

The Reality of the Private Sector in Iraq and Mechanisms to Address the Challenges a Future Vision

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ABSTRACT

In all the world country exist active apical filial different from country to other and consist to activity especial filial in all they in the agriculture industry, commerce, and services, in some the country especially the weapon and safety and others, filial which from general sector. There is a problem un Iraq special sector, the Iraq to serve from political don't stable this don't work to climate not mature invested in all the works, addition to not existed areal desire to country about move economic from capital in all the decision to open market, with the charges which global event become Iraq forced to move to freedom market and active epical sector to search about a kind of compaction from strong competition from foreign product a general sector stab lash don't a high confident from the society to exist to corruption in some general sector offices and don't put the solutions to treatment about ambulance in this sector. The researcher wanted to put the light on the Iraqi general sector and from put a solution because the Iraqi economic will move about the market to do a real economic through to do two sectors general and especial from the import which inspired the Iraqi market and don't activity the political finance from the Iraq center bank.

KEYWORDS: agriculture industry, commerce.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Iraqi economy suffers from a structural imbalance of the economy and the lack of interdependence of parts of the public sector with each other in addition to the weak institutional performance of the public sector. The solution is to proceed to the privatization of the public sector gradually and according to the priority that we can see appropriate for the Iraqi economy. The public sector is straining the state budget because it is unproductive and unable to bridge the market gap. The research aims to give a role for the private sector in the Iraqi economy by providing an opportunity, legally through the justifications and legislative framework for it and economically through the reasons for the transition from the private sector and build all the foundations and rules for the success of this ineffective sector in the Iraqi economy. The process of transfer from the public sector to the private sector is not random or automatic, but it is a must in a scientific and economic way so that after being exposed to all global and regional variables and economically and within the path of graduation and not transition once to give the Iraqi economy a proper and gradual transition taking into account the circumstances Political, socio-economic and the extent of the consumer's ability to work on this subject in a gradual manner to make it successful and give all the opportunities and challenges that will face real and final solutions.

2. METHODOLOGY

The importance of research: - Economic reform in Iraq is important at the level of the Iraqi state and therefore we must prepare all the necessary requirements and convince the state of the need for an Iraqi private sector active on the Iraqi economic arena after the international voices escalated the need to activate this important and necessary sector in addition to the effectiveness and seriousness International financial institutions in the provision of loans are under conditions to activate the Iraqi private sector and therefore the research encourages the establishment of the Iraqi private sector a greater role and effective in Iraqi economic life through the following point:

First: - The concept of privatization

Economists did not agree on a concept of privatization. Zakher sees it as a return to market dynamics in the role of the private sector. We don't need a leading private sector like in the USA, we need to go back to the market to put a ceiling on production as well as distribution (Al-Abrash and Marzouk, 2002, 31-32). Privatization is how to shift from the public sector to the private sector in the field of management, ownership or available and appropriate method and is not a goal in itself, but to help the state to increase the efficiency of the economy and how to achieve the best and optimal use of the state resource (Naja, 2005, 227-228). Adam Smith, in his book *The Wealth of Nations*, came to emphasize the division of labor and individual ownership. To the mechanisms of the market and how to get rid of bureaucracy and centralized decision-making with the state reserves the right of some companies that it considers important and strategic (Al-Rubaie, 2004) This concept emerged in the early eighties in Britain and today the world suffers from a severe economic recession, especially in developed countries where privatization is one of the ways to get rid of this recessionary state of the economy and reduce state expenditure and achieve the state budget as well as maximize profits and raise the efficiency of the state economy. The policies of the World Bank and the IMF support the idea of privatization and the private sector, especially in developing countries (Abu Omariya, 2008, 12).

