

Geographical Analysis of the Industrial Investment in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the period of 2016 – 2021

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Abstract

Industrial investment has a great importance in the national and local economy, as it represents one of the tools that work on all the various production factors, and then finding industries that contribute to meet the needs of the people by exploiting raw materials and converting them to more useful and valuable products. That is why this study came to shed the light on this motivation in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the period 2016-2021, which many researchers described as weak and low compared to other governorates, despite the governorate's possession of natural, human and economic potentials and elements that work to localize industrial investment in various fields of industry to get back the governorate to as it was before, because it was one of the industries centers in Iraq, especially in the districts of Baiji and Samarra. Attention was paid to the spatial distribution of industrial investment projects and according to the structure of industries. The study concluded that many industrial investment projects in the governorate reached to (116) industrial projects, including (10) industrial projects that registered in the investment department of the governorate, which represent 8.6% of the total (106) industrial projects through the industrial development, and the percentage of 91.4% of their total value. The number of workers in these projects reached to (1310) workers distributed over five industrial branches, including food, construction, chemical and textile. Among the recommendations is to raise economic policies to attract industrial investment in the governorate, while giving priority to industries whose raw materials are available in the governorate. In addition, the availability of an appropriate climate to support the private sector for its role in the industrial development process and the establishment of an industrial bank in the governorate that concerned with financing the industrial projects and their development with an increase in the allocated capital to projects and industrial development within the state's general budget.

Keywords: *Geographic analysis, Industrial investment, Salahuddin Governorate.*

Introduction

Industrial investment is a basic necessity to increase production in order to satisfy the needs of present and future generations. It is an important element in the process of economic development in general and industrial development in particular. Therefore, the subject of industrial investment

has been placed within the spatial space of the region or district with great importance for achieving development, as it works to achieve material abundance by investing raw materials, employing labor and meeting the needs of the local market. Thus, its capabilities are not limited and its potentials in changing the conditions of society from

underdevelopment to development and progress. Therefore, this paper came to reveal the reality of industrial investment in the Salah al-Deen Governorate, which suffers from weakness and low levels of this investment, due to a set of obstacles and problems that are not born today, but are from the past decades since the nineties of the last century until today, despite the possession of the governorate of natural, human and economic elements that can enhance industrial investment. For this reason, we find that most of the industrial investment projects are small and medium, distributed among the branches of industry with weak government investment, and the fear of the private sector from accessing this investment, with the stoppage and destruction of a large number of large and important industrial facilities in the governorate during the past two decades. All this led to weak levels of investment, which led to a weak contribution to the gross domestic product, with high rates of unemployment due to the presence of a large number of workers in these projects and they receive their wages without work. The most important industrial investment projects in the governorate will be reviewed, their structure, spatial distribution and the most important obstacles that impede this investment.

First: Study Problem

The study problem can be defined as a question, complex, or situation that requires a scientific solution, and its identification in geographical researches is an essential task, as in the case of other studies. In light of this, the main problem was identified as follows (there is weakness and low levels of industrial investment in Salah al-Din Governorate for the period 2016-2021), and from this problem

a set of secondary questions can be asked, which are the focus of research:

1. What is the structure of industrial investment in Salah al-Deen Governorate?
2. What are the aspects of spatial disparity for industrial investment projects in Salah al-Deen Governorate?
3. What are the most important obstacles and problems that face the development and progress of industrial investment in Salah al-Deen Governorate?

Second: Study Hypotheses

Geography is represented in modern thought by its ability to set hypotheses and follow them up. If the scientific hypothesis is an emerging or a possible guess and appropriate to the problem under study, it becomes clear or not after addressing the details of the research. It also provides a reasonable and feasible solution for research. This research came to answer the above questions:

1. The industrial investment in Salah Al-Deen Governorate is distributed over a number of industrial branches in a differential manner.
2. The spatial distribution of industrial projects in the administrative units varies according to the locational factors of those industrial projects.
3. There are many obstacles and problems that face industrial investment, including political, security, economic and legal obstacles.

Third: Study Importance

The importance of the study comes from the importance of industry and industrial investment, as it works to achieve economic and social development, as it aims to establish pre-planned industrial projects. It invests the available potentials in the governorate, which leads to an increase in wealth and economic ability, as well as improving living and

civilization conditions and providing basic services to the community, and due to the low industrial reality and industrial investment in the governorate, especially during the past two decades after 2003, which led to a decline in the reality of industrial production, its poor performance, and its disability to keep pace with global technological developments, in addition to being an important factor in reducing unemployment rates.

Fourth: Study Objectives

This research aims to analyze the reality of industrial investment in the province in terms of its importance compared to other sectors, such as investment in the residential, commercial, entertainment and health sectors. Reviewing the industrial projects in terms of their structure and the number of workers in them, with an analysis of the most important problems and obstacles that face this sector, which the most important of them are political, economic and security that are now working to flee investors from this sector, which led to a low level of investment in it, after it had a significant contribution to the gross domestic product of Iraq.

