THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY IN IRAQ

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the phenomena that are related to the economic and political system in which aggravating problems prevail. Which the development process seeks to achieve in its various modern and advanced forms، and whose most prominent manifestations are (sustainable human development)، which among its main objectives is the eradication of poverty by gradually reducing its severity، and this is in accordance with specific methods and standards that are applied and measured on the The level of the various peoples of the world، including developing countries، including Iraq، and from here governments in various countries of the world have sought to adapt their macroeconomic policies to achieve the desired goal of eliminating poverty through their basic tools used by those policies، individually or in combination with each other. And in accordance with the prevailing economic circumstance.

First: the research problem

The main problem of the research centers on the following question:
To what extent can development policy play its role in alleviating poverty in Iraq? In light of the unfavorable circumstances and political and economic crises.

Second، the research hypothesis

The research starts from the premise that:
There is a relationship going in different and different directions between the development policy tools and the level of poverty in Iraq، expressed in its various indicators، including the Gini coefficient. Two hypotheses fall under this hypothesis:
1. There is an inverse relationship between the average per capita GDP and the phenomenon of poverty.
2. There is an inverse relationship between the average per capita share of national income and the phenomenon of poverty.

Third: The purpose of the research

At the level of the Iraqi economy، the main objectives of the research are as follows: -
1. Identifying the nature of the theoretical relationship between development policy and the phenomenon of poverty.
2. Analysis of the impact of development policy on poverty in Iraq during the period (1990-2019).

Fourth: The importance of research

1. The research dealt with one of the most important topics، which is one of the controversial topics between economists and thinkers، as it captured the attention of economic systems، government institutions and individuals because of its effects on the human، political، economic and social aspects.
2. Indicating the extent of the impact of development policy through its indicators (national income، gross domestic product) in alleviating poverty in Iraq، and this matter gives decision makers a realistic vision of the role of development policy in alleviating poverty rates in Iraq، and then adopting an effective strategy to avoid Wasting financial resources that depend mainly on the revenues of the depleted resource (oil).

Fifth: Sample and duration of research

1. Spatial limits: the Iraqi economy.
2. Temporal limits: (1990-2019).
Sixth: Research Methodology
The research was divided into three main axes:
1. The first axis: the theoretical framework for the development policy.
2. The second axis: the theoretical framework of the phenomenon of poverty.
3. Analyzing the development policy tools in Iraq and showing the extent of their impact on poverty in Iraq.

The first axis: the theoretical framework for development policy

First، development policies

Development policies are one of the tools of general economic policy، and they are defined as the procedures and strategies used by government authorities to achieve economic development and work to sustain and manage it [1].

In general، it can be said that development policies are part of the state's general policies because they are closely related to development issues. And development policy is a philosophy or method by which the development process takes place، or it is the drawing of the essential lines of action that move society from a state of underdevelopment to a state of progress [2].

Second: the objectives of the development policy

Development policies aim to achieve a set of goals، including the following:

1. Increasing the economic and social well-being of individuals: - What is meant by increasing the economic and social well-being is first: raising the material standard of living for people، and secondly: achieving the values، relationships، ideals and goals that the group aspires to [3].

2. Improving the conditions of education and the social status of individuals in order to help them solve their problems، and solve problems resulting from economic development، such as the shift from rural to urban society، which may increase unemployment rates and thus lead to higher rates of poverty [4].

3. It aims to secure a continuous increase in the average per capita income over an extended period of time، and to establish a political organization that represents the interests of the forces that have a real interest in development، and to create a large number of organizational and administrative competencies.

Third: Indicators of development policy

The effectiveness of development policies can be measured by a set of metrics or indicators، which are clarified through the following:

1- Gross Domestic Product (GDP): It is the value of the final goods and services produced in an economy during a period of time، usually one year. The essential point is that the gross domestic product does not count intermediate goods، but only final goods [5].

