

# **(The development experience of the industrial sector in Vietnam and its data on Iraq)**

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## **Abstract: -**

Many of third world countries were exposed to many wars, including Vietnam and Iraq, but Vietnam was soon able to recover from its bitter reality, achieving high rates of economic growth, as the rate of economic growth reached approximately 7.02% during the year 2019, recording the fastest growth rates. Economic, as it followed the path taken by other Asian countries that preceded it, achieving great industrial output, especially after the economic openness it witnessed in recent years and making it part of the global supply chain linking the United States of America and China, as Iraq can benefit from the development experience in Vietnam when It has a strategic geographic location and natural and human resources, by working to find new economic resources, as Iraq depends on the oil sector almost completely.

## **The first topic:-**

### **An introduction :-**

Vietnam was able to rise through its adoption of development plans after the economic openness it witnessed and its entry into international organizations, which led to the development of its reality and its move from developing countries characterized by poverty to an emerging country with a great significance in the global economy. And trying to catch up in other Asian countries through the development of the industrial sector by Vietnam, especially the manufacturing industries, as Iraq can develop its industrial sector by taking advantage of the Vietnamese experience that has achieved great success in this field.

### **The research's importance :-**

The industrial development experience in Vietnam is one of the emerging experiences that have proven successful due to the active role played in the development process and

the reduction of economic and social problems such as poverty and unemployment. Alternative and supportive sources for the only oil sector characterized by fluctuating prices and is almost completely subject to external conditions that made the Iraqi economy captive to the will of the oil importing countries.

### **The research's aims :-**

- 1- Reviewing the development experience of Vietnam and how Vietnam managed to overcome the difficulties it faced.
- 2- Clarifying the main role of the opening of the Vietnamese market to the outside world after it became part of the global supply chain, and the actor's role in the industrial sector in that, and how Iraq can benefit from this experience that has achieved great success.
- 3- Establishing the mechanism by which the Iraqi economy can benefit from the experience of the industrial sector in Vietnam.

### **The research's problem :-**

Is it possible for Iraq to benefit from the development experience in the industrial sector in Vietnam through the resources available to it and to make the industry a supportive resource for other sectors, given that Iraq is one of the countries that depend on the oil sector almost entirely?

### **The research's hypothesis:**

Iraq can benefit from the industrial development experience in Vietnam, because Iraq has available resources that qualify it, such as manpower and raw materials, which can be made a bridge to achieve the desired industrial development in Iraq.

### **The research's Methodology :-**

The deductive approach was used as it is one of the most appropriate approaches for studying social and human phenomena proportional to the subject of the study, and secondary sources were used in that, as well as the use of official reports and periodicals.

### **The second topic:-**

A theoretical introduction to the study of economic development occupies the interest of all countries, whether developed or emerging. Emerging countries are working to achieve adequate development. As for the developed countries, they seek to develop and preserve them. Where a large number of concepts and terminology appeared that refer to development, perhaps the last of the concepts is indicative of sustainable development. Despite the multiplicity and diversity of the tributaries, which indicate

that all of them flow into one river, which is changing the bad reality into a better one. Despite the different circumstances surrounding these countries, each of them sought to choose a limited and appropriate way to achieve economic development despite the difficulties that surrounded the majority of countries in terms of wars and sectarian and ethnic problems, and despite the limited capabilities they were able to advance their reality and change to a better one, as international attention turned to development at the end. The Second World War and the necessity of working on it by the underdeveloped countries, although they are late, but they can catch up in the developed countries.

