

The role of the private sector in achieving sustainable development goals in Iraq after the year (2003)

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ABSTRACT

The private sector represents an important and fundamental axis in the process of achieving the goals of sustainable development in Iraq and this is what experiences in most countries of the world have proven that the private sector plays a fundamental role in sustainable development and development as the sovereignty of the private sector will lead to increasing the intensity of real competition between different companies in favor of the national economy and the consumer and despite the transformation of the Iraqi economy from a normal economy to a market economy long time ago, but the private sector in Iraq was characterized by fluctuation in investment trends Development and investment distinguishes between prosperity, randomness, deterioration and lack of actual and real guidance by the public sector.

Keywords:- Private Sector, Sustainable Development.

INTRODUCTION

In light of the increasing global trends towards giving an increasing role to the private sector, activating the market system, developing appropriate regulations and laws and promoting and liberalizing trade, the issues of stimulating and legislating social and economic development have been directly and closely linked to the reassessment of the role of the private and public sectors in achieving sustainable economic development. The total and partial balance of the national economy, as well as the growing interest in the development of the private sector as a means of achieving development goals in developing countries and as a way to accelerate the growth and job creation lines and enhance the competitiveness of exports, in addition to reducing the burden on the state budget to finance public service projects, despite the great attention received by the private sector in terms of legislation and incentives that regulate its work, but the contribution of this sector remained low in the national economy and did not reach the level of ambition

Search Problem:

Despite the importance of the Iraqi private sector and its contribution to the development of investment and the achievement of sustainable development goals, it did not have a real opportunity to appear at the level at which it can play a prominent development role appropriate to its capabilities and characteristics that qualify it to influence the Iraqi reality affected by ineffective legal legislation, political and institutional fluctuations and an

unstable investment environment, which made its role marginal and fluctuating in its sectoral and macro contributions in supporting and developing social and economic development.

Research Hypothesis:

The research proceeds from a key premise that "the private sector has a major role in achieving the goals of sustainable development in Iraq."

Research Objective:

(Analysis of the role of the private sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in post-2003 Iraq)

Research Structure:

The research included the following investigations:

The first axis

Theoretical framework of the private sector

First: The concept of the private sector

The private sector is one of the economic systems that provides material, productive and service services to society through production owned by a family or a person or group of individuals among whom there are common interests in increasing production, and it is a branch of the social sciences looking for how to use scarce limited resources to satisfy multiple and unlimited human requirements. Or it is the science that specializes in the search for how to reconcile the unlimited needs of man with his scarce resources where all wealth is owned by individuals and that the economic problem of this sector is represented by an automated mechanical system of prices, in other words that any change in prices leads to changes in production and change in production leads to changes in goods and thus leads to changes in demand for labor and here appears the importance of the sector. In this equation, the factor of demand for labor in the productive process of the private sector is volatile, the higher the production, the more labor is needed, to meet the consumer desires of society at a specific time and time, but in the event of a decrease in the consumer demand of individuals, the private sector will reduce production and this leads to the layoff of certain numbers of people. Workers.

Thus, the private sector represents a positive model in countries concerned with economic freedom and a negative model in countries whose policy is characterized by administrative and financial corruption, especially developing countries, and for the purpose of developing a comprehensive definition and clarifying the concept of the private sector, there must be a comprehensive definition of the concept of the public sector and above, it is all that the state owns and is managed with its knowledge and means, so it belongs to all members of society, As for the private sector, it is what is owned by members of society with different cultures and orientations and managed by their means and knowledge under the protection

and control of the authority of the State (Shukr,2016:15-19). The private sector is also defined as that activity of the economy that is not under government control and is managed according to considerations of financial profitability, market mechanism and capital efficiency (Abdul,2018:73).