Gross Domestic Product = Quantities of goods and services produced x their prices.

2- National income: It is defined as the sum of gains or returns that citizens obtain as a result of contributing to the current production of final goods and services، whether they are achieved outside or inside the country [6]. The national income can be reached through the following equation: -

National Income = Gross National Product - Capital Depreciation.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the local productive capacities of the community، while the national income (GNP) measures the national productive capacities residing abroad and at home. The economy is in steady progress. This is reflected in the highest decrease in the unemployment rate in economic resources، and the opposite occurs when the output (income) is decreasing or constant، as this indicates an increase in the unemployment rate and the occurrence of the macro economy in deflationary cycles، economic stagnation، high rates of poverty and a deterioration in the standard of living of the population [7].

3- Per capita GDP: Determining the per capita GDP is of high importance in international comparisons of total output، and this share is extracted through the total value of the output annually to the population، then determines his share of the output. This indicator provides us with a statistical average with which to calculate the relative standards of living [8].

4- Per capita share of national income: It means the per capita share of national product، which can be reached by dividing the national product at constant prices in the base year by the population during the same year and through the following equation [9]:-

Per capita GNP at constant prices = GNP at constant prices ÷ Population.

The second axis: the theoretical framework of the phenomenon of poverty

First: the concepts of poverty

There are many and varied concepts of poverty، because it represents a complex phenomenon، and difficult to explain، because of its diverse and multiple dimensions: economic، social، cultural، political and environmental. We will address a group of concepts that explained the concept of poverty through definitions that we will review some of، as follows: -

The World Bank has defined poverty as the living of the poor without the freedom to work and choose، which the rich take for granted، and often require sufficient health care، food، shelter، food and education، which prevents them from enjoying the life that every human desires، and they are vulnerable to injury diseases، natural disasters and economic turmoil، and they are often subjected to ill-treatment by state institutions and society، and they do not have the ability and power to influence important decisions that affect their lives [10].

Both Annan and Harris define poverty as an unacceptable

standard of living and a situation characterized by deprivation of resources and capabilities necessary for a decent life [11].

While poverty is defined as the economic situation in which individuals lack the income necessary to obtain the minimum levels of food، health care، clothing، education and all that is considered among the basic needs to secure an adequate standard of life [12].

Second: poverty lines

The first step to measuring poverty is to determine the poverty line، so that a distinction is made between the poor and the non-poor. In this regard، it becomes necessary to know the nature and types of poverty lines، and ways to measure them.

Types of poverty lines
The purpose of determining the poverty line is a systematic attempt to put a quantitative estimate of what is called the basic needs of the human being represented by clothing، food، housing and transportation. The most common method for determining the poverty line is based on making special assumptions that a person needs a certain amount of calories every day in order to be able to continue living in a way that provides him with the physical ability to work [13]. It is also the boundary between the consumption or income of the poor from the non-poor، and an individual is considered poor if his income or consumption falls below the level of the minimum necessary needs for the individual، and therefore it is not fixed in time and place [14]. There are many types of poverty lines، the most important of which are: -

First: The extreme poverty line: It is that level of expenditure or income necessary for an individual or a family to secure the necessary food and non-food needs that provide him with the necessary or sufficient calories to carry out his normal daily activities [15].

Second: The absolute poverty line: It is that line that does not change with the change of place and time، but is based on the standard of the minimum levels of consumption required to meet the necessary needs of individuals، which is equal to the total cost of goods required to meet the basic needs of individuals، and it is used for international comparisons، for example the adoption of One or two dollars per person per day [16].

Third: The relative poverty line: It is the line that is represented by a person's inability to live at the same standard or living ability as the majority of those around him in the community. Relative poverty does not mean an individual's inability to secure basic needs such as food، clothing، etc.، but rather that his income is low compared to The income of his community، and in this case the comparison is made on the basis of living standards between the different groups of society [17].

