

## REHABILITATION AND OPERATION OF THE STALLED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN KARBALA GOVERNORATE USING THE SWOT ANALYSIS METHOD.

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### **Abstract:**

The governorate included Karbala, a limited diversity of natural capabilities, and it provided a limited diversity of mineral resources, and this created a possibility for the establishment of various construction industries, as well as the flow of rivers from north to south within large areas and fertile soil that provided the appropriate environment for growing agricultural crops with the presence of livestock that helped provide inputs. The main industries of a number of food industries, and the economic potential played an important role in providing the requirements for the success of various and important industries, the most important of which is the market that accommodates large quantities of industrial products, and the manpower.

The governorate included Karbala, a limited variety of natural capabilities, and it provided a limited variety of mineral resources, represented by limestone, gypsum, clay bricks, sand, and gravel. Agricultural, with the presence of livestock, helped provide the main inputs for a number of food industries, and the economic potential had an important role in providing the requirements for the success of various important industries, the most important of which is the market that accommodates large quantities of industrial products, and the workforce. Therefore, the SWOT analysis matrix was used to determine the strengths of the environment of Karbala Governorate (SWOT) to facilitate the process of restoring the vital role of these establishments, opening investment opportunities and achieving industrial development in them, and the proposed future policies, to direct the investment process in a way that contributes to the development of the spatial structure in the study area. A set of results were reached that show the relationship between the geographical development qualifications and the available spatial features for the rehabilitation and operation of these facilities, then identifying their investment opportunities, and the proposed spatial directions.

**Keywords:** manufacturing industries, geographical capabilities, internal environment, external environment.

### **First- Introduction:**

Industrial activities in Iraq in general, and Karbala Governorate in particular, suffer from several problems resulting from the political and economic conditions that Iraq went through,

which caused neglect of the industrial sector, halting its development, and weakness in the direction towards industrial planning in particular. After 2003, as well as not enacting laws that limit foreign goods or laws that protect the local product and then dumping the market with the cheap importer compared to the local importer, which led to the cessation of most industries, in addition to not finding a real and serious future vision aimed at investing the available resources in The state and directing it towards the development and rehabilitation of industrial activities to contribute to the realization of industrial development.

Second - the research problem:

What are the planning policies for the spatial trends to rehabilitate and operate the large manufacturing industries that are stalled in Karbala Governorate?

Third - Research Hypothesis:

Karbala governorate has geographical potential represented by strengths and opportunities that enable it to rehabilitate and operate the suspended manufacturing industrial facilities.