Due to the importance of the role played by the private sector in development, there has become a clear transformation in most countries by relying on the private sector and market economies, in addition to the application of economic reform programs and thus relying on the private sector in the development of economic and then social development⁰, because it (Nawal,2015:33) depends on it to provide job opportunities, increase national income, raise the standard of living, reduce inequality in the distribution of income and wealth, expand the productive structure and other results. The global orientation in general and the major industrialized countries in particular are interested in the development of the private sector, encouraging it and helping it to play its pivotal role in the process of economic, social and cultural renaissance (Abdul,2018:73).

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund consider that the private sector is the focus of the economic and productive process through strategies that prevent state interference in the management of activities that it is not committed to carrying out or monopolizing them, and therefore the general administration of the state is interested in the work of regulating private companies or the private sector, where the private sector contributes the largest share in international financial flows. As pointed out by the International Monetary Fund, hence the importance of the private sector in helping to avoid the occurrence of financial crises and find appropriate solutions to them.

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) refers to the concept of the private sector as one of the main pillars of economic development and the creation of sustainable employment opportunities, as the private sector is every legal or other unit, whether it is a legal person or a physical person, enjoys financial and administrative autonomy in decision-making and produces commercial goods and services, as the private sector is a complex nature and concept where it expresses an economic reality. Human and social, which is a set of factors organized in a way that allows the production and exchange of goods and services with other sectors, where this committee considers that the private sector is an economic cell that shares links and relations with other economic sectors and overlaps with them in different markets and therefore represents all forms of independent economic institutions. Financially, it is an organization equipped with how to distribute responsibilities and tasks and specializes in the production of services and goods that are sold in the markets for the purpose of obtaining profits through it, and can also be defined as an economic unit that includes the human and financial resources necessary for production, or the private sector is an economic cell, whether individual or collective and constitutes a financially independent center for taking Decisions in terms of monitoring and managing the project by adhering to the conditions and controls of the division of capital between partners and also on the basis of the characteristics of the project (Ismail,2016:22).

Second: The private sector in the socialist system

Socialism rejects the principle of private ownership of the means of production, and considers them a source of injustice, injustice and injustice and thus prevents ownership over people, whatever their source, especially the means of production belonging to the whole society, and may be part of them in certain cases jointly owned by municipalities, cooperatives or rural communities, calling on socialism not to exploit man for his fellow man. Socialism considers all means of production, including land, devices, equipment, buildings and others to belong to society with a family, socialism indicates that there are two types of property: state ownership and cooperative property, either state ownership is specialized in the fields of industry and basic services, the state is considered to be the owner and the disposer of them and industrial enterprises and state farms are all under the supervision of administrative officials who are not free to act except in accordance with the instructions and decisions of the central administration, As for cooperative ownership, it concerns large agricultural properties and some different service sectors, where individuals are organized in the form of distinct cooperatives and participate in exploitation, production and revenue sharing based on the principle of socialist equality and mandatory central planning, and they are often obliged to deliver their products to the state, and in order to form public property, the state resorts to two basic factors:

- 1- Nationalization of private property for the benefit of the state as the representative of the people and without compensating its owners except in a few cases.
- 2- The State invests public enterprises and forms them into a socialist organ of production by adopting the mechanisms of central planning and guidance (Abdul,2015:245-246).

As for the communist theory, it has failed since its early years and in its first infancy and felt unable to apply the law (Karl Marx) that fights the social reality of each nation and the innate instincts of each individual, so it began to modify its systems and allowed the sham monarchy in recent years in the necessary matters, and the emergence of communism in the countries that invaded it with its ideas led to the spread of national socialist doctrines that differ from communism some difference and allow individual property in a larger form, While the socialist state seizes public utilities and the means of production, export and import, and the private property that it permits are limited properties that the state supervises to direct, the owner of the money does not have the absolute right to dispose of his money but it is money directed at serving the nation as they claim, the owner of the money must be inspired by the state as the means of developing his money, as for business, the big trader takes a commodity from public government institutions and from it takes small traders who sell to the consumer at prices determined by the state, Factories and transport modes are nationalized, i.e. in the hands of the Government (Manna:13-16).