Third: The effectiveness of development policy in alleviating poverty
1- development policy

Economic development is the process of changing the economic structure to improve the allocation of domestic resources (natural resources as well as capital and human resources، such as labor and human capital) in order to increase the productivity of the national economy. (i.e. development policy) on the set of principles، objectives، standards and values that govern the state's activity towards the various processes of organizing، managing، controlling and evaluating its systems and activities، in order to achieve the best possible development results، within the framework of the existing political and social model، These policies come within the framework of a set of legislation and rules enacted by the state to control the movement of development activity in society. Multiple measures and procedures [18]. And development policy means how to achieve the optimal allocation of local resources، especially in the long run، and the political economy must play the dominant role in it، but this does not mean that international economic activities are not important for development policy، especially in the current globalized economy، through the integration of the local economy with the global economy. The latter contributes to the allocation of resources، and thus increases the effectiveness of economic development [19]. The effectiveness of development policies increases through their contribution to reducing unemployment and poverty through the following: -

A- Work to rehabilitate human capital، as the efficiency and skills of human resources are considered the basis in the process of reaching the desired goals pursued by the economic development process in general، and the education sector constitutes the source of the outputs of manpower supported by knowledge، science and experience gained in accordance with the mechanisms and programs for the restoration and development of human resources to different sectors، and securing their needs of human productive forces in order to get out with high productive quantities and quality [20].

B- Working to encourage foreign direct investment، by providing an appropriate climate for it، because of its positive returns and effective contribution to raising the levels of local development، meeting the various needs of goods and services، as well as contributing to raising the levels of employment and developing national industries، which is reflected in the impact of this to improve living conditions. In order to alleviate poverty، these investments must be directed towards sectors that represent a source of competitive advantage [21].

D- Achieving financial inclusion، which is the main and important driver of economic growth and poverty alleviation، and that the development of the financial sector contributes through two aspects. First: The development of the financial aspect is the engine of economic growth، which indirectly reduces poverty and inequality، and the second: Affordable and affordable financial services for the poor naturally improve their

welfare، as economic growth facilitates the inclusion of many individuals in the economy and financial system[22].

The third axis: analysis of development policy tools in Iraq and the extent of their impact on poverty in Iraq

First، the development policy

It is represented as one of the tools of macroeconomic policies that have a close relationship with the developmental aspects، as it is a set of standards، objectives and principles، by controlling the economic activity of the state by organizing the various development processes and evaluating its work and activities through management and control، to reach the best results. possible development. The developmental policy variables related to the study period can be analyzed through the following: -

1- Analyzing GDP at constant prices

The gross domestic product is one of the most important indicators expressing the performance of the development policy of the state، and that the analysis of the development of the output and its sectoral structure is one of the main axes that reveal the points of imbalance and prepare the requirements for their treatment. And internal and external wars until the present time. The following is a presentation and analysis of the gross domestic product and the average per capita share of it at constant prices in Iraq during the studied period.

By following Table (8)، which shows the values of GDP at constant prices and the average Iraqi per capita share of it، we note after the year (1990) a decrease in the value of GDP، as a result of the decline in oil revenues contributing to its formation، due to the imposition of economic sanctions on Iraq as well as The Gulf War، and the decline continued at negative growth rates until the year (1994) when it reached (72101122) with an annual growth rate of (-7.4%)، at which point the average per capita share of Iraq was (3604).

