

Irak'taki yolsuzlukların ortaya koyduğu vahim gerçekler

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COMMENT

Chairman: Abdullah bin Khalifa al-Attiyah
Editor-in-Chief: Darwish S Ahmed
Production Editor: C P Ravindran

P.O.Box 2888
Doha, Qatar
editor@gulf-times.com
Telephone 44350478 (news),
44466404 (sport), 44466636 (home delivery)
Fax 44350474

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Spieth loses green jacket but retains his class

Jordan Spieth knocked in a putt on the ninth green of Augusta National for his fourth birdie in succession in the final round of Sunday's Masters and could have been forgiven for thinking he was on the verge of more history.

Last year he destroyed the field to claim his maiden major and now he held a five-shot lead and was on course to become just the fourth player to retain the green jacket.

A mere 50 minutes later he was not only no longer leading, he trailed Danny Willett by three shots. And a couple of hours after that, he was draping a green jacket over Willett's shoulders in one of the most brutal handovers in the history of the tournament.

"It's tough, it's really tough," he said after walking off the 18th green. "We have the confidence that we're a solid team. Let's have that confidence. But it was

Iraq needs to tackle its corruption crisis

According to "Corruption Perceptions Index 2015", Iraq is ranked 161st among 167 countries in corruption avoidance

By Harun Yahya
Istanbul

Since the 1990s, Iraq has been a country ravaged by the never-ending disasters: it has been dragged into such pitiful condition as the result of war, terror, dissensions, internal conflicts, sectarian strife, ethnic problems, domestic migrations and seemingly ceaseless suicide attacks.

As if all these catastrophes were not enough, Iraq is now faced with another serious crisis that has been secretly growing at the administrative system: Massive corruption. Certainly this atmosphere of strife and commotion, caused by ethnic-sectarian tensions added to the political instabilities that have been plaguing Iraq for a long time, has played a significant role in the increase of the corruption.

For more than 10 years, corruption and degeneracy have been spreading like cancer at almost all the levels of the Iraqi government and bureaucracy. According to "Corruption Perceptions Index 2015", Iraq is ranked 161st among 167 countries in corruption avoidance.

With the encouragement of religious leaders such as Moqtada al-Sadr, the people of Iraq have taken to the streets and staged protests time and time again, demanding that those responsible for the current situation should be held to account as soon as possible. They accuse the current government of not taking the necessary measures.

Factors such as the government taking delayed and inadequate measures, overall weakness of authority, as well as high-ranking military and political officials who are stuck in the same swamp of corruption protecting each other, make the situation even worse. Furthermore, coercions and threats against officials investigating corruption make it even harder for the country to get out of this desperate situation.

This situation has been covered continuously by the international media as well. In an article published by the Guardian last January were these revealing lines:

Hundreds of millions of dollars as salaries being paid to imaginary 57,000 ghost soldiers

• One of Iraq's anti-corruption leaders sat in his office, waving his hands in exasperation. "There is no solution," he said. "Everybody is corrupt, from the top of society to the bottom. Everyone, including me."

• ... Iraq's political class, military leaders and some senior religious figures have led a staggering 13-year pillage that has left Iraq consistently rated as one of the top five least transparent and most corrupt countries in the world.

The same source includes the following statements of Mishan al-Jabouri, a senior member of the parliamentary committee investigating official corruption: "Believe me, most of the senior names in the country have been responsible for stealing nearly all its wealth, there are names at the top of the tree who would kill me if I went after them."

Now, let's reveal the reality of the situation via concrete examples: Hundreds of millions of dollars as salaries being paid to imaginary 57,000 ghost soldiers which, in reality, directly go into the pockets of certain officials: billions of dollars in military spending for mostly non-delivered items such as warplanes, ammunition, equipment, costs of which were inflated to four to five times of their actual values: thousands of government tenders and projects, fictitious buildings, roads and harbours that were paid for but never materialised: all the bribes, commissions, embezzlements that took place in tenders, projects, trade agreements; these are only a part of the money that is unlawfully spent from the coffers of the state.

Frankly, all this corruption pales in comparison to the ill-gotten gains made from the oil trade that constitutes 95% of Iraq's total national income.

Last month, allegations of a major bribery and corruption scandal were made by the American Huffington Post and Austrian Fairfax Media Group regarding the oil contracts signed by certain Iraqi government officials. In response to these serious allegations, the Iraqi government ordered an immediate investigation.