Fifth: Definition of Some Concepts that Used in the Study

1. Investment Concept: Investment is a word derived from fruit, and fruit is the bearing of trees and types of money. It is said that the fruit of a man is his wealth, and it is his good behaving with it. It is said in prayer that God made his wealth fruitful, meaning that he grew it. Investment is sacrificing a current benefit that can be achieved in order to satisfy current consumption in order to obtain a greater future benefit that can be achieved from satisfying future consumption. As for the geography of investment, it can contribute

to draw the dimensions of spatial development through the employment of financial, material, human and informational resources according to organized laws in order to achieve economic and social benefits, which in turn contribute to the development of the place where the investment process takes place.

2. Investments Types: There are many investments according to the standards that used to classify them, in terms of the nature of their tools, the geographical location of their presence, the nationality of the holder, or the type of investment ownership, including physical or financial investments, short, medium or long-term investments, public or private investment, or local or foreign investment.

Sixth: Spatial Boundaries of the Study

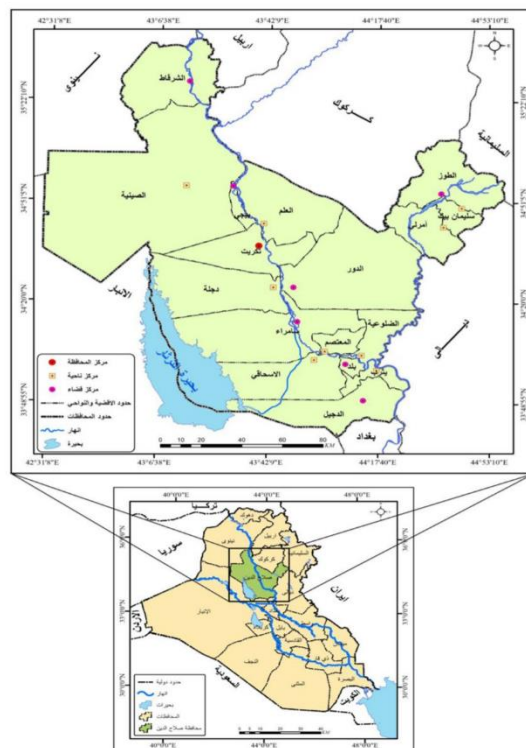
The spatial boundaries of the study are represented in Salah al-Deen Governorate, which is located in the central part of Iraq, in the transitional region among the region of the sedimentary plain, the island and the semi-mountainous region. It is confined between longitudes (49-42°) and (64-44°) east, and between two latitudes (67-33) and (73-35°) north. As for its spatial boundaries, it is bounded by the governorates of Ninewah - Erbil – Kerkuk from the north, from the east by the Governorates of Sulaymaniyah and Diyala, from the south by the Governorate of Baghdad, and from the west by the Governorates of Ninewah and Anbar (Map 1) and its distance is 24075 km², which represents 5.6% of the area of Iraq, and it consists of eleven districts, and the district is yellow as a unit for study purposes (Map 2). As for the limits of the study, it will be for the period 2016 - 2021 to provide data for these years.

Seventh: Previous Studies

1. The Study of the Researcher (Al-Ziyadi 2019) on the Reality of Industrial Investment in Al-Muthanna Governorate: The researcher studied the structure of industrial investment projects in the governorate with their spatial distribution, in addition to the obstacles and problems that face this investment, including political, economic, security, corruption, and laws and legislations that work to create an investment environment that denies this investment. The researcher concluded that there is a decline in the reality of industrial investment for the mentioned reasons. She referred to some suggestions to activate this reality, including raising the percentage of government investment and encouraging the private and foreign sectors .

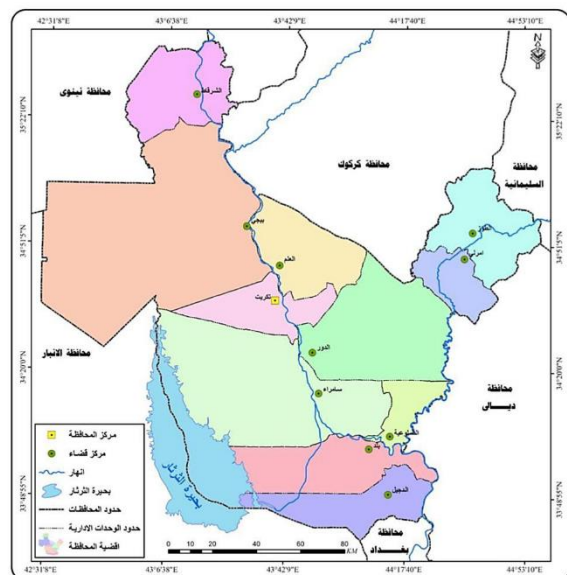
2. The Study of the Researcher (Abdul-Hussein 2019) on the Reality of Industrial Investment and its Future Prospects in Basra Governorate: Basra is one of the governorates of industrial importance at the level of Iraq, in terms of the number of large and important industrial establishments. The researcher studied the industrial investment projects, their structure, and their spatial distribution in the governorate, in terms of the number of workers in them, the value added, and the workers' wages. Then, he stopped to the most important problems and obstacles that industrial investment suffers in the governorate, due to the existence of an environment that denies it .