Third: The private sector in the capitalist system

The capitalist system is called the system of free enterprise and is an economic system in which wealth is owned by individuals, and the economic problem in this system is solved by the system of the mechanism of prices, which means that the change in demand, i.e. (the needs of consumers) leads to a change in the general level of prices and that this change in

prices leads to a response in production, any increase in total supply, and according to this mechanism (mechanical) the economic problem in this system is faced or overcome, It is a system that adopts the mechanism of the market, that is, the forces of demand and supply in the organization of economic processes, and (Nizar,2020:26) capitalists have their own conception of property, which is also reflected in the distribution of wealth and incomes, and just as there are many linguistic releases of property, so too have there are many concepts in the terminology of economists, according to the difference in the real estate or movable funds, whether human rights or values, which goes into the meaning of ownership, but the common denominator between them is the Roman judicial phrase that describes property as the right to dispose of and use absolutely. That is, the freedom of the individual in his property, disposes of it with what he likes of works and transactions, produces what he wants and in the quantity he wants, and deals with others freely, targeting his personal interest only, and the motivation of competition and competition, while removing everything that hinders him and refers between him and his domination over his property, even by destroying it.

Among the most important justifications adopted by the capitalist doctrine in adopting private property are:

- 1- Private property is an inherent instinct in man, which he cannot do without, as it is the material basis by which he proves himself and meets his innate motives in achieving his well-being and securing himself in emergency situations in which livelihoods are narrowed and it is his refuge to turn to.
- 2- Private property signifies the reverence of the individual and considers him the object of existence and axis, and it is unfair to prevent him from achieving profits and returns, or to deter him from abundant production and the collection of vast wealth, which can only be achieved by a free estate in his possession and in all his transactions, and therefore the goal of material profit justifies the means of absolute disposition of property, because the goal of private property in itself is to obtain the greatest gains by allowing full freedom for individuals in production and consumption.
- 3- Private property responds to the call for freedom as an indispensable right of the individual, forcing him to choose methods of currency and production, or ways to satisfy his material and intangible needs, loses his dignity and freedom, paralyzes his activity, kills in him the spirit of competition and therefore will not be positive in the economic movement, as he is the only factor in it, and he knows better than others what works for him and no one is able to bring his benefits and gains (Taher,2017:22-35) .

Second Pillar

The role of the private sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

First: The role of the private sector in eradicating poverty and achieving food security:

Food security indicators indicate that Iraq is preparing for the purpose of conducting the Food Security and Fragility Assessment Survey of the Family in Iraq for the year (2016) from the Arab countries whose data date back to (2006), and the data of the recently

conducted Food Security and Fragility Assessment Survey for the Family in Iraq showed that the percentage of food insurance for households is (44.3%) The average food insecurity index was (2.4%) and the famine risk index was (0.1%), noting that this survey excluded the governorates of (Anbar and Nineveh) due to the security situation, and according to the sources of the World Health Organization, most Arab countries suffer from undernourishment in exchange for a rise in overweight and obesity in children, the percentage reached (22.4%) and in Iraq the percentage of underweight children under the age of five years of age for the year (2014) was males (9.4%) and females (7.4%) This indicator is one of the five gender-sensitive indicators in this goal, hence the role of the private sector in eradicating poverty and achieving food security through the development of the agricultural sector (Hanan,2020:194).

Agricultural development is one of the aspects of economic development, as its concept does not differ in its objectives and means from economic development and its objectives, as it has been defined as all measures that will increase the agricultural production available in the process of economic development.

