

VISIONS



RUA Foundation for Documentation and Strategic and Future Studies

FUTURE

SUNDAY 1 FEBRUARY 2026 ISSUE 02



IRAQ FIRST

WWW.RUAFOUNDATION.ORG

OWNER

Dr. Saad Hamawandi



EDITOR IN CHIEF

Dr. Govand Sherwani



MANAGING EDITOR

Dr. Farhad Al-Kake



EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. Hauzhin Omar

Dr. Nadia Talat Saeed

Dr. Nazdar Alaeddin Sajadi

Dr. Mahdi Nour El-Din

Dr. Kawa Yassin Slim

Hussam Ghazali



ARTICLES SHOULD BE SENT VIA EMAIL
WWW.RUAAFOUNDATION.ORG
CEO@RUAAFOUNDATION.ORG
INFO@RUAAFOUNDATION.ORG
009647502471973



Ruaa Foundation for Documentation and Strategic & Future Studies

A research and think-tank institution that works to keep pace with ambitious development visions in Iraq and the Middle East, supports public policy-making, and anticipates future trends amid rapid transformations. It conducts specialized political, military, economic, and social studies, carries out opinion polls, and organizes events such as seminars and conferences, with the aim of providing decision-makers and researchers with accurate data and insights to help build a better future.



IRAQ IS OUR HOME



Dr. Saad Hamawandi

At a time when walls are multiplying faster than bridges, and in an Iraqi moment where pain intertwines with hope, division with dreams, the simplest and truest phrase returns to the minds of all Iraqis:

"Iraq is our home."

This is not an emotional slogan for public consumption, nor a seasonal chant raised during crises only to be forgotten afterward.

Rather, it is the greatest political and moral truth that must be spoken every single day.

Why? Because Iraq is not an arena for foreign confrontations, nor a homeland reserved for one group alone.

Iraq belongs to everyone - and a home cannot grow or live in peace unless it truly becomes a home for all.

When we say "Iraq is our home," we declare a principle that cannot be negotiated: Iraq does not belong to one sect alone, nor to one ethnicity alone, nor to one party, nor to one authority.

Iraq is not a project for a single faction, not spoils of conflict, not a space governed by proxy.

It is a complete nation - a great home - and it cannot stand if any of its children feel like strangers within it.

Let me state it plainly:

A home built through exclusion will collapse through exclusion.

A state governed by domination will inevitably fall by the same logic of domination.

Today, Iraq lives - because of the exclusion of certain forces and the overpowering of one component over another - at the heart of a complex regional struggle. The danger is not merely a threat to borders, but an open fate that may explode at any moment.

And the greatest danger is not foreign intervention alone, but the transformation of the internal sphere into a permanent dependency.

When political forces become executors of external agendas rather than makers of national decision, the home is at risk of collapse.

When loyalty to a foreign axis outweighs loyalty to Iraq, the home risks disintegration.

When parliament becomes a reflection of others' conflicts rather than the voice of Iraqis, we stand before the decay of the home itself.

At that point, Iraq loses its meaning:

It transforms from a nation into an arena, from a home into a corridor, from a state into a façade. Sovereignty is not a speech.

Sovereignty is a daily practice - in security, in the economy, in decision-making, and in the identity of the state. All of this leads us to the first pillar of the home: National Partnership I say it clearly:

Iraq is not complete without all its people. Iraq cannot be governed through erasure.

Baghdad is not whole without Erbil.

The south is not whole without the west.

The state cannot stand without balance.

The Iraqi experience has proven that the nation is not a victory for one side, but the ability to contain everyone.

Kurds are partners in this home.

Sunnis are partners in this home.

Shiites are partners in this home.

And all communities - Turkmen, Christians, Sabians, Yazidis - are part of the full meaning of Iraq.

A true state is not one that triumphs for a faction, but one that grants everyone a sense of belonging.

Iraq First

"Iraq first" means "Iraq is our home."

It is not a phrase against anyone, but a promise to everyone. It simply means:

No capital replaces Baghdad.

No loyalty rises above loyalty to Iraq.

No weapon stands above the authority of the state.

No project comes before the project of the nation.

"Iraq is our home" means redefining politics - not as endless conflict, but as national responsibility.

It means protecting the home from external threats, and from internal collapse with equal strength.

Protecting it from corruption, dependency, and division.

What Iraq needs today is not a fragile agreement between parties, but a new national contract among Iraqis: No center that swallows the provinces. No sect above the nation.

No ethnicity outside the national home. No party that replaces Iraq with another agenda.

Iraq is our home... let us protect it together.

Because Iraq is not the property of one generation, one faction, or a passing phase.

Iraq is a complete nation - a home with no alternative.

Iraq is our home, so that Iraq may remain the home of all.

Owner

CONTENTS

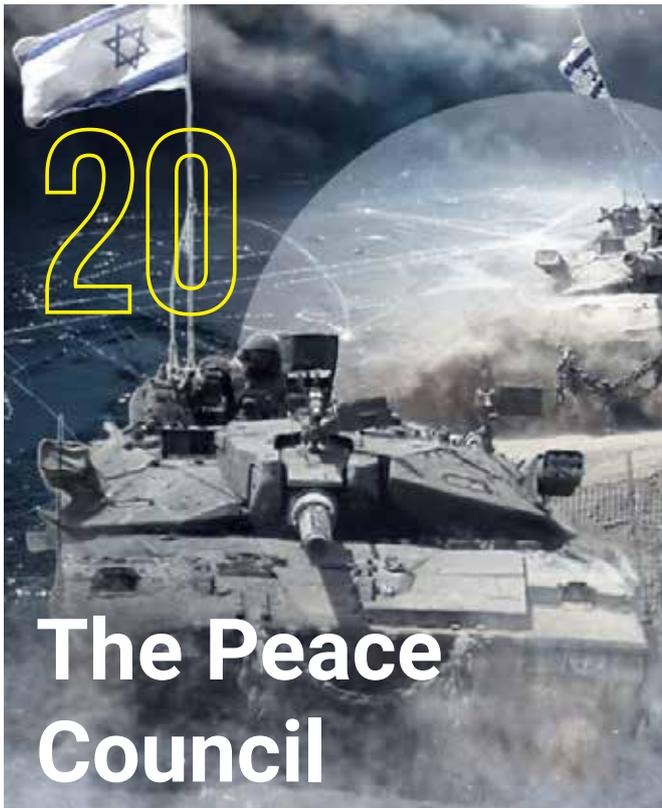


08 How the United States Controls Iraq's Oil Revenues ?



12

Which Prisons Received ISIS Detainees in Syria?



20

The Peace Council



16

Fake Doctors at the Expense of Citizens' Lives

34 A Growing Wave of Women's Anger Across the Country



28 Geopolitics Is Swallowing the Global Economy

38 Iran-Aligned Iraqi Factions Recruit Volunteers to Fight if a U.S. Attack Begins



44 Iraq First

50 When Distance Becomes a Bridge of Hope



54 The Fearful Kurd and the Frightening Kurd



58 Iran in the Crosshairs Once Again

68 Greenland The Flashpoint of the American-European Conflict



62 Story of Success



72 A Political Illusion or the Lie of Our Time

76 A Multi-Layered Arena of Conflict and Power from the Perspective of 'Circus Law'

80 Long Live Europe



Dr. Govand Sherwani

WHICH COMES FIRST ECONOMY OR POLITICS ?

For many years, there was a prolonged debate on which one should obtain the leading role, economy or politics. Both are closely related to each other but with different driving factors.

Politics studies power relations and their relationships to achieving desired goals. These relations are outlined in a number of different beliefs considering their applicability to reality. Economics, on the other hand, studies the distribution of resources so that the material needs of a society are met and improve the society welfare. A common alternative term of economics is referred as Economy, despite the difference between both. Economy is the system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used. The function of Economy is to allocate resources among unlimited needs or wants. Another common term is the Economic System which means the system of production, resource allocation, exchange and

distribution of goods and services in a society or in a given geographic area. In academia, the widely used term Political Economy is defined as; the study of how Politics affect the Economy and how Economy in turn shapes Politics.

The Connection between Economy and Politics

Some textbooks summarize the connection between politics and economy as follows: politics is derived and determined by economy (creating a particular political system, such as Capitalist System, Socialist System, else) but also reacts on economy. In another word, politics commands and serves economy. This manifest that politics and economy are rather united and not separable. The relation between both is also evident in the term "Political Economy" which is a branch of political sciences and economics that studies economic systems (such markets and national

economies) and how they are ruled by political systems (including laws, institutions and governments). Historically, competition for resources, power and survival were behind hundreds of conflicts and wars worldwide. The ultimate causes for these conflicts are, in a way or another, economic causes. Countries described as super power, such as United States, Russia, Chins use their power alongside with strong their economies to establish alliances and political understandings through influence or pressure, but rather their penetration into the finance of smaller countries linking them with economic ties, governmental aid, or civil organizations. That power is often used to interfere and/or control over the most current important conflict zones particularly in the Middle East. Many researchers agree that economy and politics are strongly interconnected. In a country, the decision made by political bodies or authorities have influence on

the economy of the nations and how the economy is doing. This status of economy connection is noticed as a direct reflection of policies and the success of the government in power. Accordingly, in a country with specific goals, any wrong political action leads to disaster in economic aspects. Countries set their economic goal as a primary objective to make politics serve it. Countries in Europe and Asia adopted this approach to serve the economy and politics simultaneously.

Capitalist Systems

Economy would display or reflect politics (or political system) of the government. Every economic development a country achieves will have positive impact on its political system. Therefore, economic development requires a flexible democratic system to confront crisis and political instability. Economic analysts may get confused when assessing the future economic situation of a country based on unclear political data. In Capitalist Systems, economy leads politics, creating a complex relationship. Once a political problems arise in a country, the early impact is clearly observed in its economic performance. Such impact should be speculated and considered whenever crucial decisions are made, considering their ultimate consequences. After the election of Donald

Trump as President of United States of America on Jan. 2025, no one could predict what it will be like, and what changes in the policies would be followed, which will mostly be linked to the economic status of the States. Since the background of President Trump as a businessman, then most of his initiatives and projects would be influenced by elements of economy. The foreign policy of the United States faces challenges and economic threats from China, Russia and India at times, these challenges that can be controlled with minimized loss and damage. Recently, reactions from the States to these challenges, were represented as commercial restriction and higher tariffs on commodities imported from China, impose economic sanctions on Russia, increasing tariff and taxes on European imports. The increased tariffs were set on many other commercial partners of the United States.

Developing Countries

Many developing countries (often called Third World Countries) has initiated their particular style of political system that secure long lasting reign of the government in power. Commonly, in these countries, the economist has weak or no role in making economic decisions to address economic difficulties such as inflation, unemployment, recession, etc. Such systems, would likely prioritize political

decisions and procedures on any other issues, including economy off course. This situation would lead to the loss of public confidence in economic discourse, its independence, and its objectivity. Consequently, the gain obtained in politics may cost severe losses in economy.

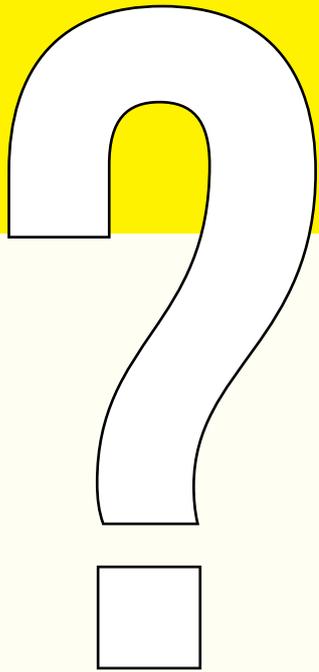
Additionally, in developing countries, political money has a negative role, as politicians who control the economy can use that money to buy followers and supporters, causing distortion in both politics and economy.

The mismanagement and widespread corruption in most of the "Third World" countries, would lead to shortages in the national budget and to endless debts, either external or internal. This would result in chaos in the political situation and in the social security in these countries. The corruption that appears in such countries, would gradually destroy politics and deprive economy.

A question to answer: When will economy become part of the mindset of our politicians to assist them to play effective role in supporting the our country's economy and to offer better service for their citizens ?

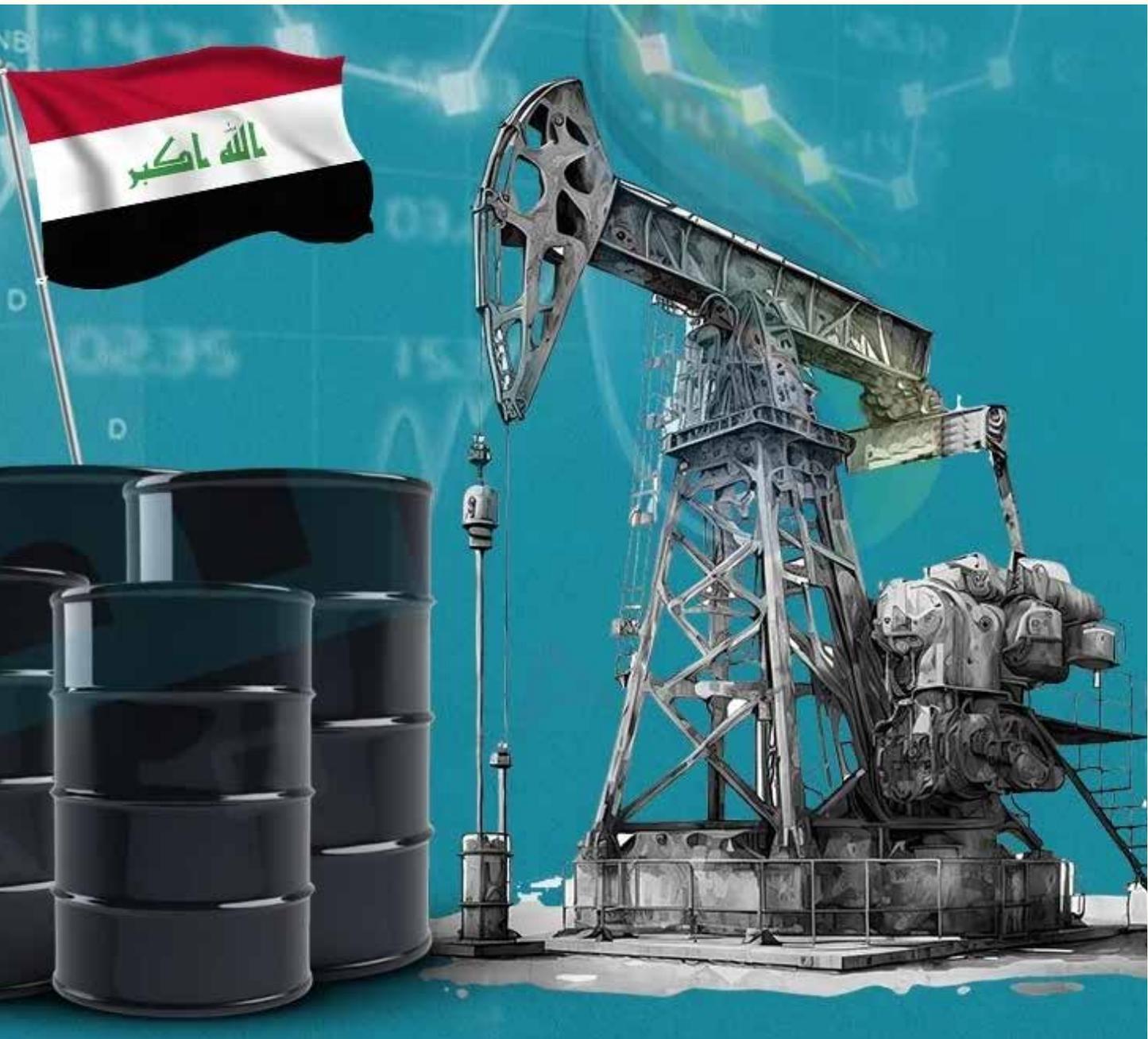
**University Professor &
Editor in Chief**

HOW THE UNITED STATES CONTROLS IRAQ'S OIL REVENUES



The United States has effectively controlled Iraq's oil revenues in US dollars since the 2003 invasion, granting Washington exceptional leverage to intervene in Baghdad's affairs. This influence extends beyond Iraq itself, reaching regional power balances—particularly those related to Iran. How does the United States currently control Iraq's oil revenues?