### **First / The concept of economic development and its development**

There are a variety of concepts given to economic development, ranging between ancient and modern concepts (**Alimat, 2020: 25**). Development is a language of growth, which is the abundance and the increase, and the development of a thing means the effect of the growth process. As for development as a convention: Economists differed a lot about this term about this term. We obtain a consensus definition among researchers, and the reason for this difference is due to several things: - (**Al-Asal, 1996: 14**)

- Every researcher in this field knows a stage based on the ideology that governs an idea. Therefore, the perception of development differs between socialist thinkers, capitalist thinkers, and Islamic economics thinkers.
- The term development is relative, and it is considered a variable of content in space and time: - For time, the level of development that can judge a country as an economically advanced country varies as a certain period of time passes. For example, we find that the level reached by developed countries 50 years ago, despite This is far behind the level of today's standards. As for the place factor, each country has its own characteristics, social, economic and cultural characteristics and its constituent institutions. Therefore, it is not possible to give an accurate and uniform definition of the desired level of development (**Matouk BELTTAF, 2010: 34**)
- Not to distinguish between the concept of development and other concepts that are close to it, as the concept of economic development, where development has been for a long period of time, is confined to a narrow term, which is economic growth, (**Ahmed, 2001: 51**)

(Francois Perot) focuses on the concept of development as the coordination between the social and intellectual variables of the population, which makes it possible for their ability to increase the real output in a permanent and continuous manner, and whatever the economic system is in place, growth - is the important sap of development - connected or real and permanent, faces many challenges The social and intellectual population of the population (**Al-Akkad, 1980: 83**).

Osama Abdel Rahman believes that development is not just a transition in living conditions only, but rather a goal that is characterized by continuity and a growing and continuous ability to rise, grow and develop, and that includes multiple dimensions.

Interacting and intertwined with each other, since economic development cannot be expected to occur in one sector without the rest of the sectors, it is not possible to have economic development with political, administrative, cultural or technical backwardness **(Mustafa, Sania, 2014: 14)**

There are multiple concepts aroused to the concept of economic development, ranging between modern and traditional concepts, as the period after World War II was the beginning of what we might call the Renaissance in the world, and the concept of development was limited to national economic growth represented by the high rate of national income and capital accumulation. By undertaking industry projects, then criticism began to be directed at this unilateral concept of development, on the basis that it is a partial term that does not properly express economic development. Hence, we are dealing with a set of definitions that dealt with the concept of economic development, as it is difficult to give a unilateral concept of development. Economic development being a subject knowledgeable in various aspects, then we try to provide a comprehensive definition of economic development. Economic development is the continuous and rapid cumulative increase in the average per capita income out of real national income over a period of time ( **Riteb, 1999: 89**).

It can also be viewed as a multi-dimensional process that includes radical changes in social, cultural and behavioral structures, political and administrative systems, along with high rates of economic growth, achieving justice in the distribution of national income among groups of society, and eliminating the roots of absolute poverty in a society. And the practical economic development that results through comprehensive change **(Al-Surooji, 2002: 51)**

By continuous necessity which accompanied by a rise in the average real income and an increase in the distribution of income in favor of the poor class, improving the standard of life and changing the productive structure, as well as a set of measures aimed at building subjective economic levels that include a real increase in the per capita income for a long period of time.

After reviewing the various terms interested in economic development, it is sometimes noticed that there is confusion between the concept of economic development and economic growth, since the concept of economic growth means an increase in the real gross national product during a certain period of time, which is usually a year, as measured by the rate of increase in per capita output. While economic development is deeper and more comprehensive than economic growth, it leads and

results from fundamental changes in the social, economic, political and cultural fields, that is, in the basic structural structure of society, and the desired change in the living standards of individuals, and the transition to a better level while The growth process is not accompanied by such drastic changes (**Al Dhafiri, 1999: 257**).

Consequently, the researcher coordinates between the mentioned concepts of economic development and concludes with the following concept. From here we see that economic development: is a fundamental and fundamental change that lies in the accumulated effort exerted by all groups of society in order to advance the various fields of human life, increase the standard of living and eliminate the phenomena of poverty and unemployment with the cumulative and continuous increase in the average per capita share in society of real national income and achieve As much social justice as possible. According to this concept, development contains the following pillars: - (**Al-Khodari, 2020: 66**)

1- **An inclusiveness:** The development is a comprehensive change process that includes all social, economic, political, cultural and ethical aspects.