The phenomenon of development is one of the complex phenomena, as its main objectives in general are to raise the standard of living and increase in the composition of capital, the scarcity of which is the basic characteristic of low-income countries, and here the circumstances of each country must be taken into account when drawing up the development plan and ensure that it deserves the increase in productivity and is commensurate with the vertical increase in demand for goods and the horizontal increase in population, Table 1 shows the total total and private fixed capital formation of the agricultural sector and the private agricultural sector:

Table (1)

Total Total and Private Fixed Capital Formation for the Agricultural Sector and the Private Agricultural Sector (Million Dinars)

Al , Sunna	Total fixed capital formatio n at current prices	Formatio n of fixed capital for the private sector	Relative importan ce %	Total fixed capital formation of the agricultur al private sector at current prices	Total Fixed Capital Formation in the Agricultur al Sector at Current Prices	The importan ce of relativity %
2008	23240539 .1	785436	3.3	5430	54300	10
2009	13471242 .3	1387682	10.3	77930	13034.9	597.8

2010	26252776 .8	2079291	7.9	13045.9	3890960	0.33
2011	28234992 .6	2511908	8.8	540819.5	596488.4	90.6
2012	38139871	4865507	12.7	213445.2	1419595.1	15.0
2013	55036676	9950130	18.0	328507.8	793767.6	41.3
2014	55837402 .9	13947787 .4	24.9	792859.5	540819.5	146.6
2015	50650095 .3	16812377 .6	33.1	159400	213445.0	74.6
2016	28703209 .2	11313626 .4	39.4	160348	328507.8	48.8
2017	32330275 .7	14826712	45.8	599415	732790.2	81.7
2018	37833467 .3	11169417 .1	29.5	86612.8	390233.5	22.1
2019	54580009 .9	11455400 .7	20.9	36994.5	722401.9	5.1
2020	51800000	11098432 .1	21.4	80763	704326.1	11.4
Comple x growth	6.303%	22.596%		23.079%	21.790	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Ministry of Planning statistical collection for different years.

The total fixed capital formation in Iraq amounted to (23.4) trillion dinars for the year (2008) compared to (2020), where it recorded an increase of (51.8) trillion dinars and a compound growth of (6.303%).

The total fixed capital in the private sector for the year (2008) amounted to a decrease in its value of (785.4) billion dinars, while it recorded an increase in (2020) of (11.1) trillion with a compound growth of (22.596%).

The total fixed capital formation in the private sector in agriculture began with a decrease for the year (2008) worth (5430) million dinars, while it recorded an increase in the year (2020) worth (80.8) billion dinars, with a compound growth of (23.079%).

The total fixed capital formation in the agricultural sector for the year (2008) amounted to (54300) million dinars, while the increase in the year (2020) amounted to (704326) million dinars, with a compound growth of (21.790%).

Second: - The role of the private sector in providing good health and well-being

Health suffering due to the effects of diseases in general and chronic diseases in particular, in addition to the deprivation of medicine, is one of the most important factors that move families from poverty to deprivation, and women are still the most prominent suffering in this due to gender-based discrimination and social restrictions imposed, especially in the countryside, which limit their ability to afford costs to the difficulty of movement and other necessary life requirements. The maternal mortality rate reached (35) deaths per hundred thousand live births according to the results of the Poverty and Maternal Mortality Map Survey for the year (2013), while the indicators of the spread of HIV, malaria, tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases and obesity, Iraq is one of the countries that publish data on these indicators classified by sex and according to official data issued by the Iraqi Ministry of Health, and the national statistical offices of six Arab countries (Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar) publish data on these indicators, but they It is not classified by sex, and therefore the private sector in Iraq plays a major role in the development of the health sector and its various fields and specialties for the purpose of providing a good health climate.

