



Industrial Development Strategy Until 2030

Adel Ghazi Khalil Jasim Al- Hayaly
Ministry of Industry and Minerals /
General Directorate of Industrial Development / Baghdad / Iraq
Ahmedkazee1964@gmail.com

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Abstract

The research is a vision of the future of industry in Iraq, so it is may be outside the ceiling of the capabilities of the Iraqi economy, and therefore it is exaggerated. Therefore, future plans must be applicable through the availability of capabilities. Everyone knows that the financial and administrative corruption and mismanagement of resources are the main cause of the inefficiency of the industrial sector, and the failure to exercise its real role in achieving economic development.; as well as the political situation and the dominance of parties and their insistence on addressing positions that have a strong relationship in managing the economic sector that has a significant impact on drawing the economic map in its current form. That is why it has become necessary to reform the political system as an important pillar for the success of this strategy.

It presents the vision of the industrial system until 2030, which is summarized in the development of the industrial system in Iraq to support a diversified and sustainable national economy in terms of economic and environmental aspects. It works within a stimulating business environment based on creativity and works in an institutional and organizational system that ensures implementation and achievement of goals and contributes to providing more job opportunities and improving the standard of living for individuals and society. To implement this vision, four basic elements were identified that represent the axes of the industrial strategy, namely: building the nucleus of competitive industrial clusters based on large industrial facilities integrated with local and global value chains, creating effective and stable working conditions that allow the existence and growth of private enterprises, improving the industrial and knowledge infrastructure, and adopting an appropriate governance system that supports the implementation of the previous three axes. A set of goals have been set for each of these axes to form the whole path the strategy to follow.

Research paper

Keywords: The industrial sector, the industrial development strategy, the axes of the industrial strategy, industrial development until 2030.

1. Introduction:

Iraq has made great strides in the process of economic development, and it is now facing new opportunities and challenges that require it to change its economic and industrial path in particular. The global economy is subject to drastic changes that affect economic and social growth by heading towards an economy based on the market mechanism and knowledge and societies' orientation towards the information society.

And here he means knowledge, which is necessary for the development and development of all sectors of economic and social activity. Where industry has become one of the important options for diversifying sources of income, and one of the main pillars of a knowledge-based economy, creativity based on medium and high technologies has become a source of high added value. Completion of the value chain in national industries and its integration with global industry has become one of the hallmarks of a successful economy, as these changes necessitated the necessity of developing an industrial strategy that takes into consideration these renewable global changes to take advantage of their opportunities and respond to their challenges , as well as the practical requirements for joining the World Trade Organization and the requirements of the Iraqi economy in maximizing the added value in it, diversification and competition and not relying on a single source for the formation of national income, to increase and sustain growth rates, to create increased job opportunities, and to balance geographical and demographic development.

The problem in this research paper lies in the following questions: in light of the challenges facing the Iraqi economy and the industrial sector in particular, is it possible to develop a strategy for long-term industrial development? Does the industrial development strategy contribute to economic growth in Iraq? Does it play its desired role? This is what we will try to answer by searching for an industrial development strategy for the growth of the Iraqi economy, based on several basic axes. One of the most important axes needed to build a long-term strategy is to pay attention to infrastructure, rehabilitate energy sources, roads and bridges.

Develop a strategy for the development of the industry according to the axes

1 - Building the nucleus of competitive industrial clusters based on large industrial facilities integrated with local and global value chains.

2 - Creating effective and stable working conditions that allow the existence and growth of private enterprises

3- Improving the industrial and knowledge infrastructure.

4 - Adopting an appropriate governance system that supports the implementation of the previous three axes.

2. Methodology

2.1 Hypothesis of This Study

The research hypothesis depends on the development of a future vision for the development of the industry in order to reach a strategy for the development of the industrial sector, so that the private sector has a major role in it and to support a diversified and sustainable national economy in terms of economic and environmental aspects, and has a competitive ability regionally and internationally, and invests local resources and integrates the cycles of processing, production and distribution in it with the regional and international environment, and works within a stimulating business environment based on creativity, and an institutional and organizational system that ensures the implementation and achievement of goals, contributes to providing job opportunities and improving the standard of living for the individual.

