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Indicators of the Performance of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq in Development Policies

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Abstract

This study aims to show the most important development indicators in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and the most important policies, plans and development programs carried out by decision makers in the Kurdistan Regional Government to promote various sectors within society. This study aims to investigate the hypothesis that it is the study of policies followed by a political system that indicates that there is actual development or not, and that development policies are the product of an effective political system capable of meeting the demands and ambition of the people and thus their political stability. This study used several approaches in order to address and familiarize with all aspects related to the subject such as the descriptive approach and the systems analysis approach. The study concluded that by reviewing the reality of development and development policies in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, it was found that the main driver for the development of society is the political decision-maker because of its importance in the development of society. The more the public interest is ahead of his personal interest, the more it contributes to achieving sustainable and effective development of society, through the use of a rational development policy at the lowest cost and the most rational benefit made by the decision-maker. The study also recommended that it is necessary for the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq to focus its development policies on the development of the political field, and that the objectives of development policies are not limited to economic and social advancement and no government can achieve advanced degrees of success in economic and social public policies unless it is development in the political field through political pluralism and making democracy a method of governance.

Keywords

Performance Indicators, Kurdistan Regional Government, Development Policies, Iraq.

JEL Classifications: J11, F43

1. Introduction

The development and use of sustainable development indicators comes in response to a great concern, which is to ensure that decisions related to sustainable development are based on correct information, successful, appropriate and available at the right moment. The usual indicators such as GDP and the measurement of different currents of resources or pollution do not always reflect the concept of sustainability and interactions between different constants of the environment, population, society. Therefore, the development of indicators for sustainable development has become necessary in order for these indicators to form a useful basis for the management of all aspects of sustainable development, and they also contribute to the transformation of available information into other usable, decision-making formats directed towards beneficiary groups, that is, the transformation of scientific, social and economic assessments into information usable information (Abboud, 2021). The Kurdistan Regional Government follows certain development policies to address the problems suffered by society. Performance indicators are one of the most important ways to measure the results of the implementation of these policies and know their success in achieving the goals. The development index is an indicator invented by the United Nations that indicates the level of well-being of peoples in the world, and issues an annual report for the purpose of developing countries.

2. Importance of Studying

The importance of the study lies in the fact that Iraq, with its geographical location and abundant natural resources, not to mention its history and status among countries, had witnessed international and regional challenges after 2003, which greatly affected its internal stability and economic growth, which reflected on its inability to achieve any kind of development except easy, as it was relatively concentrated in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Accordingly, this study seeks to show the success of these development policies in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq in achieving sustainable development in the security, economic and social sectors through the effective functioning of the Kurdistan Regional Government.

3. Problem of Studying

The process of making development policies is a complex process that goes through several stages and this process takes different forms and images. It varies from one country to another because of the different political system in the first place, as well as the nature of governance in this country is democratic or undemocratic, as well as it varies from one period to time, each time requires a certain policy. The question that arises is whether the Kurdistan Regional

Government of Iraq succeeded in the existence of these various challenges in achieving real development policies in the security, economic and social fields. This fundamental question stems from the following sub-questions:

a- What are the security and economic indicators for the performance of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq in development policies?

b- How has the development policies taken by the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq in the tourism and services sectors contributed to sustainable development?

c- Does the health, education, poverty and unemployment index reflect the good performance of the Kurdistan Regional Government in implementing effective development policies?

d- To what extent did these various indicators reflect the efficient performance of development policies by the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq?

4. Hypothesis of Studying

This research proceeded from the premise that it is the study of the policies followed by a political system that indicates that there is actual development or not, and that development policies are the product of an effective political system capable of meeting the demands and ambition of the people and thus their political stability.

5. Methodology of Studying

In order to verify the hypothesis of the study and reach scientific and realistic results as much as possible, we consider it appropriate to be guided by both the descriptive approach and the systems analysis approach.

First Requirement: The Security and Economic Situation Indicator

Security and the economy are inherent elements that no society can promote and develop reality unless they are interconnected and directed in the right direction. Security is one of the basic mechanisms to protect the economy, growth and development. When security is available, there will be a stable environment through which economic prosperity is achieved. Natural resources such as petroleum, its derivatives, water, humans and others represent a basic economic base and that their total and qualitative employment can only be achieved by providing a sound security environment to ensure the continuity of the economy's growth not within a specified time frame, but on a permanent basis. The Kurdistan Region of Kurdistan has many natural resources and minerals, which require a sound security atmosphere in order to invest them.

1- Security Situation Indicator

Security is the first and most important indicator of the success or failure of all aspects of life. The state-building process stops. No society can live independently of protecting its security, which ensures its continuity and survival

towards the threats it may face. The security environment is at the forefront of the issues that societies seek to ensure. The Kurdish society is no exception, as the issue of security is one of the basic and sensitive issues that are given a special place (Fattah, 2015).

Unlike the rest of the provinces of the Iraqi regions, the Kurdistan Region is characterized by a stable security situation, as it always tries to take actual steps in order to maintain security stability and not allow any party to affect the security situation (Amin, 2013).

Security stability in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has become remarkable in recent years, although there have been some challenges compared to the security tensions and political conflicts that have become a major title of the political scene in the rest of Iraq. The Kurdistan Region is very different from the rest of Iraq in terms of security since 2003. The main Kurdish parties have set aside their differences for the public interest of the Kurdish people and this has helped achieve the stability necessary for the prosperity envied by the rest of Iraq (Jubouri, 2022).

The security situation in the region is very different from the rest of Iraq. The official guard of the region ((Peshmerga forces)) has been well trained and has experience in providing security and stability in the Kurdistan Region. There is full coordination between the security forces and the Peshmerga forces in protecting, defending and confronting any danger in the region. As a step to take security measures and ensure that the level of stability and security is maintained in the Kurdistan Region, a number of checkpoints have been placed at the borders, suburbs and entrances to cities (Report, 2015a).

The security file in the Kurdistan Region is more coherent than the security file in the federal government for many reasons, including its administration in the region is unilaterally and not from multiple parties, such as in the federal government. This is reflected in the security of the Kurdistan Region and makes the borders of the region more secure than the borders of the provinces, and therefore (the danger of the terrorist organization ISIS) (Al-Gharawi, 2015).

The internal migration from the hot spots in Iraq to the Kurdistan Region witnessed a continuous escalation after the recent war on Iraq, especially in the years (2004-2009), and the attraction of Erbil Governorate, the capital of the region alone, to nearly (700,000) immigrants, whose population does not exceed (1,600). One million citizens is one of the reasons for Iraqis to head to the governorates of the Kurdistan Region after migration began to move towards regional countries to escape military operations and the hardships of life. And the migration continued until 2016 due to the rule of supplication, the pillars of the Islamic State (terrorist) to ISIS, which led to a state of displacement and displacement from the stricken governorates of Iraq to the Kurdistan Region, and in the year 2021 it became in the year 2021 to (168,150) a citizen (Government, 2022c).