Table (2) includes the preparation of medical laboratories and private pharmacies by governorates during the period (2019-2020):

Table (2)

Preparation of medical laboratories and private pharmacies by governorates during the period (2020)

Governorate	Number of pharmacies for 2019	Number of laboratories	Number of pharmacies for 2020
Nineveh	701	82	797
Kirkuk	394	119	383
Diyala Province	384	53	486
Anbar Province	297	39	409
Baghdad	3524	1008	1561
Babylon	695	148	757
Karbala	541	48	550
Interface	337	52	392
Salads	379	19	489
Najaf	635	46	665
Qadisiyah	339	68	313
Al , Muthanna	206	16	208
Dhi Qar	406	52	434
Maysan	231	31	243
Al , Basrah	633	94	729
Kurdistan region			

Duhok	219	On	219
Erbil	617	On	617
Sulaymaniyah	356	On	356
Total	10894	1876	9608

Source: Ministry of Health

We note from Table (2) that the private sector had a distinctive role in the development of the health sector, as the total number of pharmacies of the private sector (10849) and (9608) during the years (2019) and (2020) respectively, and the number of private laboratories (1876) laboratories throughout the country, and Baghdad Governorate came at the first level for (2019) and the number of (3625) pharmacies followed by the province of Nineveh with (701) Pharmacy and then the province of Babylon with the number of (695) pharmacies for the same year, while in the provinces of the Kurdistan region, the province of Erbil came at the first level with the number of (617) pharmacies, followed by the province of Sulaymaniyah with the number of (356) pharmacies, followed by the province of Dohuk with the number of (219) pharmacies for the year (2019), and in (2020) Baghdad province came at the first level with the number (1561) pharmacy followed by the province of Nineveh with the number (797) As for the governorates of the Kurdistan region, Erbil Governorate came at the first level with (617) pharmacies, followed by Sulaymaniyah Governorate with (356) pharmacies, followed by Dohuk Governorate with (219) pharmacies ((Ministry of Health)).

Third: - The role of the private sector in achieving quality education

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has paid great attention through gender equality in the field of education, and (12) Arab countries have achieved parity in education between the sexes at the primary level, including Iraq, where the index of gender parity in enrollment in primary education (0.94) and in university education (0.88). Within the framework of this goal, the six indicators were identified in addition to the indicator "Enrollment rate of students at the pre-primary stage" or the alternative indicator "Percentage of children enrolled in the first grade of primary and those who previously enrolled in pre-school education", the percentage of males (4.9%) and (6.1%) of females in Iraq, considering that attendance in pre-school education (kindergarten) within a structured program of learning is important for the readiness of children to attend school. Noting that the percentage of children of school entry age enrolled in primary education (84.4%) and the index of "completion of primary education" reached (69.7%) for the total of Iraq, for males (72%) and for females (67.2%) according to the reports of the directorates of social and educational statistics, (Intisar,2021:67-72) Iraq is one of the declining Arab countries at this rate in addition to (Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine, Qatar and Sudan) compared to a number of politically stable Arab countries where the percentage was in Morocco, for example (99.7%) in the year (2014), and Iraq suffers from a dilapidated educational infrastructure that requires it to activate the role of the private sector for the purpose of developing the education sector and providing a good learning environment, and table (3) reviews the number of primary schools (private), the number of pupils and the number of members of the educational staff (private) by governorate for the academic year

2019-2020:

Table (3)

Number of private schools, pupils and members of the educational staff by governorate for the academic year 2019/2020

