

إمكانية إقامة مدن صناعية متكاملة في العراق- تجربة المملكة العربية السعودية حالة دراسية***The possibility of establishing integrated industrial cities in Iraq- The experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a case study****شيماء مؤيد المنصوري****SHYMAA MOAID AL-MANSOORY**shymaa.alshokban@gmail.com**أ.م.د. عمار محمود الربيعي****A.P.D AMMAR MAHMOD AL-RUBAIE**ammam.m@uokerbala.edu.iq**كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد _ جامعة كربلاء****Economics and Administration College – Karbala University****المستخلص:**

تتبع فكرة البحث حول أهمية المدن الصناعية بعدها عامل مهم لتطوير القطاع الصناعي, كما انها تساعد على إقامة المصانع والاستثمارات في البلاد لكونها توفر للمستثمر المحلي والاجنبي البنية التحتية والخدمات اللازمة لإقامة مشروعه الصناعي, اضافة الى انها تخفف من نسبة البطالة في المجتمع. كما تحتل المدن الصناعية مكانة كبرى ضمن اهتمامات السياسات الاقتصادية الراهنة, ومن أجل تطوير وتعزيز هذه المدن, تتبنى العديد من الدول استراتيجيات عديدة , نظرا للاهتمام الكبير الذي حظيت به هذه الأخيرة من طرف دول العالم, بعدّها أحسن أداة لتعزيز القدرات الإنتاجية والتنافسية للقطاع الصناعي, إضافة إلى قدرتها على تفعيل الترابط والتشابك الاقتصادي للدول والحد من مخاطر المنافسة مع المنتجات المستوردة, خاصة مع التحرر المستمر للأسواق. لذلك يهدف البحث الى دراسة واقع المدن الصناعية في العراق وكيفية الاستفادة من التجربة السعودية في انشاء واقامة المدن الصناعية. وعن طريق هذا البحث جرى التوصل الى أنه بالرغم من كون السعودية بلد ريعي, الا إنها نجحت في تطوير قطاعها الصناعي وتخليصه من الحالة الريعية جزئياً عن طريق انشاء واقامة المدن الصناعية والتي اشتملت على صناعات متعددة ومختلفة , وهناك عدة استراتيجيات مستخلصة من هذه التجربة يمكن الاخذ بها من قبل الجهات المسؤولة عن إقامة المدن الصناعية في العراق, والتي ستمكن عن طريقها من انشاء مدن صناعية عراقية متطورة. وكذلك يمكن تنويع القاعدة الاقتصادية وذلك عن طريق العمل على رفع نسبة اسهام القطاعات غير النفطية في الناتج المحلي الاجمالي الحقيقي في العراق والعمل على زيادة اسهام القطاع الخاص في عملية التنمية وفي توفير الفرص الوظيفية وتقليل الاعتماد على العائدات النفطية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المدن الصناعية, المدن الصناعية السعودية , المدن الصناعية العراقية.**Abstract:**

The idea of research stems from the importance of industrial cities as an important factor in the development of the industrial sector, as they help to establish factories and investments in the country because they provide the local and foreign investor with the infrastructure and services necessary to establish his industrial project, in addition to that they reduce unemployment in society. Industrial cities also occupy a major position within the interests of current economic policies, and in order to develop and strengthen these cities, many countries adopt many strategies, due to the great interest that the latter received from the countries of the world, as the best tool to enhance the productive and competitive capabilities of the industrial sector, in addition to its ability to activate the economic interdependence and

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interdependence of countries and reduce the risks of competition with imported products, especially with the continuous liberalization of markets. Therefore, the research aims to study the reality of industrial cities in Iraq and how to benefit from the Saudi experience in establishing and establishing industrial cities. Through this research, it was concluded that despite the fact that Saudi Arabia is a rentier country, but it has succeeded in developing its industrial sector and ridding it of the rentier situation partly through the establishment and establishment of industrial cities, which included multiple and different industries, and there are several strategies extracted from this experience that can be taken By the authorities responsible for establishing industrial cities in Iraq, through which you will be able to establish advanced Iraqi industrial cities. The economic base can also be diversified by working to raise the percentage of non-oil sectors' contribution to the real GDP in Iraq and work to increase the private sector's contribution to the development process and in providing job opportunities and reducing dependence on oil revenues.

Keywords: Industrial cities, Saudi industrial cities, Iraqi industrial cities.

Introduction:

Industrial cities are an important tool to encourage investment and have an important role in developing the industrial sector, in addition to providing job opportunities, and this helps to reduce or reduce the unemployment problem within the national economy and is also important in technology transfer and development. Therefore, the countries of the world aim to establish such cities throughout their countries, and this applies to Iraq as well because of these cities' importance in creating an industrial environment that contains medium and small industries, which leads to supporting the country's economic activity, as the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, especially the General Directorate of Industrial Development The implementation of the industrial cities project and its goal from this is to establish an industrial city in every governorate of Iraq at least, but it must have a suitable environment such as electricity, water, security protection and others for the purpose of its establishment and its success. Therefore, the importance of research comes from the fact that the industrial cities help to advance the national economy and develop the industrial sector and help to provide job opportunities and thus reduce the unemployment rate. Therefore, the experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was taken as a case study as it is a rentier country that resembles Iraq in this capacity. The problem of the research is the backwardness of the industrial sector and the lack or lack of clarity of labor laws related to the establishment of industrial cities in Iraq, and in this context the following question is contextualized:

Will the establishment and encouragement of industrial cities and benefit from the experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stimulate the industrial sector and stimulate its growth in Iraq? Based on that, the research was divided into three sections:

The first section: the theoretical and conceptual framework of industrial cities.

This topic introduces the emergence of industrial cities, their concept, types, objectives, importance, and the components of success of industrial cities.

The second section: the Saudi experience in establishing industrial cities.

Through this study, we will learn about the reality of the Saudi economy, the Saudi experience in establishing and establishing industrial cities.

The third section: the reality of industrial cities in Iraq and strategies to benefit from the Saudi experience in the field of industrial cities.

This topic deals with (the reality of the Iraqi industrial cities, the possibility of Iraq benefiting from the Saudi experience in the field of establishing industrial cities).

Research Methodology:

The research starts from the hypothesis that Iraq can benefit from the Saudi experience in establishing industrial cities in light of the conditions and factors required for their establishment. In order to prove this hypothesis, the descriptive and analytical method of data and studies related to the topic was relied on.