Through the analyzes of security experts, it was found that those responsible for protecting the security of Kurdistan, including security services and officials from the leadership, were the ones who were able to create a safe atmosphere throughout the region and became a measure of their success in managing the state. Kurdistan, whose composition does not exceed three governorates, has become equal to the controlling and controlling large ones in its dealings with national security, maintaining borders, the trade in materials and narcotics, and fighting terrorism, whether it comes from within or from outside (Khanqah, 2010).

2- Economic Situation Index

The financial and economic capabilities of the Kurdistan Region and the lack of complexity of economic construction were an important factor in the success and development of the economy in the region ("Elias Taher Muhammad Amin, a previously mentioned source, 315,").

The stability of the situation in the region has encouraged the attraction of more than (800) foreign and international companies, the majority of which are from the surrounding countries such as Turkey and the Arab Gulf states such as Kuwait, for example, to enter its markets, benefiting from the investment law issued by the region in the year (2006), which exempts companies from taxes on import and investment on Over the first ten years of work within it, and this led to an increase in the number of industrial projects for the private sector in the region from (1424) projects in (2005) to (2336) projects in (2010), most of them from construction projects, and the value of investment in this sector increased and increased Job opportunities in it (Tourism, 2022).

During the year (2013), the Investment Authority of the Region granted investment licenses to establish 129 projects worth (12) billion and (419) million dollars, including projects worth (5) billion and (681) million dollars in the Erbil governorate alone, and the investment rate was in the Kurdistan Region It increased during (2013) by (100%) compared to the previous year (2012), when the investment rate in (2012) reached nearly (6) billion dollars, which is half the rates in (2013). Kurdistan Region Muhammad Shukri that the volume of investment projects in the year (2021) amounted to (8) billion US dollars (Shukri, 2021).

Investment returns and conditions (41.8) thousands from other parts of Iraq the rate of demand for residential and commercial real estate acquisition in Kurdistan has increased, which is between commercial real estate in the sector of building homes, apartments and investment facilities, as shown in Table No. (1) in the year 2021 is: ("Kurdistan Regional Government, Investment Authority, Investment Guide in the Kurdistan Region, 14,")

- a. The percentage of local investment is (85%), the percentage of foreign investment is (9%), the percentage of joint investment is (6%).
- b. The volume of investment for the approved projects is more than

(57.817) billion USDollars.

- c. The number of approved and effective investment projects is (940) projects
- d. The total area of land allocated for investment projects is (72,000) dunums.

Table 1. Achievements of the Investment Authority in the KurdistanRegion of Iraq for the Year 2021

THE INVESTMENT	THE RATIO
Percentage of domestic Investment	85%
Percentage of Foreign Investment	9%
Percentage of Co Investment	6%
Investment volume for approved projects	US\$ 57.817 billion
Number of licensed and effective investment projects	Projects 940
The total area of land allocated investment projects	72.200 dunums

The table was prepared by the researcher based on the data of the KurdistanRegional Government.

The Kurdistan Region is witnessing the possibility of producing, marketing and exporting oil, especially through Turkey, which has achieved an important financial achievement, especially after the increased production, which is estimated at (100) thousand barrels of oil per day, and oil export raised recurring problems between the government of Erbil and the government of Baghdad. Kurdistan and Turkey have their own pipeline to export oil to Europe through the Turkish port of Ceyhan, and Kurdistan government statistics show that the region has achieved an annual growth rate of about (6%). After the Baghdad government narrowed the noose economically on them, the regional government resorted to exporting Kurdish oil without going through the federal government, as the Kurdistan Regional Government finally announced its independence in selling the region’s oil without referring to the federal government in Baghdad, which means that the oil revenues The finance will be transferred directly to the Ministry of Finance and Economy in the Kurdistan Regional Government, and according to the agreement signed between Baghdad and Erbil and which is stipulated in the financial budget for the year (2016), Erbil is obligated to export (250) thousand barrels per day of Kurdistan Region’s oil And (300) thousand barrels of Kirkuk oil through the SOMO Company, which is supervised by the federal government, but due to the claim of the Kurdistan Regional Government that the central government’s failure to send financial dues to the Kurdistan Regional Government, the Regional Government reduced its exports through SOMO to 149 thousand barrels perday, forcing The region's government has led to the export of oil in order to meet its need of funds in paying salaries to employees and others because of the central government's cutting off the budget from the region (Report, 2015b).

Regarding the economic situation of the region and the imports of oil derivatives and because of the suspension of investment projects, since the beginning of (2014) the government of Mr. Al-Maliki has suspended the region’s

share of the budget and suspended the salaries of employees, due to the regional government's non-compliance with its obligations regarding oil policies. This has created a complex and difficult economic situation in the region, to The side of the war launched by the terrorist Daesh from Sinjar to Jalawla with a length of more than (1000 km) over the region It is a difficult war that cost the region a lot, and because of the displacement of many families as a result of the entry of (ISIS) into a number of governorates of Iraq, this led to the addition of nearly one million people to the Kurdistan Region, and this led to economic crises because of this increase, but with All this, comparing the situation of the region with Baghdad, we find there is a very big difference, and Kurdistan is still fine (Karim, 2015).

Despite the conditions that Iraq in general and the Kurdistan Region in particular are going through, there is a continuous movement in trade, as the Joint Chamber of Commerce between the Czech Republic and the Kurdistan Region announced that the region is the economic gateway to the whole of Iraq due to the security conditions that the rest of the country is going through ("Report on "The Region, Iraq's Economic Gateway Due to Security Conditions", Al- Sabah Al-Jadeed electronic newspaper, Erbil,").

Where trade also represents one of the most important sources of economic income for the region, and the volume of trade exchange with Turkey alone is about (6) billion dollars annually. Despite the instability in relations between Erbil and Ankara, more than 200 Turkish companies operate in the region, and despite the financial crisis and terrorist threats, it was It has an impact on the weakness of activities that led to the suspension of some new plans to some extent, but this halt was not final, and the evidence for this is the presence of many exhibitions of international giant companies to display their goods and products in the Kurdistan Region, and the region is still working to maintain its economic position And it does not fall under the influence of any crisis, as the Kurdistan region was able to maintain its economic and commercial position thanks to the security stability within its cities and was able to be an important center for trade in Iraq and the region (Khayat, 2014).

Second Requirement: The Tourism and Services

index as for the service sector, the regional government seeks to develop this sector and provide the best services to citizens, foremost among which is the provision of potable water, electricity and fuel, improving transportation and communication methods, providing health, educational and social services.etc, addressing the problem of unemployment, and setting up many targeted programs In order to advance the reality of the service.

1- The Tourism Indicator

Tourism is another sector that occupies a high place in the Kurdistan Region. The rich history, rich heritage and mild climate are far from the rest of

Iraq and the surrounding areas. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq has a comparative advantage that can be exploited, and its location makes it a good location to serve as a gateway to tourism, in addition to its contribution to the regional output is direct, and tourism is considered as a catalyst for economic activity in the field of construction and infrastructure, which includes roads, electricity, water, sewage, airports, hotels, and transportation (T. M. o. Planning, 2012).