Governorate	Number of schools	Number of pupils admitted			Number of pupils present			Number of faculty members		
		Benin	daughters	Total	Benin	daughters	Total	males	Female	Total
Nineveh	81	1568	1037	2605	7800	4663	12463	196	954	1150
Kirkuk	64	1131	839	1970	5131	3479	6610	165	675	840
Diyala Province	52	867	506	1373	4564	2325	6889	77	529	606
Anbar Province	59	11929	792	1984	4577	2096	6673	93	336	429
Baghdad	547	12399	8381	20780	58648	36806	95454	581	7475	8056
Babylon	69	2148	1277	3425	10289	5252	15541	155	1137	1292
Karbala	70	2512	1504	4016	11606	6677	18283	224	1216	1440
nterface	26	787	356	1143	3061	1380	4441	94	322	416
Salads	36	815	458	1273	3538	1954	5492	120	279	399
Najaf	144	4113	2182	6295	19631	9508	29139	327	1929	2256
Qadisiyah	56	1135	558	1693	4863	2301	7164	174	540	714
Al Muthanna	25	858	437	1295	4511	2054	6565	73	352	425
Dhi Qar	105	2544	1427	3971	11767	5975	17742	445	831	1276
Maysan	11	389	162	551	1299	499	1798	86	87	173
Al , Basrah	285	7970	4592	12562	36646	19831	56477	521	3115	3636
Kurdistan Regional Governorates										
Duhok		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulaymaniyah		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erbil		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1630	40428	24508	64936	187931	104800	292731	3331	19777	23108

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Ministry of Planning statistical collection for different years.

Through table (3) we note that Baghdad Governorate came at the first level in terms of the number of private primary schools in fact (547) private schools and the total number of pupils in these schools (116234) pupils, as for the number of members of the educational staff, it reached (8056) by (581) males and (7475) females, followed by Basra Governorate in terms of the number of private schools by (285) schools and the total number of pupils reached (69039).) is a pupil, and the number of members of the educational staff in these

schools reached (3636) by (521) males and (3115) females, followed by the province of Najaf by (144) private schools, and the total number of pupils in these schools (35434), and the number of members of the educational staff in these schools (2256) by (327) males and (1929) females ((Ministry of Planning)).

At the secondary level, the private sector has had a key role to play in this area as shown in Table 4.

Table (4)

Number of schools in secondary education and number of existing students and faculty members (eligibility) by governorates for the academic year 2019/2020

Governorate	Number of schools				Number of students present			Number of faculty members		
	mal es	Fem ale	Mix ed	Tot al	Mal es	Fem ale	Tota l	mal es	Fem ale	Tot al
Nineveh	29	22	1	52	348 6	2100	5586	465	387	852
Kirkuk	25	14	0	39	314 7	1986	5133	356	228	584
Diyala Province	17	7	4	28	135 9	544	1903	127	161	288
Anbar Province	26	19	0	45	122 1	1026	2247	150	155	305
Baghdad	226	126	3	355	261 41	1376 5	3990 6	212 1	3282	540 3
Babylon	29	18	0	47	422 2	2197	6419	494	407	901
Karbala	21	14	0	35	336 6	2159	5525	308	332	640
Interface	13	15	0	28	142 0	1776	3196	294	181	475
Salads	22	15	1	38	273 9	1631	4370	315	164	479
Najaf	46	29	0	75	104 25	7647	1807 2	102 7	317	134 4
Qadisiyah	34	24	3	61	360 3	1815	5418	737	309	104 6
Al Muthanna	13	8	0	21	253 0	1316	3846	220	58	278
Dhi Qar	73	60	0	133	803 7	7437	1547 4	161 0	436	204 6

Maysan	9	7	0	16	109 4	706	1800	154	75	229
Al Basrah	194	87	0	281	218 82	1062 2	3250 4	154 6	766	231 2
Kurdistan region										
Duhok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erbil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulaymani yah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	777	465	12	125 4	946 72	5672 7	1513 99	992 4	7258	171 82

Through table (4) we note that the governorate of (Baghdad) came at the first level in terms of the number of secondary schools (private) by (355) schools (private) and the total number of pupils in these schools (39906) pupils, as for the number of members of the educational staff, it reached (5403) by (2121) males and (3282) females, followed by the province of (Basra) by (281) schools and the total number of pupils in these schools (32504) As for the members of the educational staff, it reached (3212) of which (1546) are males and (766) are females, and then comes the governorate of (Dhi Qar) in terms of the number of schools, the number of schools in it (133) schools with a total number of pupils (15474) pupils and the total members of the educational staff amounted to (2046) distributed (1610) males and (436) females.