The first section

Theoretical and conceptual framework for industrial cities

first: Birth of industrial cities

The establishment of industrial cities is one of the tools for transferring investments to develop certain selected areas. Its establishment dates back to the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, as the first industrial city to be established was in Western Europe and the United States, as Trafford Park was the first industrial city established in The world, which was opened in 1896 in Britain near the city of Manchester, was followed by the establishment of other industrial cities, including Naples in 1904 and Chicago in America in 1907, and in 1951 the first Asian industrial city was established in Singapore.(Morisson,2015:19) In fact, the phenomenon of establishing industrial cities in the world did not begin to spread rapidly until the middle of the twentieth century after 1950, when industrial cities were included in the plans and programs of both developed and developing countries.(Al-Azzawi,2002:8) It is noticeable that the policies governing the establishment of industrial cities in developed countries must be distinguished from these policies in developing countries. In developed industrial countries such as Britain, the United States, Western European countries and Japan, the establishment of industrial cities was part of the plan that aims to develop and increase industrial growth. This was accompanied by the policies of those countries for developing regions, planning cities, providing employment, and moving industry from densely populated places. In developing countries, it was considered an important and effective means in the development plans of these countries, for the modernization, revitalization and establishment of medium and small industries and sometimes the establishment of complexes heavy Industries.(Al Qudra,2007:41)

second: Industrial Cities Concept

An industrial city can be defined as a place where the required facilities and factories are established by the government for project owners to establish their industries there. Or it is a plot of land divided and developed according to a comprehensive plan used by a group of industrial enterprises. In 1963, the United Nations defined the industrial city as a group of planned companies, providing standard factory buildings and providing services and facilities to their occupants.(Sinha, www.youratricalibrary.com)It is also a piece of land belonging to a public or private authority, and this plot of land is divided into small sections on which custom buildings are built according to the specifications of the one who will occupy them, and these buildings are sold or leased to industrialists, and the industrial city provides for its factories all requirements such as water, roads, electricity and other services.(Saada,2014:237)It is also defined by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization UNIDO as a developed plot of land divided into plots of land according to a comprehensive plan in which roads, transportation, public facilities are available, and

continuous and unified management that oversees the city's affairs.(Zafar,2012:1)It can also be defined as an area of land that contains a group of factories, laboratories and craft workshops equipped With the necessary services and facilities, where this land area is divided into small sections, each of which is devoted to the establishment of a specific project, and for this city the types of industries to be established, their characteristics, the land used by them and their needs of facilities and services are specified.(Hamdan,2011:2)

third: types, objectives, and importance of industrial cities

1. Types of industrial cities:

The classification of industrial cities varies according to the criterion adopted, either we depend on their location or on the type of industrial activity located in them or on their origin, as follows:

A. Classification of industrial cities according to their location:

According to the classification adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), industrial cities are divided according to their location into urban industrial cities, semi-urban industrial cities and rural industrial cities.

- Urban industrial cities: they mean the industrial cities located in the middle or suburbs of an important urban center, or a large city with a population of more than 500,000 people.
- Semi-urban industrial cities: Industrial cities are considered semi-urban if they are located in the main rural or semi-rural city, whose population must not be less than 50,000 people.
- Rural industrial cities: are those located in the main city of a region with a rural character, whose population must not be less than 25,000.

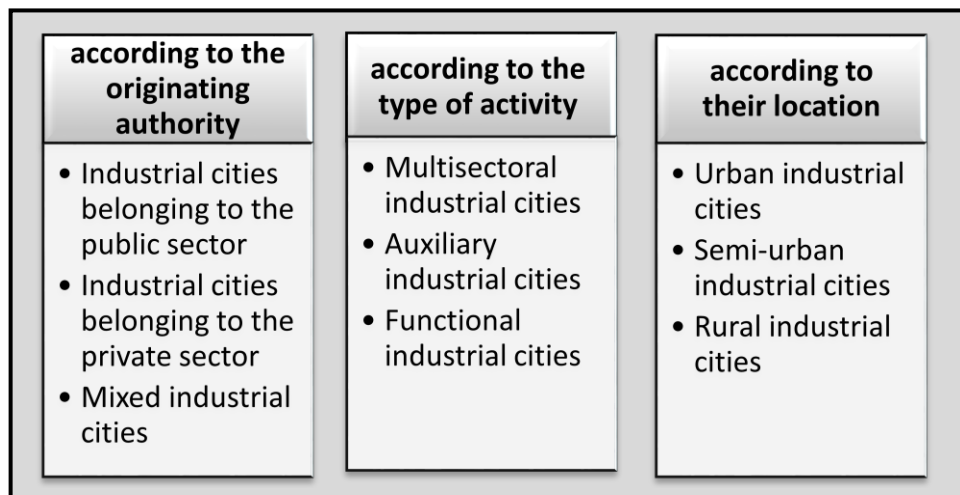
B. Classification of industrial cities according to the type of activity:

- Multisectoral industrial cities: They are the cities in which industrial establishments belonging to different industrial sectors are settled and have no relationship between them.
- Auxiliary industrial cities: are cities in which small-sized industrial establishments are established and work in various sectors for the benefit of a large industrial establishment that imports its products and exercises control over them.
- Functional industrial cities: are cities in which industrial establishments of the same type or nature of activity are settled.(Ben Mubarak,2016:27-28)

C. Classification of industrial cities according to the originating authority of the industrial city:

There are three types of industrial cities according to the originating authority of the industrial city, namely:

- Industrial cities belonging to the public sector that the state, state, or municipality undertakes to establish.
- Industrial cities belonging to the private sector established by an association or joint stock company.
- Mixed industrial cities that are established by an association of industrialists or a joint-stock company by means of financial aid provided by the state in the form of a long-term loan.(Ben Mubarak,2016:31)

Figure No. (1) industrial city classifications

Source: From the researcher's work based on:

- Ben Mubarak, Radhia, Organization and Management of Industrial Zones in Algeria, PhD thesis, Faculty of Law, University of Algiers, 2016:27- 28.