Tourism in the world has become an important resource and one of the pillars of the economy as a profitable industry. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq has great tourism potentials, where there are encouraging natural and human places. It is noted that in recent years, official attempts have increased to pay attention to the tourism sector, through planning and initiating the implementation of a series of projects Tourism and related services in exchange for inviting Iraqi, Arab and foreign investors to head towards the region with more vital projects in exchange for the facilities provided by the government. about the population (Salih, 2005).

Because of the security stability in the region, especially after 2007, the region began to attract tourists remarkably, and annually there is an increase in the number of tourists by 30%, because most areas in the Kurdistan Region witnessed rapid growth, which was the reason for the continued increase in the proportion of tourists to the region. Security and stability have encouraged many companies to work in the region and investment in the tourism sector and foreign and local investment in the tourism sector has increased annually by (15%) to (20%), in 2012 and 2013 it increased and reached (25%), while the number of tourists especially in 2013, when nearly three million tourists visited the Kurdistan Region, and that (60%) to (70%) of these tourists were Iraqi tourists from the central and southern regions of Iraq, where they were constantly heading to the Kurdistan Region, and about (10%) to (20%) of the tourists were citizens from inside Kurdistan and from (12%) to (20%) were foreign tourists from Iran, Turkey, America and European countries, and that the tourism sector resources in 2013 amounted to more than (650,000,000) dollars but due to the emergence of the financial crisis in the region, which had a major impact on the tourism sector and the suspension of the majority of projects in this sector, and the advent of (ISIS) was another factor that had an impact on this sector, which caused a large number of tourists not to go to the Kurdistan Region, especially tourists. From other areas of Iraq because of the battles in them, such as the cities of Mosul, Anbar, Tikrit and Diyala, and the majority of the people of these governorates fled to the region ("A spokesperson for the General Authority for Tourism talks about the tourism sector in the Kurdistan Region," a previously mentioned source,").

According to statistics issued by the Tourism Authority of the Kurdistan Region, (4) million tourists visited the region during the year 2021, which is the first time that such a large number of tourists have visited the region. The increase year after year, except for the year 2020, when most of the borders

were closed due to the outbreak of the Corona virus, and according to the statistics of the year 2021, the largest number of tourists coming to the Kurdistan Region was recorded, and this is the first year in which the number exceeded four million tourists, an increase of (525) in cent in the number of tourists over the past seven years, Erbil governorate ranked first in terms of the number of arrivals, with a rate of (48%), reaching one million and (975) thousand tourists. The governorates of Sulaymaniyah and Halabja came in second place, with the number of tourists reaching one million and (375) thousand people, or (34%), and Dohuk governorate came in third place. The number of tourists there reached (754) thousand people, or (18%) of the total number of arrivals (Report, 2022a).

Despite the recent circumstances that have passed through the Kurdistan Region, Iraq, and the region in general, the work in the field of tourism in the region has not stopped, and the Commission is still continuing to implement many plans and projects, and that the recent political and financial conditions that Iraq went through were a reason for transferring the number of tourists coming from central and southern Iraq, in contrast to the tourists from outside Iraq (Tourism, 2022).

The most important development policies carried out by the government in recent years for the tourism sector (Government, 2021);

a. A conference was held to prepare a draft law for the General Authority for Tourism. This activity was carried out with the participation of a group of government figures in all ministries concerned with tourism, university professors, and investors. The conference lasted three days, and at the end of the conference a valuable draft was prepared, and it was submitted to the Parliament of Kurdistan.

b. Concluding a memorandum of understanding for religious tourism development with the Ministry of Endowments, this memorandum is concerned with the religious sector, which includes important points for religious tourism development. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the Ministry of Industry in the Kurdistan Regional Government, and to achieve this a long-term plan has been prepared.

c. Concluding a memorandum of understanding for the development of educational tourism, and reviewing all educational curricula in the field of tourism in the Kurdistan Region. In raising the level of capabilities, as well as for graduates of professional studies to complete their academic careers in institutes and universities.

d. Coordination with the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance, to provide facilities for allocating lands owned by the Ministry of Tourism within the framework of the master plan of the General Authority for Tourism.

e. Understanding with the Ministry of Higher Education on the basis of developing the level of tourism students, and granting study seats to the employees of the General Authority for Tourism in the field of tourism, to raise the

educational level in the tourism sector, as well as coordination to reform education theories. tourism, what will be a great service to be added to other tourism services.

f. Coordination with the Ministry of Health. One of the important sectors for tourism in the Kurdistan Region is tourism treatment, and the Kurdistan Region enjoys many areas for physiotherapy, such as Karo Water, as well as the presence of other places to benefit from for physiotherapy.

g. Coordination with the Chambers of Commerce of the Kurdistan Regional Government, to train tourism guides, and it was agreed with the President of the Chambers of Commerce to train one hundred students in the tourism departments, institutes and preparatory schools in Kurdistan, with the aim of training in the field of tourism guidance.

h. The project of small and medium loans for the tourism sector with private banks in the Kurdistan Region and Iraq. Most of the projects that were not implemented were due to the financial crisis that swept the region. Therefore, the General Authority for Tourism decided, with the support of private banks and the support of the private sector in the Kurdistan Region, to implement large and small projects.

i. Emphasis on the appointment of tourism graduates in the Kurdistan Region in the tourism departments at a rate of (50%), and of this percentage, (50%) have been allocated to females. The General Authority for Tourism has constantly tried to provide job opportunities for tourism graduates and individuals who have tourism experience, and the appointment between males and females has been taken into account. The same applies to all work carried out by the General Authority for Tourism.

j. Granting the Quality Award for tourist reception centers in 2016 according to international standards in the field of quality management, and the award was expanded in 2018 to include restaurants, cafes, fast food and other companies.

k. Establishing a place for tourists to rest at the checkpoints of the Kurdistan Regional Government, The General Authority for Tourism is trying to provide all facilities for tourists coming from central and southern Iraq, in order to take a break when their cars are inspected, and this project will soon be implemented by the Ministry of Finance.

l. The General Investment Authority, through a project with FFER-KRG, and within the framework of the United Nations assistance for the development of Iraq, is reviewing the policy and strategy of the tourism law, as well as the implementation of quality control for tourism services.

2- Services (Electricity, Drinking Water, Housing)

When talking about the service reality in the region, there is a comparison and approach that many researchers resort to, by comparing services in the Iraqi provinces and the provinces of the region, as this comparison is important

because Kurdistan is an essential and administrative part of Iraq, and therefore comparing the performance of the federal government with the performance of the Kurdistan Regional Government will be more useful.

- **Electricity:** The electricity sector, its development and activity is the main engine of the economy to enter it as a user in all economic, service and industrial activities, as the electricity consumed by an individual is considered one of the main indicators in estimating the level of well-being in society. The annual domestic electric energy in 2004 was approximately (277.6) megawatts, then gradually increased until it reached (2075.58) megawatts in 2012. As for the volume of demand for electric power, the data of the Ministry of Electricity indicates that it grows at a rate of (12.38%) annually during the years 2004-2012. Estimates of the demand for the year 2004 amounted to (673), with a deficit rate of (673) percent, with a decrease of (4.9-2.9) MW. The volume of demand for the years 2004-2011-2012 with its comparison with the total realized capacity (Government, 2014):

Table 2. Average Volume of Demand for Electric Energy and Its Achieved Quantities for the Years (2004-2011-2012).