Table (8) Evolution The resulting the local Total and average share the individual from him at prices Fixed (100=2007)

growth rate %	Average per capita output % (2)	growth rate %	GDP (1)	total population	the years
	12024		215102308	17.890000	1990
-73.7	3157	-73.0	58152877	18419000	1991
43.6	4533	47.7	85901791	18949،000	1992
-11.8	3998	-9.3	77880605	19478000	1993
-9.9	3604	-7.4	72101122	20007000	1994
-17.8	2964	-15.6	60868026	20536000	1995
11.6	3309	14.8	69902415	21124،000	1996
81.5	6005	89.4	132396000	22046244	1997
-4.1	5759	-1.3	130731660	22702211	1998
74.1	10027	79.3	234449065	23382068	1999
34.1	13450	38.2	323959354	24085784	2000
-31.2	9250	-29.1	229525381	24813365	2001
-19.3	7464	-16.9	190804313	25564835	2002
-47.6	3914	-46.0	103086371	26340227	2003
(2.1)		(5.1)	Average Duration (1990-2003)		
37.7	5389	41.9	146250985	27139585	2004
-2.2	5270	0.8	147361921	27962968	2005
-17.6	4343	-15.1	125115124	28810441	2006
-13.5	3755	-10.9	111455813	29682080	2007
21.3	4557	25.0	139331022	30577798	2008
-25.8	3379	-23.2	106996888	31664466	2009
18.3	3998	21.1	129548014	32400205	2010
24.4	4972	27.0	164517114	33088782	2011
8.9	5412	10.3	181460022	33527178	2012
3.3	5589	5.7	191722165	34304693	2013
-6.2	5243	-4.8	182544657	34819301	2014
-28.7	3736	-27.9	131541197	35212600	2015
-1.6	3676	1.1	132967010	36169123	2016
9.4	4022	12.3	149370424	37139519	2017
11.6	4487	14.5	171053815	38124182	2018
0.7	4519	3.4	176810457	39127889	2019
(2.5)		(5.1)	Average Duration (2004-2019)		
(2.3)		(5.1)	Average Duration (1990-2030)		

Source: Column No. (1) prepared by the researcher based on the aforementioned formula، while column (2) was calculated by the researcher according to the following formula: [GDP per capita = GDP at constant prices ÷ population].

Then it went back to a gradual rise with positive growth rates، until the year (2000) reached (323959354)، with a positive growth rate of (38.2%)، and the average Iraqi per capita share was recorded at (13450)، and the reason for this rise is due to the announcement of the approval of the UN Security Council in In 1996، Iraq allowed the export of crude oil to cover its necessary needs، which gave the Iraqi economy a dose of recovery. Then، it declined for the year (2001)، reaching (229525381) with a negative growth rate of -20.1%، and the average per capita share of Iraq was recorded (9250). The reason for this decline is due to the events of September 11، 2001، in the United States of America، and their severe effects on Iraq's exports، which are represented by the oil resource، as it is directly related to those markets، and the decline in GDP continued at constant prices in (2003). As it reached (103086371) with a negative growth rate of (46%)، due to the suspension of public life، as well as the war waged by the United States of America on Iraq and its effects that were reflected on the reality of the Iraqi economy، then the GDP began at fixed prices in (2004) Gradual Rise Recorder A positive growth rate of (41%) and continued to rise gradually during the subsequent years with positive annual growth rates until (2009)، which witnessed a decline in the gross domestic product، as it recorded (1069،968) with a negative growth rate of -23.2%، and recorded the average per capita share The Iraqi economy has an amount of (3379) of GDP at constant prices، and that the reason for this decline is the impact of the Iraqi economy، like the rest of the world، on the global financial crisis. Negative growth rates (-32%-5%)، due to the drop in global oil prices as well as the war against terrorist groups and the decrease in daily production of crude oil، until the year (2019) reached (176810457)، recording a

positive growth rate of (3.4%). The average Iraqi per capita GDP at constant prices was (4519). due to the increase in crude oil and the daily production rate of it.