2- A continuous rise in the average real income for a long period of time suggests that development is a continuous and long-term process.

3 - Bringing about an improvement in the level of income distribution in favor of the poor class, that is, alleviating the problems of poverty and unemployment.

4- Improvement in the quality of goods and services provided to individuals and improving the quality of life

5- Changing the production structure to ensure an increase in the production capacity in an accumulative manner.

6- Continuation and communication in the development process. (Balconies, 2010: 11)

### **Third / The elements of development and their sources of financing**

**1-Elements of development:** The requirements for the success of the economic development process require the availability of a set of elements to be the important and real support for achieving development goals and the required economic development goals, and the most important of these are the following:

A- Providing the appropriate framework for the development process: Economic development for its success requires making various changes in the fields. Social, political and cultural in society. On the political side, development requires the establishment of a political authority consisting of social groups with the highest interest in economic development. On the social and cultural side, economic development requires fundamental changes in the education system based on

meeting the needs of the technological and industrial revolution, and economic development for its success requires availability. Appropriate administrative and organizational competencies, in order to raise the rate of investment necessary to bring about development (Saqr, 2018: 13)

**B - Increase the investment level (the necessary accumulation of investment)**

The process of economic development requires the availability of in-kind resources that must be provided to it, and accordingly it needs capital to provide the necessary amount of these materials, in order to increase the level of investment in developing countries, especially as the level of industrialization efficiency is low in them. Increasing the level of investment in developing countries may require reliance on External sources in obtaining equipment from machinery and equipment and investment goods necessary to achieve the requirements of the investment plan, as raising the level of domestic savings is not sufficient to meet the needs of development, and the weakness of the local market forces us to increase this market size on the one hand, and on the other hand to achieve the required investment in The social and agricultural capital sector, which is necessary for the success of the requirements of the industrialization process, which is necessary to bring about the process of development. (Al-Ammari, 1996: 836)

**C- An industrialization:** an industrialization is considered a fundamental source for the economic development process, a manifestation of the greatness and power of the state, a field for raising job opportunities for all, and a way to invest national resources, manage them and not exploit their resources by other countries. (Mohiuddin, 2000: 237)

Everything is the deteriorating situation of the industry. It was a clear belief among the majority of economists and rulers in developing countries that the tasks of industrial development do not, in essence, differ from the tasks of economic development in general. And it is imperative to industrialize to get rid of economic backwardness by taking advantage of the development of technological means. Industrialization is considered an attractive pole of success, so that the various activities of the national economy can be developed and self-progress can be achieved in the path of social and economic progress by eliminating unemployment and raising the cultural and living standards of members of society. The debate was not about the priority of industrialization, but the debate was about the nature of the industries that should be focused on establishing. The section saw them give priority to start investing in the infrastructure and light consumer industries sector, which is the path of industrial growth that industrialized countries followed, while others saw priority. For heavy and intermediate goods industries - steel and iron, for example, and for the manufacture of machinery and equipment,

which is called the Russian model of industrialization, and others are convinced in achieving a balance between all industries (**Bin Ghadban, 2020: 133**)

Strong arguments have been presented to focus on the industrial sector as a basic solution to the problem of economic backwardness, and the following are the main arguments in favor of industrialization: - (**Ajima, 2020: 165-167**)

1- Benefiting from industry experiences in developed countries: they are advanced countries because they took industry as a basis for their development, that is, because they transformed from agricultural countries to industrialized countries, so the relationship is close and prominent between economic development in general and industrial development in particular.

