

# COUNTRY PROFILE:

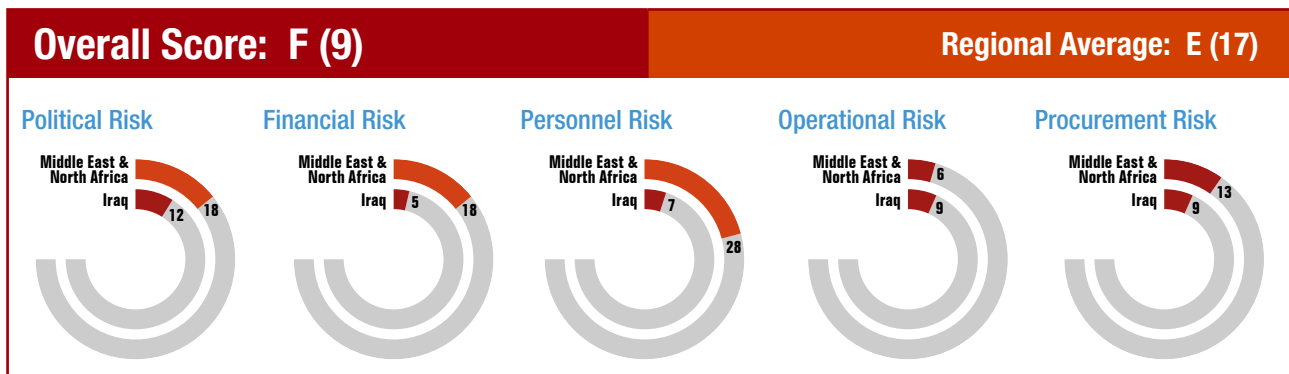


## IRAQ

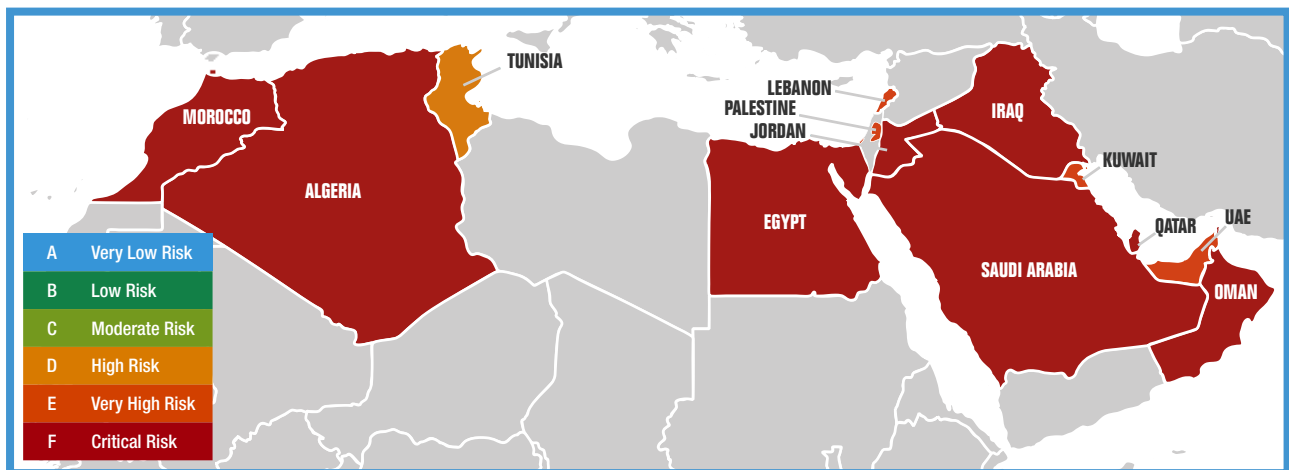
Iraq faces critical corruption risks across its defence institutions - in particular regarding financial and personnel risks such as asset disposal mechanisms and whistleblower protections. The Iraqi defence sector does, however, exhibit some positive measures regarding prohibition of facilitation payments under criminal law and some level of legislative and public scrutiny.

OECD fragile state	Yes	Defence Budget as % of GDP*	2.7%
Significant defence exporter*	No	Total armed forces personnel#	209,000
Significant defence importer*	Yes	UN Convention Against Corruption	Ratified in 2008
Volume of arms trade 2015-2018 (US\$ mil)*	0	Arms Trade Treaty	Not signed
Defence Budget (US\$ mil)*	6318		