Tens of thousands of internal correspondences and e-mails sent and received between the years of 2007-2012 were presented as evidence in the report, documenting the scandal; the report was said to include significant documentary evidence regarding substantial bribes given by many international oil companies to certain Iraqi executives in exchange for securing multibillion-dollar tenders.

The numbers presented by Iraq's Parliamentary Integrity Commission spokesman Adil Noori shows that the extent of the corruption is far more terrifying than has been suspected.

According to Noori, who addressed the Iraqi parliament on the issue, the amount that disappeared from government coffers between 2006 and 2014 was some \$500bn; this amounts to over half of the \$822bn oil income the state generated over the eight-year period along with the \$250bn fund obtained from many donor countries; this adds up to a total of about \$1tn.

For Iraq, which has some of the richest natural resources in the world, and is virtually "swimming" in oil, to fall into such a grave situation is not only thought-provoking but deeply disturbing. Conflicts among brothers, sectarian differences, disputes and unwarranted wars, all of these are leading this beautiful country and its people into an even more difficult situation and weaken them further with each day.

In order to avoid such incidents, first of all, the world of Islam should start to learn our religion from the Qur'an, pull itself away from the abyssal darkness of negligence and ignorance, put an end to inner conflicts as soon as possible, and learn to live together through the common spirits of love, unity and fellowship. The day that happens is going to be the day when the dark clouds of disasters, troubles and degeneracy will begin to disperse.

• Harun Yahya may be followed at @Harun_Yahya and www.harunyahya.com

Irak, 90'lardan bu yana içine sürüklendiği savaş, terör, kargaşa, iç çatışmalar, mezhep kavgaları, etnik sorunlar, ülke içi göçler, aralıksız intihar saldırıları gibi bitmek tükenmek bilmeyen felaketler altında ezilen bir ülke.

Tüm bunlar yetmiyormuş gibi, şimdi de yönetim sistemini yıllardır gizliden gizliye kemiren bir başka büyük krizle daha karşı karşıya: "Devasa yolsuzluklar". Irak'ı uzun zamandır kuşatan çatışma ve kargaşa ortamının, etnik-mezhepsel anlaşmazlıkların ve siyasal istikrarsızlıkların da bu yolsuzlukların tırmanmasında oldukça önemli rolü var.

Yolsuzluk ve yozlaşma, on yıldan fazla bir süredir Irak'ta devlet ve bürokrasisinin neredeyse tüm kademelerini adeta bir kanser gibi sarmış. Tarihi boyutlara vardığı tespit edilen bu yolsuzluklar, ülkenin ekonomisini ve siyasi işleyişini adeta felç etmiş durumda. 2015'in "Yozlaşma Algılamaları Endeksi"[i]ne göre Irak 167 ülke arasında yozlaşmadan uzak kalma sıralamasında [161'inci](#).

Bu durumun sorumlularının bir an önce hesap vermesini isteyen Irak halkı, Mukteda el Sadr gibi dini liderlerin de teşvikiyle son aylarda sık sık sokaklara dökülerek protesto gösterileri yapıyor. Mevcut yönetimi gerekli müdahaleleri yapmamakla suçluyor.

Hükümetin geç ve yetersiz tedbirler alması, otorite zafiyeti gibi faktörlerle birlikte çoğu aynı batağın içine saplanmış üst düzey askeri ve siyasi yetkililerin, bürokratların birbirini kollaması, durumu içinden çıkılmaz bir hale getiriyor. Yolsuzlukları araştıran görevlilere yönelik baskı ve tehditler de ülkenin bu bataktan çıkabilmesini her geçen gün daha da zorlaştırıyor.

Bu durum uluslararası medyanın da sürekli gündeminde. The Guardian'da geçtiğimiz Şubat ayında yayınlanan bir makalede şu düşündürücü satırlar yer alıyor:

"Irak'ın yolsuzluk-karşıtı liderlerinden biri ofisinde otururken ellerini öfkeyle sallıyor. 'Çözüm yok' diyor. 'Herkes yozlaşmış, toplumun en üstünden en altına kadar. Herkes. Ben dahil.'