2. Industrial Cities objectives:

The goals of establishing industrial cities include some or all of the following factors:

- A. Encouraging industrial exports through the participation of the industrial sector in foreign exhibitions and promoting national brands.
- B. Creating additional job opportunities and thus reducing the unemployment problem in the country.
- C. Spreading industry and the benefits of development in economically backward regions to enhance development therein.(Al-Quraishi,2015:5)
- D. Achieving development and economic growth and developing the industrial sector by encouraging the establishment of industries of various sizes and benefiting from the advantage of production facilities and the availability of public services.
- E. Development of the areas surrounding the industrial city by taking advantage of the development of infrastructure and the concentration of financial investments that increase economic activity and urban prosperity.
- F. Achieving qualitative and quantitative sufficiency in meeting the needs of the local and foreign markets.
- G. Achieving integration and interdependence between various industries in the same city or between different cities in the country. (Ftaymeh& Ben Mahboub,2018:4)
- H. Organizing the industry by facilitating the formation of a database on the industry's needs in terms of raw materials and other productive inputs.
- I. Enhancing population stability by limiting immigration and reducing pressure on services in large cities, and avoiding the concentration of industries in large cities.(Qantqji,2003:7)
- J. Attracting local and foreign direct investments by providing the appropriate infrastructure for establishing projects and providing various concessions such as granting tax exemptions and customs facilities.
- K. Protection of the environment from various aspects of pollution through principles and standards used in city planning.(Al-Azzawi,2002:12)

- L. Linking the outputs of research and development with economic activities and transferring technology and skills from research centers to institutions to convert them into goods and services by the industrial city.(Fawzi& Mounir,2015:9)

Encouraging the owners of small enterprises to establish their industries in specific fields by providing various incentives and required facilities. (Industrial Estates, <http://mba-guide.com>)

3. industrial cities importance:

Industrial cities have economic and industrial importance, including that they work on:

- A. Attracting local and foreign investors as it provides the basic infrastructure for any investor in addition to providing road services, electricity, water and others.
- B. Achieving a more balanced distribution of production and employment within a region by spreading industries to small cities in rural areas.
- C. Encouraging the more efficient use of resources. An example of this is the establishment of large and highly diversified industrial cities, such as the power plant, oil refinery, or chemical plant.(Francis,2001:14)
- D. Good supervision of factories, workshops and other things by the competent authorities.
- E. Supporting the private sector and activating its role in developing the industrial sector by taking advantage of the advantages of production facilities and public services available within the industrial cities, as well as providing industrial loans without interest and repayment over long periods in addition to exemption from customs duties and taxes.
- F. Reducing pollution inside cities within the internationally permissible limits and ease of collecting and transporting hazardous wastes from industrial cities in accordance with the established laws and regulations.
- G. Preserving water resources through the recycling system, in addition to the possibility of easily treating waste water from industry and using it in watering crops.(The Importance of Cities and Industrial Zones, <http://www.gdid.gov.iq>)
- H. The use of modern technology that leads to raising the level of skill and raising the level of management and organization. This in turn helps the development of the industrial sector, which is reflected in the rest of the other sectors.
- I. Industries are able to integrate vertically and horizontally by benefiting from the other, meaning that one industry supplies other industries with raw materials and this is the so-called backward and forward links between industries.(Al-Quraishi,2005:38-39)
- J. Achieving savings of agglomeration or agglomeration economies that arise through the geographical convergence of industrial establishments that produce identical products, which lead to the acquisition of more knowledge and technical skills and experiences, which leads to the expansion of the market and thus ensuring the disposal of products and this in turn encourages the industrial establishments to increase production capacity, which leads To lower production costs.(Abdel-Aal,2011:56.& Bouton,1988:40-41.&Al-Kinani,2008:135)

Through the above, it becomes clear to us the importance of industrial cities in the development and development of the national economy and in creating the appropriate atmosphere for the stability of the industry, and this in turn leads to support for the local industry and thus increase the competitiveness of industrial exports in addition to its importance in achieving the savings of the assembly and in attracting foreign and local direct investment and the transfer and indigenization of modern technology.

fourth: Elements of the success of industrial cities

Among the elements of the success of the industrial cities is to set the necessary plans and prepare the economic, technical and financial feasibility studies for these cities as an effective way to achieve the economic, political and social goals. Below are the most important components of industrial cities success:

1. Security and political stability: This means providing safety for citizens, as well as the continuation of political and economic relations with other countries, in addition to the security and political instability due to wars and other conflicts within the country that leads to capital flight and the reluctance of foreign and local direct investment to invest in industrial cities.
2. Economic and investment stability: that is, providing an appropriate climate for investment, which depends to a large extent on the stability of the economic situation inside the country, because the continuous change in the financial, monetary and commercial macroeconomic policies and their lack of stability and the absence of clear laws about investment activities affects directly or indirectly the performance of investors. And the success of industrial cities.
3. Availability of legal and legislative frameworks: meaning the existence of laws and legislations that support the establishment of industrial cities, because this in turn will lead to attracting and resettling investments within the industrial cities. It is worth noting that the laws of industrial cities must converge with the laws and regulations of the state in order not to conflict between the interests of the state and the investor. (Ali & Jalal, 2017: 405-406)
4. Availability of manpower: Manpower is considered one of the basic ingredients for the success of industrial cities, as they need technical workers with high experience and skill, and from here we note the need for training and qualification centers to train and develop manpower because this contributes to supplying industrial cities with skilled and distinguished workers With competence and experience.
5. Availability of financial resources and financing capacity: The establishment of any economic activity requires capital, whether to purchase the raw materials on which the production process depends, or to obtain the machinery, machinery and equipment necessary for the continuation of the industrial production process. (Hanashi & Nasser, 2015: 164-165)
6. Choosing the appropriate site: To choose the optimal site for the industrial cities requires a comprehensive planning process through which sites are studied that are compatible with the environmental, social and economic determinants set by the authorities concerned with establishing industrial cities, such as ease of access to the site and its connection to major road axes, proximity to materials Raw, move away from residential areas, move away from sensitive environmental areas such as forests, wetlands, etc., avoid areas prone to floods or with clay soil and areas prone to earthquakes. The concept of industrial settlement, which differs from choosing the location of industrial cities, as it is intended, is the process of differentiation between several sites. Some of them include some of the foundations for establishing industrial cities and others do not include these components, and the choice between them is made in light of some different variables.
7. Availability of raw materials: for the establishment of industry and the continuation of the production process within the industrial cities.
8. Energy availability: because it is one of the important factors for establishing industrial cities, as it is the nerve center of the production process within the industrial establishments and establishments.

