

Comprehensive Development and Requirements for Economic Success in Iraq: An Analytical Study

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This study highlights the possibility of achieving comprehensive development in Iraq and the requirements of success for the Iraqi economy through a deductive analytical approach. In spite of negative contracts that were passed in Iraq and the devastation that resulted in the Iraqi economy, there is cause for great optimism in achieving economic renaissance. The results of the study reveal that this optimism is because of a number of components and supports, including the great potential and the existence of a rich natural and human resource base that gives Iraq the ability to achieve a real economic renaissance. In addition, the development of scientific approaches can help in utilising these capabilities and resources. The results also indicate the existence of sincere responsible authorities who are able to mobilise and assemble appropriate plans and policies to achieve the supreme goal of the Iraqi economy, and the need to do this amidst newly industrialised economies away from the dangers of a backward mono economy.

Key words: *Comprehensive Development, Success Requirements, Iraqi Economy, Economic Development.*

Introduction

It is not possible to ignore experiences in developing countries that adopt a developmental approach to simulate what exists in countries of the developed world and in particular the economic plans that are undertaken for the purpose of expanding development within economic, social and political dimensions. These trends have passed through a number of mature economic policies to meet the needs of the reality in the economies of these countries. Iraq has been trying for several decades to overcome the economic ordeal that has passed through successive wars and several political and economic changes. Despite these difficulties, economic and political decision-makers in Iraq hope to harness all the material and human

resources that are abundant, in order to ensure the future of sustainable growth at the level of the economy and enhance the capabilities of the Iraqi people. This can be done by providing efficient opportunities and contributions to building the capabilities of comprehensive development. The problems stem from the economic, social and political conditions that the country has reached, marginalisation of elements of comprehensive development, and moving the country from a state of underdevelopment, to a state of progress. The reason for this is due to the absence of development planning and the mechanisms for its implementation in the medium and long term, as well as the weakness and fragility of legal legislation that extends aid to the success of these requirements. However this was absolutely necessary to human life directly. This paper emphasises facts and raises issues regarding the failure of development projects implemented in Iraq, despite the availability of huge funds through oil exports (Abdulhasan, Khudhair, & Lafta, 2020). The importance of the research arises from the importance of the topic that highlights conditions and mechanisms needed to achieve progress and development. Moreover, it shows the great role of institutions, scientific ideas and sincere leadership in achieving the Renaissance. Therefore, the paper aims to identify ways to achieve comprehensive development and how to achieve the transition in the development process to the ranks of developing and developed countries.

The Comprehensive Development Framework

The concept of comprehensive development shows multiple axes of political, social and economic dimensions with the aim of finding radical changes in reality according to a strategic vision for the future, and how to reach them and manage the change process accordingly. Therefore, the existing reality has a major impact on the requirements of comprehensive development in Iraq. The concept of development is intertwined with the concept of comprehensive development, and its parts cannot be completely isolated from the study of developmental reality. The development process is a reform in quantity and quality. It is subject to direct measurement by quantitative processes and includes material and non-material aspects, which are at the same time in harmony with the capabilities and resources of any country. Therefore, the concept of development is part of the comprehensive development process and comprehensive development can be described as follows. It is a transitional process, which aims to change the level of the country from one point to another more positive aspect, in the sense of improving the economic situation from delay to progress, in all economic sectors (Harper-Shipman, 2019). Accordingly, the basic rules for successful comprehensive development are:

Building Human Capacity

There is no difference in the controversy in developmental thought that building human capabilities is the primary engine. We do not achieve the desired goals for comprehensive



development based on an important scientific issue, which is the change that occurs in the behaviour of individuals. Consequently, it is the basis for clarifying the features of change in society and transferring production methods from their traditional situation to modern production methods, based on knowledge of the technology used. Then the establishment of a society's culture that differs from the norm in the previous stages of growth, is experienced by most human societies (Lafta, 2019). This change is important for meeting the multiple needs of the people, consumers and investment options; as well as renewed ideas that take into account the reality of the society in which individual lives. This, in turn, leads and supports the reform process adopted by a country. Also an important topic is the milestones of actual economic achievement that has an impact on the parameters of human economic and social life. This begins with humans and ends with the outputs that they mentally and intellectually accomplish for the rest of the coexisting productive classes in a specific time and space (Oyighan & Dennis, 2016).