Map (1) The Location of Salah Al-Deen Governorate in Iraq



Source: Based on the Administrative Map of Iraq at A Scale of 1:1,000,000 and the Map of Salah Al-Deen Governorate at A Scale of 1:250,000

Map (2) Administrative Units in Salah al-Deen Governorate for the Year 2021



المصدر: اعتماداً على خريطة صلاح الدين الإدارية التابعة لوزارة الموارد المائية، هيئة المساحة العامة، ٢٠٢١، باستخدام برنامج Arc GIS ١٠.٨.

3. The Study of the Researcher (Shaheed, 2018) on the Reality of Industrial Investment in the Holy Governorate of Najaf: The researcher spoke about the importance of investment in general, industrial investment in particular, and its importance in the national economy and gross domestic product. The researcher clarified the most important industrial projects that approved by the Investment Department in Najaf Governorate in terms of their structure, distribution, employees and added value. Also, he explained the most important obstacles that stand in the way of its development, including the problem of energy, infrastructure, and the weakness of the private sector, in addition to the repelling investment environment, and putting several proposals to activate this type of investment.

4. The Study of the Researcher (Khorsheed 2016) on the Reality of Investment in Diyala Governorate in General and Industrial Investment As One of the

Special Patterns: The researcher achieved the lowest percentages for the other residential, commercial, health and entertainment sectors. The researcher explained the most important reasons for this decline and its impact on the Iraqi economy, including security and political obstacles, dumping the markets and legislations, and financial transfer, which led to the governorate losing some of its industrial projects.

Eighth: Industrial Investment Percentage in Salah al-Deen Governorate for the period of 2016 - 2021: The industrial percentage means the analytical framework for the sum of percentages and proportions that reveal the structure of the industrial statement in an attempt to reach the objective results that guide the plan when distributing industrial investments. The study of the structure for industrial investment will be relied upon to maintain some standards, including:

1. Industrial Investment Projects According to the Industrial Branch Standard: The number of industrial investment projects in the governorate for the period of 2016 - 2021 reached (116) industrial projects, of which (10) projects were registered in the governorate investment department, and 8.6% of the total investment projects were built compared to (106) industrial projects that registered in the Directorate of Industrial Development, and 91.4% of its total (Table 1), as these projects were distributed among five industrial branches. The construction industries sector ranked first with (51) industrial projects, with a percentage of 44% of their total, including (6) industrial projects that registered in the Investment Department out of a total of (10) industrial projects, due to the importance of this industrial branch in

reconstruction, especially after the events of 2014. With the availability of raw materials for these industries, the food industries branch ranked second with (34) industrial projects, with a percentage of 29.3% of their total. As for the chemical industries, their number reached (10) industrial projects, at a percentage of 8.6% of their total, and the reason for their decline is due to the high costs of their establishment and their need for high technologies. As for the textile industries, their number reached (9) projects, at a percentage of 7.8% of their total, and as for

the unclassified industries, their number reached (12) industrial projects, at a percentage of (10.3%) of their total (Figure 1). As for the number of workers in these industrial investment projects, it reached (1310) workers. Workers in investment projects that registered in the Governorate Investment Department formed 129 workers, at a percentage 9.8% of their total, compared to (1181) workers in industrial development projects, at a percentage 90.2% of their total. These workers were distributed among the branches of industries.

Table (1) The Structure of Industrial Investment Projects According to the Standard of the Industrial Branch of Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the period of 2016 - 2021

Total		Industrial Development		Industrial Investment		Industrial Branch
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
29,3	34	34	32	20	2	Food Industries
44	51	42,5	45	60	6	Construction Industries
8,6	10	8,5	9	10	1	Chemical Industries
7,8	9	7,5	8	10	1	Textile Industries
10,3	12	11,3	12	—	—	Unclassified Industries
100	116	100	106	100	10	Total
	100		91,4		8,6	%

The construction industries ranked first with (560) workers at a percentage of 42.7%, while the number of workers in food industries ranked second, with 327 workers at a percentage of 25% of their total. As for the number of workers in unclassified industries, it reached 148 workers at a percentage of 11.1%. The lowest is in the textile industries branch, with 129 workers at a percentage of 9.8% (Table 2). Structure of industrial

investment projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate according to the size standard: The analysis of industrial activity according to the size standard of industrial facilities has important indications as it searches for quantitative indicators that are about the efficiency of the industrial base of a region and the rate of employment and economic development. Industrial projects are classified

according to their size into three categories, including the number of workers in them.