YEAR	2004	2011	2012
Order quantity	673	1796	2329
Quantity achieved	327.3	1500.8	2075.58
Deficit	316	296	253.42
Deficit to Demand ratio %	49.95	16.48	10.88

Prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Ministry of Electricity, Kurdistan Regional Government.

As for the volume of demand for electricity, data from the Ministry of Electricity indicates, at a rate of (12.38%) per week (2004-2009). Estimates of demand in (2004) amounted to (673) megawatts, which rose to (824) in (2006) and then to (1156) megawatts in (2009). (Government, 2016b).

The generated energy was distributed according to the governorates of the region. The proportion supplied and sold was 39.08% for Erbil governorate, Dohuk (19%) and Sulaymaniyah (41.92%), as the provision of electricity is a given in all countries and that the demand The increase in electricity is prompting researchers and specialists in this field to investigate the reasons for this and whether the wastage of the increase in demand is normal or exceptional (Ahmed Hassan, 2012).

For this reason, the regional government seeks to address the problem of electricity. Among the projects carried out by the Ministry of Electricity to solve the problem of electricity shortage, the Erbil power station with a capacity of (500) megawatts was opened, and the ministry delivered electric power to (637) villages and (515) localities to benefit from it. (19674) rural dwellings and

(101718) in cities, and a similar station was completed in Sulaymaniyah and seeks to implement another station in the city of Dohuk in order to benefit the citizens of Kurdistan Region and seeks to increase production to reach (1750) megawatts after the completion of the Dohuk station, The Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Region, Mr. Nechirvan Barzani, confirmed that after the completion of the projects set by the Kurdistan Regional Government in the electricity sector in its government program, the problem of electricity in the Kurdistan Region will end completely, as the status of electricity and its interruption for hours and its different status from what it was before a year or two years ago. The war on (ISIS) cost the region a lot of fuel, expenses and services, in addition to the increase in the number of displaced people from the Iraqi provinces. All of this put pressure on the service reality in the region, including the electricity sector, but when we compare the services and the electricity situation with Baghdad, we find that the situation in the region is much better than Baghdad ("An interview with Mr. Kifah Mahmoud Karim, a previously mentioned source,").

Thus, the government, the ministry, and the concerned authorities in the region seek to exert their efforts on an ongoing basis to address the problems facing the electricity sector and to ensure the provision of the needs of this sector, as the regional government has allocated annually (3) billion dollars to support the electricity sector (Report, 2015a).

In the Kurdistan Region, the Ministry of Natural Resources announced a plan for the Ministry of Natural Resources to raise gas production during the next two years, which will lead to an increase in the rate of electric power production in the region. The Minister of Electricity, Kamal Muhammad Salih, said in a speech on the sidelines of the opening of a new energy production line in Dohuk, "Citizens are asking that Despite the projects that are being implemented, and the money allocated to them, the hours of energy supply, especially in the winter, are not specified. He also said that "the problem of the region lies in the production of electricity," meaning that the infrastructure of the ministry reaches a production capacity of 7000 megawatts without new projects, and the minister also indicated that "the Ministry of Natural Resources during the year 2023-2024 will increase the quantities of gas production according to a plan prepared In advance, this increase will be provided by electric power stations in the region" (Kurdistan, 2022)

The most important development policies carried out by the government in recent years in the electricity sector ("Kurdistan Regional Government, Reform and Services, a previously mentioned source,"):

Within the Erbil Governorate

- a. Extension of a 16-kilometre-long 132-kV line in (Guargorneh - Soran), and a 37-kilometre change of the 132-kV line, between Shaqlawa - Soran stations, at an amount of \$6.7 million.
- b. Construction of 5 km of the 132K line for the Kasnazan station, at an amount of (605 million dinars).

- c. Construction of 35 km of the 33K line between the stations of (Riyazan, Shirwan, Muzn, Mirka Sur and Barzan) at an amount of (11.4 million dollars).
- d. Completion of Shirwan Muzn station, with an amount of 3.5 million dollars.
- e. Completion of the Kurdjotiar station with an amount of (3.4 million dollars).
- f. Completion of stations (Azadi, Kasnazan, Ronaki) with an amount of (45.99 million dollars).
- g. Repairing the mobile station of the 132K park, at an amount of (347 million dinars).
- h. Repairing the Hafez papyrus station in Joman, at an amount of (250 million dinars).
- i. Operation of the Al-Masif mobile station for an amount of (185 million dinars).
- j. Operation of the Berhushtar mobile station for an amount of (447 million dinars).
- k. Purchasing the Shammak mobile station for an amount of \$1.6 million.
- l. Purchasing a 16-megawatt transformer, Joman station, for an amount of (322 million dinars).
- m. Repairing a 132-kv substation at Koysinjak station at an amount of (375,000 dollars).
- n. Construction of Line 33 K for Ronaki Station at an amount of (3.03 billion dinars).

 **Within The Borders of Sulaymaniyah Governorate:**

- a) Establishment of the 132K line, between (Bazian - Chemchemical), for an amount of (5.4 million dollars).
- b) Construction of the 132 KV line between (Bazian-Raprin), at an amount of (21 million dollars).
- c) Construction of the 132K line, between (Sayed Sadiq - Halabja), at an amount of (11 million dollars).
- d) Purchasing a mobile transformer (25 megawatts) for Arbat from Sulaymaniyah, at an amount of (1.82 million dinars).
- e) The purchase of three mobile transformers (25 megawatts), an amount of (5.466 million dinars).
- f) Purchase of two 132 kv transformers (63 megawatts), at an amount of (2.8 billion dinars).
- g) Purchase of three mobile transformers (25 megabytes).

 **Within The Borders of Dohuk Governorate:**

- a) Construction of the 132K line with a length of 34 km between (Erbil -

Dohuk), an amount of (7.425 million dollars).

b) Construction of a line 132K with a length of 50 km between (Simel - Zakho), at an amount of (9.6 million dollars).

c) Expansion of the 132 KV station in Fayda, at an amount of \$2.5 million.

d) Construction of 33K lines in Qasrouk, Bardarash and Sharya, at an amount of (600 million dinars).