The primary mechanism of US control lies in the management of Iraq's oil revenues through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.



Following the 2003 invasion, the US-led Coalition Provisional Authority established the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI), headquartered at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. The fund was designed to collect Iraq's oil revenues and allocate them toward reconstruction and development, while also protecting these revenues from lawsuits and claims

linked to the era of former President Saddam Hussein. At the time, President George W. Bush issued an executive order-renewed by every subsequent US president-that institutionalized this arrangement. Eventually, the Development Fund evolved into an account held by the Central Bank of Iraq at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, a structure that remains

in place to this day. What kind of leverage does Washington hold over Iraq? Oil represents Iraq's most critical source of income, accounting for approximately 90% of the state budget. This gives Washington significant influence over Iraq's economic and political stability. In 2020, when the Iraqi government requested the withdrawal of US forces,



However, Iraq officially ended the auction system in early 2025, following intense pressure from Washington as part of a broad campaign to combat alleged dollar smuggling to sanctioned entities, particularly Iran.



Washington reportedly threatened to block Iraq’s access to its oil revenues held at the Federal Reserve. Baghdad ultimately retreated, highlighting the extent of American financial leverage. Although Iraq has gained greater control over its financial affairs compared to the early years of occupation, the continuation of this arrangement underscores the enduring US influence over Iraq’s economic landscape—even as the country seeks to assert sovereignty and independence.

Why has this arrangement persisted for so long?

Iraqi government officials, speaking to Reuters on condition of anonymity, stated that the system has helped reinforce Iraq’s financial stability and protect public finances.

They argued that it provides international confidence in the management of oil revenues, ensures smooth access to US dollars—essential for trade and imports—and shields Iraq’s income from external claims and financial shocks, including creditor demands and lawsuits.

The arrangement also supports exchange-rate stability, strengthens confidence in Iraq’s economy, and enhances domestic financial institutions and economic sovereignty. Additionally, it enables the Iraqi government to confront certain actors—particularly Iran-aligned groups—seeking to loosen restrictions on dollar access. The United States imposed sanctions last year on Iraqi banks and individuals accused of money laundering on behalf of Iran.

How has this system affected Iraq?



Iraqi government officials, speaking to Reuters on condition of anonymity, stated that the system has helped reinforce Iraq’s financial stability and protect public finances.





Iraq's oil revenues remain under the oversight of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Tight restrictions on Iraq's access to dollars have contributed to the emergence of an informal parallel market, leading to a widening gap between the official exchange rate set by the Central Bank and the black-market rate. This disparity essentially reflects a "risk premium" for operating outside the formal system.

Since President Donald Trump began his second term, he has revived a campaign of "maximum pressure" against Iran, and Iraq often finds itself caught in the crossfire, as Tehran views Iraq as a vital artery for its economic survival. What is the current status of Iraq's oil revenue management?

Iraq's oil revenues remain under the oversight of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Historically, the Central Bank of Iraq relied on dollar auctions—officially known as the foreign currency auction—as the primary mechanism for supplying dollars to the domestic market. Private banks and exchange companies were able to submit daily bids to purchase dollars using Iraqi dinars. However, Iraq officially ended the auction system in early 2025, following intense pressure from Washington as part of a broad campaign to combat alleged dollar smuggling to sanctioned entities, particularly Iran.



WHICH PRISONS RECEIVED ISIS DETAINEES IN SYRIA?



Iraq has begun receiving successive batches of ISIS detainees transferred from prisons in Syria's al-Hasakah governorate in the country's northeast, as part of an ongoing process carried out under heavy security measures and with the use of US military aircraft. According to exclusive Iraqi sources speaking to Roya Al-Mustaqbal, the detainees were transported via American military helicopters, with official handover documents signed by US authorities and Iraqi officials. The transferred prisoners include individuals of various European, Asian, and Arab nationalities.



The same sources confirmed that several Iraqi prisons were not originally prepared to receive ISIS detainees from Syria, but were rapidly equipped for this purpose. These facilities include: Susa Prison in Sulaymaniyah Al-Hout Prison in Nasiriyah (Dhi Qar Province)

Al-Matar Prison (Crooper) near Baghdad International Airport The sources explained that Iraqi authorities allocated separate wings: one for ISIS leaders, another for fighters, and another for lower-risk detainees.

They added that these prisons may not be sufficient for the numbers being discussed—estimated at fewer than 7,000 detainees. Iraqi authorities

may therefore resort to opening additional facilities or adopting measures to prevent overcrowding, including the possibility of reactivating Abu Ghraib Prison, which was closed years ago and later converted into a detention center for drug-related crimes.

First Batch: 150 Detainees... But Thousands Expected The first batch reportedly included 150 detainees of Iraqi, foreign, and Arab nationalities, while broader estimates indicate that thousands remain in custody. According to an official Iraqi statement issued by Sabah Al-Numan, the military spokesperson for Prime Minister Mohammed Shia'

Al-Sudani, Iraq has received large groups of detainees who were previously held in Syrian prisons administered by the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF).

Al-Numan stated that the transfer was approved by Iraq's National Security Council, which includes the Prime Minister, senior security commanders, and the Ministers of Defense and Interior.

He added:

"In cooperation with the International Coalition, it was agreed that Iraq would receive Iraqi terrorists and other foreign detainees held in prisons previously under SDF control, and place them in official Iraqi correctional



“To prevent any attempt to repeat the tragedy Iraq previously endured, and because Iraq is a leading international partner in counterterrorism and criminal justice implementation against these terrorists.”



institutions.”

Rising ISIS Activity in Syria: A Message of Survival

Earlier, the US Central Command (CENTCOM) announced the beginning of a mission to transfer thousands of ISIS detainees from Syria to Iraq.

CENTCOM stated:

“We have begun a new mission to transfer ISIS detainees from northeast Syria to Iraq to ensure that these terrorists remain in secure detention facilities.”

The statement noted that the operation began with the successful transfer of 150 ISIS fighters from a detention center in Hasakah to a secure location in Iraq, and that the total number of detainees expected to be transferred could reach 7,000.

Concerns and Objections

In recent days, Iraq has witnessed growing public and political concern regarding the fate of thousands of ISIS detainees held in northeast Syria, particularly after government forces regained

large areas previously controlled by Kurdish forces that had been guarding prisons housing detainees and their families from dozens of countries.

Many of these individuals remain in an unstable legal status, as their home governments have refused to repatriate them.

Although some Iraqi politicians and parliament members raised objections—describing the transfers as a “violation of Iraqi sovereignty” and warning of extremist infiltration—the Iraqi government defended the decision.

Prime Minister’s adviser Hussein Allawi stated that the move aims: “To prevent any attempt to repeat the tragedy Iraq previously endured, and because Iraq is a leading international partner in counterterrorism and criminal justice implementation against these terrorists.”

Tripartite Coordination: Baghdad, Damascus, Washington
According to Iraqi military and

While the SDF previously stated that it holds 10,000 ISIS members, Iraqi sources estimate the actual number does not exceed 6,200 detainees.



security sources contacted by Roya Foundation, the transfers will not be conducted solely by Iraq, but through joint Syrian-American participation to prevent escapes or breaches of the tripartite agreement between Baghdad, Damascus, and Washington. The Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs also announced its commitment to providing logistical and security support to ensure the success of the detainee transfer process, reducing the security risks associated with their presence on Syrian territory.

While the SDF previously stated that it holds 10,000 ISIS members, Iraqi sources estimate the actual number does not exceed 6,200 detainees.

Judicial Proceedings and International Funding Possibilities

The Iraqi judiciary is expected to begin prosecuting Iraqi and

foreign detainees under Iraqi law, given that many carried out operations and crimes inside Iraq over the past years. The Supreme Judicial Council in Iraq confirmed: “Judicial measures will be taken against ISIS defendants transferred from Syria, and all detainees brought from Syria will fall under Iraqi judicial authority.”

Observers believe Iraq may seek financial support from countries whose nationals are among the detainees, either in exchange for assuming responsibility for them or at least to cover the costs of prosecution—an approach used in similar international cases.

Security Analyst: Information Remains Limited

Security researcher Mukhlid Hazim stated that information regarding Iraq’s agreement to receive ISIS detainees remains scarce and may remain so to

prevent escape attempts or violations of the agreement.

He added:

“This is a major agreement requiring extensive preparations, logistics, and clear answers regarding detainee numbers, locations, and the forces responsible for securing these prisons.” Hazim also noted that since 2017, the Iraqi-Syrian border has become a top priority for Iraqi security efforts, with only one vulnerable area near Sinjar—about 30 kilometers—remaining under SDF control.

He concluded:

“The crisis of Iraqi ISIS detainees in SDF prisons must end, as must the issue of foreign terrorists. Their continued presence in camps and prisons remains a persistent concern for states and societies alike.”

FAKE DOCTORS AT THE EXPENSE OF CITIZENS' LIVES

In a country whose healthcare system is groaning under the weight of ongoing crises, the danger posed by “fake doctors” operating inside cosmetic clinics in Iraq is no longer an isolated violation or a passing incident. It has become an expanding phenomenon that threatens citizens’ lives and exposes the fragility of oversight and accountability mechanisms. While deaths and serious medical complications continue to be reported in such centers and public complaints increase, individuals with no medical degrees or professional licenses persist in practicing some of the most dangerous forms of medical intervention inside clinics spread across major cities.



Although Iraqi law clearly criminalizes practicing medicine without proper qualifications, the core problem lies in weak enforcement and overlapping responsibilities among regulatory bodies.

Last week, an incident announced by the Al-Rusafa Police Command in Baghdad brought this troubling issue back into the spotlight. Authorities arrested a woman who impersonated a “cosmetic doctor” and illegally practiced the profession for five years. According to an official statement, the suspect admitted to opening unlicensed clinics, and forged documents and receipts were found in her possession, which she used in fraud and deception operations, before being detained and referred to the competent court.

Although Iraqi law clearly criminalizes practicing medicine without proper qualifications, the core problem lies in weak enforcement and overlapping responsibilities among regulatory bodies.

This incident, despite its seriousness, represents only one of dozens of similar cases recorded over recent years. Arrests occur periodically, yet citizens see no fundamental solution. Medical sources and activists report numerous complaints from patients who suffered severe complications after undergoing cosmetic



procedures in unlicensed centers—ranging from permanent disfigurement and acute infections to cases of death, the details of which have not always been publicly disclosed.

In this context, consultant plastic surgeon Rafid Al-Masari explains that the problem is not limited to individuals impersonating doctors, but also involves cosmetic centers that have effectively turned into full medical clinics without meeting even the most basic safety standards or medical supervision. Speaking to RUAA, Al-Masari stressed

that filler injections, Botox procedures, and liposuction are not simple treatments as some claim, but rather high-risk medical interventions requiring qualified specialists, proper equipment, and a sterile healthcare environment.

From a legal standpoint, specialists emphasize that Iraqi law is clear in criminalizing the practice of medicine without certification. However, enforcement remains weak due to the overlap of authority between the Ministry of Health, the Medical Syndicate, and security agencies. Legal



In this context, consultant plastic surgeon Rafid Al-Masari explains that the problem is not limited to individuals impersonating doctors, but also involves cosmetic centers that have effectively turned into full medical clinics without meeting even the most basic safety standards or medical supervision.





Beauty salons, however, do not meet the criteria of medical cosmetic centers, yet many are run by individuals with minimal education or no qualifications at all. The use of injectable substances in such settings constitutes “dangerous violations,” according to investigative sources.

expert Ayham Saad noted that cosmetic centers remain a “gray zone,” where some exploit loopholes through general commercial licenses or by using the names of doctors who are not actually present.

Civil activist Rami Al-Saadi believes that official measures are often merely reactive after disasters occur. He stated that there is no effective preventive policy or serious oversight, adding that the absence of a publicly available database of licensed centers and accredited doctors leaves citizens alone to gamble with their lives.

Families of victims hold

the responsible authorities accountable. Huda Al-Kaabi, who lost her sister due to complications from a cosmetic procedure later discovered to have been performed in an unlicensed center staffed by individuals with fraudulent credentials, said: “My sister did not know that the person performing the procedure was not a real doctor. She entered a well-known center operating openly with advertisements and promotion—how was it allowed to function?” She added angrily: “We want accountability for everyone who allowed this, remained silent, or provided protection to these centers.”



These voices call for transparent investigations and the publication of findings, rather than limiting prosecution to minor offenders while ignoring the networks that support and shield such operations. Ironically, qualified Iraqi doctors are sometimes pushed out of this market due to the high costs of complying with medical and legal regulations, while illegal centers operate at lower prices without taxes or obligations—posing a growing threat to public health and undermining trust in the medical sector as a whole.

It is worth noting that Ministry of Health regulations require

cosmetic centers to operate under the direct supervision of a licensed cosmetic or reconstructive plastic surgeon, with trained medical staff and weekly health examinations for employees, in addition to specific space and facility requirements. Beauty salons, however, do not meet the criteria of medical cosmetic centers, yet many are run by individuals with minimal education or no qualifications at all. The use of injectable substances in such settings constitutes “dangerous violations,” according to investigative sources.

He stated that there is no effective preventive policy or serious oversight, adding that the absence of a publicly available database of licensed centers and accredited doctors leaves citizens alone to gamble with their lives.

THE PEACE COUNCIL

A “GANGRENE” AMPUTATING THE LEGS OF THE GLOBAL HEGEMONIC SYSTEM

On 19 September 2025, the war on Gaza reached a dead end. Neither was Hamas able to decisively end the fighting and force the “Zionist entity” to stop the war, nor was the “entity” able to end the existence of Hamas, recover its captives, or force the people of Gaza to leave their land and accept a policy of displacement despite genocide, killing, and destruction. It therefore became necessary for the United States to intervene to stop the war, whether at the request of the “Zionist entity” or out of its own realization that the “Zionist entity’s” project had reached a dead end.



Adil Abd Al-Mahdi
Former Prime Minister
of Iraq



Accordingly, on 29 September 2025, President Trump presented a twenty-point peace plan. In the ninth point, what he called the “Peace Council” was proposed to serve as an international transitional body supervising the technocratic Palestinian committee formed to administer the Gaza Strip, with President Trump chairing the Peace Council, and “heads of state to be announced later would participate in it. This body would set the general framework for the reconstruction and financing of Gaza until the Palestinian Authority completed its reform program, as specified in the previous proposals,” all as stated in the text of the document. On 17 November 2025, the UN Security Council

adopted Resolution No. 2803, submitted by the United States, authorizing the creation of a “temporary international stabilization force in the Gaza Strip.” Despite Russia and China abstaining, the resolution was passed, welcoming the U.S. president’s twenty-point plan to end the conflict in Gaza and establish the “Peace Council” as “a transitional administrative body with international legal personality tasked with setting the framework and coordinating funding for Gaza’s redevelopment in accordance with the comprehensive plan... including the peace plan presented by President Trump in 2020 and the Saudi/French proposal,” as stated in the UN resolution. Thus, the Security Council granted international

legal legitimacy to the “Peace Council.”

The U.S. president has thus come to propose, include in his projects whom he wishes, exclude whom he wishes, interpret as he wishes, praise whom he wishes, and criticize whom he wishes. He stands like a Caesar-or above-saying: I am the world, and the world is me. He stands above everything, even above his own constitutional national institutions and his country’s role in the world. These words are not ours alone; they have become the language of major commentators and analysts, including Thomas Friedman and his editorials in The New York Times. Let us look closely at the course of this process. In Gaza, the first phase began with a ceasefire and

the exchange of captives and bodies. Palestinian compliance was complete. As for Israel, its violations continued daily. According to what Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital alone has received, more than 500 Palestinians have been killed and about 3,000 injured after the ceasefire up to the present day. The second phase then began, which includes the formation of the "Peace Council."

On 22 January 2026, President Trump announced from the Davos Forum the formation of the "Peace Council" under his leadership. He invited 60 heads of state to join, at the cost of one billion dollars per seat. The "Council" expanded its mission beyond Gaza to become an international body by a Security Council decision.