3. The vision

Setting the future vision for the industry is one of the most important steps in formulating an industrial development strategy. This vision must have a set of basic conditions in order for it to serve as a practical basis for setting policies subsequent, as follows:

- The vision must be ambitious but achievable, so that it reflects the desired image in the future within the planned time range, and in the light of the present and future data, if there is conviction and will among the people, the decision-making circles need to achieve this vision.
- It should be broad and comprehensive to allow the flexibility to change the implementation strategy according to developments.
- If they are developed and agreed on ways to implement them, with the participation of all concerned parties.
- That the vision be implemented in stages and steps that the industrial system will go through on the way to the image future required.

In light of the above, the future vision of the Iraqi industrial system in 2030 is as follows:

The development of the industrial system in Iraq according to a strategy that is consistent with other strategies, so that the sector The private sector plays a major role in it and to support a diversified and sustainable national economy in economic and environmental terms Competitive regionally and internationally, invests local resources and integrates the processing, production and distribution cycles with the environment it operates within a stimulating business environment based on creativity, and with an institutional and organizational system that ensures the implementation of achieving the goals, contributing to providing job opportunities and improving the standard of living for the individual.

The conditions necessary to ensure the realization of the vision

- Political desire in making change.
- The strategic plan should be flexible towards increasing population growth, expectations regarding economic shocks, political instability and other emergency conditions.
- Stable population growth rate and the continuation of unemployment rates to a minimum.
- Increasing aggregate demand and expanding markets .

- **Improvement in the scientific and technical levels of the population and educational institutions .**
- **The trend towards peace and stability, the activation of international conventions, the reduction of political and social tensions, and the danger of Disputes**
- **The dominance of the trend in the application of welfare laws and the improvement of the standard of living and health for individuals society .**
- **Raising above the minimum level in the provision of infrastructure for the population .**
- **The escalation of technological replacement processes towards modernity with the consolidation of the rules of intellectual property rights and scientific knowledge.**
- **Stable inflation rates to a minimum .**
- **The restructuring of state-owned public companies is completed with a regulatory and supervisory role for the government in the growth of the system, the industrial sector and an effective role for the private sector in moving the wheel of growth.**
- **NSThe continuation of the rise in the prices of energy sources with the emergence of the economic results of alternative energy sources .**
- **The spread of industrial and technological cities .**
- **There are incentives for the transfer of capital investment .**
- **Keeping abreast of legislation with the requirements of the development of the business environment .**
- **Increasing the power and influence of civil society organizations in their impact on the organization of social and economic life.**
- **The rule of environmental awareness in industrial projects .**
- **The supremacy of competitiveness indicators as a criterion for evaluating economic performance in industrial projects .**
- **stability apps principles industrial governance that ensures upgrading and innovation, as well as drawing roles clear and stable between central and local government authorities... and with the private sector .**
- **The emergence of the results of the interconnections in the value-added chains of production, processing and distribution activities in projects existing and new .**

4. Analysis of Opportunities and Risks

Achieving the vision faces many challenges (risks) that are offset by (opportunities) that limit the impact of the challenges as they appear in the analysis. Risks and opportunities as described in Table (1) :

Table (1) Analysis of opportunities and risks

Risks	Opportunities
<p>Opposition to reform plans Public companies and its image especially infringement of sector ownership general for the facility industrial the list. Inability to provide required electrical energy to run the lab stalled o Partially operating and developing the structure infrastructure in general. bog down The emergence of entrepreneurship from the private sector with competencies High. lagging performance of the device Banking and financial institutions and financing. Unavailability of the environment cheerleader for investment Financial and administrative corruption is one of the most important obstacles to economic development, and its danger lies in the loss of resources and the loss of opportunities for progress.</p>	<p>It provides a variety of natural resources untapped. Life stage youth can more from half number population. Availability of resources financial results from the expansion of produce and export of oil and gas. Extensive investment opportunities foreign and partnerships. Plan strategy for a number of Ministries in preparation to develop sectors check for industry (education, electricity, communications, transportation and others).</p>

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

5. The main strategic objectives until 2030

In light of the foregoing vision, a set of strategic objectives can be identified basic, which will work the strategist achieved during different time periods.