2- National income and average per capita income

The national income index is one of the most important indicators of economic growth because of its great importance to researchers and economists who decide to define (economic growth) as a process through which national income rises. during a certain period. usually a year. As for the average per capita national income that enters Within the indicators of economic growth. as this indicator is used to measure economic development and progress in a country. as well as to measure the economic well-being enjoyed by individuals in society [23]. Table (9) can be used to show the developments of national income and average per capita share at constant prices Iraq during the studied period:

Table (9) Evolution income national and average share the individual at prices firmware (2007=100)

growth %rate	Average per capita income of national income (2)	% growth rate	National income Fixed RT (1)	the years
	10307		18439192	1990
-73.4	2746	-73	50578356	1991
42.9	3924	47	74360746	1992
-11.4	3478	-9	67749322	1993
-10.0	3131	-8	62650343	1994
-17.9	2570	-16	52794317	1995
11.7	2871	15th	60660476	1996
83.4	52	91	116100789	1997
-4.1	5048	-1	114606277	1998
80.9	9129	86	213476520	1999
36.8	12491	41	300868612	2000
-34.2	8222	-32	204036115	2001
-23.3	6309	-21	161291733	2002
-46.1	3403	-44	89647208	2003
(2.5)		(5.4)	**Average Duration (2003-1990)**	
39.6	4749	44	128910208	2004
-0.7	4715	2	131860855	2005
-17.7	3881	-15th	111821386	2006
-13.1	3372	-10	100100817	2007
27.0	4284	31	131003775	2008
-27.3	3114	-25	98631677	2009
16.0	3613	19	117069120	2010
21.7	4398	24	145523899	2011
10.0	4837	11	162185476	2012
2.8	4974	5	170650777	2013
-6.3	4659	-5	162239915	2014
-33.0	3122	-32	109959100	2015
-1.0	3092	2	111839579	2016
7.6	3328	11	123609281	2017
9.3	3637	12	138682032	2018
6.3	3866	9	151271940	2019
(2.5)		(5.1)	**Average Duration (2019-2004)**	
(2.5)		(5.3)	**Average Duration (2019-1990)**	

Source: Column (1) prepared by the researcher based on the aforementioned formula. while field (2) was calculated by the researcher according to the following formula: [Per capita national income = national income at constant prices ÷ population].

Through Table (9). we notice fluctuation and decrease in national income at constant prices at the beginning of the nineties. as the national income decreased in (1991) after it was (18439192) in (1990). recording a growth rate of (-73). and the average per capita income was recorded The Iraqi income decreased from it (2746). and the decline in income continued gradually for the subsequent years until the decrease was recorded for the year (1995) to 52794317)). and with a negative growth rate of (16%). and the average Iraqi per capita share of it was recorded (2570). and this decrease is due to the sanctions which were imposed on Iraq. as well as the Iranian and Gulf wars. as they left clear deposits on the average per capita national income. and then the national income returned to a gradual rise in the year (1996) with a positive growth rate of (15%) compared to previous years. and this is attributed to the signing of Iraq (memorandum The understanding) with the United Nations for the year (1996). and the increase in the national income continued gradually until it reached (300.868612) in the year (2000). with a positive growth rate of (41%). and the average per capita share of it (12491). the decline was resumed for the two years (2002. 2001) respectively to (204036115. 161291733). with a negative growth rate. reaching (-32%) and (-21%). and therefore the number of Average the share of the Iraqi escape from it to (8222) and (6309). And in (2003). as Iraq witnessed major transformations in the institutions. economic and social. which led to the deterioration of the rates of national income at constant prices. as the annual growth rate in national income at constant prices reached (-44%). and this is due to the occupation of Iraq by the United States of America Which caused damage to many institutions and economic sectors and stopped them. especially the oil sector. which is very reliable in the general budget of Iraq. and the increase continued in subsequent years at positive growth rates. as a result of the economic openness that Iraq witnessed to the outside world and the lifting of economic sanctions as well as the increase in the flow of crude oil to The world. which helped to increase oil revenues during this period. then the national income decreased again in (2009) to (98631677) with a negative growth rate of (-25%). and the average per capita share of it was recorded (3114). and this is due to the repercussions of the global crisis . then continued to rise for subsequent years. due to the increase in oil revenues (oil rent) and security stability. but this rise did not continue as the growth rate of national income decreased for the years (2014. 2015). as a result of the events Iraq experienced from the control of terrorist groups over some areas of Iraq. and the decrease in the quantities exported abroad of crude oil. then it returned to rise for subsequent years. recording

positive growth rates، as a result of the stability in the relative security situation and an improvement in oil prices globally that accrue to Iraq with financial returns. The public treasury is supplemented by the export of crude oil، as the year (2019) reached (15،1271940)، with a positive growth rate of (9%)، and an average per capita share of it (3،866).