Table (2) Numerical and Proportional Distribution of Workers in Industrial Investment Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016 - 2021

Total		Industrial Development		Industrial Investment		Industrial Branch
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
25	327	25,5	301	20,2	26	Food Industries
42,7	560	40,8	482	60,5	78	Construction Industries
11,1	146	11,3	133	10	13	Chemical Industries
9,9	129	9,9	117	9,3	13	Textile Industries
11,3	148	12,5	148	—	—	Unclassified Industries
100	1310	100	1181	100	129	Total
	100		90,2		9,8	%

By analyzing the data of Table (3), which shows the percentage of these projects according to their total number, as it shows that most of the industrial investment projects that registered in the Investment Authority are medium-sized industrial projects, meaning that the number of workers in them ranges between 10-29 workers, at a percentage of 100%. As for the industrial projects approved by the Directorate of Industrial Development, a section of them is small projects, and the number reached (87) industrial projects, with a percentage of (82.1%), compared to 19 medium projects, with a percentage of 17.9%

of the total. Thus, the number of small industrial projects becomes 87, at a percentage of 75% of the total, compared to 29 medium industrial projects, at a percentage of 25% of the total. As for the industrial branches, by reading the data of Table (4), we find that the concentration of small industries in the construction industries branch is 34 factories with a percentage of 39.1%, followed by food industries with 28 industrial projects and a percentage of 32.2%, and the lowest in the two branches of the chemical and textile industries with (7) factories.

Table (3) The Structure of Industrial Investment Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate According to the Size Standard for the Period of 2016 - 2021

Total		Industrial Development		Industrial Investment		Size of Industry	Standard
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		
75	87	82,1	87	—	—	Small	1-9 workers

25	29	17,9	19	100	10	Medium	10-29 workers
-	-	-	-	-	-	Large	30 workers or more
100	116	100	106	100	10	-	Total

As for medium projects, they are concentrated in the construction industries, with 17 industrial projects at a percentage of 58.6% of the total, followed by food industries with (6) industrial projects at a percentage of 20.7%. As for the textile and chemical industries, they are low and ranged between 1-3 industrial projects, with a percentage of 10.3 and 6.9% for each. The lowest level is in unclassified

industries, with one project at a percentage of 3.4%. As for its structure according to the ownership criterion, it follows the private sector only, and this means low government industrial investment in the governorate, which is one of the reasons for the deterioration of this important sector with the failure to activate the role of the private sector.

Table (4) The Structure of Industrial Investment Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate by Industrial Branch and Size for the Period of 2016 – 2021

Total		Industrial Development		Industrial Investment		Industrial Branch
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
25	327	25,5	301	20,2	26	Food Industries
42,7	560	40,8	482	60,5	78	Construction Industries
11,1	146	11,3	133	10	13	Chemical Industries
9,9	129	9,9	117	9,3	13	Textile Industries
11,3	148	12,5	148	-	-	Unclassified Industries
100	1310	100	1181	100	129	Total
	100		90,2		9,8	%

Ninth: Spatial Distribution of Industrial Investment Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate: Light will be shed on the spatial distribution of industrial investment projects in the governorate and their distribution according to industrial branches and administrative units to find out the nature of

this distribution and to highlight the spatial variation in the administrative cycles to reach an accurate and objective interpretation of this variation.

1. Spatial Distribution of Food Industries in Salah Al-Deen Governorate: The number of industrial investment projects in the food

industry sector in the governorate reached 34 industrial projects, at a percentage of 29.3% of the total industrial investment projects. There is a spatial variation in its distribution, depending on the variables and factors of its location. Through the data of Table (5) and Map (3), which illustrate this, as it showed the existence of four different levels of this distribution, as follows:

First Level: It includes the administrative units of high relative importance, at a percentage of 15.6% or more. It includes two administrative units: the Samarra district with (8) industrial projects with a percentage of 23.5%, and the district of Balad with (6) industrial projects with a percentage of 17.6%. The total number of projects at this level reached 14 industrial projects, at a percentage of 41.1% of the total number of food industries.

Second Level: It includes administrative units of medium relative importance and ranged between (10.4 - 15.5%). It includes three administrative units: the Tikrit district with (5) projects and with a percentage of 14.7%, and the Touz district with (4) projects with a percentage of 11.8%, and the Baiji district with (4) projects with a percentage of 11.8%.