\*SIPRI, #World Bank



## Middle East & North Africa: Regional Issues in Defence Integrity



Defence sectors across the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) region continue to face a high risk of corruption. At the same time, protracted armed conflicts in Syria, Libya, and Yemen persist, while public protests against corruption and authoritarianism continue in a number of countries – reflecting an overall context of insecurity and fragility. Although some governments have publically committed to stepping up anti-corruption efforts, there remains a gap between existing legislation and implementation in practice. Military institutions in the region are characterised by a high degree of defence exceptionalism, resulting in a lack of transparency that precludes oversight actors from effectively scrutinising defence budgets and policies at a time when defence spending and arms imports continue to surge. These concerns are further compounded by authoritarian governance systems seen in many MENA countries. Resurgent protests and uprisings in the region after the 2011 Arab Spring demonstrate that corruption is a central and persistent public grievance. Continuing to treat the defence sector as an exception and failing to meet public expectations of transparency and accountability could further fuel public distrust, result in a loss of legitimacy for defence institutions, and facilitate the recruitment efforts of non-state armed groups. It is, therefore, crucial that governments in the region disclose more information about defence spending and strategy, make decisions that serve the public interest, and rectify loopholes that allow for corruption to thrive, in turn bolstering national security and stability.

# COUNTRY SCORECARD: IRAQ

**Overall Country Score**

**F**

**9**

**Critical Risk**

<b>Political Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>12</b>
Q6	Public Debate	D	38
Q13	Budget Scrutiny	D	38
Q1	Legislative Scrutiny	D	33
Q3	Defence Policy Debate	E	31
Q5	Conventions: UNCAC / OECD	E	25
Q21	Intelligence Services Oversight	E	25
Q2	Defence Committee	E	21
Q8	Compliance and Ethics Units	E	17
Q7	Anticorruption Policy	F	13
Q12	Budget Transparency & Detail	F	13
Q17	External Audit	F	13
Q22	Intelligence Services Recruitment	F	8
Q16	Internal Audit	F	6
Q4	CSO Engagement	F	0
Q10	Risk Assessments	F	0
Q11	Acquisition Planning	F	0
Q14	Budget Availability	F	0
Q15	Defence Income	F	0
Q18	Natural Resources	F	0
Q19	Organised Crime Links	F	0
Q20	Organised Crime Policing	F	0
Q23	Export Controls (ATT)	F	0
Q76	Lobbying	F	0
Q9	Public Trust in Institutions	NS	

<b>Financial Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>5</b>
Q27	Legislative Access to Information	E	25
Q31	Beneficial Ownership	F	13
Q24	Asset Disposal Controls	F	8
Q25	Asset Disposal Scrutiny	F	8
Q26	Secret Spending	F	0
Q28	Secret Program Auditing	F	0
Q29	Off-budget Spending	F	0
Q30	Access to Information	F	0
Q32	Military-Owned Business Scrutiny	F	0
Q33	Unauthorised Private Enterprise	F	0
Q77	Defence Spending	F	0

<b>Personnel Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>7</b>
Q50	Facilitation Payments	E	25
Q47	Civilian Code of Conduct	E	19
Q34	Public Commitment to Integrity	E	17
Q40	Payment System	E	17
Q35	Disciplinary Measures for Personnel	F	13
Q39	Pay Rates and Allowances	F	13
Q41	Objective Appointments	F	8
Q46	Military Code of Conduct	F	6
Q36	Whistleblowing	F	0
Q37	High-risk Positions	F	0
Q38	Numbers of Personnel	F	0
Q42	Objective Promotions	F	0
Q44	Bribery for Preferred Postings	F	0
Q45	Chains of Command and Payment	F	0

Q48	Anticorruption Training	F	0
Q49	Corruption Prosecutions	F	0
Q43	Bribery to Avoid Conscription	NA	

<b>Operational Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>9</b>
Q51	Military Doctrine	E	25
Q53	Forward Planning	F	13
Q54	Corruption Monitoring in Operations	F	8
Q52	Operational Training	F	0
Q55	Controls in Contracting	F	0
Q56	Private Military Contractors	NS	

<b>Procurement Risk</b>		<b>F</b>	<b>9</b>
Q58	Procurement Cycle	E	25
Q60	Potential Purchases Disclosed	E	25
Q61	Actual Purchases Disclosed	E	25
Q69	Supplier Sanctions	E	25
Q65	Tender Board Controls	E	19
Q68	Complaint Mechanisms	E	17
Q67	Contract Award / Delivery	F	13
Q59	Procurement Oversight Mechanisms	F	8
Q66	Anti-Collusion Controls	F	6
Q57	Procurement Legislation	F	0
Q62	Business Compliance Standards	F	0
Q63	Procurement Requirements	F	0
Q64	Competition in Procurement	F	0
Q70	Offset Contracts	F	0
Q71	Offset Contract Monitoring	F	0
Q72	Offset Competition	F	0
Q73	Agents and Intermediaries	F	0
Q74	Financing Packages	F	0
Q75	Political Pressure in Acquisitions	NS	

Legend	Range of Scores	Corruption Risk
A	83 - 100	Very Low
B	67 - 82	Low
C	50 - 66	Moderate
D	33 - 49	High
E	17 - 32	Very High
F	0 - 16	Critical

## Key

NEI - Not enough information to score indicator.

NS - Indicator is not scored for any country

NA - Not applicable



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