... Irak'ın politik sınıfı, askeri liderler ve bazı üst düzey dini figürlerin yürüttüğü 13 yıllık yağma Irak'ı düzenli olarak dünyanın en az şeffaf ve en yozlaşmış 5 ülkesinden biri haline [getirdi.](#)"^[ii]

Bu durumun gerçekliğini bir de somut örneklerle ortaya koyalım:

Gerçekte var olmayan **57.000 hayalet asker** için ödenen ve doğrudan bir takım yetkililerin cebine giren aylık **yüzmilyonlarca dolarlık** maaşlar... Bedelleri gerçek değerlerinin **4-5 katı** şişirilmiş çoğu teslim bile edilmeyen uçak, silah, mühimmat, teçhizat gibi kalemlere yapılan milyarlarca dolarlık askeri harcamalar... Ödemeleri yapılan ancak hiçbir zaman gerçekleşmeyen binlerce devlet ihale ve projesi, hayali binalar, yollar, limanlar... Tüm bu ihale, proje, alım-satım anlaşmalarında dönen rüşvetler, komisyonlar, zimmetler... Bunlar devletin kasasından haksız yere çıkan paraların yalnızca bir bölümü.

İşin doğrusu, tüm bu yolsuzluklar, Irak'ın toplam milli gelirinin %95'ini oluşturan petrolde yapılan yüz milyarlarca dolarlık vurgunların yanında adeta küsürat gibi kalıyor.

Geçen ay, Amerikan Huffington Post ve Avusturyalı Fairfax Media grubu tarafından Iraklı bazı devlet yetkililerinin imzaladıkları petrol sözleşmeleriyle ilgili rüşvet ve yolsuzluk skandalı iddiaları ortaya atıldı. Bunun üzerine Irak hükümeti acil soruşturma kararı [aldı.](#)

Skandalı belgeleyen raporda 2002-2012 yılları arasındaki onbinlerce iç yazışma ve email de kanıt olarak sunuldu. Başta Monaco merkezli Fransız petrol şirketi **Unaoil** olmak üzere birçok uluslararası petrol şirketinin milyarlarca dolarlık karlı ihale karşılığında Iraklı bazı yöneticilere büyük rüşvetler verdiğine dair tüm belgelerin de raporda yer aldığı öne [sürüldü.](#)

'*Irak Bütünlük Komisyonu*'^[iii] sözcüsü Adil Nouri'nin ortaya koyduğu rakamlar ise yolsuzluğun sanıldığından çok daha dehşet verici boyutlarda olduğunu gösteriyor. Konuyla ilgili Irak Parlamentosunda konuşan Nouri'ye göre, 2006-2014 arasında devletin kasasından kaybolan miktar **500 milyar dolar**. Bu, 8 yıllık dönemde devletin eline geçen 822 milyar dolarlık petrol gelirinin yanısıra birçok ülkeden toplanan 250 milyar dolarlık fonun, yani yaklaşık 1 trilyon doların yarısı [demek.](#)

Dünyanın en zengin doğal kaynaklarına sahip, adeta petrol denizi üzerinde yüzen Irak'ın, içine düştüğü bu vahim durum son derece düşündürücü. Kardeş kavgaları, mezhepsel ayrılıklar, çekişmeler ve nedensiz savaşlar bu güzel ülkeyi ve insanlarını her geçen daha zor duruma sokuyor ve güçsüzleştiriyor.

Bu gibi olayların yaşanmaması için İslam dünyasının, dinimizi Kuran'dan öğrenmeye başlayarak derin gaflet ve cehalet karanlığından sıyrılması ve kendi içindeki ayrılıklara hemen son verip, sevgi, birlik ve kardeşlik ruhu içinde yaşamayı öğrenmesi gerekiyor. İşte bunun gerçekleştiği gün, felaket ve kötülüklerin, yozlaşmanın da hızla dağılmaya başladığı gün olacaktır.

[i] CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2015

[ii] Iraq's political class, military leaders and some senior religious figures have led a staggering 13-year pillage that has left Iraq consistently rated as one of the top five least transparent and most corrupt countries in the world.

[iii] Iraqi Commission of Integrity (CoI)

Adnan Oktar'ın Gulf Times'da yayınlanan makalesi:

<http://www.gulf-times.com/story/488289/Iraq-needs-to-tackle-its-corruption-crisis>

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Iraq needs to tackle its corruption crisis

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Supporters of Iraqi Shia cleric Moqtada al-Sadr shouting slogans during a protest against government corruption in Baghdad's Sadr City.

By Harun Yahya/Istanbul

Since the 1990s, Iraq has been a country ravaged by the never-ending disasters; it has been dragged into such pitiful condition as the result of war, terror, dissensions, internal conflicts, sectarian strife, ethnic problems, domestic migrations and seemingly ceaseless suicide attacks.

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For more than 10 years, corruption and degeneracy have been spreading like cancer at almost all the levels of the Iraqi government and bureaucracy. According to "Corruption

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