How to Manage an Institution

Being fully aware of the requirements for achieving an inclusive development impact is one of the cornerstones of success. There is no management and leadership without an institution and vice versa. This matter can be accomplished by taking advantage of many successful development experiences in developing and developed countries, and providing a realistic approach that is in line with management of the Iraqi economy. It is assumed that real management will exceed the state of fragility currently inherent in the sectoral structure of the general Iraqi economy, which has accumulated prominent negative effects in the agricultural sector, industry and other basic sectors. This can be achieved by generating national leadership that nurtures actual change and prevailing in economic correction without distinction in who is governing politically, with adherence to legislation and laws. Moreover, it is necessary to seek the seriousness and non-controversial use of existing Iraqi competencies and national expertise. Currently the tendency is to focus on the national bourgeoisie, which is led by the business sector, and this class has had a role in changing the reality of European countries in the beginnings of their economic growth. What we cannot overcome in this matter is how to lead a comprehensive development whose final content and goal is to achieve justice and equality in everything. In addition, the leaders working on this should maintain the principle of freedom and formulate a method of reassurance for all classes of society, so that the yields of production increase and movement is as far as away as possible from approaches of developing people who tend to consume (von Furstenberg, 2017). From a philosophical perspective, incentives for comprehensive development are linked to a very important issue, namely the full readiness of all classes of society to normalise the foundations and approaches of comprehensive development. Consequently, how positive thinking is increased through changing reality without looking at who is used to building this philosophy and who is putting it up? We must believe that government planning is geared towards building and real reform in accordance

with short-term, medium-term and long-term plans. In light of that trend, it should be ensured that there are no conflicts between the multiple goals that economic policy aims to achieve. Consequently, reflection is clearly defined politically, economically, and socially, without regard to a sect or the doctrine implementing these incentives (Giron-Nava, Johnson, Cisneros-Montemayor, & Aburto-Oropeza, 2019). Comprehensive development has early warning of an upward occurrence when we see change appear to escalate or vice versa. One of the most important of these early warnings is the growth in average per capita income, although this indicator has received criticism within development thinking. It is not a factor of reassurance for the growth of comprehensive development, but it is considered an important factor for the sustainability of daily life for individuals. Various it can be identified that any improvement provides the link between growth of production and growth of consumption in order to accelerate investment movement to reshape the economy. As for other early warnings that occur, change in the composition of import and export directions, that is, the realisation of a change in the unipolar export approach to oil, is the change in the basket of export commodities. However, have the new trends added to importing goods, missing local natural resources that can be produced? Is the already unavailable and urgently needed economy supported? The other issue is whether there seems to exist actual competition between what is a locally manufactured type of goods and services in the local markets (Pipkin, 2018).

The Inherent Problems of the Iraqi Economy

Among the most influential problems that the Iraqi economy has had for a long time, there are many issues, some of which are ingrained and some that are new. Therefore, the focus is on important issues that the country suffers from, and a summary of some of the problems related to economic aspects.

Increasing of Population Growth Index

It is indisputable that the increase in population growth rates has consequences that affect changing economically active and inactive economies. From this important diagnosis it is noted that there is a slowdown in the growth of such societies, compared to the faster growth achieved for other societies where the number of dependents decreases and the number of people increases in societies with a better ability to exercise their human choices in the fields of work, living standards and quality (Lafta, 2020). The data show that Iraq has a high population growth rate compared to other Arab countries. In Iraq, population growth is 3.3% for the period between 2000 and 2010. Whereas, the average for other Arab countries for the same period reached a rate of (2.3%). In more detail, we find that the total fertility rate in Iraq in the reproductive age between the reproductive age (15-49) years is also high, i.e. (4.2%) for the period (2004-2007), while the global average is at (2.3%). In the Arab countries it is 2.6%. Therefore it can be concluded that the increase in this rate increases the rate of general

population growth that we mentioned above. Accordingly, Iraq should adopt clear population policies that are equal to the aspirations of achieving comprehensive development and possessing complete seriousness in changing the National Committee for Population Policies. Previously this has been punished by multiple governments and that has not achieved a population census that possesses transparency and birth control policies have not been established in some Arab countries and countries of the world (Habib & Shahab, 2019) .