Second: - Privatization methods

There are different types and methods of privatization are as follows: -

1. **Offering the public sector for sale:** - This case is in the form of an IPO in the stock market or a sale to the private sector, and then turn the employees of the company to a shareholder in a proportion in a certain share by allowing the purchase of shares of this company as the system of coupon is Distribute it to consumers granted by a group of shareholders to enter a public auction to obtain a group of stocks.
2. **Privatization of management (contracting):** It is to keep the ownership of capital in companies led by the state and the private sector to find a competition to obtain a contract in which the right of management in favor of the state in return for a set of concessions or as a share of production or a certain percentage of profits.
3. **Automatic privatization:** - This type of privatization is how to allow the private sector to compete with the monopolized works and activities of the public sector through the issuance of laws and the expansion of competition and increase the performance that increase the private sector to engage these activities and at the same time we will expand the work of the private sector without changing the ownership of the public enterprises.
4. **Method of Building - Operation - Transfer:** - In this way we make the private sector to work a particular project without providing anything through the exploitation of this project for a certain period and then the private sector delivered to the state.
5. **Method of Construction - Operation - Ownership:** - This method does not differ from the method of construction - operation - transfer just in one thing is that the private sector does not ultimately delivers the project to the state, but he remains the exclusive owner of it.
6. **The method of construction - operation - ownership - transfer:** - This method is different from the previous two methods, which is that the private sector owns this project for a certain period and then transferred to the state after the construction and investment and then transferred to the state (Abu Omariya, 2008 20)

Third: The advantages of privatization

1. **Reducing public spending:** - The balance of payments in developing countries suffers from a deficit and the sources of external financing have become few and the public budget has become an unacceptable deficit at the level of the state, therefore must reduce public spending, especially in areas that have become unnecessary. Weak government spending is one of the bases for the long-term structure of the economy, so privatization is the solution that makes the state reduce public spending (al-Rubaie, 2004, 122). Privatization has also become one of the solutions in view of the weight of the debt on the state, therefore, the conversion of public property to private property is to pay some of the debt and cover the deficit in the budget (Abu Omariya, 2008, 21).
2. **Raising the economic efficiency:** - How to raise the economic efficiency, which is one of the main objectives of economic reform is through the privatization program and consists of practical efficiency and productive efficiency of privatization in order to achieve efficiency in the allocation of the resource used in the production process and in this case raise the real value of the relative prices of resources. The goal of productive efficiency is to measure the capacity of an enterprise to produce the same amount of production but at a lower cost and at another stage of larger production. This can be seen by comparing it with other public facilities with government support (Abdel-Saheb, 2007, 21). The public and private sectors are participates in formulating the form and the role of the state to reduce the financial expenditure incurred by the state and the process of transition from the public sector to the private sector leads to create a competing investment

projects in the economy noting that privatization programs are looking for an efficient system that creates a climate to make the best decision for projects and increase the efficiency, capacity and organizational skills of the institution (www.yahooglobalpolicy.org).

Fourth: Why do we move from the public sector to the private sector?

The transition from the public to the private sector is an alternative to every other pattern of economic progress as follows:

1. Setting prices and administratively interfering with them have a seamless effect on the market, what makes the relative scarcity is no longer reflecting factors of production and this has led to a significant loss of resources.
2. Substitution of imports and customs protection did not lead to industrial progress, but weakened the industrial sector and led to delayed growth and decline as well.
3. High customs barriers affected manufacturing and became inefficient and unproductive.
4. Interest rates have led to a reduction in savings, a hindrance to the financial system and a role for unproductive investment.
5. Low wages have led to job failures, increased inequality and increased social differences.
6. The high tax on agricultural exports and the setting of an end to consumer prices led to the decline of the agricultural sector and the lack of incentive for farmers in agriculture (m. roemer, 2004, 139).