Most major European Union states announced their non-attendance, as did China. Russia excused itself on the grounds of taking the billion dollars from frozen Russian funds. Most attendees were Arab and Islamic states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The establishment of the "Council" coincided with President Trump signing, in January 2026, an executive order withdrawing the United



The UN's financial crisis, its dependence on the United States, its unjust structure, and its failures-especially in major real crises-and the widespread corruption within it make defending it or reforming it from within difficult.



States from 66 international organizations and agreements, including 31 UN organizations-institutions that the United States had contributed to establishing and funding. The "Peace Council" is the alternative, and the United States will use the remaining international organization and its institutions in a way that relieves it of burdens and serves only its demands, replacing them with frameworks such as the "Peace Council" when they conflict with its interests,

exploiting Security Council Resolution 2803.

The UN's financial crisis, its dependence on the United States, its unjust structure, and its failures-especially in major real crises-and the widespread corruption within it make defending it or reforming it from within difficult. This deteriorating situation allowed the representative of the entity to tear up the UN Charter from its podium, especially after the General Assembly vote (164 states in December 2025 in favor of Palestinian



“Functional States”: states whose interests are deeply tied to the United States, the most prominent example being the Zionist entity.

self-determination), and after the rise of many voices, particularly from the other four permanent members, condemning the campaigns of genocide in Gaza and the war crimes committed there. Many influential countries across continents began taking positions on this dangerous development, which completely disrupts international law, institutions, and norms- institutions already weakened by double standards that have significantly reduced their effectiveness and encouraged those with major ambitions to think about bypassing them, something the world had previously experienced between the First and Second World Wars.

In light of these dramatic developments, the countries of the world will divide in their alignments and proximity or distance from President Trump’s project into several categories whose boundaries are not clear and sometimes overlap in certain matters while diverging in others:

1. “Functional States”: states whose interests are deeply tied to the United States, the most prominent example being the Zionist entity. The United States imposes sanctions on judges of international courts- courts it helped establish (the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, from which it later withdrew)-for condemning acts of genocide carried out by “Israel,” war crimes, and

violations of human rights and international law.

This also includes some Eastern European states, some Latin American countries, and small island states that have transformed from military bases into countries barely visible on the map.

2. States of “maneuvering” and traditional economic and political “dependence”: states with regional roles and ambitions seeking to maneuver and exploit gaps in the Trump administration, such as Turkey, or states whose interests are tied to the United States, as is the case with most Arab and Islamic countries. Notably, many contradictions exist among these states, as in the case of Turkey and “Israel.”

One indicator of the disintegration of regional and international systems is the divergence in approaches between “Israel” and the United States. The latter will sometimes need Turkey, Qatar, and Egypt to implement Trump’s plan more than it will need “Israel,” which will be unsettled by these directions. The same applies in Syria, for example. Eliminating the institutions and entities of “SDF” may please Turkey and Qatar but will worry Israel and other U.S. allies in the region. The United States and “Israel” may possess the capacity for force and invasion, but they have lost much of the natural, fluid control they possessed two or three decades ago. Indeed, “Israel” has lost the ability to launch attacks alone as it did in the wars of 1967 or 1973—even with U.S. support—and now requires direct U.S. presence not only for offensive operations but defensive ones as well, as demonstrated by the operations following the “Al-Aqsa Flood” on 7 October 2023. This necessitates reliance on allies/enemies to confront the region’s challenges.

3. The “middle allied” states: such as Europe, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. U.S. unilateralism threatens the dismantling of NATO and the abandonment of Europe and many countries that until recently were among the closest aligned with



U.S. policies. The speech of Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney at the Davos Forum reflects the thinking of this current.

Among what he said: “The global order is over and will not return.” “The strength of the order comes not from its truth but from everyone’s willingness to act as if it were true.” “The strong can do what they will and the weak must suffer.” “Countries like Canada prospered under what we call the rules-based

international order... We joined its institutions, praised its principles, and benefited from its predictability. We knew the story of the rules-based international order was partly false. The strongest would exempt themselves when convenient... We knew international law applied with varying strictness depending on the identity of the accused or the victim. This arrangement was useful. U.S. hegemony in particular helped provide public goods...



The “middle allied” states: such as Europe, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. U.S. unilateralism threatens the dismantling of NATO and the abandonment of Europe and many countries that until recently were among the closest aligned with U.S. policies. The speech of Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney at the Davos Forum reflects the thinking of this current.



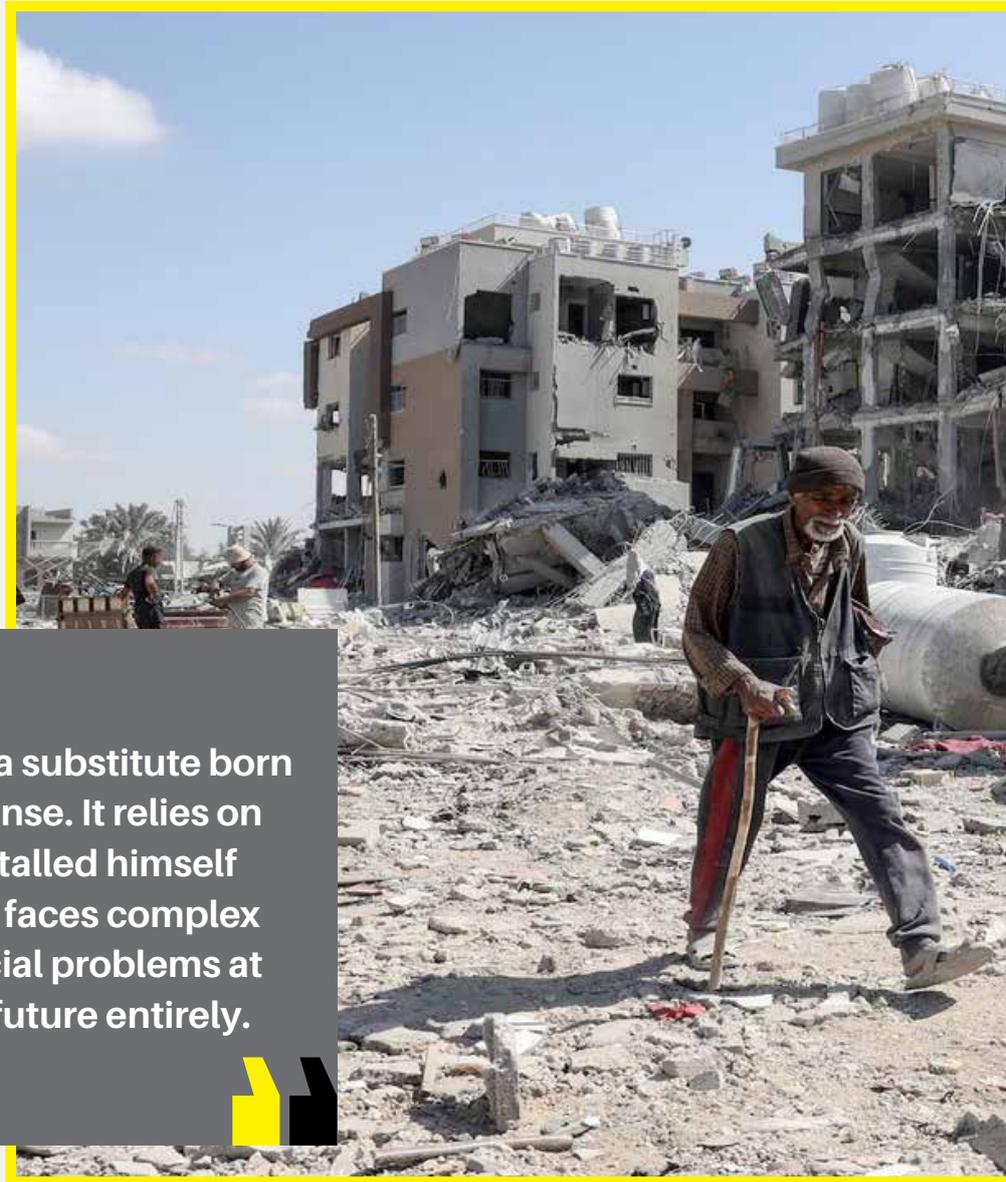
We shared in the rituals and largely avoided mentioning the gaps between rhetoric and reality. This deal no longer works.” “We are in a rupture, not a transition.” “You cannot live within the lie of mutual benefit from integration when integration becomes a source of dependency.”

“A state that cannot feed itself, fuel itself, or defend itself has few choices. When the rules do not protect you, you must protect yourself.” “Canadians know our old, comfortable

assumptions that geography and alliance membership automatically provide prosperity and security are no longer valid.” “I claim middle powers must work together because if we are not at the table, we are on the menu.” “We know the old order will not return. We should not mourn it. Nostalgia is not a strategy.”

4. The “competing and opposing” states: the BRICS countries and the Shanghai group and others that

have long called for a new international order based on fairer rules. Collectively, these countries now rival—if not surpass—the previous Western hegemony militarily, economically, and technologically, not to mention their demographic and geographic superiority. One of their key distinguishing features compared with past historical transitions after the First or Second World Wars is that they represent former colonies. Notably,



The “Peace Council” is a substitute born dead in the historical sense. It relies on a president who has installed himself as president for life and faces complex constitutional and judicial problems at home that threaten his future entirely.

countries outside “BRICS” and “Shanghai” are turning toward China and its partners, as the European Union has done, as indicated by the British Prime Minister’s visit to China as well. “The Peace Council”: the last decaying initiatives ending the old and heralding the emergence of the new

- The world is moving toward fragmentation and multiple zones of vacuum, where chaos and regional conflicts increase to fill contested spaces and impose new authorities.

- In this world, the United States’ retreat and withdrawal from more than half the world increases, focusing on the northwestern half, as stated in the U.S. National Security Strategy issued by the White House in November 2025 and the National Defense Strategy issued by the Pentagon on 2-3 January 2026.
- The old world is rebelling, and the vanguards of the new world are emerging before us. The “Peace Council” project is not a transition to a

higher system but a symptom of the decline of the global hegemonic system in all its components. It reflects arrogant, dictatorial, selfish, adventurous, insincere leadership-bold in speech, self-aggrandizement, betrayal, surprise attacks, assassinations, and kidnappings, yet lacking the courage to bear responsibility, fight long battles, or engage in sustained confrontations. Leadership that sets the highest ceilings then retreats



shamefully. Leadership living in illusions, acting as if nations are real estate, believing it can restore its system's power through threats, sanctions, tariffs, and the occupation of others' lands.

The "Peace Council" is a substitute born dead in the historical sense. It relies on a president who has installed himself as president for life and faces complex constitutional and judicial problems at home that threaten his future entirely.

Whether measured biologically or politically, the horizon of his departure from the stage is not far. This project contains no institutional idea—neither American nor global. It is born dead Palestinian and Gazan and born dead as a global system or new global governance.

The collapse of the "Council" itself will lead to the serious disintegration of the global hegemonic system and open the world toward a new order.

- A new order in which

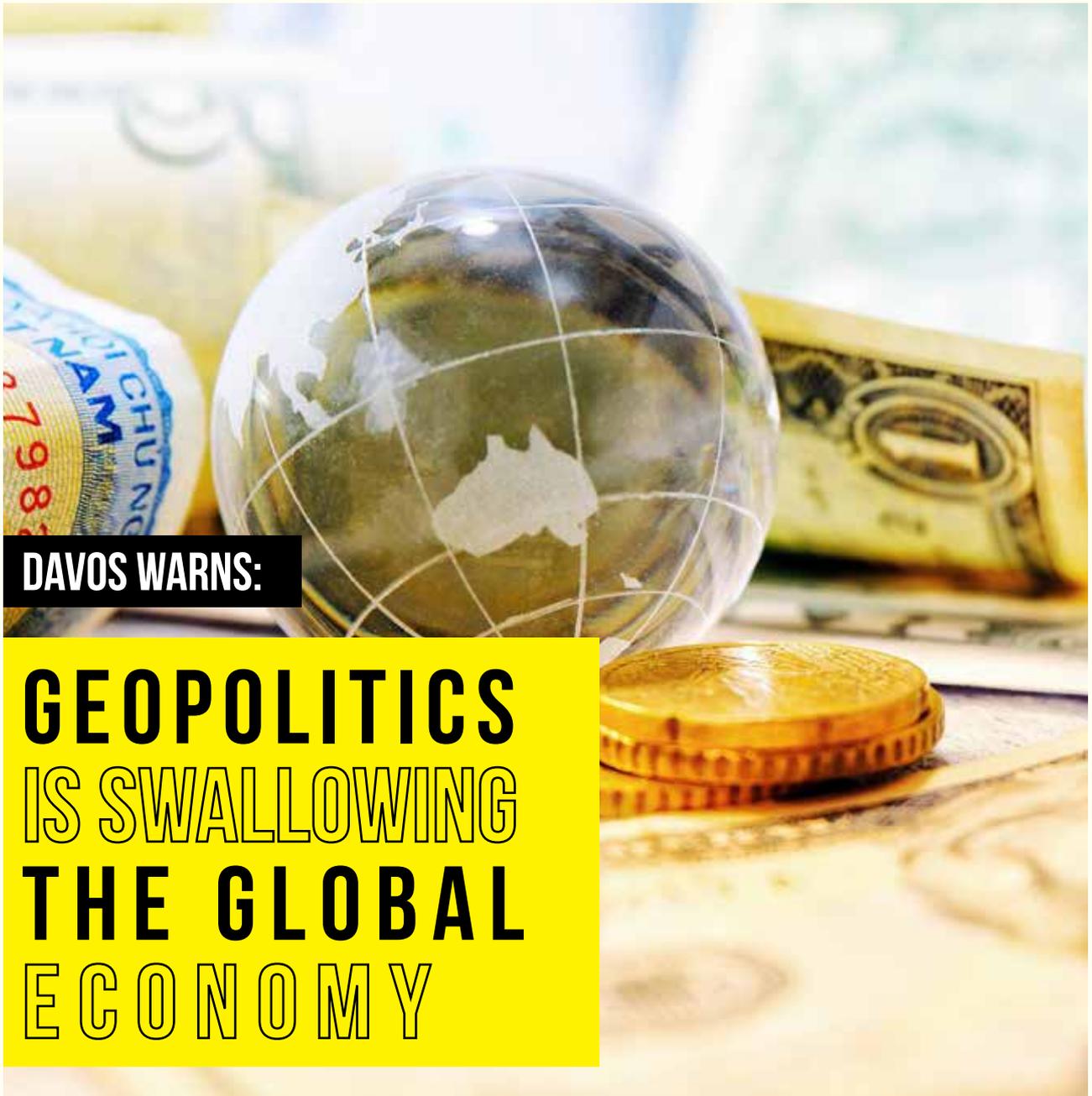
peoples and civilizations do not disappear, but colonial, occupation-based, hegemonic, exploitative, and Western-centric elements do.

- An order in which the rising powers gathered in "BRICS" and "Shanghai" advance, possessing the most dynamic and just economic, scientific, cultural, and social capacities and representing former colonies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

- An order in which traditional dependency factors disintegrate, encouraging fearful or suffocated states to gradually free themselves from subordination. External intervention, domination, and exploitation will weaken, while balanced relations will increase, generating cumulative conceptual, value-based, economic, social, scientific, and organizational production that revives the foundations of their civilizations and achievements.

- An order in which America and the middle states—what is called today the West—renew themselves.

With its great achievements and after freeing itself from colonial, racist, supremacist, settler, and Zionist tendencies, the West becomes a natural partner with the rest of the continents, civilizations, peoples, and countries of the world.



DAVOS WARNS:

GEOPOLITICS IS SWALLOWING THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

At a global moment where crises are intensifying and the international system's ability to produce stability is steadily declining, the Global Risks Report 2026, released alongside the World Economic Forum in Davos, comes as an early warning document. It does not merely list threats, but offers a comprehensive vision of a world moving decisively toward deeper instability and fragmentation.



Ghaleb Darwish, Head of the Economics Section at Independent Arabia, argues that the most dangerous aspect of the 2026 edition is that it does not portray the world as a set of independent files, but rather as a deeply intertwined system of overlapping risks:

The report reveals, through multiple economic and political readings, that the world is no longer facing isolated or temporary crises. Instead, it is confronting an interconnected web of risks, each feeding into the other, producing what can only be described as an “era of multiple crises.” In such an era, collapse becomes a simultaneous possibility across several domains: the economy, security, climate, technology, and society.