▪ **Water Sector**

The government of the region has paid special attention to the advancement of this sector in all the governorates of the Kurdistan Region, and that the government's policy in providing drinking water service was not limited only to securing potable water in good quantities and quality, but rather to provide it at a low price. They receive potable water (93.1%) for the center of the governorates and (61.7%) for the outskirts of the governorates and the countryside, Water has been supplied by the municipalities in the districts and sub-districts affiliated to them, and the number of the population covered by this service, according to some priority, is more than (4.5) million, and the actually served is about (3,850) million (Government, 2016a), a foreword by the government is a bad omen in the sector Water ("Kurdistan Regional Government, Reform and Services, aforementioned source, p. 101,"):

a) Preparing and sending a list of projects whose work has been carried out by more than (85%) to the Ministry of Planning, to finance and resume projects.

b) The allocation of about 33,000,000,000,000 (thirty-three billion) dinars by the Council of Ministers to complete (12) projects for building dams in the region.

c) The Poonur Dam construction project, (15%) of which has been completed.

d) The Komspan Dam construction project, (22.5%) of which has been completed.

e) The Diwana Dam construction project, of which (92%) have been completed.

f) Allocating more than (2,282,000,000) (two billion two hundred eighty-two million) dollars to implement a project to address the damages of Darbandikhan Dam by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

g) Establishing a heavy water treatment plant in all cities and regions of Kurdistan

h) Implementation of the Barzan water project, 51 of the neighboring villages, with a value of 130 million dinars.

i) Implementation of a project to address water shortages in Kasnazan and its suburbs

j) Implementation of the drinking water project in Halabja, with an amount

of (176) milliondollars, by JICA, Japan, in long-term installments.

k) Completion and implementation of the second part of the projects of Sulaymaniyah andHalabja by setting up and changing the water network.

▪ **Housing**

Over the past years, the Kurdistan Region has witnessed an unprecedented improvement in the field of infrastructure and housing, as the regional government has worked to build and reconstruct housing units and buildings throughout the region, and the housing and infrastructure sector constitutes the backbone of any healthy economy. To be constantly updated to ensure the improvement and rising of the standard of living of citizens and the achievement of business success (Report, 2022b).

As the data available in the housing sector indicates the volume of trade achieved at the level of the Ministry of Construction and Housing and the Investment Authority, thus the number of houses built by the Ministry of Construction and Housing until 2009 reached (25,331) housing units distributed by (45.5%) in Erbil Governorate and (5.3%)) in Dohuk Governorate and (49.2%) in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, The number of apartments completed by the ministry during the same period reached (4.456%) apartments distributed over the governorates of Erbil (77.5%) and Sulaymaniyah (22.4%).The completed housing units within the investment projects of the Investment Authority amounted to (11,240) housing units, including (24.5%) in Erbil Governorate, (67.5%) in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, and (8%) in Dohuk Governorate (M. o. Planning, 2016).

With regard to real estate investment in the Kurdistan Region, the Director of Studies and Information in the Kurdistan Region Investment Authority, Nejad Jalal, told Rudaw Media Network that "Since 2006, the Investment Authority has issued licenses for (194) investment projects, as well as the establishment of (112) industrial projects and heavy plants such as Cement factories," explaining that "these industrial projects are related to the production of building materials."In addition to private investment in the real estate sector, which revolutionized the construction of major cities of the Kurdistan Region, especially in the city of Erbil, the Kurdistan Regional Government, through the Housing Fund, provided support to (175,000)citizens in order to establish residential places.

In 2013, the Kurdistan Regional Government, in order to monitor the construction process and its quality, took a decision to stop issuing investment licenses in the real estate sector, due to the suspension of some housing project owners from implementing projects, and at the beginning of 2021 it resumed issuing licenses for investment projects in the real estate sector. And in this context, it issued licenses for 80 new real estate projects, after those projects completed the administrative procedures. electricity and water to projects, According to the Rudaw Research Center, which has prepared a report and a scientific questionnaire on the real estate market in the Kurdistan Region, the prices of houses, land and housing projects are gradually

rising year after year. By comparing the prices of houses and land in the first quarter of the current year 2021 with their prices in the first quarter of 2019, we find that the price per square meter of houses increased by 7.8%, while the price per square meter of land increased by 26.67%, and the prices of apartments increased from 2019 until the first quarter. This year, it increased by 2.15%, as the price per square meter of the apartment in 2019 amounted to (600) dollars, while the price in 2020 amounted to (598.5) dollars, and in the first quarter of the year 2021 it amounted to (612.9) dollars (Region, 2021).

Third Requirement: Health, Education, Poverty and Unemployment Indicators

At the level of the health sector, the regional government is working to build a healthy society free of diseases by providing medical supplies and health and nursing staff, as well as increasing the number of hospitals and providing medicines to citizens ("Ministry of Planning / Kurdistan Regional Government Report on "A Study of the Reality of Health Care Services and Manpower Working in the Ministry of Health in the Region," a previously mentioned source, p. 13.,"). As for the education sector, the educational and scientific educational curricula through which young people are educated and their behavior is directed, the government of the region relied on a set of standards in order to ensure a good educational environment by making changes in the educational system to suit the developments taking place in the era of progress and always reconsider it and renewing it for the purpose of achieving development and progress in society ("Amin Faraj Sharif, a previously mentioned source, p. 136,").

1- The Health Indicator

With the economic development witnessed by the Kurdistan Region and the strengthening of goods and technological progress, and considering that health care is one of the important and vital sectors, which prompted the Kurdistan Regional Government to carry out radical reforms and make sustainable improvements in this sector by intensifying its efforts to communicate with citizens effectively with regard to health care services and medical centers And health awareness campaigns, as the regional government works to make the health system an integral part of the economic and social development process of the region because of the close interrelationship between them and the permanent quest to develop the basic structure of the health sector and the development of comprehensive programs and coordination With other sectors, encouraging research, studies, development and technical support for primary health care services, the Kurdistan Regional Government is working to make health care accessible and accessible to all individuals, whoever they are, according to the available capabilities, and the equitable distribution of health care services in the community ("Ministry of Planning / Kurdistan Regional

Government, General Directorate of Strategic Planning, aforementioned source, pp. 13-14,").

Where the health sector witnessed an increase in terms of the number of hospitals, health centers, operating theaters, patient beds, and health and nursing staff. There is progress in the issue of health safety and follow-up of the health status of citizens, especially attention to children's health, combating infectious diseases, and providing healthy drinking water ("Ministry of Planning / Kurdistan Regional Government Report on "A Study of the Reality of Health Care Services and Manpower Working in the Ministry of Health in the Region," a previously mentioned source, p. 13.,").

With regard to controlling medicines and ensuring their quality, the regional government worked to start implementing a strategic plan in 2012, which was represented in contracting with an international company with experience in the field of quality assurance and control of medicines, the British (FDAS) company. The agreement includes examining medicines before they enter the region with bringing devices and advanced medical equipment in this field, conducting (4) courses and training to raise the qualification of the region's cadres ("Amin Faraj Sharif, a previously mentioned source, 145_146,").

Despite the limited financial resources of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry has made great strides in this field. At the level of health care, medical services are widely provided to citizens. In fact, the Ministry has taken the largest step in the field of disease prevention. Vaccination programs have clearly shown their results by controlling diseases. Therefore, the region has made a quantum leap in the provision of health services in all public and private health sectors ("Ministry of Planning / Kurdistan Regional Government Report on "A Study of the Reality of Health Care Services and Manpower Working in the Ministry of Health in the Region," a previously mentioned source, p. 13.,").