Fifth: Opinions in favor of the transition to a market economy

There are a set of justifications that lead to the market mechanism are as follows:

1. The search for an alternative to the public sector that be for many reasons, including the underdeveloped economic pattern followed by a group of developing countries, which ultimately leads to state intervention in the market and reduce or prevent the private sector from operating freely. The globalization of the market has reduced poverty in the world.
2. Development, the market mechanism, the role of the private sector and the elimination of the public sector have led to economic progress.
3. It is impossible for the public sector to continue to lead the market because the political climate in the world has changed.
4. The market system has become a global system that no one can stand in front of it because standing against it has more negative effects than the positives and the forces that take this direction have an approach and rules in it and so far, there is no other alternative.
5. In case we study the conditions and capabilities and give us the efficiency of management we will move to options and possibilities to achieve development as we must not lose sight of learning from the experiences in the new world and the conditions that exist realistically.
6. Profits and benefits determined by the market and expected by the dealers from consumers and producers do not require the state to intervene in exchange for their actions (Turner, 2000, 19-20).

Sixth: When the state intervenes in the market

There are reasons for the state to interfere in economic activity and they are as follow:

1. The inability of the private sector to achieve stability in economic and social development and failure of market mechanism when the optimal specialization of the supplier is not achieved i.e the inability to recognize the threshold criterion for measuring the efficiency of production or resource allocation. So market prices may determine marginal cost and on the other hand market profitability does not correspond to net social benefits Profitability is an important incentive for private sector activity.
2. Social goods (public): - Commodities are divided into two types, the first type, which is private public goods, which are consumed by a group of consumers significantly without affecting if a new consumer income, for example security, defense, radio, television and other services in the sense that the marginal cost of the consumer The new equals zero so any price system will be inefficient. The second type, which is public non-private goods, ie when a new consumer enters that does not exclude a consumer that already exists, but may lead to an alternative cost. Our example of these public goods is gardens, bridges, roads and other services. For example, some institutions are conducting scientific research to establish an aircraft factory. Individuals may not bear the cost implications of establishing this factory, but the effects of noise and pollution of some factories from residues may affect individuals. Goodyear Another is that the market mechanism is able to achieve a balance in the case of external indicators because they do not enjoy high efficiency in this, therefore the state intervention in this case, either to reduce alimony using foreign taxes or subsidies, or the increase of external benefits.
3. The state of monopoly provided the scope that makes the state stand up to intervene because some institutions and large companies to reduce costs and increase production and thus will increase the competitiveness of

the company and dominate the market, which makes small companies, have to go outside the market and thus there is no competition in the market. Also, the use of advertising leads to the exit of small companies from the market as a result of the impact on consumers, on the other hand, there is a natural monopoly of some large companies monopolize a particular sector, for example, water, electricity or telecommunications and in this case will be subject to monopoly prices because they have turned to Private Ownership We will harm a large group of consumers (Alvares, 33, 2001, -36).

Seventh: The role of the state in the light of the market economy

The State has a role in the market economy required by the economic development to be applied in the developing countries as follows:

1. **The State's Specialized Role:** The state intervenes in case of market imbalance or failure of market mechanism or case of innovation by big companies. Public production, or an indirect route through regulatory measures, includes tax policies, subsidies, prices, or a public spending program.
2. **The state's distribution role:** The state uses the policy of taxation and social insurance and the distribution of public service in addition to public spending in the distribution of goods to affect the distribution of income to prevent harm between groups and conflict with the problem of poverty in society and create a state of equilibrium achieved by economic and social distributive efficiency.
3. **The regulatory and legislative role of the state:** - The state has a role in legislating and applying the law to the market work from a set of laws representing companies, ownership, anti-monopoly, consumer protection and other laws that give safety to individuals in applying justice to all members of society.
4. **The Role of the State in Achieving Economic Stability:** The State draws up macroeconomic planning policies and gives broad pressures to the economy, including unemployment and inflation, to achieve a general objective and sustainable development of employment policy, foreign trade and other policies that maintain macroeconomic stability (Tareeh, 2005, 84).