Second: Development policy and its role in reducing poverty

And as we mentioned above، this policy is one of the macroeconomic policy tools used by the economic authorities to influence economic activity، as the tools are a diversification of the production base، and more feasible for developing the structure of the economy، and this can be measured through its approved indicators (average per capita GDP per capita ، average per capita national income)، in order to achieve high growth rates in all development fields، including (rehabilitation of human capital، research and development)، and this in turn reflects positively on a rise in living standards for the economy as a whole [24]. The effects of the development policy can be presented through the two indicators (per capita output and per capita national income) in influencing the Gini coefficient rates in Iraq and through the following table (23):

Table (23): Evolution of per capita output and per capita income with Gini coefficient

| Gini coefficient	Per capita income growth % rate	The average per capita share of national vinegar	GDP per capita growth % rate	Average per capita GDP	the years
0.37		10307		12024	1990
0.39	-73.4	2746	-73.7	3157	1991
0.41	42.9	3924	43.6	4533	1992
0.42	-11.4	3478	-11.8	3998	1993
0.45	-10.0	3131	-9.9	3604	1994
0.48	-17.9	2570	-17.8	2964	1995
0.51	11.7	2871	11.6	3309	1996
0.54	83.4	52	81.5	6005	1997
0.54	-4.1	5048	-4.1	5759	1998
0.55	80.9	9129	74.1	10027	1999
0.57	36.8	12491	34.1	13450	2000
0.58	-34.2	8222	-31.2	9250	2001
0.59	-23.3	6309	-19.3	7464	2002
0.39	-46.1	3403	-47.6	3914	2003
	(2.5)		(2.1)	Average Duration (2003-1990	
0.41	39.6	4749	37.7	5389	2004
0.42	-0.7	4715	-2.2	5270	2005
0.39	-17.7	3881	-17.6	4343	2006
0.34	-13.1	3372	-13.5	3755	2007
0.31	27.0	4284	21.3	4557	2008
0.32	-27.3	3114	-25.8	3379	2009
0.32	16.0	3613	18.3	3998	2010
0.31	21.7	4398	24.4	4972	2011
0.29	10.0	4837	8.9	5412	2012
0.27	2.8	4974	3.3	5589	2013
0.25	-6.3	4659	-6.2	5243	2014
0.23	-33.0	3122	-28.7	3736	2015
0.24	-1.0	3092	-1.6	3676	2016
0.27	7.6	3328	9.4	4022	2017
0.29	9.3	3637	11.6	4487	2018
0.31	6.3	3866	0.7	4519	2019
	(2.5)		(2.5)	**Average Duration (2019-2004)**	
	(2.5)		(2.3)	**Average Duration (2019-1990)**	

Source: From the researcher's work based on: Ministry of Planning data، Central Statistical Organization، National Accounts Directorate، different years.