Table (5) Geographical Distribution of Investment Food Industries Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016 – 2021

Factor		Food Industries		Administrative Units
%	Number	%	Number	
14,7	48	14,7	5	Tikrit
12,5	41	11,8	4	Touz
32,4	106	23,5	8	Samarra
19,3	63	17,6	6	Balad
4,9	16	11,8	4	Baiji
5,2	17	2,9	1	Dour

A total of 13 projects at this level amounted to 38.3%.

Third Level: It includes administrative units of low relative importance and ranged between (5.2 - 10.3%). It includes three administrative units, which are Shirqat districts, Dujail and Alam, with two industrial projects with a percentage of 5.9% for each, and a total of (6) industrial projects with a percentage of 17.7% of its total.

Fourth Level: It includes voluntary units of low environmental importance, at a percentage of (5.1%) and more, and includes three administrative units, which are Dour district, at the rate of one project with a percentage of 2.9%, and Amerli and Dhuluiya districts, which are clear of this industry.

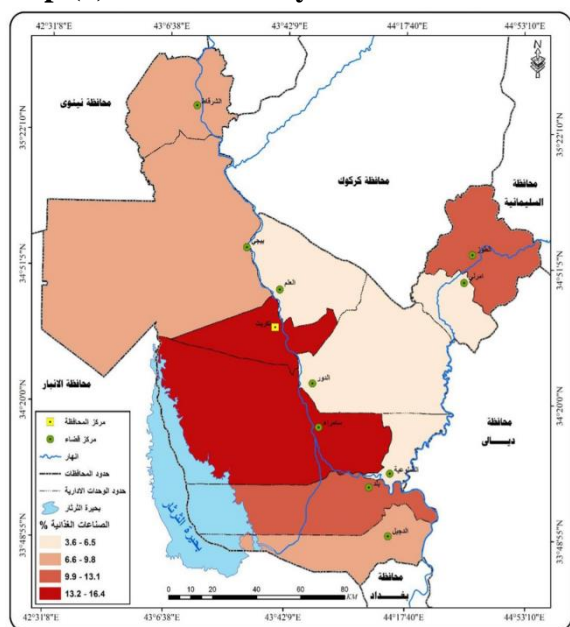
2. The Spatial Distribution of Investment Construction Industries Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate: The number of industrial and human investment projects reached (51) industrial projects, with a percentage of 44% of their total from (Table 6). It ranked first among the industrial investment projects, as it includes brick, block and gravel crushing projects, the number of which rose in the last level in the entire governorate.

4,6	15	5,9	2	Shirqat
5,2	17	5,9	2	Dujail
5,2	17	5,9	2	Alam
–	–	–	–	Amerli
–	–	–	–	Dhuluiya
100	327	100	34	Governorate

By analyzing the data of Table (5) and Map (4), it was found that there are four different levels of distribution, as follows:

First Level: It includes the administrative units of high relative importance, at a percentage of 15% and more. It includes two administrative units: the Samarra district with (11) industrial projects, at a percentage of (21.6%), and the Touz district with (9) industrial projects, at a percentage of 17.6%. The total of this level was (20) industrial projects, at a percentage of 39.2% of their total.

Map (3) Food Industry



Source: Based on the data of Table (5).

Second Level: It includes the administrative units of medium relative importance and ranged between (10 - 14.9%). It includes two administrative units: the district of Balad with (7) industrial projects, at a percentage of 13.7%, and the district of Tikrit with (6) industrial projects, at a percentage of 11.8%, and a total of (13) industrial projects, at a percentage of 25.5% of the total number of this industrial branch.

Third Level: It includes the administrative units of relatively low importance and ranged between (5 - 9.9%). It includes three administrative units in the districts of Baiji and Alam, with (5) industrial projects, at a percentage of 9.8% for each, and Dujail district with (3) industrial projects, at a percentage of 5.9%. The total number of projects at this level is (13) industrial projects, at a percentage of 25.5% of the total.

Fourth Level: It includes the administrative units of very low relative importance. It amounted to 4.9% or less and includes four administrative units, which are Shirqat district with (2) industrial projects at a percentage of 3.9%, and the districts of Dour, Amerli and Dhuluiya with one industrial project at a percentage of 2% for each, with a total of (5) industrial projects at a percentage of 9.9% of the total. As for the workers in this industrial

branch, it reached 560 workers with a percentage of 47.3% of the total workers in the investment industries, and it ranged between (11) workers with a percentage of 2%, in the district of Dour, and (114) workers with a percentage of 20.4% in Samarra district. (Table 6).

3. The Spatial Distribution of the Chemical Investment Industries in Salah Al-

Deen Governorate: The number of industrial projects in this branch is (10) industrial projects, at a percentage of 8.6% of their total. The reason for its decline is due to the fact that it requires a lot of capital and more than other industries, in addition to the latest technologies for production processes and raw materials.