Eighth: What are the reasons that led to the lack of activation of the private sector

The reasons that led to the lack of interest in the private sector are divided into two main sections as follows:

1. **State:** - Most of the developing countries were following the socialist system, which means that the state is the sole owner of the means of production, which intervenes in economic activity and the state is the leader in the market and leading large and strategic projects, especially manufacturing industries of the oil countries. In the field of domestic and foreign trade, the state has the dominant hegemony over it, and the widespread socialist bureaucracy in the private sector has limited its role. We also do not forget the absence of a legislative and legal framework that represents and regulates the work of the private sector and the lack of state support for it was one of the reasons leading to the failure of the private sector to work in the market. The state was consumed by drawing up central plans and drawing near-monopoly economic plans for all economic activities that had a role in which the private sector was ineffective and ultimately made the private sector closed and not integrated with the economic activity of these countries (Abdel Jaber, 2000, 51).
2. **The private sector:** - The initial situation in the private sector activity and the lack of entrepreneurship in the economic activity and the lack of financial resources made it ineffective in entering any productive activity with high technological requirements and costly financial resources. The private sector was not an organized sector and has a force affecting the state. In terms of possibilities except in recent years in which he became the leader of economic activity (Muhammad, 2006, 67).

Ninth: Obstacles to Private Sector Development

There are two types of obstacles to economic activity:

The first type: - Financial commitments - These commitments are allocated in the financing of the private sector are as follows:

1. **Capital Capabilities:** - Capital is very important in the private sector to obtain money paid by the private sector as the main tributary of the expansion of investments or not. This represents the costs of financial intermediation, high risk, change in the level of interest, changes in exchange rates and on organized and unregulated risks.
2. **Lending System:** - One of the reasons that the private sector suffers from financial obligations is the level of lending. To fail.
3. **The possibility of expanding the capital market:** - Given the financial globalization and the possibility of access to funds in the domestic or foreign market to reduce the cost of financing through bonds or stocks that need financing, therefore, not giving a role in the development of this market will close the funding available in private sector institutions. It will fail to activate this highly contributing sector of the economy (Caribbean development bank, 5-7).

The second type: Non-financial obligations - These obligations affect negatively on the private sector are as follows:

1. **The reality of the business sector climate:** Each country has a special investment climate for the business sector and directly affects the economic activity of the state through a set of laws, procedures and controls that govern the private sector. Legal classification represents the credit index and investor protection index. The second type is the cost and time index, which represents a group of indicators, namely the speed of obtaining building permits, the mechanisms of starting a business, the mechanisms of registering property, the mechanisms of paying the tax, the methods of liquidating the commercial activity, the period of effectiveness of contracts, the cross-border trade and other indicators that measure time and cost in Performance (World Bank, 2001, 1).
2. **Legal Legislation:** Laws on the movement of capital, import and export laws and the obligations of coordination between foreign and domestic capital. The private sector is developing with it.
3. **Lack of competition:** Competition is a process of creativity and innovation in all aspects, which affect the performance of the economy and reduce the monopoly and expand the work of the market and open competition raises the performance efficiency of the private sector economically.
4. **Maximizing the role of the public sector:** Giving a role to the partnership between the public and private sector as a complement to economic activity and established on the basis of institutional structure and achieved the goal to achieve services provided by water, electricity, communications and other services and to give a role to the public sector without the private will make the economy without innovation and competition and this reduces Investment opportunities and economic freedom and reduces those who expand the market and therefore does not take place economic development.
5. **Parallel Markets:** means all works that provide income that is not recorded in the constraints of domestic product, either the law of the state considers it a violation or evading the legal obligations of the state. This parallel market affects the private sector through the application of all laws and obligations on it and other costs and exemption from the public sector from them, which makes the element of competition does not exist already and this affects the activity and presence of private sector institutions in economic life (Ali, 2008, 2).