It is noted that there is a trend by Iraqi citizens in the central and southern governorates of Iraq to the Kurdistan Region to benefit from medical services and specialized hospitals, after the region became a magnet for medical competencies from all over the world. The World Health Organization supports the Kurdistan Region of Iraq with more than 20 tons of medical supplies to enhance the response National Health Challenges Caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic ("Covid 19 is also known as a highly contagious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, which is transmitted from person to person through droplets secreted by a person infected with Covid 19 by talking at close distance, sneezing or coughing,").

The health sector has witnessed an increase in terms of the number of hospitals, health centers, patient beds, and health and nursing staff through a comparison between (2012) and (2020), as shown in Table No. (3) (Government, 2022b).

Table 3. The Number of Hospitals, Health Centers and Bed Rest for Patients, Doctors, Health and Nursing Staff in the Kurdistan Region between the Years (2012)and (2020)

THE HEALTH SECTOR	ERBIL	SULEIMANIEH	DOHUK	YEAR
Hospital	23	32	9	2012
	48	55	22	2020
Health Centers	272	530	155	2012
	283	414	175	2020
The Doctors	2700	2600	755	2012
	2539	1633	816	2020
The bed for patients	2623	2826	1417	2012
	3320	4098	1633	2020
Dentist	354	264	118	2012
	781	683	139	2020
Pharmacists	206	223	76	2012
	586	455	136	2020
The health staff	4650	6011	2900	2012
	1758	6376	3403	2020
Nursing staff	4798	3421	1450	2012
	4102	3451	1905	2020

The table Prepared by the researcher based on Kurdistan Regional Government data.

The government subordinate to the government subordinate to the Egyptian governmentsubordinate to the government subordinate to the Egyptian government ("Kurdistan Regional Government, Reform and Services, aforementioned source, 42.,").

a) Enhancing the electronic system for medicines, especially since all pharmaceuticalcompanies submit their requests to qualitative control through the electronic system(online).

b) A proposal such as returning to medicines and linking them with similar limits to thequality system for medicines.

c) Activating the electronic system for scientific registration of diseases (ICD-10) in healthcenters in coordination with the Italian University of Rome.

d) Activating the Corona 122 hotline, securing many numbers in the hotline, and thatmany requests for cases come through the electronic system that can receive (200) simultaneous calls

e) Making the receipt of vaccines (KurdVac) electronically by citizens, by centrally recordinginformation, and this creates more transparency and justice.

f) Making the COVIDA information and results electronic, to create the easiestopportunities for citizens to know their results.

g) Creating a mobile application (Android and iPhone) to register the employees of the Ministry of Health, and to issue the electronic identity to all citizens.

h) Making the demands of doctors for transfer and placement electronically, which is a system that distributes doctors to governorates, districts and sub-districts in an easier way, and here justice was achieved in the distribution.

i) Renewing and activating large and sensitive medical devices with an amount of 23,000,000 (twenty-three billion dinars).

j) Ensuring medical devices at an amount of 84,000,000 (eight billion four hundred million dinars), of which 4,000,000 dinars were allocated to devices to combat and treat the Corona virus.

k) Activating the strategic devices (Gamma Knife) in Erbil, and it is one of the devices that have been insured for Iraq, as more than 800,000 (eight million dollars) have been spent on them.

l) Securing an oxygen plant and liquid oxygen for hospitals in districts outside the governorate center, including (Soran, Koysanjak, ... etc.).

m) Laying the foundation stone for a 100-bed hospital project in Amadiya (Amidy) Dohuk, at an amount of 43,000,000 (forty-three million dollars).

n) Establishing a mechanism to resume work on ongoing projects and allocating a budget for it from the 2021 budget to the Kurdistan Regional Government, in coordination with the Ministry of Planning, as well as proposing the implementation of 42 projects in all regions of the Kurdistan Region.

o) (626) health centers were visited, (25) of which was closed and (52) pledges were taken from the violating places.

p) Organizing and pricing private sector hospitals.

q) Issuing a draft patient's right law to serve patients and protect rights and privacy, and then issue instructions to general directorates on the patient's right law.

r) Amending the law of the Ministry of Health in line with the current conditions and special services.

s) - Issuance of a draft anti-drug law.

t) - Amending the instructions for renewing hospitals and centers affiliated with the private sector.

u) Issuance of the Code of Medical Ethics 25 - Preparing a draft private sector law.

v) Delegating administrative and financial powers to general managers in the Ministry's office and the general directorates of the governorates and independent administrations.

w) Issuing scientific medical investigations.

x) Issuing scientific and general instructions for doctors and researchers who conduct their research in Kurdistan Region hospitals, as these instructions aim to protect patient information and provide facilities to the researchers' team.

y) Formation of the Higher Committee for Scientific Research on Covid-19 in coordination with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

z) Providing facilities and assisting more than 20 scientific researchers to collect information on the Covid-19 virus in the Kurdistan Region.

aa) Installing and setting the price of corona examinations in the private sector. 33- Reducing patient examination fees by 25% in private hospitals.

bb) Reducing expenses by 20% and taking the necessary measures to

prevent the waste of funds in coordination with donors, philanthropists and organizations.

cc) Reducing part of the expenses of repairing medical devices, as this procedure aims to reduce administrative functions at the expense of the government and reduce abuses

2- The Education Indicator

The education sector represents an important issue as it relates to building and preparing generations (Amani Kandil, 1988). The education and higher education sector in the region has received attention from the regional government, especially after 2003, when the Kurdistan Regional Government worked on a number of axes for the development of the education and higher education sector.

Where the educational sector in the Kurdistan Region witnessed a qualitative and great leap like the rest of the other sectors of life, and the Ministry of Education in the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq recently took great and bold steps, represented by the application of a new educational system in the schools affiliated with the Ministry with a comprehensive and radical change to the old educational curricula, where these became Changes over the course of the talk of the street and the Kurdish media. This new system included all educational sectors, including educational and curricula, examination systems and laws for accelerated education. This development also represented the eradication of illiteracy, the return of school dropouts, and the provision of opportunities for all newborns to enroll in studies ("A report on "The Minister of Education in the Kurdistan Regional Government, we have implemented a new educational system comparable to what exists in the developed countries on the official website of the Kurdistan Regional Government, available at the following website: <http://cabinetgovkoda/d.aspx?l=14&a2009/9/15th>,").

That the process of developing the educational process in the region was implemented by the Ministry of a new educational system. In the year (2007) the Ministry of Education held an extensive conference in which more than (500) educational experts participated from inside the Kurdistan Region and Iraq and from outside Iraq as well. A radical change in the educational system in terms of the examination mechanism and educational curricula and changing the structure of the educational process in all its aspects, and these recommendations turned into a work project submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Kurdistan Regional Government, which approved this project and also included a change in the system of the Ministry of Education to be presented to the Kurdistan Parliament to be voted on. into reality ("Report on "The Minister of Education in the Kurdistan Regional Government has implemented a new educational system comparable to what exists in developed countries, a previously mentioned source, 1,").