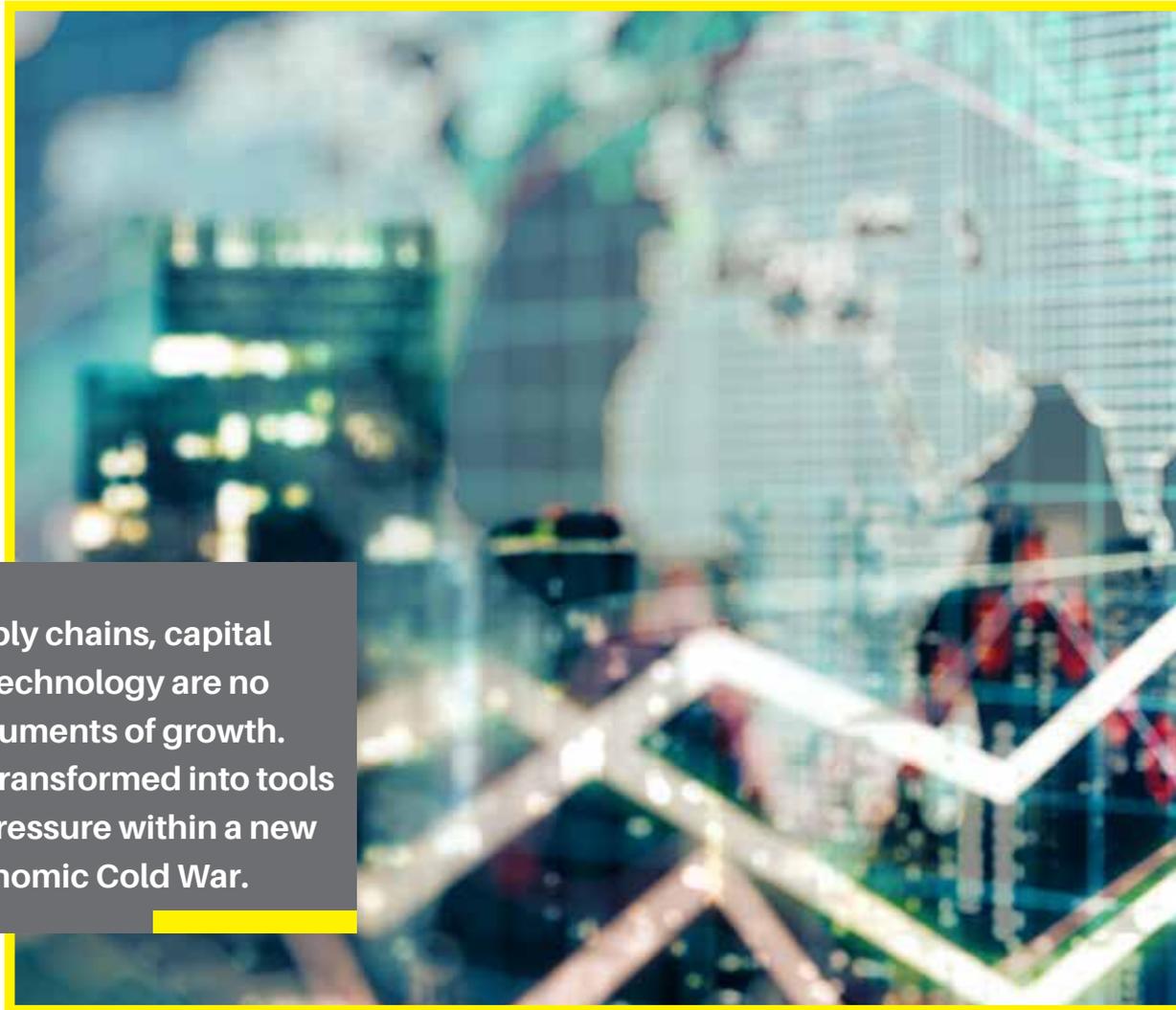
The World as a Network of Risks... Not Separate Crises
Ghaleb Darwish, Head of

the Economics Section at Independent Arabia, argues that the most dangerous aspect of the 2026 edition is that it does not portray the world as a set of independent files, but rather as a deeply intertwined system of overlapping risks:

“The report does not present the world as separate crises, but as an interconnected web of risks, where international cooperation is retreating and the logic of competition and confrontation is rising.” This is where the danger lies: shocks are no longer containable or isolated. They

now spread rapidly—from economics into politics, from climate into security, and from technology into society. The Rise of Geo-Economic Confrontation... The Economy Becomes a Weapon
The report indicates that the most immediate and pressing risk in the short term is the escalation of geo-economic confrontation among major powers.

Tariffs, supply chains, capital flows, and technology are no longer instruments of growth. They have transformed into tools of mutual pressure



Tariffs, supply chains, capital flows, and technology are no longer instruments of growth. They have transformed into tools of mutual pressure within a new kind of economic Cold War.

within a new kind of economic Cold War. According to the report, this shift opens the door to:

- A broad global economic slowdown
- Disruption of international trade
- Rising costs of financing and investment
- The fragmentation of the liberal economic order that has prevailed since the end of the Cold War
- The world is heading toward a more closed economy, with less cooperation and greater use of finance and technology as instruments of

conflict.

Financial Risks: Possible Recession and Exploding Debt

On the economic front, the 2026 report highlights a striking rise in financial risks, alongside growing fears of:

- A potential global recession
- Persistent inflationary pressures
- Asset bubbles fueled by excessive debt
- Market volatility and heightened uncertainty

The report warns that major economies no longer possess the policy flexibility they once had, especially

“

The report warns that major economies no longer possess the policy flexibility they once had, especially under the weight of rising debt levels and internal political tensions.

”



The fragmentation of the liberal economic order that has prevailed since the end of the Cold War

under the weight of rising debt levels and internal political tensions.

Inequality and Polarization...

The Silent Social Threat

The report emphasizes that the economic crisis cannot be separated from its social context.

Rising inequality and political and societal polarization have become direct factors weakening governments' ability to implement corrective reforms.

Every adjustment policy now carries heavy social costs, pushing states toward hesitation or paralysis, while

making social unrest an increasingly likely scenario in many parts of the world.

Disinformation... Truth

Becomes a Battlefield

One of the most striking findings of the 2026 report is the classification of disinformation as a central global risk.

The report does not treat misinformation as merely a media issue, but as an existential threat to political and economic decision-making because it:

Destroys public trust

Undermines social

consensus



Every adjustment policy now carries heavy social costs, pushing states toward hesitation or paralysis, while making social unrest an increasingly likely scenario in many parts of the world.





Thus, AI is not only an economic revolution, but also an existential challenge to humanity, labor markets, and the modern state.

Weakens collective responses to crises
 Turns truth itself into a battlefield
 In the age of digital platforms, societies become far more vulnerable to manipulation, division, and engineered polarization.
 Artificial Intelligence... The Paradox of Progress and Danger
 The report describes artificial intelligence as the great paradox of our era: A massive engine of productivity, yet simultaneously a rapidly growing source of anxiety. Its rise in the ranking of global risks reflects real fears of:

Job displacement
 Widening income gaps
 Loss of regulatory control
 The merging of AI with quantum computing
 Technological acceleration outpacing ethical and legal frameworks
 Thus, AI is not only an economic revolution, but also an existential challenge to humanity, labor markets, and the modern state.
 Environmental Risks: The Greatest Threat of the coming decade over the long term, environmental risks remain at the top of global threats. The report identifies extreme weather and climate change as the most serious danger of the next decade, with



repeated economic losses raising urgent questions about:

State preparedness

Climate financing

Disaster insurance

The future of cities and infrastructure

The environment is no longer a secondary issue—it has become a central pillar of global security.

The World Enters an

“Ungovernable” Phase

RUAA concludes that the Davos Global Risks Report 2026 clearly signals the arrival of a new era:

An era in which no single shock can be contained, but rather a series of simultaneous tests unfolding

at once.

Between the decline of multilateralism and the rise of confrontation, building flexible alliances and strengthening institutional resilience becomes essential to prevent the slide from an unstable world into an ungovernable one.

The report’s message is not pessimism, but warning: The world does not merely need crisis management... it needs a fundamental redefinition of the international order itself.

RUAA concludes that the Davos Global Risks Report 2026 clearly signals the arrival of a new era: An era in which no single shock can be contained, but rather a series of simultaneous tests unfolding at once.

SOCIAL MEDIA PURSUES HARASSERS IN IRAQ

A GROWING WAVE OF WOMEN'S ANGER ACROSS THE COUNTRY

RUAA FOUNDATION FOR DOCUMENTATION, STRATEGIC & FUTURE STUDIES

Silence is no longer an option for many Iraqis, as harassment has moved beyond isolated incidents to become a recurring pattern in streets, markets, and public spaces. In recent months, activist social media accounts have emerged—created by young men and women with the aim of documenting verbal and physical harassment and exposing those responsible. Their goal is clear: to deter harassers and force society to confront the issue without denial or hesitation.



These pages have rapidly turned into highly interactive platforms, publishing videos and photographs captured in public places, showing young men harassing girls and women—sometimes in broad daylight and during crowded public events. This has encouraged many Iraqi women to photograph harassers or record short clips and submit them to these accounts, which are especially active on Facebook and Instagram. The rapid spread of such content has sparked widespread outrage and intense debate in Iraqi society. Some view it as a courageous step toward breaking the

culture of silence, while others see it as a necessary shock to awaken the public conscience.

Sara Abdullah (27), an employee in the private sector, told RUAA Foundation that verbal harassment has become an exhausting part of her daily life. However, what she finds even more disturbing is when harassment escalates into direct street intimidation and attempts to force women into interaction or unwanted accompaniment.

She explains:

“It happens on the way to work, in the market, and sometimes even in front of crowded shops... disgusting

words and humiliating comments that make a woman feel completely violated.” Sara believes most harassers are “teenagers or young men acting with strange boldness, as if no one will ever hold them accountable.” She adds that watching videos exposing harassers gives her mixed feelings: “anger at what we live through, but also relief that someone is finally saying: this is wrong.”

Forced Isolation... When Harassment Reshapes Women’s Lives

The impact goes far beyond daily annoyance. For many women, harassment has led to profound lifestyle changes.



During public holidays and major celebrations, unprecedented footage documenting harassment in crowded areas spread widely, triggering a wave of public anger. In response, security forces announced the arrest of several individuals whose images appeared in circulated videos—an action many considered a direct result of mounting public pressure.



Reem Nasser (35) says repeated harassment forced her to reorganize her life entirely:

“I no longer go out unless it is absolutely necessary... the market, walking, even visiting a relative—everything has become calculated.”

Reem recounts an incident that marked a turning point: “I saw a group of young men harassing teenage girls. I decided to film what was happening and post it... for the first time, I felt the fear shift from the victim to the harasser.”

She believes these accounts represent “a real deterrent,” adding:

“Harassers do not fear advice... but they fear exposure.”

Fear Redraws the City’s Map Similarly, Hiba Kareem (39), a government employee, says

harassment has forced her to adjust the details of her daily routine:

“There are streets I avoid, and places I no longer go to during holidays or crowded events... because gatherings often become fertile ground for harassment.”

She considers the rise of harassment-exposing pages “a very important step,” noting that when a harasser realizes a camera could be watching at any moment, “he will think a thousand times before acting.” Official Response Under Public Pressure

During public holidays and major celebrations, unprecedented footage documenting harassment in crowded areas spread widely, triggering a wave of public anger. In response, security forces announced the arrest



“This is no longer a personal matter—it is a societal issue. When people document, and when the media speaks, the harasser becomes the isolated one, not the victim.”



of several individuals whose images appeared in circulated videos—an action many considered a direct result of mounting public pressure. Media and Society... Breaking the Barrier of Fear.

Journalist Alaa Al-Jubouri told RUA Foundation that the escalation of harassment pushed him to produce awareness videos confronting the issue:

“This is no longer a personal matter—it is a societal issue. When people document, and when the media speaks, the harasser becomes the isolated one, not the victim.”

He believes that despite the controversy, publishing these videos has “broken the barrier of fear” and encouraged many women to speak openly about experiences they once

endured in silence.

Fathers Join the Frontline
In another dimension of the issue, parental concern has become increasingly visible, leading some fathers to take direct protective measures.

Abu Mustafa Al-Samarrai (57) says he provided his daughters with personal self-defense tools:

“This is not violence... it is self-defense. If fear remains inside our daughters, it will only give harassers more space.”

He adds:

“I always encourage people to share these videos, so harassers are exposed, punished, and become socially rejected.”

RUA Foundation’s

Conclusion

RUA Foundation concludes that exposing harassers through social media is

not merely an online trend, but rather a reflection of a profound shift in Iraq’s social mood. Women are no longer willing to pay the price of silence, and society is increasingly refusing to tolerate a culture of impunity. In the absence of sufficient legal deterrence, the camera becomes a tool of defense, documentation becomes a form of pressure, and the public becomes an active partner in confronting one of the most dangerous phenomena threatening social security and human dignity in Iraq.



IRAN- ALIGNED IRAQI FACTIONS RECRUIT VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT IF A U.S. ATTACK BEGINS

In Baghdad and several cities across southern and central Iraq, activities supporting Iran's stance against what is described as the war waged by U.S. President Donald Trump against Tehran have continued. These events have included demonstrations and protest gatherings organized by Iraqi factions, political forces, and various religious currents.



Despite assurances from a security official in Baghdad and another in Basra to RUAA that these activities are social and religious in nature and do not constitute any security threat requiring state intervention, images circulated on faction-affiliated platforms showed registration processes for obtaining weapons.

However, the most notable development has been the decision by some factions to open their offices to receive volunteers for combat. Volunteers are asked to fill out registration forms containing their names, addresses, and the type of role they intend to undertake in the event that a military attack on Iran begins. The activities launched by Kataib Hezbollah, Harakat al-Nujaba, and Sayyid al-Shuhada—the three most prominent Iraqi factions allied with Iran—have included wearing white burial shrouds, organizing so-called “martyrdom marches,” and raising images of Iran’s Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei,



as well as the late Secretary-General of Lebanon’s Hezbollah, Hassan Nasrallah. Iranian flags and religious slogans were also displayed. Despite assurances from a security official in Baghdad and another in Basra to RUAA that these activities are

social and religious in nature and do not constitute any security threat requiring state intervention, images circulated on faction-affiliated platforms showed registration processes for obtaining weapons.

Real Mobilization or Media



Display?

The central question remains whether these volunteer registration activities are genuine or merely a media spectacle—what faction leaders describe as “raising moral and combat readiness.” Photos published by Kataib Hezbollah showed dozens of Iraqis arriving at its headquarters in Baghdad, describing them as “martyrdom volunteers defending the people of Islam.”

For its part, Harakat al-Nujaba announced in a statement the “opening of volunteer recruitment” to “defend Islam and the oppressed,” while a senior leader in the group

confirmed in a video recording that offices had been opened to receive volunteers.

This comes at an extremely sensitive time, as Iraq once again finds itself on the edge of an open regional conflict, amid escalating mutual threats between Washington and Tehran, accompanied by rising levels of mobilization within Iraqi armed groups whose ideological and political

affiliations extend beyond national borders.

Security Sources: No Immediate Threat, but Concerns Remain

A well-informed Iraqi security source, speaking to RUAA on condition of anonymity, described the events as “media and religious activities of solidarity and support organized by the factions, without posing any security

For its part, Harakat al-Nujaba announced in a statement the “opening of volunteer recruitment” to “defend Islam and the oppressed,” while a senior leader in the group confirmed in a video recording that offices had been opened to receive volunteers.

The source argued that some parties are attempting to exaggerate these activities for known political reasons. He confirmed that such events were held in Baghdad, Basra, Babil, Najaf, and other areas, adding that “no security or legal violations were recorded.”

threat to Iraq internally or externally.”

The source argued that some parties are attempting to exaggerate these activities for known political reasons. He confirmed that such events were held in Baghdad, Basra, Babil, Najaf, and other areas, adding that “no security or legal violations were recorded.”

However, another security source in Basra stated that “those signing the martyrdom project forms in Basra belong to the hardline religious current within the broader structure of the armed factions.”