Tenth: - Privatization policies and investment law in Iraq

Iraq has the right legal framework that allows Iraqi national and foreign companies to participate in the field of foreign investment and this is confirmed by the National Development Strategy between (2005-2007) are as follows:

1. Lifting all restrictions imposed on the non-national investor to increase direct and indirect investment flows in most sectors, excluding strategic sectors, to make capital flow to Iraq easily.
2. Coordination and cooperation between Iraqi and foreign investors.
3. Facilitate the procedures of the Iraqi state to facilitate the investment of foreign funds through the one-window method to remove all obstacles that stand before the foreign investor in establishing projects that the interest of both parties and to cooperate with all ministries involved in granting the necessary fundamental approvals (Gouda, 2006, 209).
4. Formation of specialized bodies to facilitate transactions for foreign investors and give them a picture of investment opportunities in Iraq (Nasrawi, 1995, 5).
5. Conducting multilateral agreements in the field of foreign investment to be invested significantly through the Council on Overseas Investments, noting that Iraq has reasons to enter the investment to it, namely:
 - a. Lack of capacity.
 - b. Trade rates are low.
 - c. Iraq is an economy with unilateral exports (Al-Barrak, 2003, 53).

Eleventh: Obstacles to the privatization of the public sector in Iraq

There are obstacles and challenges for the public sector to privatize the private sector. These obstacles include:

1. The private sector suffers from a lack of financial resources to compete in the procurement of services from the public sector.
2. In the case of privatization of the public sector will increase unemployment as a result of layoffs in the public sector and this affects the labor market in Iraq because Iraq is already suffering from unemployment and this has a significant social impact.
3. Lack of experts to operate the private sector.
4. The lack of state support in the first phase of private sector projects will affect the high cost of materials that are released within the pricing policies pursued (Al-Jabali, 1996, 22).

Twelfth: - National development strategy in Iraq for the privatization of the industrial sector

The Iraqi national strategy was based on the Iraqi industrial sector to diversify its own and appropriate inputs in terms of expansion and then to export because Iraq has a market containing raw materials and cadres working in this area, knowing that this will provide half a million jobs from the labor force to be operated in Iraq (JJ, 2001, Cut). Note that the Iraqi national strategy has divided the companies into three categories after 2003 are as follows:

1. The first category: - Companies that have become a loss on the state and the solution is either sold to the private sector or we merge two companies with each other to be more economic value.
2. The second category: - Companies that want to obtain additional information and experience to liquidate the company and privatize permanently.
3. The third category: - Identifies companies operating in the industrial sector on which the local market depends and the demand for their production is increasing, such as iron, cement, fertilizers and other goods and services (Iraq Research Center, 2008, 31). The state has also defined privatization through government committees linked to the Council of Ministers and authorizes the committee to transfer ownership and restructuring of this facility and then be sold. This is for the first category. The second category is to enter investors in partnership with the third category to return it to work with the structure of a new reform movement. This program is characterized by transparency and disclosure and at certain periods and then we are privatization process. This strategy will lead the Iraqi industrial sector to expand and then to export through the following set of measures are as follows: (Center for International Private Enterprise, 2006, 350)
 - a. Increase the production of industrial projects by comparison with previous years.
 - b. Lack of economic feasibility for projects that have been destroyed or stopped working as their assets are distributed to areas that are more productive.
 - c. Give a broader role to geological survey and mineral research.
 - d. Establishing integrated complexes with industrial projects to achieve effective integration
 - e. Activate quality control with monitoring and inspection.
 - f. Undertake small and medium projects to develop projects and turn them into large projects in the future (Hassan, 2008, 53).

Through the vision that we have outlined in the strategy of the industrial sector in Iraq, it is clear that Iraq depends on one source is oil and this makes it unable to compete with the outside world.

Thirteenth: - Conditions to transfer the Iraqi economy from the public sector to the private sector

We need certain means and policies to privatize the public sector and transfer it to the private sector, in addition to objectives and priorities to adopt infrastructure in the way of the success of the role of the private sector. We do not want the rapid transfer to the private sector at once, but we start with small and medium enterprises to learn about the ability of the private sector to use these projects and then the ability to manage them well because the inability of the private sector to absorb this means that the foreign investor will enter into investment and thus we will turn to followers to this investor and this brings us in the path of economic dependence. We need conditions that must be met before the transition from the public sector to the private sector are as follows:

1. We are a comprehensive and accurate division of projects to be sold to the private sector and then what difficulties we may face in the value of these projects to be sold.
2. Legislative and legal frameworks exist so that we can change the construction of economic institutions and not convert once to them because of their significant economic consequences (Al-Mayahi, 2006, 281).
3. We divide public projects into three categories (distinct, medium, weak) and this classification will help us in the process of privatization and we will privatize weak projects to achieve the deficit of the public budget and also save these institutions from bankruptcy.
4. There is a solution to the problem of unemployment through early retirement or giving a percentage of shares to employment or the introduction of workers in the institution to rehabilitation courses or we give attractive rewards for leaving work voluntarily.
5. Giving the Prime Minister a role with a number of specialized ministers to form a specialized body by laying out clear lines for the process of privatization of the public sector and giving a clear vision of the privatization process and how to implement it (Cyprus, Al-Qadri, 2010, 61).
6. We need to educate the Iraqi consumer to run the privatization program and give a role to the media to give the full picture of those through the services to be carried out by the private sector.
7. The state should protect justice for low-income people and establish a program that reduces the rise in prices because the state once lifted subsidies on goods that wanted to liberalize their prices.
8. The political situation in Iraq needs to choose the method and strategy of the privatization of the public sector because of the many options in this situation because of the variety of types and experiences of countries in the world regarding privatization (World Bank, United Nations, 2003, 122).

Fourteenth: Privatization policy in Iraq a future vision

Privatization of the private sector in Iraq does not give ownership of all economic projects, but some small projects and some projects in partnership with the public sector and some projects may be holistic according to the future vision of each sector and the policy of privatization in Iraq a future vision through the following:

1. We need a strategy in line with the facts of the Iraqi reality and with the requirements of international changes and be flexible to develop economic facilities and are going in the right reality for the Iraqi economy and therefore we need a set of objectives, as follows: -
 - a. The Iraqi economy is a renter economy that depends on oil and is a volatile and unstable international commodity because it is influenced by economic, political and international factors. The Iraqi economy depends on oil and it affects the GDP of Iraq and in order to minimize this effect we liberalize trade and give the market a chance to allocate the resources of the Iraqi economy (Hazem, 2003, 26).
 - b. We develop a plan for the growth of the structure of the Iraqi economy through financial, administrative and banking reform with the reform and development of the financial market and foreign exchange rates through the following:
 - Develop a specialized program for financial and monetary policies and policies of the Central Bank and methods of import and export in a scientific, planned and studied.
 - Give a role for fees and taxes in drawing the foundations and rules in bringing revenue in a fair and transparent manner.
 - Emphasizing the provision of social protection for groups below the poverty line because of the negative effects of privatization of the public sector.
 - There are incentives for the foreign investor, which makes it consistent with the desire of the national investor to work and thus achieve more.
2. Establishing a program to restore the private economic infrastructure in the industrial sector through the following:
 - a. Create a program in which public sector projects are implemented.
 - b. Reform of the banking system.
 - c. Liberalization of foreign trade.
 - d. Develop the bond and stock market.
 - e. Evolution of the mechanism of capital flow to Iraq.
3. Developing the philosophy of the Iraqi state in organizing the administrative structure and not interfering in the financial and economic competencies of the concerned authorities to raise the productivity and efficiency of government sectors (Gulf Center for Strategic Studies, 2003, 17).
4. Giving the media a role in education to show the advantages of privatization.
5. Conducting specialized studies of social and economic habits to make a development in human and sustainable development of Iraq.
6. Conducting extensive studies of projects, companies and enterprises that turn to privatization.
7. Establishing a legal framework that allows us to conduct privatizations (Hassan, 2008, 48).

3. CONCLUSION

There is no serious plan to transfer from the public sector to the private sector in Iraq. Iraqi economy is a rentier economy depends on oil and has no interest in diversifying sources of income in the gross domestic product in Iraq. There are no legislation and legal provisions that encourage private investment as well as foreign direct and indirect investment.

4. RECOMENDATION

We need effective strategies to privatize Iraqi economy. We need to have an investment law in Iraq that encourages investment and the privatization of Iraqi economy. The State should encourage the private sector by activating the confidence factor.

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