After the conference, the Ministry of Education proceeded to benefit from the educational situation of developed countries such as Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Turkey, Lebanon and other countries that succeeded in their efforts at the

educational level. Where the regional authorities have taken care of the education sector ("Amin Faraj Sharif, a previously mentioned source, 137,"). The Ministry of Education pays great attention to eradicating illiteracy, securing the requirements of this process, allocating its own budget, opening centers and securing their staff. This interest has led to a decrease in the illiteracy rate, and efforts in this matter are still continuing until illiteracy is eliminated in the region (Salman, 2022).

The regional government is also working to raise the level of education by working to improve the quality of teachers, by working to rehabilitate the teaching staff and raise their scientific efficiency by opening courses and allowing them to communicate with each other. Region universities on this basis, the education and higher education sector has received attention from the regional government, as there is a growth in the preparation of teachers and school buildings between the years (2012-2013), (2018_2019) and (2020-2021), as shown in Table No. (4) (Government, 2022a).

Table 4. Number of Schools, Students and Teachers for the Years (2012-2013) (2018-2019) (2020-2021).

NUMBER OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF STUDENT	NUMBER OF FACILITY AND TEACHING STAFF	YEAR
5745	1472707	98713	2012-2013
5757	1609268	114853	2018-2019
6710	1750000	161109	2020-2021

It also notes the development and growth in universities, colleges, institutes, teachers and students between the years (2013) and (2020), as shown in Table No. (5) ("Kurdistan Regional Government, the previous source itself,").

Table 5. The Number of Universities, Colleges, Institutes, Teachers and Students between (2012) And (2020).

	2012	2020
UNIVERSITIES	11	14
FACULTY IN THE UNIVERSITY	58	116
UNIVERSITY TEACHER	5.198	9.260
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	64.432	114.071
INSTITUTES	24	24
INSTITUTES TEACHER	622	893
INSTITUTES STUDENTS	30.060	23.351

The table Prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq

The government subordinate to the government of the Egyptian government in the Department of Education ("Kurdistan Regional Government, Reform and Services, aforementioned source, 120-144,").

a) The Ministry of Education granted work licenses to (331) (three hundred and thirty- one) professional institutes, to develop the professional capabilities of citizens in general, in this regard, penalties for vocational schools

written by the Ministry's instructions from 15/7/2019 to 01/0/2020 will be fined 720,000,000,000 (seventy-two million dinars).

b) Develop a program to implement the professional project from the private sector.

c) Creating and activating the e-Parwarda system: It is a digital (electronic) system consisting of scientific departments (employees, teachers, teachers, schools, students and their degrees, stores, salaries, incoming and outgoing), which was launched from the beginning. Government announcement to digitize government affairs (e-government).

d) Whether at the internal level of the government or at the level of providing electronic services to citizens, the ministry, through the E-parwarda project, aims to connect all government and non-governmental schools and schools of displaced Syrians and refugees with the E-parwarda system, and this project is implemented at the level of the Ministry of Education, governorates, districts and schools.

e) Conducting all communications in the General Directorates of Education electronically, and in this way, we reach the Ministry and do not rely on traditional mail.

f) Establishment of the Ewane School Platform: This platform is for electronic studies, and it was created after the denial of Corona; To prevent students from interrupting the educational process. In this platform, codes and passwords have been set for all students, teachers and preparatory school principals, and in the platform all materials are presented in the form of a video in the two languages (Kurdish in two dialects: Sorani and Bahdinan, Arabic, English, Syriac, Turkmen) for all academic levels (basic, preparatory, and vocational) Islamic studies, and institutes).

g) Establishing the Educational Cloud Project: An online educational project, designed by donors in the Kurdistan Region, and delivered to the Ministry of Education without any cost. The Educational Cloud as an educational project that helps teachers, teachers and students of the Kurdistan Region to secure education curricula in the easiest way.

h) The local educational channel was transformed into a satellite channel on May 5, 2020, and UNICEF bore the costs of that transfer in an amount of 23,000 (two hundred and thirty thousand dollars).

i) The local educational TV - Duhok: This channel broadcasts its programs in the Bahdinian dialect and includes all the topics and illustrated lessons as videos to support education in remote areas.

j) Educational radio: educational radio works to spread educational awareness and various topics in the fields of education, psychology and development within the framework of a program and scientific and educational topics, while UNICEF has committed to its costs.

k) Local educational TV - Erbil: a local channel that will soon see the light in coordination with UNICEF, and it aims to support studies in remote areas,

especially since one channel cannot cover all topics, and in this channel focus and increased interest in the English language, and will thus be a supportive tributary for students and professors.

l) The (Oznoz) platform: The Ministry of Education launched this platform with the International Oznoz Foundation as an important step in addition to the other steps, in coordination with UNICEF, as the Ministry concluded an agreement with (Ozmoz) to translate all the topics of that institution, which includes educational cartoon films into the Bahdinian and Sorani dialects, and so far, nearly 50 episodes of cartoon films (1001 nights) have been translated into the Kurdish language in both the Bahdinian and Sorani dialects, with many episodes under translation, It is possible from all: These materials are on educational channels and radio stations.

m) The Ministry has official digital platforms on Facebook and Instagram, in addition to the official website of the Ministry, Viber groups, educational TV and Facebook. In general, the Ministry of Education has an active presence in the new media.

n) Job opportunities: The Ministry of Education has issued the necessary instructions for all educational institutions in the private sector, provided that the percentage of teachers and teachers in the private sector is not more than (20%), and thus job opportunities are created for those who are not appointed, and a ministerial order has been issued in this regard for all kindergartens. Children, schools and non- governmental institutes are required to abide by this and implement the instructions of the Ministry, by allocating an educational guide for every 150 students, and in light of the follow-up, job opportunities were created for (3,299) graduates holding degrees (PhDs, masters, diplomas, and diplomas). And the educational staff and counselors who have not yet found a job.

o) Purchasing 65,000 (sixty-five thousand) school seats for students through tenders in the governorates.

p) Allocating 155000000 (one billion five hundred and fifty thousand) dinars for the needs of schools through tenders.

q) Disbursing 600,600,000 (Sixty million and sixty thousand dinars) to students of Sinjar in order to perform the general exams for the twelfth grade for the second round of the academic year (2019-2020).

r) The disbursement of 260,000,000 (two hundred and sixty million) dinars for the education of Kirkuk.

s) 3,000,000 (three billion dinars) was spent by the Prime Minister with the aim of the educational process to the fullest.

t) Continuing to reduce parallel and evening tuition fees by 45% in all public universities and for all academic levels (Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate).

u) In private universities, in order to preserve the spirit of scientific competition in academic institutions and to take into account the living conditions of the citizens of the Kurdistan Region, the Ministry decided to reduce tuition fees at

all levels of universities and private institutes.

v) Within the framework of the Ministry's efforts to obtain the ISO international certificate for higher education institutions in the Kurdistan Region, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, as the first ministry in the ninth booth, obtained an ISO certificate No. (2001), on 3/5/2020 for a period of three years by (BUREAU VERITAS International for the Directorates of (Central Admission) and (Directorate of Missions).