He added:

“Yes, I believe they mean what they are doing. These factions operate from a religious motive in defending Iran should it face any attack.”

Escalating Mobilization and Regional Risks

Public statements from Kataib Hezbollah, the Badr Organization, and Harakat



Public statements from Kataib Hezbollah, the Badr Organization, and Harakat al-Nujaba have continued in a scene reflecting an escalation in mobilization rhetoric and preparedness that goes beyond Iraq’s local defensive framework.



al-Nujaba have continued in a scene reflecting an escalation in mobilization rhetoric and preparedness that goes beyond Iraq's local defensive framework.

Such developments open the door to complex regional scenarios that could place Iraq at the forefront of direct consequences. Observers warn that this trajectory not only threatens Iraq's national security but also tests the state's sovereignty and its ability to control uncontrolled weapons, and to prevent the use of Iraqi territory or citizens in conflicts not sanctioned by official decision-making. Civil and Legal Warnings

Civil activist Aws al-Khazraji said that:

"What is happening places Iraq on the brink of any military escalation, and Iraqis will pay the price through the country's stability and even their economy."

He argued that these activities invite further American hardline policies toward Iraq and reveal governmental weakness in controlling

armed actors and managing the political and security landscape.

He added:

"These activities represent an extremely dangerous indicator. They could turn into ticking social time bombs, fueling a culture of cross-border violence, and exposing Iraq to sanctions or harsh international reactions."

Political researcher Rusli

Such developments open the door to complex regional scenarios that could place Iraq at the forefront of direct consequences.



al-Maliki emphasized the legal dimension of the issue, stressing that such movements must be held accountable under Iraqi law. In a post on X, he recalled that Iraq's Penal Code stipulates life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for any Iraqi who engages in hostile, military, or inciting acts against a foreign state that could expose Iraq to the risk of war or sever political relations—without authorization or a decision by the Iraqi state. **Official Silence and Growing Public Anxiety**

Despite the seriousness of the circulating information, no official comment has yet been issued by the Iraqi government or relevant

security authorities. This silence has intensified public concern and raised questions about the state's ability to contain the situation and prevent Iraq from sliding into a new regional conflict. There are fears that continued official silence may be interpreted as weakness or complicity, encouraging the expansion of such activities and undermining what

remains of public trust in the state's ability to protect its citizens and their future. This intertwined scene once again pushes Iraq toward becoming an open arena for dangerous regional rivalries—where weapons intersect with ideology, and politics with emotion—at the expense of societal security and stability.

“What is happening places Iraq on the brink of any military escalation, and Iraqis will pay the price through the country's stability and even their economy.”



IRAQ FIRST

In a time when maps are layered over maps, and the voices of division grow louder than the voices of rebuilding, Iraq's greatest question returns - the question that never grows old, no matter how governments and faces change: Can this homeland remain a home for everyone? This is not a political slogan for public consumption, nor a phrase repeated in speech seasons.



It is the essence of the moral and political struggle Iraq has endured for decades: That Iraq must remain a unifying state -not an arena for score-settling, not a postponed project, not a homeland governed by others on its behalf. Iraq Belongs to No Sect, No Party, No Single Identity When we say "Iraq First," we do not mean it as poetic metaphor, but as an unavoidable political truth: Iraq is not the home of Shiites alone, nor Sunnis alone, nor Kurds alone. It is not the home of Islamists alone, nor of civil forces alone. It is not the home of those in

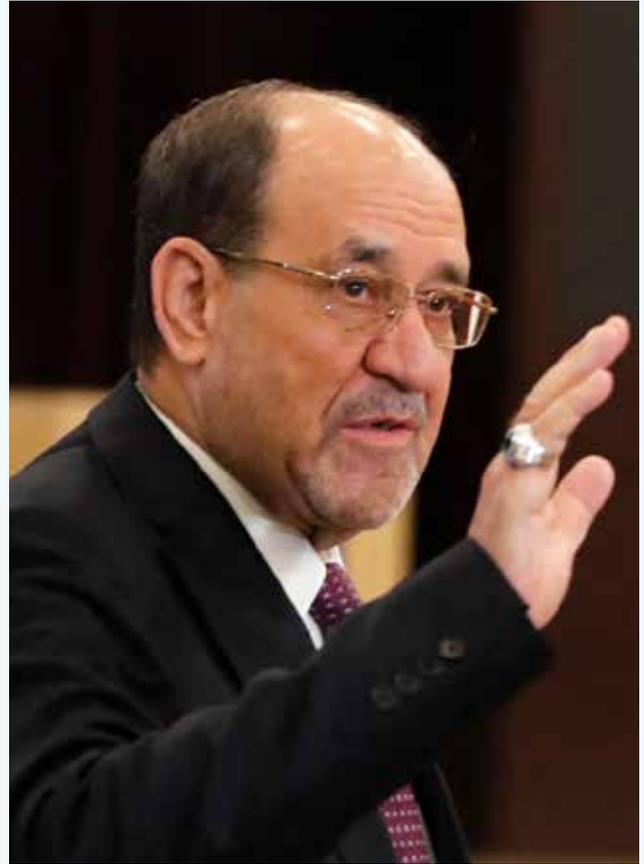
power alone, nor of those in opposition alone. Iraq is everyone's home - or it will be no one's home. Political harmony among diverse forces is not a luxury or a decorative option. It is the only condition for the survival of the state itself. A state that becomes "a room for one side" will eventually collapse, because nations are not built through exclusion, and sovereignty cannot be protected through domination. Iraqi Politics Between the Inside and the Outside: The True Test of Loyalty No one denies that Iraq stands at the heart of an intense regional struggle.

And the meaning of "Iraq First" cannot be complete without the presence of national Sunni forces, represented by figures such as Muthanna al-Samarrai and current Parliament Speaker Hebat al-Halbousi. Sunni provinces have paid the price of terrorism, marginalization, and conflict, and today they are an essential partner in rebuilding the state. Iraq is incomplete without balanced partnership.



Faiq Zaidan

Geography here is not merely borders - it is destiny. Iraq lies at the center of delicate balances: between East and West, between the Gulf and the Levant, amid competing projects that do not always view Iraq as an independent homeland, but sometimes as an arena, a corridor, or a pressure card. Yet the greatest danger is not foreign influence itself - every nation faces pressure and attempts at containment. The real danger begins when internal forces become permanently subordinate rather than independently sovereign. When political actors shift from decision-makers into decision-



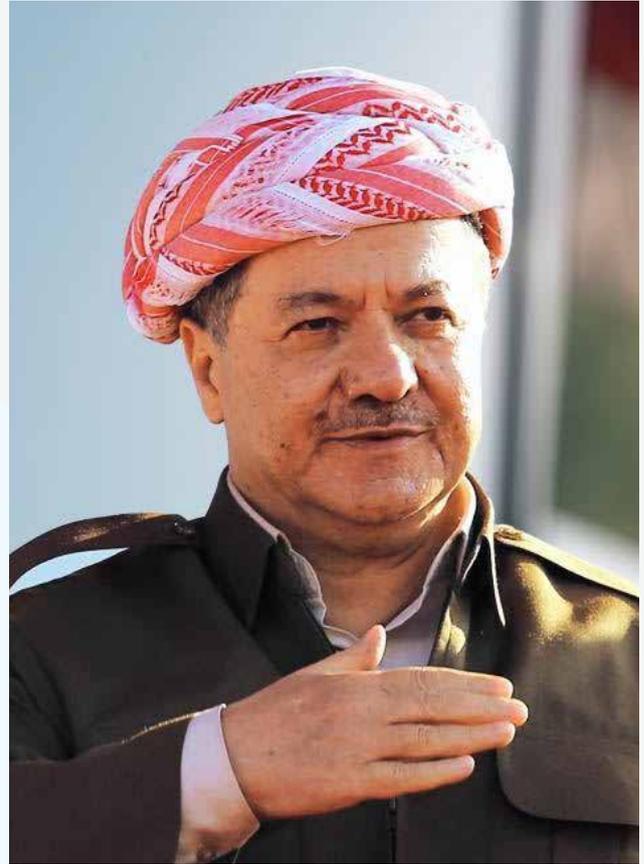
Nouri al-Maliki

executors. When political loyalty becomes tied to external axes more than it is tied to Baghdad. At that moment, the homeland gradually loses its meaning. Iraq turns from a "home" into an "arena," from a "state" into a "sphere of influence," from a project of life for its citizens into a project of conflict for others. The most dangerous threat to a country like Iraq is not direct war, but the silent erosion of sovereignty — through political, economic, and security dependency — until the state becomes merely a façade while real decisions are made beyond its borders.

And here the decisive question emerges: Do Iraq's political forces act for Iraq itself - or for Iraq as part of someone else's project? The Iraqi people do not need politicians who merely speak of sovereignty, but those who practice it. Sovereignty is not emotional rhetoric; it is a daily responsibility: In the economy, when national decisions are not mortgaged, In security, when the state is not hijacked by parallel forces, In politics, when parliament does not become a battlefield of regional axes, In identity, when Iraq remains the foundation, not a branch. Iraq Is a National Partnership,



Muqtada al-Sadr



Masoud Barzani

Not an Erasure

In the Kurdish experience, leader **Masoud Barzani** has long represented a political voice affirming that Iraq cannot be governed through exclusion, and that the relationship between Baghdad and Erbil is not an administrative file, but the essence of national partnership.

Iraq is a home that cannot stand if any of its children feel like guests within it.

Nouri al-Maliki represents a political current emphasizing the need for a strong central state as a condition for stability in a country that has suffered chaos and fragmentation. But a strong state is not built through weapons alone - it is

built through political justice as well.

In the discourse of moderate national forces, the inclusive state vision advanced by **Ammar al-Hakim** stands out: there is no meaning in a state that empowers one side while breaking another.

A true state is not measured by the strength of authority, but by its ability to embrace all citizens.

Meanwhile, forces represented by **Qais al-Khazali** place sovereignty at the forefront, believing Iraq must not remain an open arena for any intervention.

Here, sovereignty is not merely a stance- it is an entire state-building project.



In the Kurdish experience, leader Masoud Barzani has long represented a political voice affirming that Iraq cannot be governed through exclusion, and that the relationship between Baghdad and Erbil is not an administrative file, but the essence of national partnership.





Qais al-Khazali



Ammar al-Hakim

Muqtada al-Sadr represents a unique Iraqi political phenomenon, where popular discourse intersects with reform and with the conviction that Iraq must return to its people, not to networks of interests.

When corruption kidnaps the homeland, the house is threatened from within before it is threatened from outside.

And the meaning of “Iraq First” cannot be complete without the presence of national Sunni forces, represented by figures such as Muthanna al-Samarrai and current Parliament Speaker Mohammed Al-Halbousi

Sunni provinces have paid the price of terrorism, marginalization, and conflict,

and today they are an essential partner in rebuilding the state.

Iraq is incomplete without balanced partnership.

Iraq First: Toward a New Political Contract

What Iraq needs today is not a fragile agreement among parties, but a new national contract among Iraqis:

No victor and no defeated. No center that devours the periphery. No sect above the homeland. No ethnicity outside the national house. No party that replaces Baghdad with another capital.

“Iraq First” means that everyone is responsible for Iraq’s walls, its roof, and its future.

Iraq is not owned by one

generation, one faction, or one temporary project.

Iraq is a complete homeland - and a home with no alternative.

Iraq First... so that Iraq may remain the home of all. Statement by the President of RUAA Al-Mustaqbal Foundation - Dr. Saad Al-Hamawandi

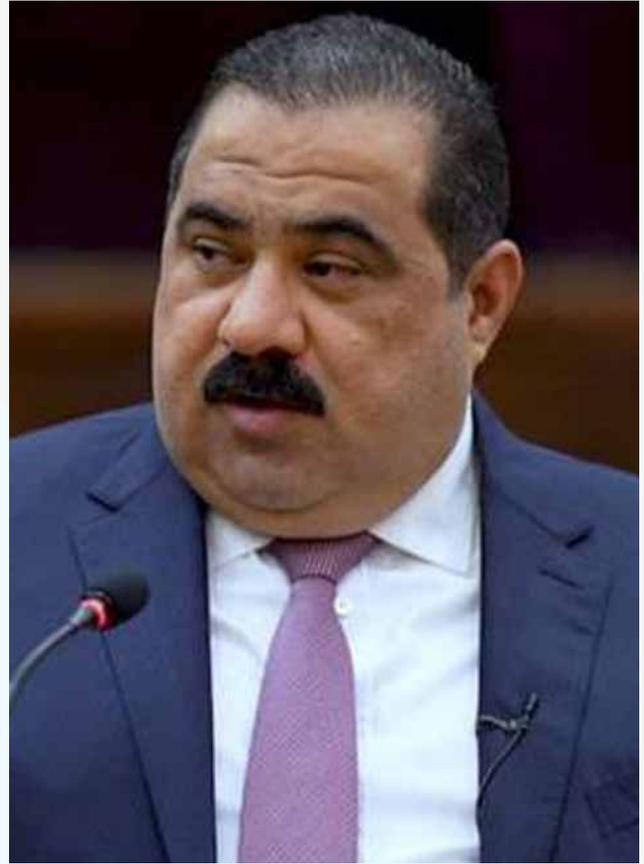
“The phrase ‘Iraq First’ is not ordinary or passing.

It is a great national call to redefine Iraq as an inclusive homeland, not a disputed project.

We want Iraq to return as a political and moral home for all its people — a home where Shiites feel like partners, Sunnis feel like partners, Kurds feel like partners, and where



Mohammed Al-Halbousi



Muthanna al-Samarrai

Turkmen, Christians, Sabians, and all communities feel they are part of Iraq's full meaning. Iraqis are exhausted from seeing their homeland turned into an arena for others, and from politics becoming permanent division. Iraq is our home. This means decision-making must return to Baghdad, loyalty must return to Iraq, and the future must be written by Iraqis alone.

We call upon all political forces, and all cultural and social elites, to participate in this conference as a step toward a homeland that has room for everyone.

Iraq is our home - let us protect it together."



Dr. Saad Al-Hamawandi



We want Iraq to return as a political and moral home for all its people - a home where Shiites feel like partners, Sunnis feel like partners, Kurds feel like partners, and where Turkmen, Christians, Sabians, and all communities feel they are part of Iraq's full meaning.

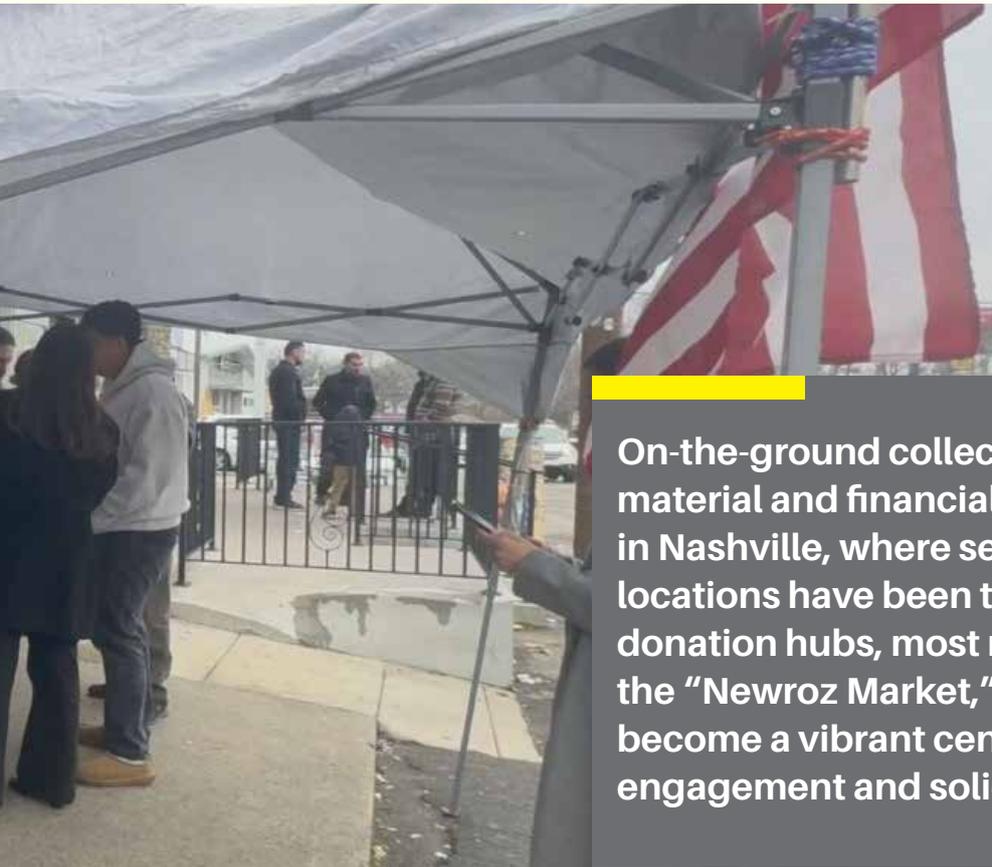




**FROM NASHVILLE TO
WESTERN KURDISTAN**

At a time when crises multiply and small nations are too often left alone in the storm, the Kurdish people once again prove that solidarity is not a passing slogan, but a living act that transcends borders and geography. From the heart of the American city of Nashville - known among the Kurdish diaspora as "Little Kurdistan" - a broad humanitarian campaign has been launched to collect donations and aid for families affected in Rojava, Western Kurdistan (Syrian Kurdistan).