Quality of Governmental Institutions and Their Requirements

The quality factor of institutions is an essential part of the reflection on meeting what society needs. An example of this is that what happens in the areas of health, safety, and the revitalisation of social life with complete safety over these requirements, which increases human development and improves the living environment. Accordingly, the basic objectives of the quality of institutions are to bring about comprehensive development that stems from the existence of these competent institutions. When institutions put most of their attention in preparing skilled people-power, they contribute to reducing costs and improving the quality of production dependent on modern technology, as well as the presence of the right person in the right place to supervise the final implementation processes. In this context, the results that the decision maker seeks to find in the real world are clear. In summary, these attitudes of institutions mean, as a result, a development situation in which there is no waste in the resource and thus eliminating the current corruption processes prevailing in the institutions of the Iraqi state.

Mono-Economic Problem

The Iraqi economy depends largely on production from the oil sector and the financing of the general budget of Iraq through it. It is noted that the contribution of oil revenues from public revenues is high and constitutes 89.7% of public revenue, while other revenue as a whole did not constitute 10.3% of public revenue, represented by taxes on wealth and income 3.2%, commodity taxes and production duties 2.1%, other income 1.6%. As for transfer revenue, it is 1.5%, and fee income is 1.0%. As for the profits accrued to the public sector in the budget share, it is 0.8%, and capital revenues constitute 0.1%. The Iraqi economy varies with the fluctuation in the production of this single sector. Moreover, the process of diversification in the fundamentals of the economy needs to find alternative productive sectors that excel in financing the Iraqi public budget (Khaghaany, Kbelah, & Almagtome, 2019). This approach focuses on the development of agriculture and industry, as well as the development of the services sector, which in today's world is limited to knowledge production and giving an important role to the taxes imposed on economic units operating in shaping the structure of GDP growth. It is important to provide the appropriate climate to attract foreign investment, to create a plurality of financing sources that enhance the building of the economy in general. To

the extent that the gross domestic product equals the rate of growth in the population increase of 2-3% annually, in order to find a good increase in the average income the Iraqi individual, improves their standard of living for the purpose of expediting the comprehensive development process (SAVASTA, 2019).

The Problem of Poverty

Table (1) shows that the poverty incidence in 1988 reached 3.9% and this is the lowest percentage of poverty registered in Iraq according to the time series shown in the table. From then on the percentage started to increase, and in 2014 the incidence of poverty reached 30.0%. The cause is due to the fact that in the nineties of the last century, Iraq was subjected to a very harsh economic blockade that led to the deterioration of the productive structure in its sectors (Kbelah, Almusawi, & Almagtome, 2019). This led to a decrease in the level of per capita income and the spread of the phenomenon of unemployment. As for the time period after 2003, poverty rates increased due to the occupation wars and the spread of forced and sectarian displacement that prevailed among the Iraqi society. We find another reason that contributed to the growth of this phenomenon is the presence of a ruling political class in Iraq. This class is characterised by financial and administrative corruption, and the waste of billions of dollars in random reforms to serve their interests, that led to complete faltering in the life cycle of the Iraqi economy.

Table 1: Evolution of poverty rates in Iraq for various years (%)

Year	1988	1990	2005	2007	2009	2011	2012	2014
Poverty Rate	3.9	27.5	15.4	23.1	22.9	11.5	19.8	30.0

Problem of Unemployment

Iraq has the same status as the rest of developing countries, with a growing population growth rate, as is previously shown. This matter generates categories of youth classes that need support and rehabilitation in order to immerse themselves in comprehensive development processes without aborting their aspirations, and this is common in our country. Table (2) below shows a remarkable increase in unemployment rates. The results of the survey conducted by the Ministry of Planning and Development in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Iraq indicates that the unemployment rate among the population aged 15 years and over is more than 38% for both genders in 2015. The unemployment rate for males is 30% and females 16%. The unemployment rate in urban areas is 30%, and in contrast, 25% in rural areas. This is due to a number of factors that have an impact on the persistence of the unemployment problem, including a decrease in volume of foreign investments inside Iraq. In addition, the presence of economic stagnation in the economic sectors and the decrease in employment opportunities within them, as well as mismanagement, as it is one of the main

factors in the increase in the size of unemployment. It is the duty of the state to evaluate the workforce according to skill, in addition to deteriorating security conditions inside the country, which increases unemployment numbers. High unemployment rates present a challenge to the Iraqi economy. As shown in table 2, it reached its highest levels in the days of sectarian conflict for the period 2005 and 2010 (Zaher & Mohammed, 2019).