Table (6) Spatial Distribution of Industrial Investment Projects for the Construction Industries in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016-2021

Factor		Food Industries		Administrative Units
%	Number	%	Number	
11,6	65	11,8	6	Tikrit
17,7	99	17,6	9	Touz
20,4	114	21,6	11	Samarra
13,6	76	13,7	7	Balad
10	56	9,8	5	Baiji
2	11	2	1	Dour
4,1	23	3,9	2	Shirqat
6,1	34	5,9	3	Dujail
10,2	57	9,8	5	Alam
2,1	12	2	1	Amerli
3,2	13	2	1	Dhuluiya
100	560	100	51	Governorate

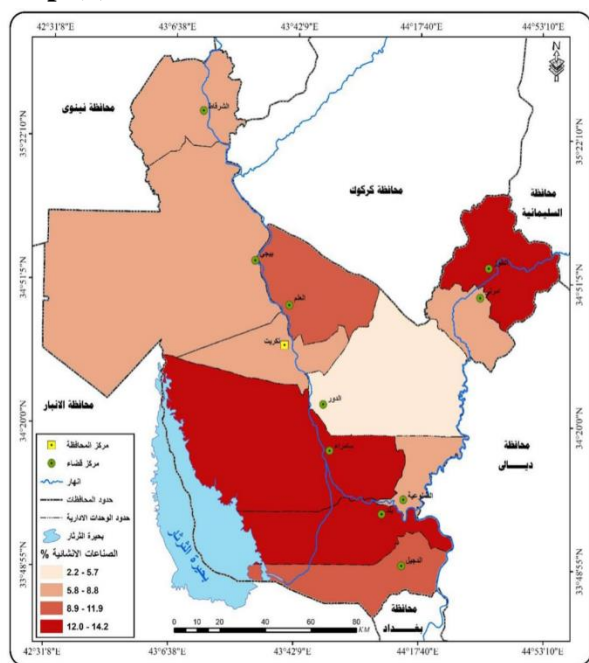
Some of them are imported from abroad, due to the cessation of some large industrial projects that provide raw materials for them, whether in the governorate or from other governorates . By analyzing the data of Table (7) and Map (5), it was found that there are

three different levels of this distribution, as follows:

First Level: It includes the administrative units of high environmental importance at a percentage of 40% and more. It includes an administrative unit, which is Samarra district,

with (4) industrial projects at a percentage of 40%.

Map (4) Construction industries



Source: Based on the data of Table (6).

Second Level: It includes the administrative units of medium relative importance and ranged between 20-39.9%. It includes one administrative unit which is Baiji district with two industrial projects at a percentage of 20% of the total.

Third Level: It includes the administrative units of relatively low importance with a percentage of 19.9% or less. It includes four administrative units that are the districts of Tikrit, Touz, Balad, and Alam with one

industrial project at a percentage of 10% for each. The total of this level was (4) industrial projects at a percentage of 40% of their total.

As for the workers in this industrial branch, it reached 141 workers with a percentage of 11.1% of the total workers in the investment industries. They are distributed in a different manner and ranged between (14) workers in the district of Balad at a percentage of 9.6%, and (52) workers in the district of Samarra at a percentage of 35.6% of the total.

4. Spatial Distribution of Textile Industries in Salah Al-Deen Governorate: The number of investment textile industries in the governorate reached (9) industrial projects with a percentage of 7.8% of its total. It was distributed among five administrative units and ranged from one industrial project with a percentage of 11.1% in each of districts of Touz, Balad, Alam, and three industrial projects in districts of Tikrit and Samarra with a percentage of 33.2% for each of them (Table 8). As for the other administrative units, they are clear of them. The decline of these industries in the province is due to many factors, including the lack of protection for the local product and dumping the markets with cheap imported foreign products .

Table (7) Distribution of Investment Industries in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016 – 2021

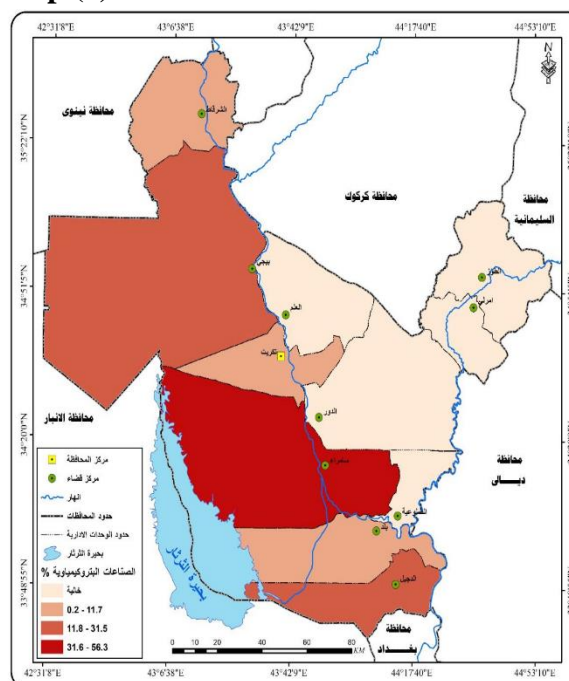
Factor		Food Industries		Administrative Units
%	Number	%	Number	
11	16	10	1	Tikrit
11	16	10	1	Touz
35,6	52	40	4	Samarra