2- The industrial productive sector is a dynamic sector in nature compared to the first agricultural productive activity, and that the development of the industrial sector will provide the ability to attract the surplus labor element that is in the form of the disguised unemployment of the agricultural sector and which most developing countries suffer from (**Al-Sayed, 2016: 189**)

3- The development of the industrial sector will correct the structural imbalance in the national economy of underdeveloped countries: and lead to diversification of their productive exports and achieve a high degree of economic independence and freedom from economic dependency (**Statistics Center - Abu Dhabi, 2014: 73**)

3- Finally, the development and development of the industrial and technological sector plays a fundamental role in the field of training and educating the workforce in comparison with the productive activity in the backward and traditional economic sectors, which leads to the availability of excellent expertise and skills, and the spirit of regularity, awareness and accuracy prevails in the value of time, as the industrial sector creates more external savings that pay "The Wheel of Development in Other Economic Sectors " (**Abdel-Hamid, 2020: 116**)

As societies today have a complete conviction that industrial development is one of the basic pillars of any development process in society, as it results in the use of new and innovative tools, the use of new patterns of work, the emergence of new forms of organizations, and an important provider of goods and services necessary for individuals in society, using in That is with the technological techniques that he can get

Comparison of industrial development policies, Table (1)

Sample	Heavy Industries (II) (Russia - India)	import substitution (ISI) (Brazil - Mexico)	Export Promotion (1 PE) Southeast Asian countries
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the operation	Orbit growth is often planned, giving priority to the heavy sector and production commodities	Liberal growth gives priority to consumer goods and manufacturing industries	A liberal growth based from the beginning on the development of private sectors (textiles, electronic installation)
Goals	Ensure independence	Reducing imports and developing local resources	Maximizing export earnings
Base	Wealth, energy and mines	Primary resources agriculture	Good workforce - private and public enterprises
Finance	-Internal capital accumulation -Priority for national institutions sponsored by the state	-National or international funds -Private institutions	Foreign capital
Characteristics	Geographical concentration of industries in certain poles High cost of capital Poor job creation The sacrifice of consumer and agricultural goods Major public institutions	Geographical spread of the industry - Low need for capital - Too many to create job positions Diverse corporate structure Weak to foreign competition Technological dependence and strategic weakness	-Dependency on foreign investment - Powerful creation Positions - Dependency on foreign markets -Labor exploitation -Diversification of activities
Diffusion	The big socialist countries	Latin America - Africa	Asia - Mexico - some African countries

Source: Matouk BELATTAF, economie du developpement, ed. Office des publications universitaires (OPU) ,Alger, 2010,p:129

### **The third topic: -**

The industrialization strategy followed for the development of industry in Vietnam and its implications for Iraq

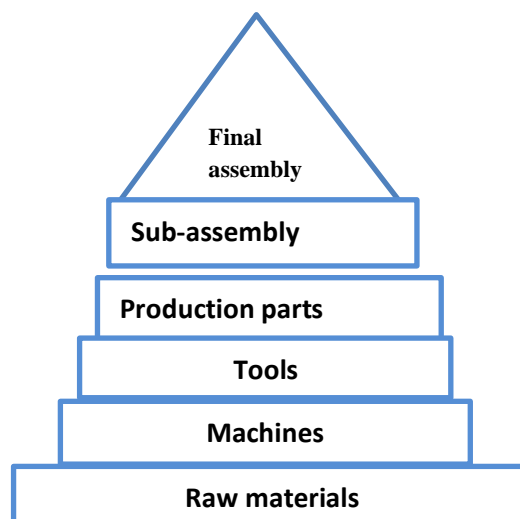
#### **1- Vietnam's industrialization strategy**



Masleh (support industries) is widely used in East Asia and can be defined as a group of manufactured input producers. Final goods are produced through multi-layered processes, which consist of the manufacturing and assembly of inputs. Supportive industries produce these inputs, and more specifically, commodities. The capital intermediary, for example in the manufacturing of consumer electronic goods and production parts such as plastic and metal parts, is considered an intermediate commodity, while production machinery and tools are considered intermediate goods within the framework of work, the support industries manufacture these production parts, the modern production system consists of multi-layered processes such as Final assembly, sub-assembly and production parts Tools, machinery and raw materials Figure (10)