9. Availability of the transport and communication factor: it is considered one of the important ingredients for establishing industrial cities, as it is important in transporting raw materials and transporting manpower from their residential areas to industrial cities and vice versa.(Fawzi & Mounir,2015:5-6)
10. The existence of clear and consistent policies: to achieve the objectives of the industrial city in addition to the presence of government institutions capable of planning and implementing industrial policies related to industrial cities.(Al-Quraishi,2007:15)
11. The role of the media: by highlighting the importance of industrial cities by promoting the available investment opportunities in them and thus the possibility of attracting investment.
12. Attention to environmental planning: This matter needs a good study and prior planning of how to get rid of waste and smoke in order not to cause harm to the environment, especially the chemical industries because they are more dangerous to the environment.(Ftaymeh & Ben Mahboub,2018:12-13)

The second section

The experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in establishing industrial cities

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has established industrial cities and regions since the seventies of the last century, as it established cities and industrial zones within specific criteria to facilitate the work of these cities. In this topic, we will try to clarify the experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the following:

first: About the Economy of Saudia Arabia

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia covers about four-fifths of the Arabian Peninsula and has an area of about (2) million km², and its population is about (33.703) million until 2018, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is divided into four regions, Hijaz (northwest) and Asir (southwest) , We find (the central plateau) and Al-Ahsa (the eastern region) on the Gulf, and the Empty Quarter is located to the south of the Najd region, and oil and gas production is limited to the present time in the eastern region, which includes several large oases and in the maritime areas parallel to them, and represent oil revenues in the Kingdom The predominant element on the revenues of economic activity, and then the economic structure constitutes the basis according to the requirements of this commodity, as oil revenues represent more than (90)% of total revenues, and about the same percentage of budget revenues, despite the number of workers in oil production does not exceed (2-3)% of the total workforce, the oil production represents between (60-80%) of the GDP, and the oil income is directly attributed to the state, and this situation has necessarily affected the nature and concept of the state's role in this oil economy. Common to a state is a state Rentier.(Al-Jayashi,2007:56. & UNCTAD Stat, <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>)To reduce the rentier situation, Saudi Arabia has adopted certain economic policies, including:

1. Following restrictive fiscal policies aimed at limiting the expansion of government spending as a tool to control the volume of aggregate demand. It rationalized public spending through several policies, including reducing construction contract

- costs, freezing employment in the government sector, reducing subsidies, and reducing spending on new projects. .
2. Reliance on the internal public debt to reduce the budget deficit. Therefore, government bonds were issued in Saudi Arabia as a safe way to finance this deficit. The amounts dealt with through the sale of government bonds and treasury bonds amounted to (zero) in 1987 to an amount of (84) billion US dollars. At the end of 1994, however, debt benefits could pose a problem for these countries, given that debt payments or interest payments include all payments to cover the interest on debts that the government bears to domestic and foreign entities. Debt payments are likely to rise from the total current spending as the country increases its resort to borrowing Where the debt interest was estimated during the period 1990-1993 about (10)% of current spending in Saudi Arabia.
 3. Diversifying sources of income and reducing dependence on oil by providing a number of sources that can be used in a way that suits the requirements of the growth and development of state expenditures and the needs of the growth process, as this country has paid remarkable attention to the industrial sector, especially the transformational one.(Al-Saeed Idris,2000:46-47)
 4. Liberalization of foreign trade with the aim of developing exports and importing production requirements necessary for industrialization for export. To achieve this, these countries tended to simplify trade and customs systems and procedures, exempt or reduce customs duties on production requirements, and exempt from taxes on export revenues.
 5. Adopting privatization programs. Saudi Arabia has supported privatization programs and attracting foreign direct investment. More than 10 companies have transformed from family to joint stock companies and are eligible to offer their shares for public subscription in the Saudi stock market.(Al-Jayashi,2007:69)In order to demonstrate the position of the industrial sector in the Saudi economy, we use the following table:

(Million dollars)

Table (1) production of economic sectors in Saudi Arabia

year	GDP	Industrial sector production		Agricultural sector production	Production of the service sector	The contribution of the industrial sector to the GDP%	
		Transformational	Extractive			Transformational	Extractive
2000	189.515	18.205	72.612	9.323	20.315	9.61	38.31
2010	528.207	58.160	214.145	13.942	48.679	11.01	40.54
2011	671.239	67.179	317.463	14.571	51.998	10.01	47.30
2012	735.975	72.025	349.719	15.299	61.964	9.79	47.52
2013	746.647	74.129	335.062	16.102	71.925	9.93	44.88
2014	756.350	81.624	302.225	16.838	78.106	10.79	39.96
2015	654.270	82.964	160.136	17.138	82.750	12.68	24.48
2016	644.935	83.216	143.859	17.315	86.598	12.90	22.31
2017	686.739	88.745	174.638	17.414	91.349	12.92	25.43
2018	776.961	100.716	235.363	17.490	95.488	12.96	30.29

Source: From the researcher's work, depending on:

1. The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Annual Report, 2018:82.
 2. Arab Monetary Fund, The Unified Arab Economic Report, Miscellaneous Issues.
 3. The Arab Economy Performance Indicators 2000-2018, Investment Guarantee Bulletin, The Arab Corporation for Guarantee of Investment and Export Credit, Year 34, Fourth Quarterly Issue, Kuwait, 2016:11.
- * The data in column (3, 4, 5) is converted from the local currency, the Saudi riyal to the US dollar according to the exchange rate (0.27) dollars per Saudi riyal for the year 2020.