w) Addressing the problems of master's and doctoral candidates: In (2016), there were a number of people wishing to complete their master's and doctoral studies, and as a result of their lack of language proficiency, they were unable to enroll in graduate studies, and on this basis, the Ministry of Education gave them this opportunity to complete their studies academic, and bypassing the language requirements during the academic period and prior to the final discussion.

x) Announcement of master's, doctoral and higher diploma studies: (4,080) candidates are accepted for postgraduate students for master's, doctoral and higher diploma studies in the universities of the Kurdistan Region.

y) Taking into account the circumstances of the families of the martyrs, the Council of Ministers decided to allocate additional seats within the plans of universities, and thus

z) (204) students of the martyrs' families of the first degree were accepted, and (6) students of the blind, at a rate of (100%).

aa) Opening higher diploma studies for a period of one year in order to provide more job opportunities for those wishing to pursue higher studies, especially those who obtained an average of less than (60%), and in light of this, the Ministry decided to open the Higher Diploma - the academic year for a period of one year in public universities in the Kurdistan Region for the academic year (2019-2020).

bb) Signing a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Human Competencies in the Hungarian government, and according to that memorandum signed in the years (2019 and 2020), Hungary grants, through our Ministry, (30) seats to the Kurdistan Region (20 seats) for Ph.D.

cc) Signing a memorandum with the French state on sending students to the French state and training teachers, staff and researchers on the joint financial tasks between our ministry and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but regarding the financial situation in the region, they were not implemented.

dd) In the year (2020), South Korea offered the Kurdistan Region (8) seats for master's studies, and (3) seats for doctoral studies.

ee) In 2021, the (Republic of China) and India were awarded study fellowships for the Kurdistan Region.

ff) Appointment of the first: After years of waiting, and by a decision of the President of the Kurdistan Regional Government, the first, second and third ranks of university graduates in (2015-2016) were appointed to the permanent

staff, as their number reached (1,300) graduates.

3- The Index of Combating Poverty and Unemployment

The phenomenon of unemployment is a heavy burden on the national economy, and it is a great waste of the unemployed energies of human society, where the issue of creating new job opportunities is one of the main challenges that occupies the priority of difficulties, which requires more attention to developing the necessary policies to address the problem of unemployment and reduce the aggravation of its rates, or at least an attempt relatively reduced (Ibrahim, 2009). There are many sources that can be resorted to to determine the extent of unemployment, the most important of which are labor offices, concerned government institutions, and competent authorities (Ali, 2011).

The Iraqi Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation has published a report in which it clarifies the poverty rates in the Iraqi governorates. According to the report, the poverty rate in the governorates of the Kurdistan Region is much lower compared to other Iraqi governorates, especially the southern ones. The pandemic recorded approximately 22.5%, indicating that "after the pandemic, and due to the economic and health conditions, the percentage increased, and our expectations that this percentage will range from 22 to 25% (Report, 2022c), while in the Kurdistan Region, the poverty rate reached to the latest statistics submitted by the regional government in 2018. The percentage reached To 5.46%, in Erbil it reached 6.7%, in Dohuk 8.6%, and in Sulaymaniyah 4.46%, as shown in Table (6) (Government, 2022c).

Table 6. Poverty Rate and Expenditure Rate in the Kurdistan Region for the Year 2018

PER CAPITA SPENDING	239.000	2018
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE RATE	11,923.000	2018
POVERTY RATE	5, 5.46	2018

The table prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq.

As for the indicators of the decrease in the poverty rate in the Kurdistan Region compared to the rest of Iraq, the region has witnessed a kind of relative stability since 1998, and this relative stability usually helps to expand various economic activities and activities that contribute to creating job opportunities for the new labor force entering the market and thus reduce the Unemployment rates, as the basis of the strength and durability of the economy in any country depends on the extent of stability that the economy enjoys or lives in. Thus, stability leads to reassurance for both the investor and the consumer at the same time and separately. The investor will be assured that there are investment areas in which he will work and opportunities to use his capital or the resources and productive elements he owns. On the other hand, there is the consumer who can meet his

basic needs from limiting The lower limit is to be safe or far from descending to the subsistence level or the poverty line, and at the upper limit it moves to the level of well-being ("Israa Hatem Salman, a previously mentioned source, 204,").

It can be said that the majority of economic sectors suffer from problems, for example, the electricity sector, the health sector ("Ayoub Anwar Hamad, interview, a previously mentioned source,"), and the water sector ("Gharib Jaafar Nouri, interview, previously mentioned source,"), On the other hand, there are e-development policies, or the e-government has many obstacles. The problem is that we are in a collapsed and very weak country, and the Kurdistan Region will also be affected as it is part of the federal government of Iraq, as well as the private sector of education also needs infrastructure in order to Cultural and political development as well, and the government health sector needs infrastructure ("Sabah Sobhi Haidar, interview, previously mentioned source,").

It is not possible to determine the leading sector in the region, because there is only one successful sector, which is the oil sector, but the oil sector does not enter the field of development in the region because the revenues of the oil sector do not come to economic development, but go to companies and employee salaries, which means that they go to current expenses and not investment expenses ("Ayoub Anwar Hamad, interview, a previously mentioned source,").

In conclusion, it can be said that there is no specific sector. We say that this sector is the only one in which development policies have succeeded. Thus, development policies are comprehensive and general policies in all sectors, but in general, the housing and industry sector ("Gharib Jaafar Nouri, interview, previously mentioned source,") and tourism ("Member of Kurdistan Region Parliament, interview, previously mentioned source,"). It succeeded more than other sectors, in addition to the presence of a keen intention of reform in all institutions. We initiated the reform law and started the biometric process to identify the real employees. The law was legislated and voted on. This is evidence of a keen intention for political and administrative reform within all institutions, and it is part of development policies ("Sabah Sobhi Haidar, interview, previously mentioned source,").

6. Conclusion

It can be said that the security, economic and social indicators in the Kurdistan Region indicate that there is a continuous development and remarkable progress in development policies between the previous and current years as a result of the good performance of the political decision-maker in the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq. Stability has a positive impact on the development of tourism as well as services. As for health and education, although development policies are continuing, but slowly, it needs more care in these two sectors. As for poverty and unemployment, the regional government tried to put an end to poverty and get rid of unemployment.

The Kurdistan Region is a diverse, multi-cultural and multi-religious society that has many natural resources and bounties that help to establish successful development in all sectors by relying on competent decision-makers whose goal is the interest of society and not their personal interests to establish successful and solid development policies for the advancement of society and work to develop it.

Foreign direct investment has a role in the development of society, although it is looking for profitable and easy sectors and quick sectors to recover money, but it has developed in the real estate sector, housing and commercial sector, as well as in building malls

The Kurdistan Regional Government has made achievements in various sectors, for example, the security sector, which is characterized by security stability that is much better than other Iraqi governorates, and the security stability had provided a suitable environment to encourage investment and an increase in job opportunities for young people.

The Kurdistan Regional Government has paid attention to the tourism sector and made it an important source of wealth. It has also addressed the problem of services, thus providing electric energy, securing potable water, addressing the problem of housing and unemployment, and trying hard to raise the level of health and education by setting development plans and policies in

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