

Abstract

Most of the laws and constitutions of the world devoted to protect the money, especially the public funds enclosed by various legislation with highly appreciation and esteem, to their importance in the presence and build of the state .

The state cannot carry out its duties and functions without the presence of their financial solvency after branched life, economic life and varied, leading to widening of trade exchanges between countries, increased international cooperation, bypassing so .

Parallel with this development and widening international conflicts abounded, because of the different interests and competition for spheres of influence, was to be the system determines the behavior of these states and find appropriate adjustments to the conflicts that arise between members of the international community.

The international law came in order to determine the relationship between its persons , and the obligations that arise between people of international law .

The States of the seriousness became aware of its use of armed forces in resolve disputes and achieve its aims Without witnesses or standards set and limit for this use, so proceeded to develop norms , then adopt contractual rules limit means the use

of force, as a distinction between cases of the use of force for self-defense and the concept of collective security, as well as cases may not aggression, on the other sought to humanize these conflicts, to control its protection as possible .

After carrying Iraq of all invasion consequences of Kuwait in 1990 and the issuance of several international resolutions against it and that its responsibility compensate the damage caused by the invasion and the imposition of an international blockade on Iraq's economy, which contributed to undermining Iraq's ability to repay the amount of compensation and the collapse of its infrastructure fully .

All this has made Iraq a debtor country after it was grantor , chasing its money dangers of seize and execution due to the second Gulf War reparations as well as large numbers of the debts of the former regime before 2003.