- Increasing the annual growth rate of industrial added value to 8%
- Increasing the employment rate in the industrial system to 25%
- Increasing the contribution of the manufacturing industry to the formation of the GDP to 25%
- Increasing the percentage of investment in the industrial system compared to the total investments to 27%
- Increasing the percentage of industrial exports from the total industrial production to 40%
- Increasing the percentage of local content in industrial products to 50%
- Increasing the share of the industrial private sector in the manufacturing industry to 70%

A number of strategic studies related to industrial strategy have been guided in determining objectives. Home in 2030 is one of the most important:

- The National Development Plans 2010-2014 & 2013-2017
- The national energy strategy

- The strategy to combat poverty in Iraq
- Study of investment in non-oil mineral resources
- A study on the prospects for using renewable energy in Iraq.
- Roadmap for the restructuring of state-owned enterprises
- The investment map prepared by a specialized company in cooperation with UNIDO on encouraging industrial investment
- Indicators of the World Economic Forum

6. The axes of the Industrial Strategy and the Strategic Path

Achieving the “vision” and its “goals” requires making several changes in the development of the industrial system, which are being implemented successively. The most important axis for building an industry is to create an appropriate environment through a system of reforms to the current situation, and then start developing other axes. Therefore, it is important to focus on a specific number of elements of the industrial system that should be improved significantly correct to push the sustainable manufacturing process forward and spark subsequent changes in the system. Accordingly, it is possible to identify four basic elements that represent the axes of the industrial strategy. Namely:

The first axis Building a nucleus of competitive industrial clusters based on large and integrated industrial facilities with local and global value chains.

- Second axis Creating effective and stable working conditions that allow the existence and growth of private enterprises.
- The third axis Improving industrial and knowledge infrastructure.
- Fourth Axis Adoption of an appropriate governance system that supports the implementation of the previous three axes.

Work to encourage investment and attract capital . It is possible to envision a number of goals that fall under the different axes to form the whole path. The strategy to be followed is as shown in Table (2):

Table (2)The main objectives of the axes the strategy industrial

The hub	The Goal (1)	The Goal (2)
The first axis	Encouraging Partnerships The strategy with investors Competent foreigners and locals.	Improving production capabilities and strengthening value chains
The second axis	Sector structure change industrial in favor of the sector The private	Get rid of progressive for all obstacles that face the system industrial in general, the growth the private sector in particular especially those related in the areas financial and legal.
The third axis	Building infrastructure to support industry	Building the knowledge base, increasing work force efficiency
The fourth Axis	Reduce progressive from the role central for the state in a planning and management of the industrial system	Increase the degree of decentralization establishment and management of the coordination council industrial system mode for monitoring and follow-up

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

We will show the path below the strategist in more detail; the timeline is explained in an execution.

6.1 The First Axis - Building a Nucleus of Competitive Industrial Clusters

6.1.1 Encouraging partnerships the strategist NS With competent foreign and local investors.

These partnerships will be achieved the strategist NS Via:

- Establishment of major industrial companies with joint capital between the public and private sectors through participation methods Miscellaneous. This will focus on activities that invest natural resource base to build value chains such as mineral wealth and renewable energy through the implementation of intensive industries consumption energy such as petrochemicals nitrogen fertilizers, iron, steel, aluminum, cement, and bricks, which has an added value competitive or export. These projects will be associated with a wide range of related industries annular regular in a clusters, which constitutes the backbone of the desired future industrial system. This will be done start localizing these industries in a large industrial area in a Basra (Khor Al-Zubayr), so that become area A model for cluster gatherings that will be repeated later in a Other regions and so in a framework orientation to achieve distribution geographic Balanced industrial projects
- Industrial areas must have front and back links. It is close to energy sources, the labor market, the market for selling products, and the preparation of paved roads.
- Restructuring of existing public companies, including the restructuring process: the inclusion of companies with similar activities, transfer of public sector ownership of most industrial establishments to the local private sector or the alien about by converting state-owned companies into joint stock companies or by other forms of restructuring. Finally, the liquidation of useless public sector companies economically. Table (3) shows this

Table (3) Timeline of the goal to encourage partnerships. The strategy with competent foreign and local investors

Target	2024	2027	2030
Encouraging Partnerships The strategy With foreign investors and the locals competent	Make a quantum leap in a performance and get technology as part of re . process existing structuring For public sector companiesy providing an infrastructure	construction 25 large facility, heavy energy in a fields manufacturing mineral resources, chemicals and engineering industries.	build up 200 big facility extra energy-dense in a same fields which available Opportunity in front of the ArabsNS

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

6.1.2 Improving productive capacities and strengthening value chains
Improving productive capacities and strengthening value chains will be achieved through:

- Complete developing the existing industrial facilities of the private sector and overcoming problems that face it back to work and update.
- Complete rehabilitation and development of state-owned companies' laboratories.
- Improving the level of human capital through training and rehabilitation programs, and subjecting the system's industrial projects into an incentive system that helps in attracting skills and building capabilities.
- Conclusion of partnership agreements the strategists in order to achieve integration with local and global value chains, it must be emphasized here is the emergence of stable and systematic links of the Iraqi industrial system with foreign partners. It will achieve an advanced level in the internal and external value chains of products, and there will be an impressive degree of levels guarantee to keep pace with industrial projects and their technological level and professional and standard standards growth levels required, and that lead to the work of projects and industrial units to be economic performance high and effective . And it is not limited to this limit but extends to the other side of interconnections, and by that we mean the interconnected relations with foreigner buyers that lead to the opening of foreign markets for the Iraqi and joint products that will appear kinds and quality according to international standards standard . Table (4) shows this

Schedule (4) Timeline for the goal of increasing productivity and strengthening value chains

Target	2024	2027	2030
Increase productivity and raise levels Efficiency to global levels	Productivity and competition in a Quarter The third of the rating forum Economic Global	Productivity and competition in a Quarter The second from rating forum Economic Global	Productivity and competition in a Quarter The first in the forum rating Economic Global
Development progressive for display chains And distribution to reach performance levels efficient	up to 10%	Up to 40%	Up to 80%

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

6.2 The second Creating Effective and Stable Working Conditions

6.2.1 Changing the structure of the industry in favor of the private sector.

- Work will be done to change the industrial structure in favor of the private sector through the restructuring of public sector companies. As mentioned above, this is in addition to working on developing the small and medium industries sector.
- The process of promoting the private sector depends on the extent of restoring confidence in this neglected sector; thus, enhancing its ability to compete and stay in the market.

- These projects will be supported through: regular provision of business advisory and business services contracting, settling small and medium enterprises in industrial clusters supported by a contemporary information network ensure the emergence of business incubators of all kinds) and information technology systems and industrial databases that affect the improvement productivity industrial planning, as well as technology related to the rationalization of electrical energy and uses of fuels in operations productivity in addition to the contemporary technology that ask for continuous processes to re-rehabilitation of factories and units productivity developing and modernizing the efficiency of manufacturing processes
- These projects will also receive full support to encourage the growth and development of small and medium industries, especially horizontally and vertically; you will get financing services, especially long-term, with growing opportunities for the role of head partners the money, including venture capital, in achieving the required growth and development. The support and encouragement system these projects will also contain development in skills vocational training for its employees, as well as opening outlets process for technological, research and creative development, including institutes, universities and technology centers, and the introduction of the system in the global chain of standardization of product specifications that simulates inspection and quality processes .
- In general, based on the new role of the government in economic life, which will be represented by regulation. There are very great opportunities for the government to support the private sector on an ongoing basis through its large financial resources, which is available by stimulating it towards specific sectors in particular or towards linkages that require development and stronger push forward through tools such as tax credits, soft loans and guarantees that provided by banks specialized.
- It is worth noting here that the government's support to the local industrial sector will not be limited to the Iraqi arena only; it will play its role in making up the structure and foundations of joint investment in global markets through stimulating and encouraging the Iraqi private sector to establish joint industrial projects with foreign capital all inclusive privileges export support and exemption customs the tax, harness inside and outside Iraq , inter-political relations to expand markets required for Iraqi and joint products. Table (3) shows this

Table (5) Timeline of the private sector development objective

Target	2024	2027	2030
Private sector development	Foundation achievement 2000 a company small and medium	Foundation achievement 5000 small and medium company	Foundation achievement 15000 small company and medium with the goal of reaching Percentage 75% of the property industrial assets for the private sector
Corporate restructuring Public sector	Conversion 20% from companies public sector to companies effective contribution in a Market Money bills	Conversion 50% from comp public sector to companies effective contribution in a Market Money bills	Reach the goal convert 80% from public sector companies to comp effective contribution in a stock market

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

6.2.2 Get rid of progressive for all obstacles that face the industrial system in general, and the growth of the sector particular, especially those relating to in the areas financial and legal

The improvement of the supportive environment for business is necessary to attract local private and foreign investment. This is in addition to the importance of activating the legislation in force, namely: consumer protection, protection of Iraqi products, competition prevent monopoly, customs tariffs and trademarks. Studies are currently underway under the supervision of a council ministers to reform legislation relating to the following:

- Effective banking system.
- A tax system that interacts with the requirements of businesses and companies
- A tight customs system that protects the local product.
- Land ownership reform.
- Small, Small and Medium Enterprises Law.
- Economic reform law.
- Public-Private Partnership Law.
- Work law.
- Companies laws.
- Unified Retirement and Social Security Law.