**WHEN
DISTANCE
BECOMES
A BRIDGE
OF HOPE**



On-the-ground collection of material and financial support in Nashville, where several locations have been turned into donation hubs, most notably the “Newroz Market,” which has become a vibrant center of public engagement and solidarity.

This urgent initiative comes in response to the harsh conditions endured by civilians there, especially children and women, amid a severe winter and an acute shortage of the most basic necessities of life. Supported and directly coordinated with the Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF), this campaign represents far more than a relief effort. It reflects a renewed image of Kurdish unity in times of hardship and affirms that national identity is not measured by distance, but by commitment and responsibility.

Two Paths of Support...
 One Goal: Saving Forgotten Families
 According to the organizers,



the initiative has adopted two main channels to ensure that aid reaches as widely as possible:

Direct online donations, allowing participation from members of the Kurdish community across the United

States.

On-the-ground collection of material and financial support in Nashville, where several locations have been turned into donation hubs, most notably the “Newroz Market,” which has become a vibrant center of public engagement



“We are here to be the voice of our people in Rojava. This is the least we can offer under such difficult circumstances... It is a national and moral duty that cannot be abandoned.”

and solidarity. The campaign has witnessed a significant flow of contributions, including food supplies, winter clothing, children’s essentials, blankets, and heating materials — all aimed at easing the suffering of families facing extremely difficult living conditions.

“Buy Me a Coffee” ... A Simple Initiative with Deep Meaning In a special statement, Khunaf Amin, the representative of the Barzani Charity Foundation in the United States and supervisor of the campaign, said:

“We launched a project titled Buy Me a Coffee, where a small donation of just \$10 can provide milk, clothing, and essential supplies for our children in Syrian Kurdistan.” This symbolic initiative, which distilled humanitarian support into a simple everyday gesture, has grown into a wide-reaching campaign — demonstrating how even the smallest contributions can make a profound difference when they become collective. Rojava’s Voice in the Diaspora Participants emphasized that this campaign is not merely about raising money, but

about amplifying the voice of an entire people in the face of international neglect and continued silence regarding the suffering of civilians in Western Kurdistan. One donor stated: “We are here to be the voice of our people in Rojava. This is the least we can offer under such difficult circumstances... It is a national and moral duty that cannot be abandoned.”

A Crisis of Services and Bitter Cold... Humanity Pays the Price This initiative comes as Syrian Kurdistan faces a severe



Nashville also witnessed a large public gathering where participants raised Kurdistan flags and banners calling for the protection of civilians and the rescue of affected families — a clear message that Kurdish unity becomes most visible in moments of pain before moments of celebration.



shortage of essential services — from food, electricity, and water, to heating and healthcare — compounded by waves of freezing weather that further expose the fragility of the humanitarian reality, particularly in camps and impoverished areas. One participant noted that: “The sight of children lacking warmth and basic life necessities was the primary motivation behind the swift mobilization of business leaders and ordinary people in Nashville.”

A Public Gathering and a

Message to the World

The campaign was not limited to donations alone. Nashville also witnessed a large public gathering where participants raised Kurdistan flags and banners calling for the protection of civilians and the rescue of affected families — a clear message that Kurdish unity becomes most visible in moments of pain before moments of celebration. RUA: Solidarity Is Not a Choice... It Is Identity The campaign will continue for several days, with ambitious hopes of collecting substantial financial and

material assistance, to be delivered through the Barzani Charity Foundation to families in need across towns and cities in Western Kurdistan. At a time when international response continues to falter in the face of human suffering, this initiative reaffirms that peoples who carry the spirit of solidarity are capable of creating hope — and that Kurds, wherever they may be, transform exile into a bridge of survival, and identity into a living humanitarian act.



THE FEARFUL **KURD** AND THE FRIGHTENING **KURD**



Ghassan Charbel
Editor-in-Chief
Asharq Al-Awsat

General Mazloum Abdi asked President Ahmad Al-Sharaa for something he cannot deliver. Al-Sharaa cannot distribute the “new Syria” among its components. Genuine decentralization for Kurdish regions places before the new authority the questions of the Alawites of the coast and the Druze of Suwayda. Without a strong central authority, it is impossible to close the Syrian arena to regional players. A cohesive Syria is essential for regional stability. It is also essential to prevent Iran’s return. This is how the international architect of destinies thinks. The solution is not to dismantle Syria.



The solution is to do justice to the Kurds under the roof of a fair state. The Kurdish story with maps is long and painful, and it extends far beyond the Syrian stage.

The Kurd fears the map. He did not participate in drawing it. It never asked about his aspirations. He sees its borders as barriers rather than bridges, as walls separating members of the same family. His dreams overflow its limits and collide with them. Moreover, he is a minority within it, and maps are not known for being lenient with minorities.

The map fears the Kurd. It senses his discontent and suspects that he was forced onto the train and is waiting for the right moment to jump off. It accuses him of

opening dubious windows to questionable relationships. The Kurd fears the map. He is different within its confines, and maps are not accustomed to accepting difference. A map only sleeps soundly when it leans on uniformity. It prefers the same attire, that its inhabitants drink from the same spring, speak the same language, and avoid adventures that might disturb its rest.

The map fears groups marked by a different color—by a different culture, a distinct folklore, and secret dreams growing behind closed curtains; fears inherited grievances passed from parents to children and grandchildren; fears the memory of crushed uprisings

and forbidden celebrations. Yet it would be unjust to accuse maps. They were not drawn with the ink of their peoples, nor even of their majorities. They were drawn by the powerful according to their interests. The weak are never present at the tables of the strong. What fault do today's maps bear if the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) overturned the promise granted to the Kurds by the Treaty of Sèvres (1920)?

Thus the Kurds were distributed against their will as minorities in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria. In the absence of inclusive regimes confident in their legitimacy, integration or recognition of the right to difference becomes extremely difficult.



What struck me then was that the man sitting between two flags had been born in the Kurdish Republic of Mahabad, declared on Iranian soil in 1946, which was not allowed to celebrate its first anniversary.



About two decades ago, I traveled to conduct an interview with Massoud Barzani, President of the Kurdistan Region. I found him seated between two flags: the Iraqi flag and the regional flag. This scene is far from simple in this part of the world. The region would not have been born under the constitution had Iran and its allies inside Iraq not given absolute priority to toppling Saddam Hussein's regime.

What struck me then was that the man sitting between two flags had been born in the Kurdish Republic of Mahabad, declared on Iranian soil in 1946, which was not allowed to celebrate its first anniversary. Iranian forces executed its leader, Qazi Muhammad, on charges of treason, while the commander of its armed forces, Mullah Mustafa Barzani, managed to leave on his epic journey to the Soviet Union.

I left the region's headquarters wondering about the message this scene sent to Kurds living in Syria, Turkey, and Iran, who had repeatedly complained of forced attempts at Arabization, Turkification, and Persianization. Massoud Barzani, shaped by long experience, understood that the Kurds of Iraq seized a historic opportunity and obtained a region that reassured them. At the same time, he understood that this experience was not transferable to other maps. That is why he advised several Kurdish delegations to focus on improving the living conditions of Kurds within their existing borders. His advice to follow the path of realism was also directed to General Mazloun Abdi and his colleagues when the Syrian map entered a phase of major upheaval. There is no denying that the

There is no denying that the Kurds have suffered great and prolonged injustice. But realism dictates acknowledging that the solution to their problems does not lie in dismantling existing maps to facilitate geographic and demographic continuity.

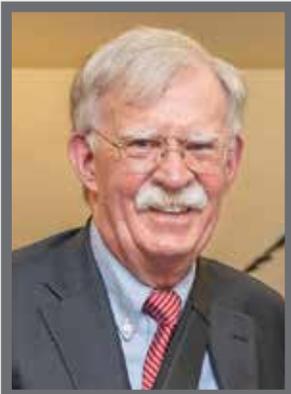


Kurds have suffered great and prolonged injustice. But realism dictates acknowledging that the solution to their problems does not lie in dismantling existing maps to facilitate geographic and demographic continuity. The dismantling of maps in the Middle East would give birth to endless wars. Nor can one deny the sacrifices made by Syrian Kurds in confronting ISIS. The Syrian Democratic Forces were born amid this confrontation and under full American sponsorship. However, these forces did not play the decisive role in toppling Bashar al-Assad's regime that would entitle them to a share comparable to that obtained by Iraqi Kurds, whose role was an indispensable

passageway to overthrowing Saddam Hussein's regime. The change that occurred in Syria was immense—greater than the ability of its Kurds to leverage it to secure their aspirations or a large portion of them. General Abdi should have paused long before the image of President Ahmad Al-Sharaa shaking hands with President Donald Trump, and before the news of Washington's approval to cancel all the effects of the Caesar Act. He should have reflected carefully on Al-Sharaa's declaration that the new Syria would not be a source of threat to any of its neighbors—meaning Syria's exit from the military dimension of the conflict with Israel. He should also have acknowledged that

Al-Sharaa's Syria symbolizes the dismantling of the "Axis of Resistance," and that it is the guarantee for keeping Iran and Hezbollah away from the Syrian map. He should have noted that a stable Syria is an international and regional necessity, one that takes precedence over alliances with the Kurds imposed by specific circumstances. Defeating the SDF is one thing; defeating the Kurds is another. The former can be addressed by granting Kurds their full rights as citizens and respecting their particularities. The latter lays the groundwork only for further tragedies. Only a just Syria can break the cycle of the fearful Kurd and the frightening Kurd.

IRAN IN THE CROSSHAIRS ONCE AGAIN



John Bolton

Former U.S. National Security Advisor

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu got what he wanted from Donald Trump during his post-Christmas visit to Florida. Netanyahu's main objective was to alert Trump to the reality that Iran is seeking to recover, hoping to rebuild its network of terrorist allies—the so-called “ring of fire”—and revive its nuclear and missile programs.

Of course, as with all Trump statements, such words are true—until proven otherwise. Trump acknowledged that the United States and Israel do not fully agree on the future of Gaza or the West Bank, and that disagreements also exist regarding Syria's future after the fall of the Assad regime.



Trump's strong rhetoric in support of Israel was not entirely clear, nor did it suggest that the United States would take immediate action, but it gave Israel everything it currently needs.

Trump said, "I'm not worried about anything Israel does." That is a broad definition of absolute authority. But he went further, threatening Tehran with military force,

adding: "I hope they're not trying to rearm again, because if they do, we will have no choice but to eliminate that rearmament quickly."

Moreover, Trump warned Hamas that it has "very little time" to disarm, otherwise unnamed countries would "wipe it out."

Of course, as with all Trump statements, such words are true—until proven otherwise.

Trump acknowledged that the United States and Israel do not fully agree on the future of Gaza or the West Bank, and that disagreements also exist regarding Syria's future after the fall of the Assad regime. Bibi needs no reminder of Trump's love for deals and his lack of strategic depth, but Netanyahu and Israel have now replenished their political ammunition for the

foreseeable future.

For those seeking lasting peace and regional security, the key question is how to prioritize among several geostrategic challenges. Gaza has received enormous attention since Hamas's brutal attacks on October 7, 2025, and determining its future is important. But it is not the ultimate long-term priority.

Any sustainable peace and security in the Middle East depends on eliminating Tehran's threats—whether to its regional neighbors or to the world at large.

Israel, in particular, must recognize this reality. The hostage issue in Gaza, driven by Israeli domestic politics and opposition priorities against Netanyahu, previously obscured the larger strategic picture.

Now that the hostage matter has been largely resolved, it has moved away from the center of Israeli internal debate, reducing political pressure on Netanyahu to "act" on detainees. Accordingly, he can now focus on more strategic threats, especially Iran. To ensure Israel has sufficient freedom of action against Iran—and to reengage the United States against Tehran's nuclear program—Netanyahu wanted to guarantee that Trump, too, remains focused on Iran rather than Gaza or the West



Bank. To a large extent, he has succeeded, at least for now. However, Israel must also ensure that it has enough room to act against Iran with the support—or at least the consent—of Arab governments. This is something Netanyahu does not yet possess, particularly publicly. In fact, analyses by regional commentators and others—who have observed the severe damage Israel and the United States have inflicted on Tehran and its terrorist proxies—suggest the opposite.

Their assessments have led some Arab capitals to believe that the threat posed by the mullahs' regime has diminished significantly, while other diplomatic priorities—especially the idea of establishing a Palestinian state and determining Gaza's future—have overshadowed the Iran issue. Reports indicate that some within the White House share this view, fearing damage to the Abraham Accords. But accepting such analysis would be a grave mistake. Iran's attempts to recover



This is also not the time for major Arab states to become distracted by disputes that only encourage the mullahs.

Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei. Now is the time to increase external pressure on Tehran's regime in hopes of bringing it down, and not allowing it to recover and reconstitute dangerous threats throughout the Middle East.

This is also not the time for major Arab states to become distracted by disputes that only encourage the mullahs. Saudi Arabia and the UAE share a common objective: overthrowing the Houthis in Yemen, which would allow

stability to return to that devastated country while eliminating the Iranian threat in their backyard.

Urgent efforts must be made to resolve differences between Saudi Arabia and the UAE and avoid benefiting their common enemies.

As former Secretary of State James Baker, one of my previous superiors, always told me: "Keep your eyes on the objective."

In today's Middle East, all eyes must be fixed on Iran.

are real, as demonstrated by Tehran's continued support for Hamas, Hezbollah, and other terrorist proxy groups, as well as its efforts to revive its nuclear and ballistic missile programs.

These threats represent an undeniable existential danger to Israel. They may also pose an existential threat to the oil-producing Gulf states. Ignoring the danger of Iran's resurgence—or downplaying it—would be akin to "whistling past the graveyard," as the old English proverb says, or distracting oneself out of fear

of looming danger.

Correct strategic prioritization becomes even more urgent given Iran's internal developments. Economic conditions are deteriorating once again, triggering widespread popular protests. Add to these indicators growing discontent among women, youth, and restless ethnic groups such as Kurds and Arabs, and it becomes clear that internal instability will worsen—especially with the inevitable crisis the regime will face upon the death of

STORY OF SUCCESS



FROM VISION TO IMPLEMENTATION: HOW POLITICAL WILL DRIVES REFORM IN THE KURDISTAN REGIONAL GOVERNMENT



Dr. Mahdi Shekh Gailany
Researcher and Academic



Kurdistan Regional Government: Successful Experience of Creating Political Will Prime Minister Masrour Barzani pursues reform and e-government despite internal and external challenges. In times of confrontation and similar challenges, true leaders emphasize not only through speech, but through power over action and accomplishment.



The factors of the path of institutional reform and numerical transformation, and the proportion of its fundamental goal is represented in building a modern government to serve the citizens, and to maintain the credibility of the concept State, Order and Law.

From this point of view, the experience of the Kurdistan Regional Government, under its leadership, is one of the most successful political and administrative experiences in the region I choose to take steps in the project of reform and construction of e-government and development of citizen

services, despite the fact that it faces constrained internal and external pressures. The Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government understands from the point of view of responsibility that the process does not tolerate temporary solutions or popular decisions, but requires a clear political vision Negative reform

will.