### Industrialization strategy for industrial development in Vietnam

The basic structure of the production process



The form of the student's work

With regard to business organization, the support industry consists of three types of firms: -

- The suppliers of spare parts and machine tools located in foreign countries are called (import group)
- Suppliers of foreign parts, tools and machinery in the local market and they are called (foreign suppliers)
- The suppliers of locally owned parts, tools and machinery are called (local suppliers) and they are usually small and medium-sized companies

Junichi Mori, 2006: 8-9

B - The future industrial strategies of the Iraqi state until 2030

Work to build a competitive and large industrial strategy that is integrated with local, internal and global value chains:

This type of strategy requires a number of changes to be made in the industrial sector and are implemented in succession, while some of them are achieved indirectly in response to the changes taking place, and through that, the variables that must be dealt with accurately should be identified and properly improved in order to push the wheel of industrial development and growth forward. It is considered the spark that brings about a series of integrated measures.

### **1: - An infrastructure strengthening policy :**

It is a strategy directed within the development of reality for the manufacturing industry, and the infrastructure includes both information and communication technology infrastructure, all means of transport, and the development of technical support infrastructure through the establishment of special centers for the development of the business sector, the standards and quality system, energy sources and how to obtain them, which are the elements that suffer Including Iraq is heavily, and the infrastructure in Iraq can be supported by

1- Strengthening the information and communication technology infrastructure through:  
- (Kazem, 2017: 4)

- Public and private sector participation to upgrade the physical infrastructure and information and communication technology
- A network of distinguished colleges and schools for teaching information and communication technology

Establishing IT cities to create technology companies in the form of clusters specialized in advanced technology and attracting local investment .

2- Development of transport and logistics services: - and it is being improved through

- Improving the level of maritime, land and air transport
- Overall improvement of industry-related logistics services
- Developing the infrastructure for the industrial quality system (standards - standards - testing - quality). The time frame for the goal of improving the infrastructure can be indicated within the first five years of improving the infrastructure Table (13)

Aims	2021-2025	2026-2030
Expanding the establishment of industrial zones that enjoy a high level of	Building five industrial cities and one technology city	-Building the major industrial city of Khor Al-Zubayr -Building a city

infrastructure and provide incentives for industrialization.		specialized in industry in each governorate, in addition to the completion of 3 technological cities
Strengthening the infrastructure to meet the needs of the industrial sector according to a specific timeframe that reflects the priorities	Reaching the provision of 40% of the needs of the industrial sector	Developing the industrial sector to achieve at least 75% of the industrial sector needs

Source: Ministry of Industry and Minerals, Department of Planning, research paper, 2011.

2: - **The Financial policy:** - Working to liberalize the financial sector, especially interest rates. During the year 2004 the Central Bank announced its abandonment of setting the interest rate that banks and financial institutions would pay or charge, as well as granting foreign banks the opportunity to work inside Iraq and granting that right to seven foreign banks as well. The government worked to restructure the Rafidain and Rasheed Bank administratively and financially, in order to improve the banking reality in Iraq, as the understanding was reached between the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank in this regard, noting that the two banks own about 80% of the banking activity inside Iraq (*Al-Mashhadani, Al-Tohma (2014: 137)*)

We can see from the foregoing the need for effective participation by the Central Bank in implementing economic plans, which we are working to achieve the desired reforms in the industrial sector, and work to adopt a comprehensive economic plan, and work on a comprehensive evaluation of the banking and monetary system, and work to achieve confidence in the national currency, and make policy Monetary policy is consistent with the state's economic policy in order to achieve the public good.