9,6	14	10	1	Balad
22,6	33	20	2	Baiji
10,3	15	1	1	Alam
100	146	100	10	Total

As for the workers in this industrial branch, it reached 129 workers with percentage of 9.8% of the total workers in the investment industries. It is distributed among the administrative units and ranged between (14) workers at a percentage of 10.9% in the district of Balad, and (49) workers at a percentage of 38% in the district of Samarra (Table 8).

5. Industrial Investment Projects (Unclassified Industries) in Salah Al-Deen Governorate: The number of industrial investment projects for these industries reached (12) industrial projects at a percentage of 10.3% of their total (Table 9). They are distributed similarly in the administrative units, with one industrial project at a percentage of 8.3% in most of the administrative units of the governorate, and among (3) industrial projects at a percentage of 25% in the Samarra district. As for the number of workers in these industries, it reached (148) workers with a percentage of 11.1% of their total, distributed as (13) workers with a percentage 8.8% in the districts of Balad and Dujail, and (18) workers with a percentage 12.2%, in the district of Touz.

Map (5) Chemical Industries



Source: Based on the data of Table (7).

Table (8) Numerical and Relative Distribution of Textile Investment Industries in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016 – 2021

Factor		Food Industries		Administrative Units
%	Number	%	Number	
27,9	36	33,3	3	Tikrit
11,6	15	11,1	1	Touz
38	49	33,3	3	Samarra
10,9	14	11,1	1	Balad
11,6	15	11,1	1	Alam
100	129	100	9	Total

6. Spatial Distribution of Industrial Investment Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate: The number of industrial investment projects in the governorate reached (116) industrial projects. They are distributed in a standard manner among the administrative units of the governorate, and according to several variables that affect its settlement. It is ranged between two industrial projects in Amerli and Dhuluiya districts with a percentage of 1.7% each, and (29) industrial

projects with a percentage of 25% in Samarra district (Table 10). Data of Table (10) and Map (6) showed that there are four different levels of this distribution, as follows:

First Level: It includes the administrative units of relative importance at a percentage of 17.7% and more. It includes one administrative unit, which is the district of Samarra with (29) industrial projects that represent 25% of the total number of industrial projects.

Table (9) Spatial Distribution of Industrial Investment Projects (Unclassified) in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016 – 2021

Factor		Food Industries		Administrative Units
%	Number	%	Number	
11,5	17	8,3	1	Tikrit
12,5	18	8,3	1	Touz
1,8	16	25	3	Samarra
8,8	13	8,3	1	Balad
9,5	14	8,3	1	Baiji
10,1	15	8,3	1	Dour
9,5	14	8,3	1	Shirqat

8,8	13	8,3	1	Dujail
–	–	–	–	Alam
9,5	14	8,3	1	Amerli
9,5	14	8,3	1	Dhuluiya
10	148	100	12	Governorate

Second Level: It includes the administrative units of medium relative importance and ranged between 11.8 - 17.6%. It includes three administrative units, which are the districts of Tikrit, Touz and Balad with (16) industrial projects at a percentage of (13.8%) for each of them, and their total number reached (48) industrial projects at a percentage of (41.4%) of the total.

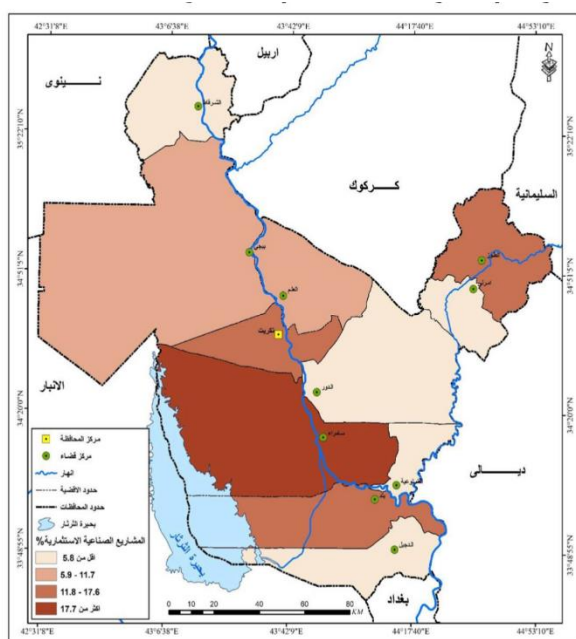
Third Level: It includes the administrative units of relatively low importance and ranged between 5.9 - 11.7%. It includes two administrative units, which are Alam district with (9) industrial projects at a percentage of (8.7%) and the Baiji district with (12) industrial projects at a percentage of (10.3%), with a total of (21) industrial projects at a percentage of (18.1%) of the total.