The factors of the path of institutional reform and numerical transformation, and the proportion of its fundamental goal is represented in building a modern government to serve the citizens, and to maintain the credibility of the concept State, Order and Law. This



The role of e-government in promoting the principle of transparency is one of the main focuses of the Prime Minister's political address.

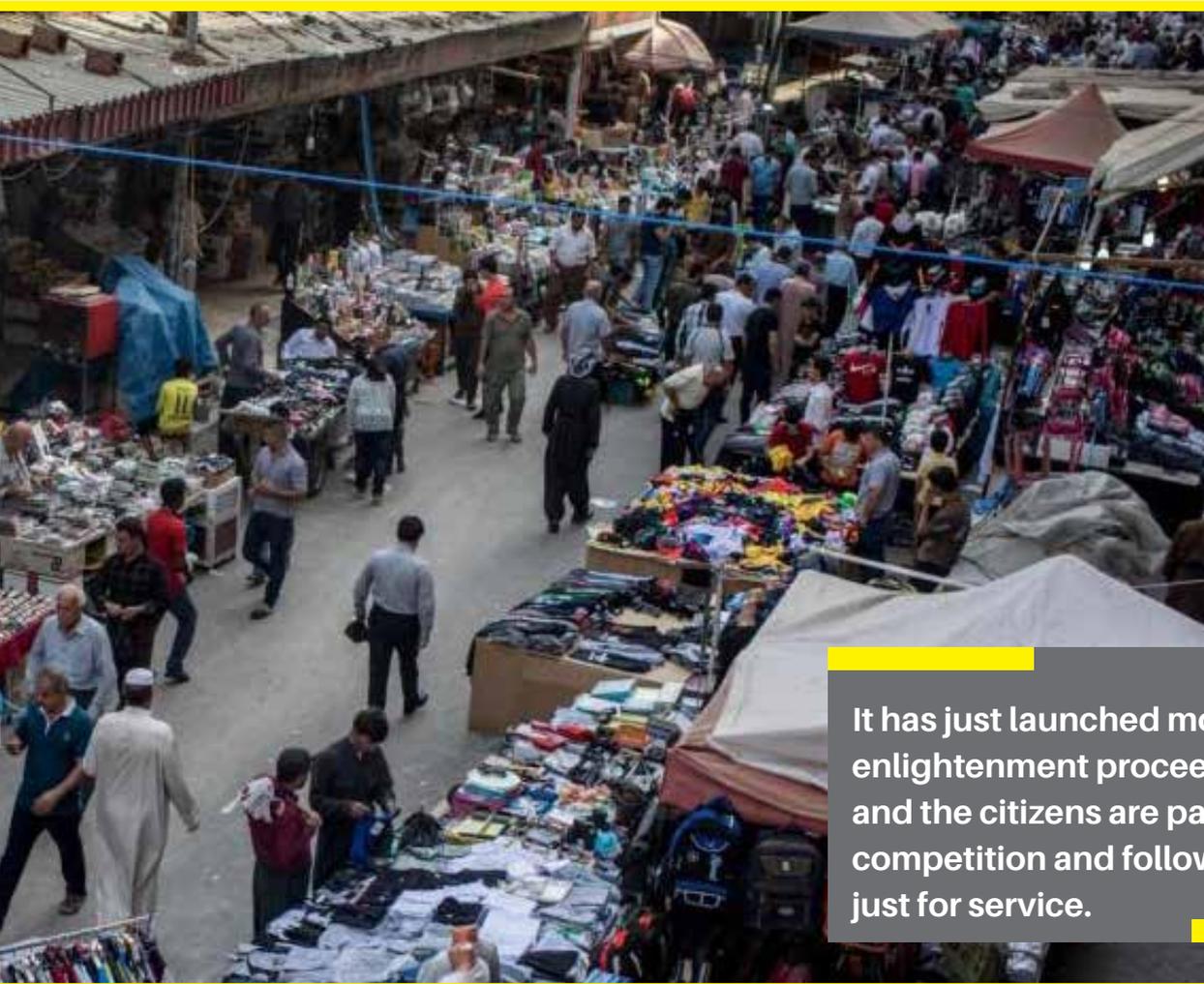
leadership has not hesitated in the face of reality, nor has it taken up challenges, but has cooperated with it carefully to implement real reform projects, which are in the forefront of the government's projects. The focus on e-government is not a mere administrative update, but a courageous political decision aimed at reducing corruption and bureaucracy and restoring order. The relationship between citizens and the state. When this letter appears in difficult circumstances, the financial crisis of the monastery in the region, and beliefs in the relationship with

the federal government, add to the consequences Regional and international context. The regional government, with the direct support and clear vision of its prime minister, will move forward in implementing this project, expressing a firm conviction that reform is the way. The model for improving reality, even if you realize it in the heart of challenges and difficulties.

In the political speech of the Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government, he repeatedly emphasized that citizens are the essence of political and administrative

operations. This conviction was translated into practical policies aimed at improving the quality of services, facilitating citizens' access to them through electronic platforms, and alleviating their suffering. Detailed administrative routine. These electronic transformation and services are now widely available in most governmental departments in Kurdistan. Touching the citizens directly results in this direction, whether in the fields of public services, or education and security services.

Transparency and building



It has just launched more enlightenment proceedings, and the citizens are partners in competition and follow-up, not just for service.



In the political speech of the Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government, he repeatedly emphasized that citizens are the essence of political and administrative operations.



public trust:

The role of e-government in promoting the principle of transparency is one of the main focuses of the Prime Minister's political address. It has just launched more enlightenment proceedings, and the citizens are partners in competition and follow-up, not just for service. This is what we have done to rebuild trust between citizens and government institutions, which has been damaged by years of hardships and challenges. The success of e-government and service development is not only an administrative achievement, but also

carries obvious political and economic dimensions.

1. Improving the image of the region internally and externally.
2. Encourage investment.
3. Supporting social stability.
4. Emphasize the ability of regional institutions to work despite the difficulties.

I would like to add the statement of Khatam al-Musa'a: Leadership through Achievements and Book of the Future, The experience of the Kurdistan Regional Government, under its leadership, today testifies to the fact that conscious



This letter clearly highlights the positive impact of the Kurdistan Regional Government's leadership, which goes beyond merely managing current realities and instead works to shape the future through vision, ambition, organised and institutional effort

This letter clearly highlights the positive impact of the Kurdistan Regional Government's leadership, which goes beyond merely managing current realities and instead works to shape the future through vision, ambition, organised and institutional effort.

leadership is capable of successful industry even under the circumstances. The intersection of political will with a clear vision makes reform possible, and turns challenges into opportunities and challenges to breakthroughs. The Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government has proved that the government is not only a daily administration for crises, but also a historical

responsibility to build strong institutions on the earth and development. As it proves, e-government is a slogan of the media, an active implementation of reform, an opportunity to serve the citizens, and a bridge to build trust between states.

The region is moving along a stable path toward a more developed future, this experience will lay



the groundwork and foundation for a new chapter characterized by stability, transparency, and better-quality services for citizens. This letter clearly highlights the positive impact of the Kurdistan Regional Government's leadership, which goes beyond merely managing current realities and instead works to shape the future through vision, ambition, organised and

institutional effort. Despite both internal and external challenges, this approach reflects a strong commitment to building a brighter and sustainable future based on accountability, sacrifice, and long-term development.

The Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Regional Government has proved that the government is not only a daily administration for crises, but also a historical responsibility to build strong institutions on the earth and development



GREENLAND

THE FLASHPOINT

OF THE AMERICAN

-EUROPEAN

CONFLICT



Abdel Rahman Shalgham

FORMER LIBYAN
FOREIGN MINISTER AND
FORMER PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

Greenland is the largest island on Earth, home to around 60,000 people. Its land has long been covered in thick ice, and its sense of time differs from what humans are accustomed to. Daylight there can sometimes last for two full months. It is a silent white extension of the Kingdom of Denmark, enjoying a quarter of autonomy within that wealthy nation, which thrives in democracy and prosperity. American ambitions toward Greenland have existed for more than a century, for geographically it lies closer to North America. Geography holds secrets—secrets that tempt, frighten, and ignite the fires of war. The Arabs once said: “Most fires begin with the smallest spark.”



U.S. President Donald Trump openly declared that he wants to annex Greenland to the United States, willingly or by force. Europe trembled at this announcement, and that fear turned into alarm after the U.S. military leapt into Venezuela and brought its president, Nicolás Maduro, and his wife in chains to New York. Not long ago, America and Europe stood together in two world wars against hostile regimes. World War I was ignited by bullets fired by an extremist Serbian youth at the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. World War II was sparked by a small geographical protrusion called Gdańsk, located

between Poland and Germany, which Hitler invaded claiming it was part of Germany, since most of its inhabitants spoke German.

An extremist Serbian youth ignited the First World War, and a small geographical outcrop ignited the Second. Could the vast island of Greenland become the great white protrusion—the detonator that explodes conflict between major allies? The American president justifies his desire to annex the island with a security obsession: the ambitions of both China and Russia in the frozen Arctic space that

has begun to melt—posing, in Trump’s view, a genuine security threat to the United States.

Europe and the United States are now undergoing a test of endurance. Several European countries have dispatched military detachments to Denmark to participate in joint exercises with the Danish army, after a Danish political delegation returned from Washington announcing its failure to reach a political understanding with the U.S. Vice President and Secretary of State.

The days are pregnant, and

so are the minds of leaders. Predicting what will be born next is like throwing dice. Former British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain once waved a peace agreement with Adolf Hitler from the steps of his airplane after returning from the Munich Conference in 1939—yet only months later Nazi Germany invaded Poland, and World War II erupted. Excess military power shapes minds before machines move across land, sea, and sky. Striking military force becomes the explosive protrusion in the heads of the powerful, while the weak have no trenches except complaints unheard.

Trump has offered what he considers a “peace carrot”: purchasing Greenland instead of using military force to seize it. Is that not a peace initiative worthy of a Nobel Prize? Perhaps—some calamities are lighter than others.

Trump has lit a yellow warning light in Europe’s face. Rolling customs sanctions are set to begin at 10 percent on European imports to the United States starting in February, eventually rising to 25 percent. Economic sanctions are a weapon that will hurt Europe, already burdened by troubling financial crises. Economic warfare is a tool America has used against dozens of countries—and it is often the first round in battles that

precede gunfire.

The American–European dispute is not new, despite the early transatlantic alliance formed after World War II. The late French president General Charles de Gaulle sensed American dominance early and withdrew from NATO’s integrated military command. NATO’s headquarters was moved from Paris to Brussels in 1966. De Gaulle had his own vision for international alliances after World War II, believing Russia was geographically closer to Europe than America—though at the time, the obstacle was communist ideology, upon which the Soviet Union was built.

The Gaullist legacy never disappeared from France, despite political transformations. France returned to NATO’s command structure in 2009 under President Nicolas Sarkozy, yet French sensitivity to American dominance over European decision-making remained alive. President Emmanuel Macron has since assumed leadership of the European stance against Trump’s policies, from the Russian war in Ukraine to the Greenland issue. Macron mobilized the European bloc to respond to Trump’s decision to raise tariffs on European countries opposing American acquisition of the island—





The American-European dispute is not new, despite the early transatlantic alliance formed after World War II. The late French president General Charles de Gaulle sensed American dominance early and withdrew from NATO's integrated military command. NATO's headquarters was moved from Paris to Brussels in 1966.



whether by money or by force.

The American-European alliance is rapidly heading toward fragmentation. It may enter an arena of political and financial confrontation, moving toward the edge of violent collision. Donald Trump's spark has grown larger, and the entire world holds its breath, listening to the roaring voices rising on both sides of the Atlantic—warning of something whose countdown has already begun.

Trump's political ceilings are always shifting. It would not be surprising if he were to announce a new project toward the white island that has captivated him. Did he not initially say he wanted to turn Gaza into a Riviera on the Mediterranean Sea, only to end up proposing a Palestinian government to administer it?



SECURITY AND PEACE IN THE WORLD:**A POLITICAL
ILLUSION****OR THE LIE OF OUR TIME**

Dr. Kaweh Yasin Salim
UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

Trump's political ceilings are always shifting. It would not be surprising if he were to announce a new project toward the white island that has captivated him. Did he not initially say he wanted to turn Gaza into a Riviera on the Mediterranean Sea, only to end up proposing a Palestinian government to administer it? It is widely promoted in contemporary political and media discourse that the world is living in an era of security and peace, and that humanity has moved beyond the age of major wars and existential conflicts. Yet reality, when examined deeply and beyond slogans, reveals that "global security and peace" are nothing more than a grand illusion — what may rightly be called the lie of our time. Despite enormous technological advancement and the establishment of numerous international organizations supposedly designed to preserve global peace, the world remains trapped in an ongoing cycle of wars and conflicts.



Armed struggles, civil wars, occupations, arms races, and transnational terrorism all stand as living evidence that global peace has not been achieved. In fact, it may be more fragile today than ever before.

The greatest paradox is that the very powers that speak most loudly in the name of peace are often the ones that fuel wars. Major states advocate human rights and international security while simultaneously selling weapons, supporting warring parties, and benefiting politically and economically from the continuation of

crises. Peace thus becomes a rhetorical tool used to justify intervention, rather than a genuine human value pursued with sincerity.

As for the concept of security, it is no longer tied to protecting human dignity and life. Instead, it has become selective security serving the interests of some at the expense of others. While certain nations enjoy stability and prosperity, other peoples endure bombardment, hunger, displacement, and forced migration — with the world remaining largely unmoved unless its direct interests are affected.

Global media also plays a central role in reinforcing this illusion. It highlights certain crises while concealing others, magnifies specific events while marginalizing the suffering of entire populations. In this way, human awareness is reshaped to believe that what occurs are merely “exceptions,” rather than a global system rooted in injustice and inequality.

True peace cannot be built through force, imposed by sanctions, or sustained through double standards. Peace requires justice, mutual respect, recognition of peoples’ right to self-determination, and real

accountability for aggressors regardless of their power. Without these foundations, talk of global security and peace will remain nothing but dazzling slogans masking a bloody reality.

We can therefore say that security and peace, in their current form, are illusions marketed to calm societies, while the truth is that the world is living through a profound moral and humanitarian crisis. Exposing this lie is the first step toward real peace — not written in declarations, but built on the ground.

1. Where Is Security in Today's World?

In theory, global security is meant to protect humanity from war and aggression, relying on international agreements and multilateral mechanisms. But reality shows otherwise:

Armed conflicts are escalating across many regions, from the Middle East to Africa and Asia, with rising rates of displacement, death, and destruction.

International trust is fragmenting, and traditional security arrangements are collapsing, as the UN Secretary-General has warned, due to increasing military spending and intensifying arms races.

Proxy wars and unconventional conflicts are expanding, including cyber warfare and terrorism, which



cannot be addressed through traditional concepts of peace and security.

All of this makes “global security” little more than a slogan contradicting the tangible reality the world experiences.

2. Global Peace: Aspirations or Reality?

Many critics argue that global peace in its ideal sense — where wars cease and cooperation flourishes — bears little resemblance to today's world. Peace as an absolute concept:

Dissolves in the face of national interests and domination, as major powers often use peace rhetoric as a cover for strategic or economic goals.

Suffers from selective enforcement of international law, applied according to the interests of powerful states while other causes are ignored or handled ineffectively. Is undermined by weak peace institutions, which appear unable to impose binding decisions, functioning more as diplomatic platforms than as forces capable of changing the course of conflict.

Thus, “global peace” in its ideal form remains a distant dream rather than a concrete reality.

3. Reasons Behind the Decline of Global Peace and Security

A. Hegemony and Rivalry Among Major Powers

When international giants compete for influence, security



Genuine international efforts do exist to reduce conflict and improve cooperation, though their impact remains limited.

to gain public support and justify international policies. Humanity continues to hope for a better world free from suffering, fueling ongoing debate.

Genuine international efforts do exist to reduce conflict and improve cooperation, though their impact remains limited.

Although global peace remains a noble value and a human aspiration, its practical implementation is still far from effective. It requires radical reform of the international system, redistribution of power, respect for international law, and true cooperation among nations.