It can be seen from Table (23)، the gradual decrease in the average per capita output and the average per capita income during the period (1990-1995)، and this matter was negatively reflected on living standards and high rates of the Gini coefficient، and this is due to the aforementioned political and economic conditions during the period (1990-1995). That stage، which resulted in a decline in exports and then a decline in revenues in the public treasury، and this was reflected negatively on the average per capita output and the average per capita national income، but after the signing of Iraq (the international memorandum of understanding) it is noted from Table (23) The rise in per capita output and average per capita income fluctuated in subsequent years، but these increases were not reflected in the living standards in positive ways. On the contrary، the Gini coefficient rates continued to rise gradually until they reached in the year (2002) to (0.59%)، which is its highest level during The duration of the study، the reason for this is due to the high rates of inflation in those years as a result of the monetary policy printing money without the financial cover for it، which led to a decline in living standards for a large segment of individuals through the decrease in their real income، but after In (2003) and the change of the system of government in the country، it is noted from table (23)، an increase in per capita output and average per capita income in subsequent years، but in a fluctuating manner between decline and rise، and this had some positive effects on the rise in levels of living and a decrease in the Gini coefficient rates، and the reasons for this are due to the high share of Iraq's export of (crude oil) because of its positive impact on the gross domestic product and national income، in addition to the decline in inflation rates during that period، which led to A slight improvement in the conditions of poor individuals through a rise in their real income، then the average per capita output and the average per capita income decreased in the years (2014-2016)، respectively، as the impact of that decline was reflected on the decline in living standards of the poor and the rise in coefficient rates Jenny، and the reasons for this are attributed to the deterioration of the security situation in Iraq as a result of terrorist groups' control of some provinces، which resulted in a large displacement، which led to the deepening of the phenomenon of poverty. In the subsequent years، until the year (2019) reached (4519)، (3866)، and the rates of

the Gini coefficient for the same year reached (0.31%). To illustrate this، it is possible to use figure (19)، and through the following: -

Figure (19): Evolution of per capita output and per capita income with Gini coefficient in Iraq
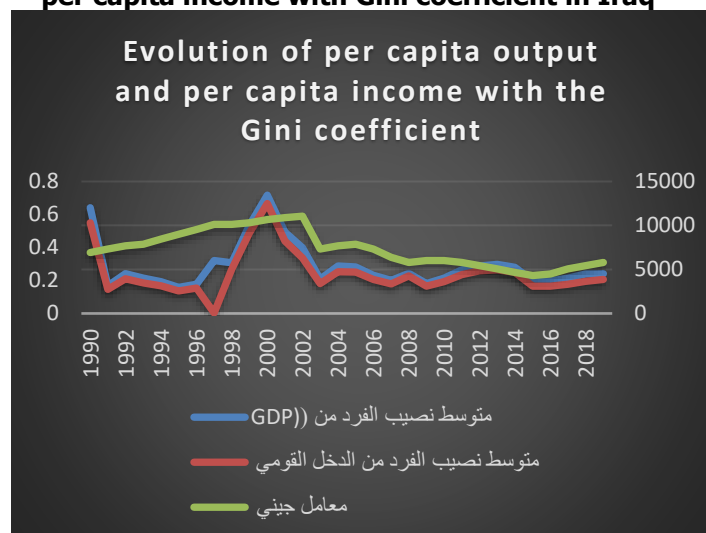
Source: Prepared by the researcher based on data from Table (23) of Microsoft Office Excel 2019 software.

Conclusions and recommendations

First: the conclusions

1. The existence of a long-term equilibrium relationship between the indicators of development policy (national income، gross domestic product) and the phenomenon of poverty in Iraq.

2. Through the theoretical analysis، it was found that there is an inverse reciprocal relationship between the indicators of development policy and the phenomenon of poverty، as the high rates of GDP growth and national income by a certain percentage reduce poverty rates and vice versa.

Second: Recommendations

1. Working on establishing industrial complexes for small projects، distributing residential lands for free and giving soft loans for construction، which will increase the demand for work for all economic sectors as well as create new jobs، reducing poverty rates in the medium and long term.

2. Establishing infrastructure projects such as roads، bridges، industrial sewage facilities، electricity and water، and providing support for emerging industrial projects، which will contribute to creating many jobs and reducing the cost of investment in Iraq. Consequently، Iraqi goods will compete with imported foreign goods، which will reduce the impact of Iraq's economic exposure and reduce In the end، poverty in Iraq.

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