Table (6) shows this

Table (6) Disposal target timeline progressive for all obstacles that face industrial system

Target	2024	2027	2030
Increase system efficiency legislative governing work Industry	Investigation 50% of change in a getting started by business in a private sector operation and close it.	Investigation 60%	Investigation 70%
Improve and increase capabilities get financing for facilities private sector	Finance 15th% from Total companies	Finance 50% from total companies	finance 100% from companies
Improve performance indicators by works that issued by the bank international	Sequence 120	Sequence 100	Sequence 50

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

6.3 The Third Axis - Improving the Industrial and Knowledge Infrastructure.

6.3.1 Infrastructure

- Industrial infrastructure will appear in the year 2030 in two pictures; the first is industrial work in cities and industrial area where all the requirements and requirements of business are available inside and outside it. The second is industrial work in technical cities that will be specialized works certain industry, specific or common
- The two images of support above will be distributed geographically according to what you like it requirements in sectors and activities other economic and social conditions in Iraq, such as population density, standard of living, skills, and technology for the population and workers, the proximity and remoteness of the production discharge markets, and other feasibility factors.
- It will be the largest and most important part of the internal and expressway paved road network within and between governorates and with countries. The neighborhood has been completed and started, and the basic and active structure of the railway network will be complete back inside Iraq and extended to link with neighboring countries. The same is true with the advanced infrastructure of ports and its requirements with Completing the deployment of large and small airports and runways in most governorates of Iraq and the use of types of aircraft with their accessories .
- The communications landscape may not be seen clearly in a year 2030 because of the tremendous speed of development of this sector. But practical experience

indicates that the latest communication technologies in the world will be within the reach of Iraqi society at that time.

- Perhaps the most prominent thing that can be seen in the year 2030 is the increase in electricity production and its superiority over consumption and the ability of this mass production to cover the needs of economic activities, including industrial activity, at a cost less than its counterparts in neighboring countries, which allows it to be exported. As for water, it will see more rational use and will be basic infrastructure projects such as irrigation systems, dams, reservoirs and rivers have been completed with uses modern codified for water for purposes agriculture adopts a basic principle is thrift. With regard to drinking water, the vision is to provide that water in quantity and quality according to international standards. As for industrial purposes, Van Contemporary capabilities are enough to provide quantities according to needs . Table (7) shows this

Table (7) Infrastructure improvement timeline

Target	2024	2027	2030
Expansion in a establishing areas industrial that have a build under floor high from efficiency is available incentives for manufacturing	Building 3 New industrial cities And continue to implement the city Khor Al Zubair Industrial City Al Kubra Intensive Industries energy	Building 5 industrial cities additional and technology city one	Building an industrial city in all prefecture addition to the implementation 3 cities technology. completion The final stage of Khor Al Zubair Industrial City grand
Infrastructure strengthening to face needs industrial system With set priorities according to how much needed	Access to saving 15th%at least from needs industrial system	Arrive to 40% on less than needs industrial system	Arrive to 75%On less than needs the system industrial

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

6.3.2 Building a knowledge base and efficient workforce

Attention will be given here to strengthening the knowledge base and competence in the country through education, training, research and innovation and building the correct knowledge bases, and this is done by strengthening and developing the existing methods and formulas to coordinate between ministries and universities on proposed topics for postgraduate studies, and develop uncle NS research bodies And information technology companies towards applied research and research in promising advanced technical fields and support ICT allocations in colleges and universities with organizational and financial incentives and activation laws and regulations that grant material and moral prizes for innovation and creativity.

In addition, work will be done on:

- Encouraging the establishment of government or private sector websites.

- Establishing rules and laws that preserve intellectual property rights and scientific knowledge and support creativity and innovation.
- Work to attract national and foreign strategic skills in the field of planning and production, especially in the field of modern, alternative and cheap technologies.
- Formation of various industrial and scientific research centers.
- Making the relationship with universities, academics, innovators and distinguished people based on the requirements of technological development and productive.
- Achieving an effective link between the outputs of education and training with the needs of the growth and development of the industrial sector and applied scientific knowledge.
- Establishment of technology cities, including technology incubators.