Fourth: - The role of the private sector in the development of industry, innovation and infrastructure

International reports indicate that there is still (4) One billion people in the world do not have access to the Internet from them (90%) From the developing countries of the world and in Iraq it is used (13.2%) of the Internet vs population (86.8%) They do not use them according to the results of the ICT Use Survey for Households and Individuals for a year (2014) And in the Arab world the percentage was (34.5%) They use the Internet and the equality in the acquisition of technology and the acquisition of knowledge requires bridging the digital divide between males and females in it, as the proportion of males using the service (17.6%) and females (8.6%) The indicators of "mobile broadband subscriptions per per-mobile broadband have been classified" (100) Urban/Rural Name" and "R&D workers" are among the gender-sensitive indicators and report Percentage of Shared Digital Line (Broadband) Users in Iraq (7.4%) Mobile modem users (broadband) (27.9%) Mobile (broadband) packet users (22.7%) Data on R&D workers are not available and (Palestine and Tunisia) are the only Arab countries to publish data on this indicator and at the gender level. In the field of communications, Table (5) reviews the total mobile and wireless lines by governorates of the country for the year (2019) ((ministry Planning).

Table (5)**Total mobile and wireless lines in the governorates of Iraq for the year (2019)**

Governorate	Zain, Asia Cell, Cork	Total Wireless Telephone Lines
Nineveh	2.826.608	15.562
Kirkuk	1.429.766	23.612
Diyala Province	1.466.578	49.365
Anbar Province	1.888.519	12.980
Baghdad	9.042.165	178.407
Babylon	1.863.389	307.819
Karbala	1.458.040	111.552
Interface	1.318.651	2.496
Salads	1.291.235	1.860
Najaf	1.818.440	188.444
Qadisiyah	1.123.340	41.721
Al , Muthanna	773.306	11.951
Dhi Qar	1.896.007	624
Maysan	842.894	346
Al , Basrah	2.619.665	9.761
Kurdistan Regional Governorates		
Duhok	1.953.696	-
Sulaymaniyah	2.458.704	6.836
Erbil	3.600.122	107
Total	39.671.125	963.443

Source: Media and Communications Commission

From table (24) we note that the province of Baghdad has come with the first level and the number of lines reached (9,042,389) followed by Basra and the number of (2,619,665) while in the provinces of the Kurdistan region, Erbil came at the first level and with the number of lines (3,600,122) and then Sulaymaniyah (2,458,704) hence it can be said that the private sector had the primary and pivotal role in the development of the telecommunications sector, while the public sector cannot form any tangible part of it.

Fifth: - The role of the private sector in providing sustainable cities and communities

Urbanization and overcrowding of cities impose a poor urban environment full of diseases and the prevalence of inequality (Adnan,2016:56-57) (777538) (150296) (2418864). The share of displaced women was (388682) according to the results of the preliminary survey of informal housing communities and the results of the National Survey of Displaced Persons for the year (2014), which made many deprived of adequate shelter and the ability to access basic services as well as their lack and the burden of women bearing the burden of this, and through table (6) Which reviews the number of building permits granted to the

private sector and the estimated costs of residential buildings for the year (2020):

Table (6)

Number of building permits granted to the private sector and the estimated cost of residential buildings for the year (2020) (Cost: thousand dinars)