Table 2: Unemployment growth in Iraq (%)

Details	1977	1987	1990	1995	1997	2000	2003	2005	2010	2013
Unemployment rate	3.2	3.6	5.5	12.9	13.6	22.4	28.1	17.9	15	11

The Problem of Foreign Debt

The nature of political and economic conditions witnessed by the Iraqi economy is an introduction to understanding the reality of foreign debt and its impact on Iraq. Foreign debt is also a factor produced by oil revenues. Iraq has transformed, within a short period of time, from a country with financial surpluses to one that requires external financing to face the pressures generated by the budget deficit as a result of low oil prices and the financing of military operations to counter terrorism. The economic policies in Iraq were subject to approaches of successive governments in leading modern Iraq (Al-Wattar, Almagtome, & AL-Shafeay, 2019). The economy suffered during these periods from a financial deficit that led to the emergence of debt. The most important of all is that the International Monetary Fund is an influential sponsor of these issues. Iraq is bounded in a set of international applications and decisions that negatively helped in making Iraq a country that addresses its economy under the external debt crisis. The difficulty of the financial position in Iraq has increased its external benefits. This made the Iraqi economy one that runs on debt and external financing and a subsidised the oil sector from its revenues to finance matters directly related to human life, and therefore comprehensive development collides with this complex problem. The total public debt was in a state of fluctuation between the years 2010-2013 - as it reached (4,4) billion dollars and then rose in the year 2011 amounted to (billion) billion dollars. It then decreased in 2012 and increased in the last two years until it reached 14 (5.5) billion dollars, as the highest debt balance. The reason for increasing public debt in the past years and as indicated an unbalanced economic situation in Iraq is a result of several reasons. Most notably is the increase in current military expenditures, including in particular to counter the ISIS war and the financing of the displaced (Coyne & Coyne, 2019).

Preconditions of the Comprehensive Development in Iraq

The Conditions for Establishing Institutions

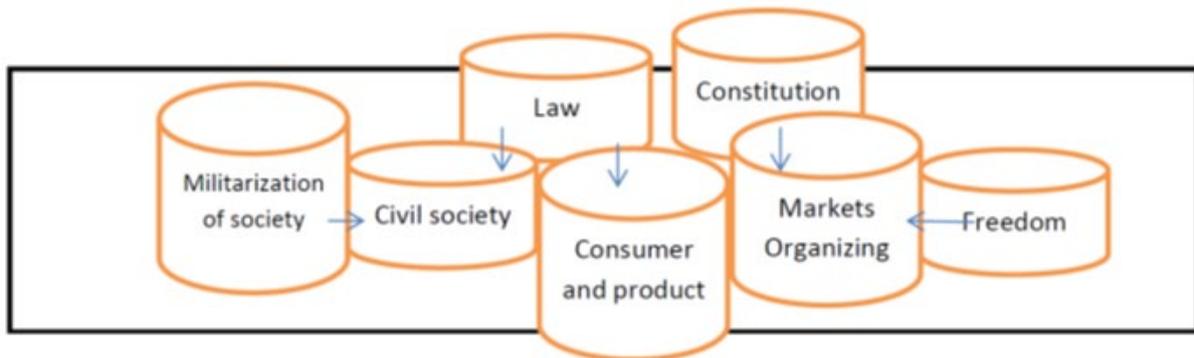
What cannot be ignored is that the necessary condition is to provide atmosphere where we do not contradict the rapid developments in the world today in the world of knowledge. It is the first area to change the paths of comprehensive development and the main engine for diversification of sources of wealth. Therefore, the first concept of moving the wheel of growth in the quality of institutions is essential for growth and sustainable change in all economic activities. Many countries' experiences have proven that not adopting this modern economic term and working to build its foundations. Most of the development experiences were subject to failure, and accordingly, their production levels decreased (Almusawi, Almagtome, & Shaker, 2019). These foundations are paved through interest in creating qualified human resources by developing education in general and higher education systems in particular, so that these institutions are supported through this mechanism because it is an important pillar in economic reform. These institutions are the important factor in spreading knowledge to all members of society and with more knowledge productivity increases, the greater the awareness of the cadres working in the entity of other institutions that rebuild the practical economy on the field of goods and services production and thus promote the comprehensive development process in a sustainable way. Success in its application reconstructs the basic building block for the application of comprehensive quality, which heads towards global reliability.

