooperation Law Branch, Mouloud Mammeri University of Tizi Ouzou, Faculty of Law, Algeria, 2011.
- 2- Ghassan Binyan Jalloud Al-Shuwaili, the American strategy towards Iraq following the occupation of Kuwait 1990-2003, unpublished doctoral thesis, University of Basra, College of Arts, 2018
- 3- Ali Attia Kamel Al-Ezergawi, the role of the United States of America in imposing the economic blockade on Iraq through the UN Security Council 1990-2001, unpublished doctoral thesis, College of Arts, Dhi Qar University, 2020
- 4- Zoghi Nasira, International economic sanctions and their impact on human rights, Iraq and Libya as an example, published master's thesis, Akli Mohand Oulhaj Bouira University, Faculty of Law and Political Science, 2015
- 5- Taher Rabeh, The Impact of Economic Sanctions on Human Rights, published master's thesis, Mouloud Mammeri University-Tizi Ouzou, Faculty of Law, 2002

6- Qais Abd Bakhit, The impact of the security change on Iraqi-Saudi relations after 2003, unpublished master's thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Political Sciences, 2020.

Arabic and Arabized References

- 1- Iyad Younis Muhammad Al-Saqali, The International Embargo in Public International Law, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, Alexandria, 2014
- 2- Alsaidy Abu Attia, International Sanctions between Theory and Practice, Social Culture Foundation
- 3- Khalaf Boubacar, Economic Sanctions in Contemporary International Law, University Publications Office, Algeria, 2008
- 4- Ali Muhafaza, The Gulf Wars in the Western Politicians and Military Personnel Memoirs, 1st edition, Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, Beirut 2012
- 5- Hamida Sumaisim, Psychological Warfare, Cultural Publishing House, Baghdad
- 6- Mamdouh Al-Sheikh, The Technological Improvement to Steal Psychological and Economic Secrets, 1st edition, Cairo, 2007
- 7- Nusra Abdullah Al Bastaki, Arab Gulf Security from the Invasion of Kuwait to the Invasion of Iraq: A Study of the Security Performance of the Gulf Cooperation Council 1981 - 2002, 1st edition, Arab Foundation for Studies, Beirut, 2003
- 8- Rebwar Karim Mahmoud, The war Decision-Making Process on Iraq, in the United States of America, the 2003 war as an example, Dar Al-Jinan for Publishing and Distribution, 2015
- 9- Osama Aknar, Gulf Hurricane, East Winds Blowing on the Future of the World, Dar Al-Shihab, Algeria, 1991
- 10- Jack Anderson, Dale Van, The Gulf Mysterious General , Schwarzkopf, The Complete Secrets of His Life Story, translated by Ahmed Abdel Hamid and Amira Muhammad Ibrahim, 1992
- 11- Norman Schwarzkopf, Schwarzkopf in The Gulf, The complete Text of Schwarzkopf memoirs, translated by: Hossam El-Din Kassab Metwally, 1st edition, Madbouly Library
- 12- Ghanem Sultan, The Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait, 1994, 1st edition, Al Wazzan International Printing Press Company, Kuwait
- 13- Jeff Simmons, Future Iraq, American Policy in Reshaping the Middle East, translated by: Saeed Al-Azm, 1st edition, Dar Al-Saqi, Lebanon, 2004
- 14- Muhammad Abdullah Al-Azzawi, Iraqi-French relations, a historical and political study (1968-2003), Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, Beirut, 2013
- 15- Mansour Ayyad Al-Otaibi, The Kuwait Issue in the United Nations General Assembly (1990-2001) Center For Research and Studies on Kuwait, 2009
- 16- Publications of the Arab Vanguard Organization, Years of Siege, Americans Dark History in Iraq 1991-2003, Tunisia, 2004
- 17- Ibrahim Abdul Talib Al-Samarrai, Were the UN Security Council resolutions against Iraq fair 1991-2003, Dar Al-Moataz Publishing, Amman, 2015
- 18- Basil Youssef Bajjak, Iraq and the United Nations Applications of International Law (1990-2005), a documentary and analytical study, 1st edition, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 2006
- 19- Tim Niblock, Pariah States & Sanctions in the Middle East, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Center for Arab Unity Studies, 1st edition, Beirut, 2001
- 20- Muhammad Abdel Moneim Howaida, United Nations Economic Sanctions, Aljamia Aljadida Publish house, 2009
- 21- Gamal Mohieddin, United Nations Economic Sanctions, Aljamia Aljadida publish house, Cairo, 2009
- 22- Hans Christoph von Spunk, The Sanctions of Mass Destruction that Preceded the Invasion, translated by Hassan Hassan and Omar Al-Ayoubi, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 2005
- 23- Ali Hanoush, Iraq and, the Problems of the Present, and Options for the Future, An Analytical Study on the Levels of Pollution of the Natural Environment and the Social Environment, 1st edition, Al-Kunoz Literary house, Beirut, 2000
- 24- Abdullah Al-Hourani, Palestine in Saddam Hussein Life, 1st edition, National Center for Studies and Documentation, Gaza, 2010
- 25- Abu Talib Abd al-Rahim Abd al-Hadi Ali, Iraq and Kuwait Crisis, Its Dimensions and Results, and Al-Ahram Newspaper Reaction on It, Nahdet al-Sharq Library, Cairo University, 1995
- 26- Nasser Jaber, The curfew during the Gulf War and its impact on Gaza Strip economies, Alqdaya Journal, No. 7, Jerusalem, 1991