We can explain the role that the industrial sector plays in both countries

Historical data of the contribution of the industrial sector for Vietnam and Iraq Table (14)

Year	The revenue of the industrial sector in Vietnam is one billion dollars	The revenues of the industrial sector in Iraq are one billion dollars
2010	15.01	3.14
2011	18.10	5.24
2012	20.70	5.93
2013	22.83	5.93

2014	24.54	4.29
2015	26.46	3.23
2016	29.28	3.59
2017	34.31	3.59
2018	39.23	3.58
2019	43.17	3.59

The schedule prepared by the student, relying on World Bank data

We see that the industrial sector in both countries was modest at the beginning, but we note that this sector in Vietnam started to grow, but it quickly declined during the years 1989-1990 due to wars, and a recovery achieved increasing levels during the following years, achieving a significant increase in the year 2019 and the years that follow. It preceded it, in line with the rapid economic growth achieved by Vietnam in recent years, in Iraq, the industrial sector initially achieved significant levels, but soon it witnessed a large decrease and fluctuation due to the wars and crises that Iraq went through, which increased the deterioration of this important sector, embodying what the Iraqi economy is experiencing , From the absence of a clear strategic vision and planning industrial policies, in addition to what the country is experiencing in terms of backwardness and technological stagnation, the inability of industrial facilities to deal with global technical and technological changes, low levels of local and foreign investments, especially Arab ones, in industrial projects, and the great weakness in the structure of the existing industrial facilities As well as the limited access to local productive inputs from other sectors in the economy, especially the agricultural sector It suffers from major problems and the country's economy is almost completely dependent on the oil sector.

The industrial sector can benefit from the Vietnamese experience through: -  
(**Muhammad, 2006: 9**)

- 1- Development of production in quality and quantity, so that the national industry is able to replace imports in the short term, and to compete with foreign products of high quality.
- 2- Defining a special production pattern that is consistent with the Iraqi reality, due to the multiplicity of production patterns resulting from technological development.
- 3- Working to increase the efficiency of the workforce in the country, and to provide sufficient work for the unemployed workforce.
- 4- Working to increase the contribution of the industrial sector to the country's gross domestic product.

- 5- Working on build an industrial base from fixed capital, because that increases the solidity and durability of the industrial base inside the country.
- 6- Depending on industries that depend on the exploitation and development of local natural resources and available human resources .

### **Conclusions: -**

- 1- The process of economic development that took place in Vietnam and Rwanda was preceded by political reform, and this was accompanied by constitutional reform that is consistent with the aspirations of economic development open to external science, and the enactment of laws that are compatible with its economic potential, supported by a popular will that supports the development process, surpassing everything left by wars and internal conflicts. Of negative effects.
- 2- The industry indicators were not at the required level in Iraq, and as Iraq is one of the least developed countries in the world, the industrial sector is still backward and does not constitute much importance in the country's economy.
- 3- Not to question the capabilities and capabilities of the manufacturing industry in Iraq to achieve progress and development in accordance with all development criteria in the industrial sector, provided that a practical and scientific policy is adopted to direct this sector towards growth and development, as happened in Vietnam.

### **Recommendations: -**

- 1- Working to activate the role of the Ministry of Planning, with drawing plans related to specific time periods for implementation, with a future vision for subsequent projects to form an integrated series of plans aimed at advancing the economic reality in Iraq through coordination between the various ministries.
- 2- The transformation process must be gradual so that the Iraqi product adapts and understands the productive nature of the goods and services that it is associated with with other countries of the world, in order to enable it to produce the largest quantity at the lowest costs, and work on enacting anti-dumping laws, protecting the national product, and reviewing the laws and legislation that were issued. In 2003, which affected local production under the pretext of free trade.
- 3- Sincere belief in the industrial capabilities of the country and its ability to rise and realize that the state of underdevelopment is not an inherent condition, but rather it was created by the difficult conditions in which Iraq lived, and not to look at the industry in isolation from the rest of the other sectors, and as an integrated part of the

comprehensive and desired development. Chock like transport, communications and financing.

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