Good Governance

Good governance is essential to rebuild the foundations of the economy, as it works to restore the entire system of sectors of the economy and absorb all of the potential productive potential. The largest portion of governance is operated according to the approach of achieving efficiency and quality to support the comprehensive development process. The other important pillar is when the occurrence of abuse of property rights occurs, it affects the areas of openness to markets to organise and conduct daily exchanges and procedures. In addition to the presence of instability in the legal and political organisations, it works to increase the size of risks, which leads to a decline in opportunities to develop investment. There is no doubt that trading is the issue of good governance in the sectors of the economy at the level of senior and minor leaders. It addresses the spread of financial and administrative corruption, which exists in Iraq, as more than 800 billion dollars was lost in Iraq after 2003 to 2020. This had a clear reflection in the policy approach of the government which has changed in achieving the realistic goals of comprehensive development. Because of this, Iraq has lost opportunities for diversification of income sources to support GDP growth, poverty rates have increased, and society has lost many services that could have contributed to rebuilding its daily life. The state has lost its regulation in the markets and instead there is a spread in Iraqi markets of poor quality imported goods that

are not directly under government control (Almagtome, Shaker, Al-Fatlawi, & Bekheet, 2019). This has led to the exclusion of government institutions from performing their duties towards protecting markets. We can summarise the indicators of good governance that help in creating comprehensive development, namely consolidating the principles of individual freedom, the force of law, respect for the constitution, lack of militarisation of society, regulation of markets, consumer and product protection as well as the independence of civil society (Abdulwahab, Ismael, & Al-Nuaimi, 2018), as shown in Figure (1) .

Figure 1. Suggested good governance indicators in Iraq



Demolition of Backward Gaps

The issue of developmental integration is extremely important in changing the lives of societies when achieving one type of development. There is a failure to meet the basic construction of the economy of that country. Iraq needs an important integrated development triangle, and that triangle is to achieve economic, political and societal development. If we go back in the contemporary history of Iraq, the period of most economic prosperity that occurred is the seventies of the last century, as the Iraqi dinar in that era was equivalent to 3 dollars. However, at the same time, the Iraqi society lost freedom of expression and opinion, and ignored the requirements of political development in light of that period. That is why Iraq suffered from the Kurdish rebellion to demand autonomy and this was a difficult period (Almagtome & Abbas, 2020). In the early eighties of the last century, Iraq entered into other wars, so many of the milestones of development achieved in the era that preceded and many of the traditions and customs of Iraqi society were destroyed. During this time the economy became oriented towards the military arsenal because of the Iranian war. When the economy loses a cornerstone of the types of development mentioned above, it works in a broken manner and this is one of the important gaps in eliminating underdevelopment and social development. It is very difficult to determine if one form of development in any country in the world is an approach to change, away from other types of development. Development in Iraq must be comprehensive in order to be an important way to change society for the better. This allows Iraq to have multiple options and expands capabilities in achieving comprehensive development in accordance with the general economic policy in the country. To bridge the gap in underdevelopment, Iraq must

have an identity of a clearly defined economic system and a philosophy for this system. Such as becoming a capitalist or socialist country because every economic system has an economic identity (Verwimp, 2016).

Exploitation of Economic Surplus to Conserve the Resources

Economic virtue and morality are not a modern topic, but is rooted in Greek thought and philosophers. According to Aristotle's suggestion, work and economic activity are both positive and not miserable. There is a trend of connecting the individual with the environment in which the person lives where business produces multiple goods and services and also creates independent individuals with multiple economic and social options (HUSSEIN, 2017). This concept of thought leads us to explain what happened in the world today, as most countries tend to follow development approaches that aim to create an economic situation that competes with the rest of the countries through industrialisation, agriculture and the adoption of modern methods of production based on technology. The question here is whether the trends of the new world have managed to preserve the resources of future generations resulting from divine nature, and whether economic ethics are present in converting those resources into goods and services? The answer is certainly not, because what exists in the contemporary economy and international competition has placed hegemony in its directions in order to achieve the competitive advantages that each enjoys in producing one commodity and not the other, and according to the available resources. For example the Iraqi economy, is a unilateral economy that depends on the export of oil to finance its budget annually and at a very simple estimate Iraq exports (4) million barrels per day, in one month it exports (120) million barrels per day and in one year it issues (1.440) billion barrels. This means that the fate of future generations is reliant on oil reserves, which are at risk. The previous review of research shows that the Iraqi economy has directly lost opportunities to achieve comprehensive development that lead to support indicators of sustainable development (Ali, Hameedi, & Almagtome, 2019). From all of the foregoing it becomes clear that the fate of future generations must be linked to the economic policy of successive governments in power in Iraq, because the sources of wealth belong to all and not to a specific individual. The Johannesburg Declaration focused on settling a solidarity-based human society to address many of the global challenges represented by the problem of poverty, changing classic patterns of production and consumption, protecting natural resources to achieve the requirements of economic and social development, preventing degradation that occurred in the comprehensive global environment, declining biological diversity and increasing desertification. Then working to end the gap between the countries of the world of progress and the countries of the developing world, and study the problem of pollution in water and air. The Declaration also discusses the challenges of globalisation, which is trying to reduce the importance of sustainable development, especially the integration of fast markets, the movement of capital and significant increases in investment flows around the world, in order to ensure certainty for future generations. As a result, Iraq should take these