- 27- Abdul Rahman Al-Baidhani, Yemen's Predicament in the Gulf Conflict, 1st edition, Cairo, Dar Al-Maaref, 1991
- 28- Abdul Wali Al-Shammari, Military Strategy for Desert Storm, 2nd edition, Star Press for Printing and Publishing, Cairo, 1993
- 29- Hassan Shukri, The Secrets of Arab Era, Oil, and the Thousand Billion Dollars, 1st edition, 1991
- 30- AlTayeb Bakoush, The Arabian Gulf between Hegemony and Mercenary, Abdel Karim bin Abd Foundations, Tunisia
- 31- Ahmed Nouri Al-Nuaimi, Iraqi-Turkish relations, reality and future, 1st edition, College of Political Science, University of Baghdad 2010
- 32- Roger Hardy, Arabia After the Storm, Internal Stability of the Gulf States, translated by Hussein Musa, Al-Kunoz Jordanian house, Beirut, 1994.

Journals

- Ibrahim Khalil Al-Allaf, Iraq's position in contemporary American strategy, research at the Regional Studies Center, University of Mosul
- Gania Sattoutah, International Economic Sanctions in the United Nations System, Journal of Legal and Political Research and Studies, Constitutional Institutions and Political Systems Laboratory, Issue Four, January 2018
- Osama Aknan, Gulf Hurricane, East Winds Blowing on the Future of the World, Dar Al-Shihab, Algeria, 1991
- Abu Bakr Al-Desouki, Iraq and The Smart Sanctions, International Politics Journal, Issue 145, Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies and Research, Cairo, 2001
- Anthony Cordesman, and others, Iraq under occupation, destroying the state and perpetuating chaos, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Arab Future Book Series, No. 60, Beirut, 2008
- Ahmed Ibrahim Mahmoud, Determinants and Objectives of Iraqi Behavior, International Politics Journal, No. 103, 1991
- Maghawri Shalabi Ali, The Iraqi Economy from the Siege to After the War, International Politics Journal, No. 152
- Tawfiq Sabri Al-Marayati, Wars and their effects on Iraqi economy deterioration, Karbala University Scientific Journal, Volume Five, NO Two, June 2007
- Ibtihal Muhammad Redha Daoud, The Iraqi Economy After 2003 and Future Prospects, Dananeer Journal, No. 8
- Walid Khadduri, Factors That Influence the Oil Industry in the Middle East, International Politics Journal, No. 112
- Nasser Jaber, The curfew during the Gulf War and its impact on Gaza Strip economies, Alqdaya Journal, No. 7, Jerusalem, 1991

Newspapers

- Al-Jumhuriya newspaper, 1993/1/20.
- Iraq Newspaper, 1991/9/8
- Iraq newspaper, 1993/11/20.
- Al-Qadisiyah Newspaper, 1993/11/20.
- Al-Thawra newspaper, 1991/9/18.
- Al-Qadisiyah Newspaper, 1993/11/22.
- Al-Rai newspaper, 1993/11/18.
- Al-Jumhuriya newspaper, 1994/1/3.
- Al-Qadisiyah Newspaper, 1994/1/2.
- Al-Qadisiyah Newspaper, 1994/1/9.

English References

Karen J. Greenberg and Joshua L. Dratel. The Torture Papers: The Road to Abu Ghraib, 2002.

Websites

<https://democraticac.de>