The new national education strategy includes requirements for preparing cadres capable of managing, operating and developing the future industrial system of various disciplines after creating the creative and innovative spirit in the systems and different educational curricula. Table (8) shows this Table (8) Timeline for the goal of building a knowledge base and the efficiency of the workforce

Target	2024	2027	2030
Improvement in an index order competitiveness	100	80	50
Encouraging the creation of companies IT to support efficiency industrial system	15th% from needs industrial system	30%	75%
Increasing the efficiency of the work force from during intense training and building capabilities human capital	10% of work force industrial	40%	80%

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

6.4 The fourth axis: the level of the governance system

The primary goal here is to gradually reduce the central role of the state in planning and managing the industrial system access to the corporate governance system, which is efficient, includes all the parties involved industry, and is based on encouraging constructive relations between these parties and reducing conflicts and clashes among them. Thus, it will contain the industrial landscape has given new roles to both the government and the private sector, as follows:

6.4.1 The role of the government

- The role of the government changes from the owner and producer of industrial units and projects to the planned and organized role monitor for the industrial sector .
- Organizing, caring and protecting property, and adopting the supporting, compensating and savior role for industrial sector projects in general, especially in times of crisis.
- Achieving stability, social harmony, external security and internal security .
- Monitoring economic life and its intervention to restore balance in the markets and trends of the business environment .

It creates the conditions for an attractive investment environment, and fosters investment opportunities of all kinds, including investing in wealth mineral nature and directing it towards the private sector.

6.4.2 The role of the private sector

- Implementation of the national development strategy and policy frameworks for sectorial strategies in partnership with the sector government, according to the limits of the intervention set for it.
- Providing opportunities for optimal use of natural, human, technical and technical resources and creating highly efficient and effective professional organizations that lead the industrial sector.

6.4.3 Shared roles

Since the development and implementation of industrial policy require the participation of both the government and the private sector to ensure and to achieve the vision, the Industrial Coordination Council will be established with clear participation from the private sector, NGOs and the provinces. The Council shall undertake the following duties:

- Managing and drawing industrial strategies to monitor and stimulate the competitive capabilities of the industry and update them regularly In coordination with the Supreme Council of Energy / Energy Strategy Authority.
- Designing and sponsoring bilateral and international agreements concluded by the private sector with foreigners and ensuring their implementation.
- Sustaining the development of the industrial governance system.
- Participation of the government in monitoring the implementation of quality standards and international standards for products in all areas economic and social projects .

Drafting industrial policies and enacting laws related to industry

6.4.4 The balance of the industrial system between central and local authorities:

This is achieved through

- Representation of relevant authorities (the private sector, central and local government institutions and stakeholders and local and international experts) in the Industrial Council to prepare the industrial strategy through a framework, an institution that works to blend individual interests with the general interests of society and encourages constructive relationships among the parties.
- Implementation of industrial strategy through coherent and harmonious roles between central and local policies and the adoption of the principle of decentralization to enhance the participation of all stakeholders in industrial strategic planning and implement policies. In this context, the central government will have a proactive role in drawing up the main dimensions industrial policies, in addition to studying the internal and external factors affecting growth, arbitration prioritizing the distribution of sovereign resources, external relations, strategic communications, and management investing in natural resources. As for local governments, they will carry out the tasks of industrial development, creating implementation of upgrading and innovation plans, and provision of infrastructure, including industrial cities.

The outcome of the roles results and the balance of powers will lead to seeing several scenes, including :

socially :

- ✓ Extensive participation of all components, sectors and activities of Iraqi society in the development of the industrial sector and update it .

✓ Directing the basic government role towards providing more services of all kinds to individuals and institutions in Society.

On the economic front :

- ✓ Achieving diversity in the composition of the gross domestic product .
- ✓ Diversity of sources of added value and national income .
- ✓ Directing government financial resources towards activities that are commensurated and balanced with their new roles .
- ✓ The continuous and contemporary launch of private sector initiatives in innovation, competition and creativity .
- ✓ The supremacy of the principle of competitiveness as an evaluation criterion for the industrial development process .