There is no denying that peace and security are great goals for humanity. Yet they cannot be achieved through slogans alone. They demand political will, real transformation, and international processes that place human rights and dignity at the core of global affairs.

becomes secondary: Global politics is deeply intertwined with economic and strategic interests, shifting priorities away from genuine peace.

International agreements are repeatedly tested and weakened by competition for dominance.

B. Weak Enforcement of International Law
Although institutions such as the United Nations exist: International decisions are often blocked by veto power or narrow political interests. Global organizations lack strong enforcement mechanisms, making adherence to international law a choice rather than an obligation.

C. New Challenges Beyond Traditional Frameworks
Security and peace are no longer limited to war and conflict:

Climate change, poverty, forced migration, and pandemics all destabilize the world in ways traditional peace frameworks cannot address. Modern technologies, including artificial intelligence and the militarization of digital infrastructure, create new dimensions of conflict that current systems struggle to control.

4. Why Does the Discourse of Peace and Security Persist?
Despite criticism, peace and security remain central topics because:
Political slogans are necessary

THE MIDDLE EAST:

A MULTI-LAYERED ARENA OF CONFLICT AND POWER FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF 'CIRCUS LAW'



Dr. Nazdar Aladdin Sajadi

Researcher and Academic in
International policy

With the closing of the year 2025, one that witnessed a multitude of transformative events across the Middle East, the doors of 2026 opened onto further developments that appear to be a continuation of the same trajectory. Efforts to curb Iranian influence and its regional expansion, driven by both international and local powers, have created a vacancy that several regional states are now attempting to fill. This is particularly significant given the area's long-standing conflicts, whose intensity rises and falls with crises affecting regional actors and, by extension, the broader region.

Iran has long functioned as the main driver of most regional conflicts, largely through a loyalty network that extends its influence to deeply unsettling levels. This expansion heightened both regional and international concerns about the feasibility of containing such influence without decisive action.

Following a series of aerial strikes against Iran, which can be described at minimum as corrective blows intended to recalibrate its trajectory, the focus has shifted to neutralizing Iran's proxies across Syria, Yemen, Lebanon, and Iraq.

The configuration of regional power in the Middle East is fundamentally structured around Israel. The dynamics unfolding across the region, in all their preparatory interactions, revolve around the central axis of Israel security. As Israel remains the foremost ally of the United States, Washington has shown no hesitation in mobilizing all available means to preserve Israel's regional standing.

Returning to regional conflicts in the Middle East and considering them through the lens of Israeli national security, it becomes clear that the powerful regional states—each containing diverse ethnic, sectarian, and national groups whose internal divisions prevent coexistence—are driven to assert their hegemony over one another.

Iran has approached many of its objectives through its political project, the "Shiite Crescent," which has drawn several Arab states into the orbit of Wilayat al-Faqih. Amid these dynamics,



the central question is one of survival and balance of power: which side will ultimately tip the balance of power? Paradoxically, this regional diversity—ethnic, sectarian, and national—ultimately benefits Israeli interests. Iran, therefore, cannot be fully removed from the regional equation. Despite airstrikes, the weakening of Iranian-backed groups, and even calls for regime change, what is unfolding is containment rather than elimination. From a U.S. perspective, it is strategically preferable to restrain an existing adversary while keeping it operational, rather than creating new ones.

If we attempt to map the regional power circle and

examine the potential removal or displacement of its key players, namely the major regional actors, we observe the presence of four principal forces: Israel, Iran, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. These actors differ in their roles and capabilities, including nuclear, military, and economic power. At the apex of this hierarchy stands Israel, because of its nuclear deterrence as the sole nuclear-armed state in the Middle East. Despite their differences, these actors share a common ideological foundation: doctrine, which shapes how each conducts its conflicts under the banner of religion, sect, or nationalism. Israel established its state on a religious basis; Iran founded its regime on sectarian

principles; Turkey grounded its modern identity in nationalism and, in recent years, has increasingly positioned itself as a defender of sectarian interests while seeking representation within the broader Islamic sphere; Saudi Arabia stands as one of the region's most economically powerful Islamic states, rapidly ascending into the ranks of the world's most advanced economies (G20).

Yet none of these states truly operates with doctrinal clarity or sincerity. Rather, ideology functions as a false construct employed to mobilize domestic and international public opinion. Each actor views the others with suspicion, caution, and anticipation. To clarify the mechanics of conflict, Iran—rooted in Shiite ideology—frames Israel as its principal enemy, not because Israel is Jewish, Zionist, or occupying territory, as Iranian rhetoric claims, but because Israel possesses a deterrence power that undermines Iran's regional standing. This in turn, motivates Iran's pursuit of nuclear power in order to rebalance its power in the region.

Simultaneously, Iran seeks to generate instability by supporting armed groups against rival regimes such as Turkey, extending its influence into Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, and Palestine. It also perceives the influence of major Sunni regional powers, such as Turkey and Saudi Arabia, as obstacles to the expansion of its Shiite political project. Israel, for its part, works to counter this influence by



securing its internal front and surrounding areas, eliminating all forms of resistance both domestically and along its borders—regardless of cost—through war or normalization. Israel remains resolute in preventing any regional state from acquiring nuclear weapons, thereby safeguarding its regional hegemony.

Turkey seeks regional leadership by containing the expansion of Iranian Shiite influence, or at least preventing it from approaching its borders, while maintaining its own internal stability and social cohesion. This is particularly important given ongoing challenges with Kurdish minority rights and armed groups that continue to threaten its security. As a result, Iraq has become a covert arena of contention

between Turkey and Iran. At the same time, both countries share a mutual geopolitical interest in maintaining Iran as a regional power: they aim to prevent the Iraqi Kurdish federal experience (KRG) from serving as a model that might inspire similar autonomy movements within their own borders.

Saudi Arabia's main concern lies in the potential spillover of Iran's "Shiite Crescent" into its territory, which could threaten both its social fabric and rapidly growing economy. This fear has led to years of cautious distance and coldness between Riyadh and Tehran. Iran, in turn, engages Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Israel with caution. This mutual wariness was underscored by the twelve-day war between Israel and Iran, which revealed the



relative strengths of each actor on the regional arena. Turkey, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and other Sunni states likewise approach one another with wariness.

If Iran were removed from the regional equation, the remaining constellation—Israel, the Arab states led by Saudi Arabia, and Turkey—might appear harmonious and conflict-free. Yet for how long? As long as Shiite-Sunni, Arab-Persian, and Turkish rivalries persist, threats and fears remain dispersed among multiple actors, preventing any unified front. Should Iran exit the equation, however, Arabs and Turks could eventually converge under shared religious and sectarian identities, potentially posing long-term challenges to Israel.

The persistence of divisions

among sects, ethnicities, and communities sustains ongoing conflict while inadvertently safeguarding Israeli security. External interventions are often prioritized to prevent the emergence of any unified Middle Eastern bloc capable of challenging regional or international power structures. Additional actors may also be introduced strategically to advance broader regional agendas, frequently framed as corrective measures or adaptive responses, providing a justification for intervention in the same arena.

The so-called “Circus Law” captures the essence of how power is practiced in Middle Eastern politics. Unlike classical diplomacy, politics often unfolds through improvisation, symbolic

gestures, and calculated spectacle. Narratives become weapons, representation substitutes for substance, and public performances frequently overshadow backstage agreements.

Circus Law

In the circus, when stubborn lions are to be transformed into obedient cats, there is no need to replace them with new lions, whose training may or may not succeed. Instead, by retaining the existing lions, subjecting them to containment and domestication, and maintaining control through discipline, they can be made to obey commands. In this way, the lions survive, and so do those who manage the circus.

LONG

LIVE

EUROPE



Dr. Abdullah Al-Radadi
Financial Management
Specialist (UK)

With this phrase, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen concluded her speech in Davos. It sounded less like a ceremonial closing and more like a historic declaration of stance. It was not merely a political greeting, but a summary of a new European mood taking shape in an increasingly turbulent world. From this very sentence, one can grasp the true spirit of this year's Davos meeting—a spirit that stood in direct contrast to the forum's official theme: "the spirit of dialogue."



Rather than serving as a platform for convergence and consensus, the latest World Economic Forum became a space for blunt candor, and at times, indirect confrontation. Dialogue was present in form, but contradiction dominated in substance. This tension was not hidden; it emerged clearly from the opening sessions, in speeches delivered by leaders who chose frankness

over diplomacy, exposing the growing distance between competing visions of the future international order. This contradiction was embodied in the speeches of the American and Canadian presidents. Donald Trump offered a worldview rooted in power and direct deal-making. He spoke of wanting a “strong Europe,” yet tied that desire

to conditions related to energy, trade, and migration—reflecting an American outlook that treats alliances not as strategic constants, but as negotiating tools.

Even his retreat from using force in the Greenland file carried undertones of latent coercion rather than reassurance. Trump’s message was unmistakable: the world is no longer governed by

Donald Trump offered a worldview rooted in power and direct deal-making. He spoke of wanting a “strong Europe,” yet tied that desire to conditions related to energy, trade, and migration—reflecting an American outlook that treats alliances not as strategic constants, but as negotiating tools.

collective rules, but by shifting balances of pressure. In contrast, Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney was no less candid, but approached the issue from an entirely different angle. He declared plainly that the old international system is over, and that nostalgia will not bring it back. He called on “middle powers” to act collectively, uttering a phrase the world is likely to remember in this transitional era: “If you’re not at the table, you’re on the menu.” Between Trump’s unilateral power-based approach and Carney’s call for flexible coalitions among mid-sized states, the fundamental contradiction became clear: everyone speaks of dialogue, but each defines it according to their own interests. Here, von der Leyen’s words returned as one of Davos’s central anchors. She shifted the discussion from the present moment into history,

recalling the “Nixon Shock” of 1971, when the United States severed the dollar’s link to gold, effectively ending the Bretton Woods system. For Europe, that shock was not merely a monetary transformation, but a harsh awakening—revealing the dangers of excessive reliance on a global system led by a single power. Today, she argued, the world is experiencing a different kind of shock, yet one that carries the same lesson: dependence on the old order is no longer safe, and returning to the past is not

an option.

From this diagnosis, her speech was less a defense of Europe than an announcement of a new European project—one shaped by the realization that continuing along the old path would relegate Europe to the margins of advanced nations.

She emphasized that today’s geopolitical and economic shifts are not temporary but permanent, and that Europe must evolve continuously alongside them. The narrative thus moved from anxiety to action, from analysis to





From this diagnosis, her speech was less a defense of Europe than an announcement of a new European project—one shaped by the realization that continuing along the old path would relegate Europe to the margins of advanced nations.

advantage in one of the fastest-growing economies of the 21st century. In a world increasingly building commercial walls, Europe sought instead to construct a new open market—vast in scale and rich in partners. “Long live Europe,” von der Leyen declared openly, and most leaders in Davos echoed implicitly—each in their own national way. A summit titled dialogue, yet driven by competing interests. A summit marked by collective acknowledgment of division, as every actor sought to clarify their place in the emerging global order through separate declarations in which dialogue had little room.

This year’s Davos was a mirror of the world: no illusions, no idealism—only confrontational frankness that signals the shape of the new world to come.

strategy. The European Commission presented a clear vision for building economic independence—not through isolation, but through trade; not by replacing one dependency with another, but by diversifying partnerships. At the heart of this vision were trade agreements. Europe announced the free trade deal with Mercosur countries in Latin America after more than 25 years of negotiations—an agreement establishing one of the world’s largest free trade zones, encompassing 31 countries and over 700 million

consumers, representing roughly 20 percent of global GDP. This was not merely an economic achievement, but a political message in a world drifting toward protectionism. Yet the peak came when she spoke of what she explicitly called “the mother of all agreements”: the anticipated free trade agreement between the European Union and India. According to her, this deal would open a market approaching two billion people, accounting for nearly a quarter of global GDP, and grant Europe a strategic



TALAYTECH

AN IRAQI INDUSTRIAL POWER REDEFINING THE OIL MANUFACTURING LANDSCAPE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

At a time when countries across the region are racing to strengthen their industrial capabilities and reduce reliance on imports within the oil and gas sector, TALAYTECH stands out as one of Iraq's most promising emerging industrial models. The company has secured an advanced position in heavy industries linked to refineries and oil infrastructure, supported by more than two decades of engineering and manufacturing expertise. Operating at the heart of the petroleum industry, TALAYTECH delivers integrated solutions that include the fabrication of heavy equipment and industrial infrastructure, such as refinery towers (Process Towers), large-scale storage tanks and LPG tanks, heat exchangers, and air coolers, in addition to precision piping systems, mechanical installations, and related operational services. This comprehensive industrial portfolio has positioned TALAYTECH among the leading Iraqi names with strong regional competitiveness in oil and energy manufacturing.



Mustafa Ala'a Al-Din





Engineering as an Economy... Not Just Design

In an interview with RUAA Magazine, Mr. Mustafa Alaa Al-Din, President of TALAYTECH, emphasizes that the company's philosophy goes beyond the mere concept of "equipment manufacturing," aiming instead to build long-term national and economic industrial value.

He states:

"We do not view industry as production alone, but as an economy built on trust, quality, and sustainability. TALAYTECH's goal is to become part of the industrial self-sufficiency ecosystem in Iraq and the region, competing with global standards from within the local market."

He adds that major oil projects no longer tolerate any margin of error, as the cost of disruption or failure has become exponentially higher in today's global energy economy. From a Factory to a Fully

Integrated Industrial System What distinguishes TALAYTECH in the market is not only the diversity of its products, but its ability to combine three key layers of heavy industry: Industrial engineering and design

Heavy fabrication

Field execution, installation, and operational services

This level of integration remains rare across many regional companies, where services are often distributed among multiple parties-raising costs and increasing operational risks.

In this context, Engineer Salar

Sami, one of the company's engineering leaders, explains:

"The greatest challenge in refinery projects is not fabrication alone, but managing the details: quality, safety, scheduling, and final delivery. We operate with a methodology that treats every project as a precise system, not as a

standalone task."

Basra Branch... A Strategic Expansion at the Core of Iraq's Oil Economy

Among TALAYTECH's most notable recent growth milestones is the announcement of its new branch in Basra—a move with clear economic significance, as Basra represents Iraq's largest hub for the oil industry.

Observers note that this expansion reflects the company's operational strength and its ability to position itself closer to production sites and major refinery projects.

Mr. Mustafa Alaa Al-Din comments:

"Our presence in Basra is not merely geographic expansion. It is a strategic decision to enhance responsiveness to major oil projects and to provide direct manufacturing and execution services in the most vital energy environment in Iraq."



En. Mustafa Ali



En. Mohammed Numan



En. Salar Sami

Engineer Salar adds that this step opens the door for larger and more complex projects in the coming years, particularly in refinery towers and large-scale industrial structures.

Experience Since 2006... Trust Built in a Market That Never Forgives

TALAYTECH traces its industrial journey back to 2006, granting the company a strong advantage in accumulated expertise within one of the most sensitive and complex sectors. In oil & gas industries, corporate strength is not measured by years alone, but by the ability to transform experience into strict operational systems and robust quality control frameworks.

In this regard, Engineer Mustafa Ali explains:

“The true benchmark in oil industries is testing before delivery. We follow rigorous documentation and inspection procedures to ensure that the final product meets specifications and performs reliably under the harshest operating conditions.”

TALAYTECH: An Industrial Player in the Regional Energy Equation

With ongoing economic shifts in the Middle East and the

growing focus on strengthening local industrial content in oil and gas projects, TALAYTECH appears well-positioned to play an even greater role in the coming phase—not only as a manufacturing company, but as part of a new regional industrial equation.

Engineer Mohammed Numan comments:

“In today’s energy market, industrial strength is no longer measured by production capacity alone, but by the ability to deliver reliability, precision, and long-term operational value. What distinguishes TALAYTECH is its commitment

to building systems that operate efficiently for decades, not just projects that are completed on time.”

The company’s president concludes:

“We believe that the future of oil in the region will not be built on production alone, but on the industries that support it. This is why TALAYTECH represents an Iraqi industrial project with true regional weight.”

TALAYTECH Economic Profile Sector: Heavy oil industries and energy

Key Products: Refinery towers, LPG tanks, heat exchangers, mechanical systems