Through Table (1), notes of that the GDP reached its highest value during the years 2000-2018, amounting to (776.961) million dollars, after it was (189.515) million dollars in 2000, and we note that the production of the three sectors (manufacturing, agriculture, services) is increasing Each year, except for the extractive industry sector, it fluctuates up and down, as the production of the manufacturing industry reached (100.716) million dollars in 2018, and its contribution to the GDP is (12.96)%, while the extractive industry is (235.363) million dollars, and the percentage of contribution (30.29)% for the same year, meaning that the production value of the industrial sector as a whole for the year 2018 amounts to (336,079) million dollars, and its contribution is (43.25)%. After the industrial sector production was (263.383) million dollars, at a rate of (38.39)% for the year 2017. We also note that the production of the three main sectors (industry, agriculture, services) for the year 2018 amounted to (449.057) million dollars, and since the gross domestic product for the same year is (776.961) million dollars, so the rest of the sectors represented in the tourism sector, the electricity sector, building and construction and others, the production of which is (327.904) million dollars.

second: Industrial cities in Saudia Arabia

It was the first nucleus of industrial cities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, through the establishment of three cities in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam, with a total area of 1.4 million square meters in 1973, and it met with great success in encouraging Saudi investors to enter the field of industry, which prompted the state to expand in The establishment of industrial cities starting from 1975, until the number of industrial cities during the years 1999-2004 reached (14) industrial cities with a total area of (89.5) million square meters in each of Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Makkah, Qassim, Al-Ahsa, Medina, Asir, Tabuk, Hail, Najran and others. It includes (1,800) productive factories, whose investments exceed (60) billion, and about (152) thousand workers work in them. Saudi Arabia also established the Industrial Cities and Technology Zones Authority (MODON) in 2001, but its real launch was in 2007, and its responsibility is to develop Industrial lands with integrated services, so it worked to establish industrial cities in various regions of the Kingdom and is currently supervising (35) industrial cities and oases, between existing or under development, as it contributes to creating jobs by encouraging investors to establish factories and create job opportunities For citizens, by attracting the competencies and experiences that the local and external labor market needs, and statistics indicate that there are about (435) thousand employees working in the industrial cities until 2018.(Al-Sheikh,2012,p:2-3 &The Saudi Authority for Industrial Estates and Technology Zones(MODON),2018:20) as shown in the following table:

Table (2): Percentage of Saudi industrial cities contribution to employment

Year	Total employees in Saudi Arabia	Total employees in the industrial sector	Total employees in the industrial cities	Percentage of industrial cities contribution to employment to total employees in the industrial sector%	Percentage of industrial cities contribution to employment to total employees in Saudi Arabia%
2011	998.138	736.255	198.000	26.89	19.84
2012	1.089.501	773.100	233.000	30.14	21.39
2013	1.224.821	800.358	254.000	31.74	20.74
2014	1.240.748	897.573	298.000	33.20	24.02
2015	1.248.058	959.642	352.000	36.68	28.20
2016	1.244.811	977.944	364.000	37.22	29.24
2017	1.239.567	993.530	387.000	38.95	31.22
2018	1.228.592	1.047.457	435.000	41.53	35.41

Source: From the researcher's work, depending on:

1. General Authority for Statistics, Annual Economic Research for Institutions, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Miscellaneous Issues.
2. Bulletin of Industrial Statistics for Arab Countries, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization (EDMO), No. 9, New York, 2016:84.
3. Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Annual Statistics, 2018:152.
4. General Authority for Statistics, Economic Indicators, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Fourth Quarter, 2018:11.
5. Saudi Authority for Industrial Estates and Technology Zones (MODON), Annual Report, Sporadic Issues.

From Table (2) notes of that the industrial cities have an important role in employment at the level of the Saudi economy and at the level of the industrial sector, as the percentage of their contribution to employment at the level of the Saudi economy increased by (4)% in the years 2017-2018, as their contribution to the economy reached (35) (%) In 2018, after it was (31)% in 2017, as for its contribution at the level of the industrial sector to employment, it reached (41)% in 2018, after it was (38)% in 2017, that is, its percentage increased by (3)% We also note that the percentage of Saudi industrial cities 'contribution to employment at the level of the industrial sector increases over time, and the percentage of their contribution to employment at the level of the economy as a whole decreased in 2013 to (20.39)% after it was (21.39) in 2012, and then it started to increase to That it reached (35.41)% in 2018.

In addition to the above, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has applied the experience of industrial cities developed by the Saudi Investment Authority based on its study of global experiences in the field of industrial cities, free zones and special industrial zones, which are integrated cities that depend on the homogeneity of their various sectors, including services, industries, transportation, health and education And housing and entertainment, which leads to mutual support for the economic activities held therein.(Hassan& Abdul Wahhab,2009:7)Saudi Arabia has also followed a special strategy that was successful through its design practices in building and completing the construction of industrial cities and activating them through investment as follows:

1. Upgrading the current or new industrial city to be a full-service urban industrial city with commercial and residential complexes, world-class communication services, hotel and banking services, professional training centers, private warehouses for storage, in addition to the presence of recreational areas, model factory buildings, fuel stations, transportation services, an exhibition for the sale of factory products and areas Technical and business.
2. Encouraging and activating the role of the private sector in establishing and operating facilities and providing services within the industrial cities.
3. Development of industrial investment in the less developed regions and the implementation of the infrastructure of industrial cities that do not encourage the private sector to invest in them.
4. Upgrading the level of services provided in the industrial cities that rehabilitate their facilities that have ended their useful life with the participation of the private sector in financing and operating the usufruct system.
5. The delivery of external services to the borders of industrial cities (electricity, water, gas, transportation methods) and that is from the financial funds provided by the state for such services.
6. Merging industrial cities with technical areas in which the infrastructure and additional services are available to form an advanced scientific environment that encourages innovations and creativity in various fields related to industry, and the development of vital knowledge and service industries, business and technology incubators, etc., in

addition to attracting universities and research and development centers Scientists and people of thought and creativity to participate in the development and development of the science and technology system and to create the necessary infrastructure and services for the development of advanced, high-tech industries.(Al-Azzawi,2010:82)

The Industrial Estates and Technology Zones Authority (MODON) has succeeded in creating an active industrial movement in its industrial cities by creating an investment environment capable of attracting thousands of leading local and global industrial projects, providing job opportunities for tens of qualified national cadres, and spending billions of riyals to establish model cities. Modernization in a way that reflects the industrial development in the Kingdom and providing all forms of support to provide support services to achieve the wishes of industrialists and push them for excellence and creativity, which leads to the creation of a national industrial base and the achievement of the national strategic objectives of the industry.(Saudi Industry Journal, Saudi Authority for Industrial Estates and Technology Zones, Issue 41, 2016:28.)The authority followed a special strategy to support investment in industrial cities, especially the most promising ones, as follows:

1. The rent is one riyal per square meter in the most promising cities, and the rent is doubled for that in the main cities.
2. Direct and general marketing to attract major investments and persuade companies to head to promising cities.
3. Building ready-made factories with typical specifications in all promising cities and presenting them to industrial investors and entrepreneurs and reducing their rent to start with (90,000) riyals, while in the three main cities it reaches (250,000) riyals as an annual rent.
4. Providing alternative electricity sources and the Industrial Estates and Technology Zones Authority bears part of the cost, a project it called (the isolated generation of promising cities), and the duration of the contract is 4 years in order to attract factories to promising cities with an alternative source until the electric current is delivered through the Saudi Electricity Company.
5. Initiate coordination with the competent authorities to establish loading stations or a dry port in industrial cities near the railway lines in order to develop industry and support services that will reduce the cost of transportation, shipping and export, and create job opportunities for residents of promising areas.
6. Exemption of customs duties on raw and semi-finished raw materials, bags, boxes and packing cylinders necessary for industrial establishments, provided that they have no existing and sufficient equivalent in the Kingdom.
7. Exempting products intended for export from export duties and all other taxes according to a specific mechanism.
8. Benefiting from the Gulf Customs Union agreement by allowing locally manufactured products to move freely between the countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab Gulf States.
9. Coordination with the Industrial Development Fund to provide the financial facilities provided by the Fund, which greatly contribute to stimulating industrial investment in promising cities, in addition to issuing a decision by the Council of Ministers to grant a stimulus advantage to promising cities to raise the financing rate to 75% of the project capital, and extend the period Repayment up to (20) years.(The Saudi Authority for Industrial Estates and Technology Zones (MODON),2017:26 & The Saudi Authority for Industrial Estates and Technology Zones (MODON)2015:47)

The Industrial Estates and Technology Zones Authority (MODON) has also been keen on establishing and developing modern technical zones, by providing lands and sites for scientific gatherings, laying the infrastructure and providing additional services to form an advanced scientific community that encourages invention, innovation and creativity in various fields to ensure the development of service industries and vital Business and technology incubators, urging investors and encouraging them to establish high-tech industrial establishments, in addition to attracting universities, scientific research and development centers, and people of thought and creativity to strengthen cooperation relations between them, which leads to the investment of the outputs of scientific research and innovation at universities and research and development centers and transforming them into products with economic returns through Industrial cities. Therefore, it issued licenses for the development of three technology zones on an area of (2,901,534) million square meters, namely (Riyadh Valley Technology Complex, Pioneer Digital City, and Makkah Valley Technology Complex).

For the purpose of getting to know more about the Saudi experience in establishing and establishing industrial cities, we will refer to Sudair City for Industry and Business.

Sudair City for Industry and Business

Sudair Industrial City is one of the main pillars for encouraging and expanding the industrial sector in the Riyadh region, as it is 150 km away from the city of Riyadh, on the Riyadh-Qassim road from the western side, and was established in 2009 with a total area of 265 million square meters, and it contains (302) a factory between producer, existing, under construction and establishment.(The Saudi Authority for Industrial Estates and Technology Zones (MODON,2018:114) The steps to establish the industrial city have witnessed successive leaps, and the progress of work in establishing this industrial city can be summarized in the following points:

1. The site of the Industrial City in Sudair has been allocated by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs on the Qassim Highway.
2. The approval of the Industrial Development Fund was obtained to obtain a loan of 50% of the total development costs, with a grace period extending to five years, in addition to a repayment period of up to (10) years.
3. About (280) investors applied to the Saudi Authority for Industrial Cities and Technology Zones, to obtain land within the city to establish their factories.

Based on the development of Sudair Industrial City as a major development project, a joint technical committee composed of (the Supreme Commission for the Development of the City of Riyadh, the General Investment Authority, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the Riyadh region, and the Saudi Authority for Industrial Cities and Technology Zones) was formed to develop a future vision for the development of Sudair Industrial City. Based on the multiple advantages that characterize the site, as the committee recommended that the industrial zone in Sudair be allocated an area of (100) million square meters of the total land area, while the remaining part of the land is allocated for its development as another economic development project that includes multiple economic activities. Structural division of the city into various commercial, technical, residential, recreational, educational and industrial areas, leading to building a future city of advanced technology at the level of technology that contains advanced and non-traditional industries.(Tatweer Magazine, No. 52, Royal Commission for Riyadh, Saudi Arabia:6)This city has also enjoyed a unique planning by a Singaporean company specializing in the designs of future cities and the establishment of industrial cities with integrated services, and this city also hosts the North - South railway,

which is a logistical service that can be developed as an industrial research center, and it is also distinguished by the presence of a dry port to serve the city To reduce the cost of transportation to and from the city, in addition to adopting a road linking the city to Jubail Industrial City and the available infrastructure, and this made it an attractive destination and a fertile environment for many development plans in the Kingdom, and the areas of distribution, transportation, storage and commercial services will be real opportunities for investors and the industrial sector. The implementation of the first part of the first phase began with an area of (8) million square meters at a cost of (900) million riyals, as the development project was divided into three phases that included electricity works, construction of transmission stations, main roads and bridges connecting with the Riyadh-Qassim road, settlement works, road network, and network works. Electrical power distribution, flood drainage networks, sewage networks, water networks, fire extinguishing, treated water, road lighting, traffic light signals, signboards, and a communications and information technology network. The diversification of investment activities necessitated the division of the city into three industrial zones, where an area was designated for building materials industries, an area that included a pharmaceutical complex, and an area for other industries.(Al-Hamri,2015:3-4)It is now in the process of implementing new projects as shown in the following table:

Table (3) New industrial projects in Sudair Industrial City

project name	%Completion rate		project case
	2017	2018	
system project (MODON)Environmental management	84	100	complete
Development of the building materials industries zone	66	100	complete
Design, implementation and operation of wastewater plants	91	98	Under implementation
Establishing 20 pre-fabricated factories with an area of 1500 m2	0	22	Under implementation

Source: Saudi Authority for Industrial Estates and Technology Zones (MODON), Annual Report, 2018:115.

Through the foregoing, it becomes clear to us that despite the fact that Saudi Arabia is a rentier country, it has succeeded in developing its industrial sector and ridding it of the rentier situation partly through the establishment and establishment of industrial cities that include multiple and different industries, which are distinguished by providing services, facilities and incentives to attract investors, as well as Saudi Arabia has succeeded in merging technology zones with industrial cities to attract universities, research and development centers, and people of talent to participate in supporting and developing the industrial sector. Saudi Arabia has also provided many job opportunities, as well as providing training centers to help citizens set up their own projects.