In terms of business environment :

- ✓ Provides modern and global public and industrial infrastructure .
- ✓ An effective and effective system for monitoring the industrial environment .
- ✓ A supportive and encouraging business environment for investment in the Iraqi industrial sector . Table (9) shows this

Table (9) Timeline for the goal of establishing an efficient system of governance

2024	2027	2030
Establishment of the Industrial Coordination Council	Leading the Industrial Coordination Council implementation process the strategy with active participation for the private sector, and organizations society civil and provinces.	Access to the system governance integrated and efficient in all levels. Achieving a monitoring system integrated monitoring with participation the concerned decentralization
Create a simple control system it is transparent	Establish a control system more perfect	
Create the structure legal for sector artificial not central. It has all the functions on level territory\ interrupt	Achieve system implementation legal related new decentralized at the provincial level in degrees uneven	

Source: According to the researcher's estimates

7. Conclusions

A strategy has been reached for the development of the field of industry and the industrial sector based on the four main axes: -

- i. Building the nucleus of competitive industrial clusters based on large industrial facilities integrated with local and global value chains.
- ii. Creating effective and stable working conditions that allow the existence and growth of private enterprises
- iii. Improving the industrial and knowledge infrastructure.
- iv. Adopting an appropriate governance system that supports the implementation of the previous three axes.

A set of goals have been set for each of these axes to form the whole path and the strategy to be followed.

8. Recommendations

- i. Industrial sector development strategy towards 2030**
- ii. The strategy for the development of the oil sector until 2030**
- iii. Infrastructure development strategy.**

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استراتيجية التنمية الصناعية حتى عام 2030

عادل غازي خليل جاسم الحيايلى
وزارة الصناعة والمعادن / المديرية العامة للتنمية
الصناعية / بغداد / العراق
Ahmedkazee1964@gmail.com

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مستخلص البحث

يعتبر البحث رؤية لمستقبل الصناعة في العراق ، لذلك قد يكون خارج سقف قدرات الاقتصاد العراقي ، وبالتالي فهو مبالغ فيه. لذلك ، يجب أن تكون الخطط المستقبلية قابلة للتطبيق من خلال توافر القدرات. يعلم الجميع أن الفساد المالي والإداري وسوء إدارة الموارد هما السبب الرئيسي لعدم كفاءة القطاع الصناعي ، وعدم ممارسة دوره الحقيقي في تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية. وكذلك للوضع السياسي وهيمنة الأحزاب وإصرارها على معالجة المواقف التي لها علاقة قوية في إدارة القطاع الاقتصادي ، كان له أثر كبير في رسم الخريطة الاقتصادية بشكلها الحالي. لذلك أصبح من الضروري إصلاح النظام السياسي باعتباره ركيزة مهمة لنجاح هذه الاستراتيجية. يعرض الرؤية للمنظومة الصناعية لغاية عام 2030 والتي تتلخص في تنمية النظام الصناعي في العراق ليدعم اقتصاد وطني متنوع ومستدام من النواحي الاقتصادية والبيئية، يكون للقطاع الخاص دوراً رئيسياً فيه، ولديه قدرة تنافسية اقليمياً ودولياً، يستثمر الموارد المحلية وتتكامل حلقات التجهيز والانتاج والتوزيع فيه مع المحيط الاقليمي والدولي ، ويعمل ضمن بيئة أعمال محفزة تستند الى الأبداع، ويعمل بنظام مؤسساتي وتنظيمي يضمن التنفيذ وتحقيق الاهداف ويساهم بتوفير المزيد من فرص العمل وتحسين المستوى المعاشي للأفراد والمجتمع. لتنفيذ تلك الرؤية تم تحديد أربع عناصر أساسية تمثل محاور الاستراتيجية الصناعية الا وهي: بناء نواة تجمعات صناعية تنافسية تعتمد على المنشآت الصناعية الكبيرة والمتكاملة مع سلاسل القيمة المحلية والعالمية، و إيجاد ظروف عمل فعالة ومستقرة تسمح بوجود ونمو المنشآت الخاصة، وتحسين البنية التحتية الصناعية والمعرفية، و تبني نظام حوكمة مناسب يدعم تنفيذ المحاور الثلاثة السابقة. هذا وقد تم وضع مجموعة من الأهداف الخاصة بكل محور من هذه المحاور لتشكل في مجموعها المسار الاستراتيجي الذي ينبغي اتباعه. ورقة بحثية

المصطلحات الرئيسية للبحث: القطاع الصناعي ، استراتيجية التنمية الصناعية ، محاور الاستراتيجية الصناعية ، التنمية الصناعية حتى عام 2030 .