

Who finances ISIS?

THE RELENTLESS MARCH OF THE 'ISLAMIC STATE'

In the aftermath of its conquest of Mosul, the jihadi organization ISIS

has been recognized as the richest terrorist organization in the world. Where does its money come from?



During its

conquest

of the northern Iraqi city of Mosul, ISIS fighters looted more than 500 billion Iraqi Dinar, worth about \$420 million (308 million euros) at current exchange rates. ISIS is a rebel army composed of Sunni jihadis that calls itself the "Islamic State of Iraq and greater Syria." Its aim is to establish a theocratic Sunni caliphate in the region.

Iraqi officials estimate that the group now has about \$2 billion in its war chest. What remains controversial is where the bulk of its money comes from.

Iraq's Shiite-dominated government accuses Saudi Arabia of supporting the ISIS jihadis. On Tuesday (17.06.2014), Iraqi Premier Nouri al-Maliki said "we hold Saudi Arabia responsible" for the financial and moral support given to ISIS.



Iraq's Premier al-Maliki accuses Saudi Arabia of financing ISIS

The USA, which is Saudi Arabia's most important ally, has rejected the Iraqi Premier's accusation. Jen Psaki, a speaker for the US State Department, said on Tuesday evening that al-Maliki's accusation was "inaccurate and humiliating."

Money from the Gulf States?

"There is no publicly accessible proof that the government of a state has been involved in the creation or financing of ISIS as an organisation," said Charles Lister, Visiting Fellow at the Brookings Doha Center in Qatar, a subsidiary of the US thinktank Brookings Institution.

Others take a different view. Günter Meyer is Director of the Center for Research into the Arabic World at the University of Mainz. Meyer says he has no doubt about where

ISIS gets its funding. "The most important source of ISIS financing to date has been support coming out of the Gulf states, primarily Saudi Arabia but also Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates," Meyer told Deutsche Welle. The Gulf states' motivation in financing groups like ISIS was to support their fight against the regime of President Bashar al Assad in Syria, according to Meyer. Three quarters of the Syrian population are Sunni Muslims, but Syria is ruled by an elite drawn mostly from the Alawite minority. The Alawites are an offshoot of Shiite Islam.

Recently, however, the government of Saudi Arabia has recognized

the dangers of this policy

. "Saudi citizens now compose the largest contingent of foreign fighters in ISIS. When those fighters come home, there's a danger that they might turn against the Saudi regime," Meyer said. But there are reasons to believe that financing for ISIS continues to flow out of Saudi Arabia, "less from the Saudi government than from rich Saudis".

Money from oil and extortion

Additional key financing sources for ISIS, according to Meyer, are the oil fields of northern Syria. "ISIS was able to get those oil fields under their control. They use trucks to bring oil over the border into Turkey. That's an important source of funding for them."

The view of Charles Lister at the Brookings Doha Center is that ISIS is largely able to fund itself. "ISIS has made an effort to establish networks in society that generate a continuing flow of money." As an example, Lister points to the systematic extortion conducted by ISIS in the recently conquered city of Mosul.

"The exortion affects small businesses and big companies, construction firms, and if the rumors are true, even local government representatives," Lister told DW. "In addition, it's suspected that the organization levies taxes in the areas that it completely controls - for example Raqqa in northeastern Syria."



Günter Meyer sees a range of financial possibilities for ISIS

Günter Meyer at the University of Mainz thinks there is no chance that money is flowing

to ISIS from Sunni circles connected to the former dictator of Iraq, Saddam Hussein. The goals of ISIS are too different from those of people in Hussein's network. Both groups want to topple the Shiite government of Iraq, but ISIS wants to establish an Islamic theocracy, whereas the Sunnis from Hussein's Baath Party want to establish a secular democracy, says Meyer.

Money for Jihad

ISIS' biggest financial coup so far was no doubt the looting of the central bank in Mosul, which brought them the equivalent of about \$429 million in cash. Additional banks in Mosul and other areas under ISIS control were also plundered, according to Meyer. In a Twitter post, the British commentator Eliot Higgins, writing under his pseudonym Moses Brown, noted that ISIS can buy "a lot of jihad" with that much money. "With \$429 million, ISIS could pay 60,000 fighters \$600 a month for a whole year."

It's estimated that ISIS has around 10,000 fighters at the moment. How the organization spends its money, however, is not known in detail. "It's assumed that ISIS pays the foreign fighters in its ranks, but perhaps it pays all its troops," according to Charles Lister. "In the areas under ISIS control, the organization subsidizes bread, water, and fuel, and also finances the maintenance and operation of basic public services. All that costs money."

ISIS will probably use some of the money to buy military equipment, in Günter Meyer's view. During its conquest of Mosul, the ISIS fighters bagged a lot of US weapons and vehicles. "With their current financial power, it will be easy for ISIS to buy additional high-quality weapons on international armaments markets."

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