The third section

The reality of industrial cities in Iraq and strategies to benefit from the Saudi experience in the field of industrial cities

first: a look at the Iraqi industrial cities

After 2003, the Iraqi governments sought to launch their experiment in establishing industrial cities, but they did not start from scratch. These cities or industrial zones existed before this date in Baghdad, Najaf, Basra and some other Iraqi cities, but they did not rise to the level they reached in other countries, and they almost lack Most of the requirements of industrial cities in terms of organization, space and services and for this reason came the idea of overcoming this backwardness. A higher committee was formed consisting of the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Electricity, the Investment Authority, the General Directorate of Industrial Development, the Ministry of Municipalities and the Ministry of Housing and Construction, and this committee visited many of the leading countries in the industrial cities To find out its experience, but it has reached the possibility of establishing these cities in several governorates (Basra, Dhi Qar, Najaf, Nineveh, Anbar, and Nahrawan). Through the analysis of the findings of this committee, it cannot be said that Iraq has come a long way towards the completion of an industrial city referred to by the banner, and this delay in the project is not isolated from the manifestations of delay in all other economic commodity and service sectors if exclude the initial steps taken by the committee and the relevant ministries, which include developing economic feasibility studies, developing designs and topographical surveys, fixing facilities, roads, power lines, soil surveys, basic designs for sites, determining the energies and sources of basic external and internal services, in addition to drafting the industrial cities bill, which was first read in Parliament.(Al-Mashhadani, <https://www.radionawa.com>)

The scientific and correct distribution of the establishment of industrial cities in the governorates of Iraq at the present time is one of the priorities of the projects adopted by the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, and the General Directorate for Industrial Development, which aim to establish an industrial city in each governorate, relying on the available data and statistics related to population growth and per capita income. In addition to the technical, economic and social considerations, aiming to meet the country's needs of goods and products while ensuring the quality of the product, as well as reducing the cost of transportation and storage, reducing the flow of inferior foreign goods and products from various origins, and bringing industrial investors ,Iraqi, Arab and foreign capital to the homeland, in addition to providing great job opportunities for the unemployed in those governorates. Also, the sites of the cities that are currently being constructed are outside the basic design boundaries of residential cities. They have been determined by the investment committees in the governorates in light of the previous letters of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals to choose suitable sites for the establishment of industrial cities to house several similar or integrated industries in production after providing all the necessary supplies and services. To promote and support industrial activity, such as providing (water, electricity, sewage networks, warehouses, roads, green areas, and other important facilities), which is the first step to attracting industrial investment and the best way to transform the country into an industrial country. The establishment of cities will be beneficial to all, and that this process needs time to give the results of the expected results of it in the near future.(The importance of the role of the General Directorate of Industrial Development in implementing cities and industrial zones projects in the governorates of Iraq,<http://www.gdid.gov.iq>)

The role of the Iraqi Ministry of Industry and Minerals in establishing industrial cities is as follows:

1. The Ministry has adopted the idea of establishing industrial cities since 2005.
2. It established the Industrial Estates Department in 2007.
3. Its establishment is the first step to activating the private sector to promote industrial activity.
4. Providing job opportunities in large numbers and in various levels and specializations.
5. The industrial cities shall belong to the governorates in which they are established after completion, and the Ministry remains supervising and coordinating.
6. The existence of diversity in the establishment of cities in terms of federal or local financing.
7. Developing a plan with the Ministry of Planning to determine the type of industries the country needs.
8. Formulating proposals to legislate laws that regulate the operation of industrial cities and the nature of cooperation with the private sector and foreign and local investors.
9. Establishing an expert house specialized in designing and constructing industrial cities.
10. Designing three industrial cities completely as basic and detailed designs in Nineveh, Basra and Dhi Qar.

Due to the limited funds allocated for the establishment of these cities, the funds were allocated for the construction of two cities, Dhi Qar and Basra. (The role of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals in the Industrial Estates Project, <http://www.gdid.gov.iq>) The following table shows the state of the industrial cities in Iraq, their location, area, and the number of workers therein, in addition to the type of industries targeted to be established within the industrial cities.

Table (4) industrial cities in Iraq

series	industrial city	Location	Space (Dunums)	Target industries	Number of employees	City case
1	Industrial City in Basra	Khor Al Zubair	200	-	150-200	Under construction
2	industrial city in Dhi Qar	Ur district	2000	-	150	Under construction
3	The industrial city in Nahrawan	Nahrawan	6400	Construction industries. Chemical and transformation industries. Engineering industries. Light industries and household appliances.	200	In the process of completing the legal approvals and is under follow-up
4	The industrial city in Najaf	Oyoun Al-Shujaj	6000	-	-	In the process of completing the legal approvals and is under follow-up
5	industrial city in Anbar	Haswat al-Shamiyah area	3000	Food industry Chemical and transformation industries. Handicraft industries.	36000	Under construction
6	The industrial city in Nineveh	Near the Jaber Bin Hayyan Company	425	-	7000	Under construction
	Total		18.025		43.500	

Source: From the researcher's work, depending on:

- Hafez ,Kawkab Hamid& Ali ,Azzam Hussein &Salman ,Inas Medhat , The General Directorate of Industrial Development Action Plan updated 2018-2022, Ministry of Industry and Minerals, General Directorate of Industrial Development, pp. 31-p. 32.
- (-) means unavailable data.

notes from Table (4) that there are six industrial cities in Iraq that are still under construction and development, with a total area of about (18,025) dunums, and the number of workers in them is approximately (43,500) workers. As Nahrawan is considered the largest industrial city in terms of its area, which is estimated at (6,400) acres, as for the industrial city in Anbar, it contains the largest number of workers, as it is estimated at (36,000) workers.