Table (10) Spatial Distribution of Industrial Investment Projects in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016 – 2021

Factor		Food Industries		Administrative Units
%	Number	%	Number	
13,9	182	13,8	16	Tikrit
14,4	189	13,8	16	Touz
25,7	337	25	29	Samarra
13,7	180	13,8	16	Balad
9,1	119	10,3	12	Baiji
2,3	30	2,6	3	Dour
4	52	4,3	5	Shirqat
4,9	64	5,2	6	Dujail
7,9	104	7,8	9	Alam
2	26	1,7	2	Amerli
2,1	27	1,7	2	Dhuluiya
100	1310	100	116	Governorate

Fourth Level: It includes the administrative units of very low relative importance. It is amounted to (5.8%) or less, and the inclusion of five administrative units, which are Shirqat district with (5) industrial projects at a percentage of (4.3%), Dour district with (3) projects at a percentage of (2.6%), Dhuluiya and Amerli districts with two industrial projects at a percentage of (1.7%) for each of them, and Dujail district with (6) industrial projects at a percentage of (5.2%). A total of (18) industrial projects at this level amounted to (15.5%) of the total.

Map (6) Spatial Distribution of Investment Industries in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the Period of 2016 – 2021



Source: Based on the data of Table (10).

Tenth: Obstacles and problems that face industrial investment in Salah Al-Deen Governorate: There are many problems that impede industrial investment in the governorate and Iraq, and they are complex problems. Some of them are related to the external environment, the general climate and investment, and others related to the internal

investment environment and what result from negative effects on industrial activity, production and economic efficiency .

Among the most important of these obstacles are:

1. problems of the current situation, which are political, security and economic problems, and they are among the most important variables that affect industrial investment in the governorate, especially security ones.
2. Low levels and efficiency of the infrastructure, including electric power and transportation roads, as they represent the basis of modern life and the secret of the success of the economic integration process.
3. Destroying large industrial projects or stopping those projects, as in Salah Al-Deen Governorate. Thus, part of it was supplying industries with raw materials.
4. Competing with imported products, and even dumping the governorate's markets with security goods that some of them are of poor quality and cheap prices.
5. Low efficiency of the manpower, especially that civil industries need high efficiency.
6. The lack and weakness of legislations and laws that facilitate the investment process, and thus the prevalence of administrative and financial corruption.
7. Weak financial transfer, as large industrial projects need large capital.
8. Neglecting the private sector, and thus its contribution became weak in industrial investment.

Conclusions and Suggestions:

First: Conclusions

1. There is weakness and low levels of industrial investment in Salah Al-Deen Governorate for the period of 2016 – 2021,

with a number of difficulties and obstacles that stand in the way of its development.

2. The number of industrial projects that invested in the governorate for the period of 2016 - 2021 reached (116) industrial projects distributed among several industrial branches.

3. The number of workers in industrial projects has reached (1310), distributed among the different branches of industries.

4. Most of the industrial projects are small in size, with (87) industrial projects at a percentage of 75%, compared to 29 medium industrial projects at a percentage of 25% of the total.

5. The industrial projects were distributed to several branches, including food industries with a percentage of 25%, construction industries with a percentage of 42.5%, chemical industries with a percentage of 11.1%, textile industries with a percentage of 9.9% and unclassified industries with a percentage of 11.3%.

6. There is a spatial variation in the distribution of industrial investment projects in the administrative units, and it ranged between 29 industrial projects in Amerli district at a percentage of 1.7% of their total, and 29 industrial projects in Samarra district at a percentage of 25% of their total.

Second: Suggestions

1. Setting clear economic policies in order to work to attract industrial investment in all sectors in order to raise development indicators in the governorate.

2. In light of the policies, setting development plans for developing the industrial sector and investing the available resources in order to raise industrial growth rates.

3. Giving priority to the industries that their raw materials are available in the governorate,

such as sodium sulphate, because this substance is linked to other industries.

4. Raising financial allocations within the state's general budget for the industries sector to restore the stopped industrial projects that are important for development, as an example, the fertilizer industry project in the governorate.

5. Modifying legislations and laws that related to investment in order to achieve an investment environment, which works to attract investments including foreign ones.

6. Raising the status of the private sector and giving it greater importance to contribute in economic development.

7. Establishing a private industrial bank in the governorate to finance industrial investments with low interest rates to attract investment.

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