Governorate	New Buildings		New Residence Houses		New Residential Buildings	
	Number	Cost (thousand dinars)	Number	Estimated cost (thousand dinars)	Number	Estimated cost (thousand dinars)
Nineveh	311	23.620.875	90	6.782.773	0	0
Kirkuk	649	55.261.052	237	19.329.682	0	0
Diyala Province	895	50.098.825	474	26.472.703	0	0
Anbar Province	468	41293370	149	13.148.470	1	65.408
Baghdad	3.043	402.991.950	1672	202.628.439	2	487.293
Babylon	1.323	107.766.975	419	34.076.583	0	0
Karbala	881	64,982.510	379	26.461.156	0	0
Interface	464	35.369.650	171	12.988.424	0	0
Salads	258	16.975.400	155	10.106.434	1	142.600
Najaf	927	69.661.725	714	52.933.317	0	0
Qadisiyah	1.203	68.910.459	468	26.824.067	0	0
Al Muthanna	790	57.750.886	279	202.805.016	1	97.200
Dhi Qar	1.142	52.338.090	418	18.963.365	0	0
Maysan	742	40.794.800	128	7.079.865	0	0
Al Basrah	740	72.277.950	316	30.886.018	0	0
Kurdistan region					0	
Duhok	0	0		0	0	0
Erbil	0	0		0	0	0
Sulaymaniyah	0	0		0	0	0
Total	13.836	1.160.094.517	6.069	691.486.312	5	792.501

We note the fundamental role played by the private sector in providing suitable cities for housing and sustainable local communities, as we note from the table above the increase in the number of building permits granted to the private sector for residential buildings in the province of (Baghdad) by (3.043) building permits and the total estimated cost of these residential buildings (402,991,950) thousand dinars and the number of new residential houses (1672) houses and at an estimated cost amounted to (202,628,439)) one thousand dinars, followed by the governorate of (Babylon) in terms of the number of building permits, where it amounted to (1.323) building permits and the total estimated cost of these residential buildings (107766975) thousand dinars and by (419) residential houses, where the estimated cost of these residential houses (34076583) thousand dinars, followed by the governorate of (Qadisiya) where the number of permits for residential buildings in this governorate (1203) and at an estimated cost amounted to (68910459)) The number of new residential houses in this governorate reached (468) and the estimated cost of these houses (26824067) thousand dinars.

Conclusions and recommendations

First: Conclusions

- 1-** The private sector has a great importance in improving the efficiency of the economic performance of public organizations, establishments and projects, which in turn leads to improving the efficiency of the national economy and thus achieving comprehensive development, as private projects always seek to reduce cost and improve the quality of performance.
- 2-** The political, social and economic conditions suffered by Iraq during the period (2004-2020) and the excessive interference of the state in economic activity led to the restriction of the role of the private sector, the high cost of doing business, the high risks for the foreign and local investor, the low rates of production and productivity in the private industrial sector, as well as the weakness and limited production base, and that the business environment is not attractive to domestic and foreign investment as a result of administrative corruption, conflict of laws and lack of transparency in the implementation of laws, as well as the deterioration of infrastructure. The basic, which is a key factor in encouraging and attracting investment in both domestic and foreign sectors.
- 3-** The private sector in Iraq did not have a chance at the level that enables it to play a large role in driving economic growth rates, as it was exposed to fluctuations and tremors in policies and the contents of unpromising legal legislation that reinforced the fragmentation of ownership and kept it away from the practice of commercial activities that extended to become more like a contractor in the public sector and thus its activity was linked to the activity of the latter, which kept its role marginal in the overall economic activity of the country.

Second: - Recommendations

Measures should be taken that will develop investment and remove obstacles to traders and companies, such as the establishment of a fund to encourage medium and small enterprises

in order to help attract private investment and the flow of private capital.

1- Providing the appropriate environment for the work of the foreign and national private sector to play a more effective role through the enactment of laws and legislation that support private activity provided that they do not affect the plundering of the country's wealth and the exploitation of its resources through the participation of the private and public sectors in order to create an ideal combination of mating the two sectors together with the aim of achieving sustainable agricultural development.

2- Enhancing the completion rates of projects and for all sectors and bodies, coordinating with the concerned ministries, reformulating spending priorities, reducing non-productive investments, working on the development of vital sectors such as manufacturing sectors, developing the agricultural and service sector because of its importance in increasing production, increasing added value and eradicating poverty and unemployment.

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