lessons and take advantage of them to change the foundations of comprehensive development that successive Iraqi governments are looking to achieve (Al-Durai & Atiya, 2019).

Economic and Legislative Conditions to Ensure the Success of the Iraqi Economy

One of the most important introductions to ensure the success of the comprehensive development process in Iraq is to link legislation with the economy, to ensure the success of the economy in general. Aggregate supply and aggregate demand can then interact positively, thus ensuring balance in the comprehensive economy and moving towards economic stability, and the economy avoids sudden shocks, such as the Corona Virus crisis and low oil prices. All of these crises or shocks directly affect the Iraqi individual. This issue requires moving the economy from a state of unilateralism, to a state of diversity, in the sources of wealth creation for the people of this society in order for the economic process to be integrated (Ali, Almagtome, & Hameedi, 2019). Moreover, there should be serious thought on the part of governments in enacting economic legislation and laws to overcome the shock. More importantly, the country's general development policy should be flexible so that it can deal with shocks through economic realism, away from dependency and its rhetoric which is known to most economists and politicians in Iraq. The approach taken in the maturation of strategic development projects should be subject to an economic feasibility study coupled with legislation that all members of society are obligated to implement. To destroy the gap between the private sector and the political decision-makers, given the importance of revitalising the private sector due to its role in reducing the size of state burdens. Hence, the state should be concerned with resolving a complex problem in the country, which is a loss of balance in the issue of inefficient employment of workers in the public sector and an increase in employment rates. This is evidenced in the research about the importance of legislation in order to serve the economy. If the Federal Service Council was effective, there would have been economic leadership to solve this problem. Moreover, government planning and follow-up should have a clear role in implementing this vision.

Conclusions

The paper identifies many of the problems and solutions necessary for the success of the comprehensive development process in Iraq, and the researchers put all economic logic in the diagnosis of the size of the economic problem in Iraq. Among the most prominent of these matters is the absence of strategic planning to achieve the requirements of comprehensive development. As a result it will lead the Iraqi economy to the maturity of sustainable development indicators that the international community focuses on its formal and informal organisations and institutions, as well as an active civil society organisations at the present time. The economic thinking in Iraq has been directed, on the basis of professionalism and efficiency, to overcome the sudden economic shocks that have struck the Iraqi economy by



moving away from dependence on one source of revenue. It is the result of the proceeds from the sale of crude oil to finance the annual budgets of Iraq. Indeed, emphasis has been placed on diversifying sources of income and also preserving the rights of future generations from this natural resource. An important issue has been mentioned in the research, which is the localisation of the parameters of good governance to control comprehensive development trends. Good governance is based on basic indicators that are; respect for the constitution, the rule of law, and the rejection of economic sectarianism that exist in Iraq, in addition to this, the issue of individual freedom and freedom of markets and others. The research shows that a partnership approach in the sector and the private sector is a catalyst for growth, provided that the sector does not leave its basic duties in supporting development. Moreover, the research reveals ways to revitalise comprehensive development, and the Iraqi economic sectors must integrate cognitively because knowledge has a role in promoting comprehensive development. Because knowledge is an element that reduces time in many commercial and non-commercial exchanges, and spreading the culture of knowledge in state institutions, resulting in individuals who are distinguished by their competence and integrity. According to e-government programs, it needs psychologically and socially qualified cadres to lead in a sound manner, away from any political interference that might affect the success of the development experience.

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