Although the industrial cities in Iraq are incomplete and impede the process of their completion, it is worth noting that Iraq depends on three free zones, which are similar in some details to the industrial cities, which are (the free zone in Khor Al-Zubair, the free zone in Nineveh, the free zone in Al-Qaim), all of which are subordinate to the General Authority for Free Zones and operate in accordance with the Free Zones Law No. 3 of 1998 and the directives issued by the Free Zones Administration and the Instructions for Organizing the Work of the Investor No. 4 of 1999. Imported and exported to the free zones from all taxes and fees unless they are imported into the customs zone. Also, capital, profits and income resulting from investment in projects in them are exempt from all taxes and fees throughout the life of the project, including the establishment and construction stages. Through these free zones, it is possible to create links between them and the industrial cities in the future, which leads to benefit from providing marketing information and transferring expertise, skills and knowledge, as well as achieving economies of scale, and this in turn benefits the Iraqi economy, especially the industrial sector.

second: the possibility of Iraq benefiting from the Saudi experience in the field of industrial cities

After we reviewed in the second topic the Saudi experience in the field of establishing and establishing industrial cities, we can now present the most important strategies in order to be a breakthrough for Iraq towards the development and establishment of industrial cities according to a well thought out and clear plan, as follows:

1. the location:

Iraq can benefit from the Saudi experience when choosing the location of its industrial cities based on its proximity to energy sources and the necessary raw materials, and its proximity to ports, railways, sea lanes and international airports, which provides companies operating in the city the advantage of direct access to international markets, in addition to its proximity to universities, institutes and Research centers.

2. Regulation:

Iraq can benefit from the Saudi experience for the purpose of organizing and developing its industrial cities through create and establish technical zones, and merge these areas with industrial cities, by providing infrastructure and additional services to form an advanced scientific environment that encourages innovations and creativity in various fields regarding industry, and the development of vital knowledge and service industries and incubators Business, technology, etc., and preparing the necessary infrastructure and services to develop advanced, high-tech industries, in addition to attracting universities,

scientific research and development centers, and people of thought and creativity, to strengthen cooperation relations between them, which leads to the investment of the outputs of scientific research and innovation in universities and research and development centers and transforming them into products with an economic return Through industrial cities, which in turn leads to an increase in the number of patents in the country.

3. Government policies, procedures and incentives provided within the industrial cities:

Iraq can benefit from several policies and procedures that Saudi Arabia has implemented to attract local and foreign investments within its industrial cities, as follows:

- A. Following the methods of modern management and direct and general marketing within the industrial sector, which contributes to attracting major investments and persuading companies to go to industrial cities and reach the country's products to global markets.
- B. Building ready-made factories with typical specifications in all industrial cities, presenting them to industrial investors and entrepreneurs, and reducing their rent.
- C. Begin coordination with the competent authorities to establish loading stations or a dry port in the industrial cities near the railway lines in order to develop industry and support services that will reduce the cost of transportation, shipping and export.
- D. Exemption of customs duties on primary and semi-finished raw materials, bags, boxes and packing cylinders necessary for industrial enterprises, provided that they have no existing and sufficient counterpart inside the country.
- E. Exempting products intended for export from export duties and all other taxes according to a specific mechanism.
- F. Providing the necessary funding for establishing companies and factories within the industrial cities, in addition to diversifying sources of financing through licensing sales and concluding contracts with the private sector.

Conclusions:

Through the research, it becomes clear that there are a number of general conclusions, which are summarized In several points as follows:

1. Industrial cities, whether established in developed or developing countries, contribute to the development process in all its aspects, whether it is economic, social, environmental or urban development. Impact through preserving the environment from industrial pollution by following the necessary environmental methods and measures, as it is concerned with providing job opportunities to reduce unemployment and thus raise the standard of living for workers, as well as its interest in urban development through the development of infrastructure and attention to the surrounding areas.
2. Although Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a rentier country, it has succeeded in developing its industrial sector and ridding it of the rentier situation partly through the establishment and establishment of industrial cities, which included multiple and different industries, in addition to being distinguished by providing services, facilities and incentives to attract investors, as Saudi Arabia has provided Many job opportunities, as well as providing training centers to help citizens set up their own projects, in addition to Saudi Arabia succeeding in merging technology zones with industrial cities to attract universities, research and development centers and qualified people to participate in supporting and developing the industrial sector.

3. Although the establishment and establishment of industrial cities in Iraq came relatively late, and it is considered a new economic method, and it is considered a new experience that does not have any previous experience or practice compared to the experiences of other countries, the introduction of this mechanism is a sound approach and a new outlet that is part One of the long-term economic and strategic trends to attract foreign investments that would develop production in quantity and quality and restore the national migratory capital, especially in light of economic and political conditions in which it is difficult to provide the most important elements that attract investment and in a country that has suffered for a long time and is still suffering from economic instability.
4. There are several strategies drawn from the experience of Saudi Arabia, which can be adopted by the authorities responsible for establishing industrial cities in Iraq, through which they will be able to establish advanced Iraqi industrial cities similar to those in other countries.

Recommendations:

The research comes out with a set of recommendations, the most important of which are:

1. diversification the economic base, by raise the percentage of non-oil sectors 'contribution to the real GDP, and increase the private sector's contribution to the development process and in providing job opportunities and reducing dependence on oil revenues.
2. Supporting the industrial sector and the manufacturing industry by the state for the purpose of advancing the current industrial reality and reaching the natural state of the Iraqi industrial sector.
3. Developing a detailed strategy for the work of the Iraqi industrial cities, bypassing all the existing obstacles and thus rising from the negative to the desired positive reality.
4. Activating the Iraqi industrial cities law because of its importance in organizing the work of industrial cities and agencies with foreign and local investors.
5. Setting standards for Iraqi industrial cities that are consistent with international and Arab standards, which would lead to the emergence of Iraqi industrial cities at the forefront of advanced industrial cities.
6. Put the activity of the industrial cities in Iraq and their management within the scope of constant care through the mechanism of supporting the cities management and providing them with the capabilities and qualified personnel for the various specializations that they need, giving them priority in implementing industrial cities projects and their future plans and using the implementation of their projects with large state contracting companies or companies In addition to working on granting the authority's management broader powers in making decisions and acting on everything related to the activity of industrial cities in a coordinated framework with the relevant authorities in the field of construction, investments and purchasing supplies, in addition to working to bypass routine procedures in industrial cities because the complexity of procedures leads to loss Investors and the failure of the experiment, therefore, work in it must be easy and transparent.
7. The concerned authorities and the ones who are recognized to have the tasks of establishing industrial cities in Iraq, launching a special program for university projects, aiming at linking graduation projects with industrial cities, so that this program provides link services between professors and students of universities and factories to implement graduation projects and master's research, which leads to the emergence of ideas new and innovative products that help factories develop their

products and promote and develop the local industry, thus giving the local product a competitive advantage.

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