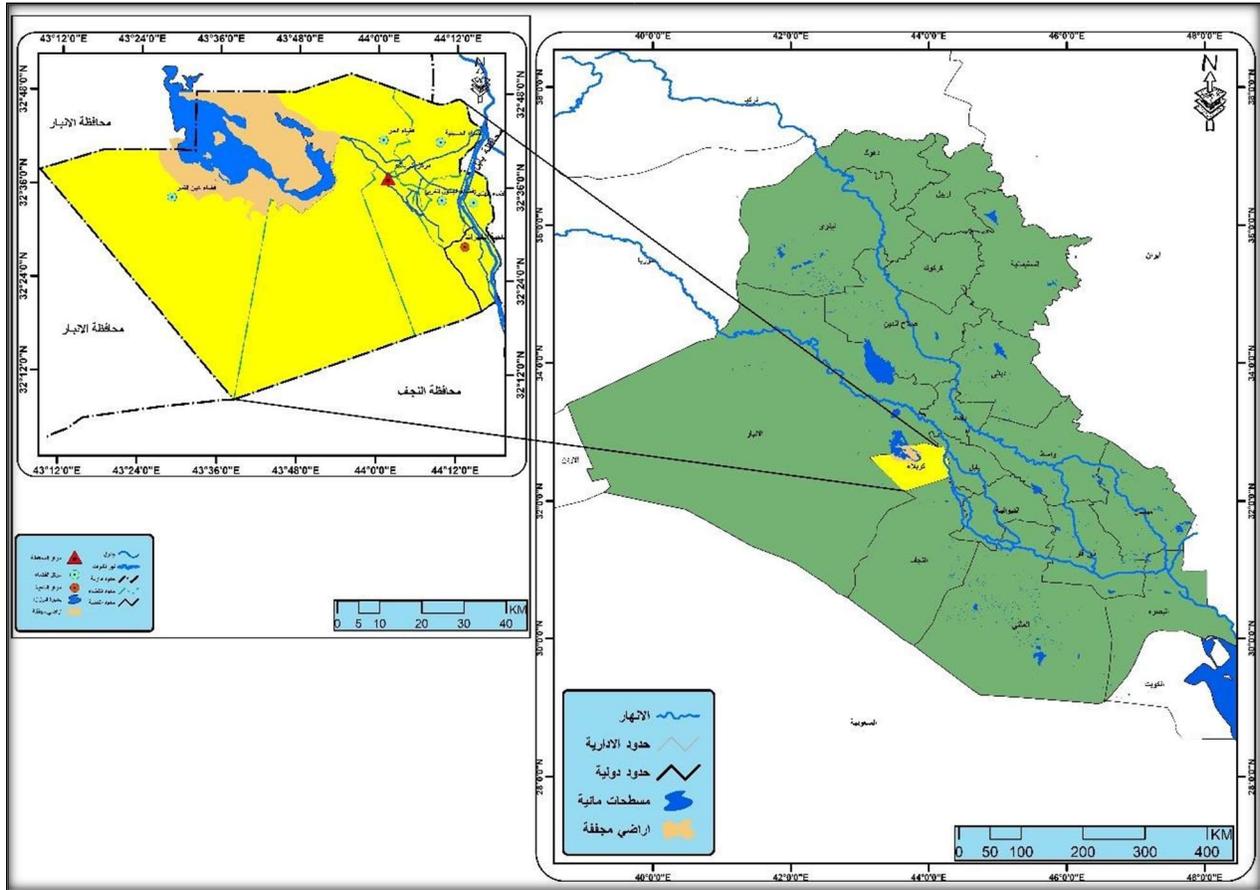
Fourth - the goal of the research:

Developing proposed remedies and solutions that could be sufficient for the rehabilitation of these facilities, in a manner commensurate with the requirements of the current and future stage, and in a manner commensurate with the natural, human and material capabilities, in order to advance them, and then exercise their vital role in the gross domestic product of the industrial sector and the role of this in achieving Economic and social development in Karbala Governorate.

Fifth - the boundaries of the study area:

The study area was represented by the administrative borders of Karbala Governorate, which is astronomically located between latitudes ( $31.45^{\circ}$  and  $32.45^{\circ}$ ) north and longitudes ( $43.15^{\circ}$  and  $44.30^{\circ}$ ) east. Thus, it is located in the middle of Iraq to the western side of the sedimentary plain and The eastern part of the western plateau, and the area of the province is (5034) km<sup>2</sup>, which represents about (1.2%) of the total area of Iraq amounting to (437072) km<sup>2</sup>, and it is bordered from the north and northwest by Anbar Governorate, from the south and southwest by Najaf Governorate, and from the south and southeast by the Governorate of Najaf Babylon, viewed map (1).

### **Map (1) The geographical location of Karbala Governorate**



Source: The work of the two researchers, based on the data of the diva site and the outputs of the ArcGis program.

First: the concept of large manufacturing industries:

The United Nations has defined manufacturing industries as the natural or chemical conversion of materials or components into new products, whether this is done by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or the worker's home, and whether these products are sold wholesale or retail.

Manufacturing industries differ in their classification according to different countries and international organizations, and depending on the development and progress of countries and the economic and social conditions in which they pass, and many criteria are adopted in the classification, including the number of workers and the value of invested capital. The International Labor Organization defined large manufacturing industries as industries in which more than (99) (10-99) workers in medium industries, while less than 10 workers work in small industries ( )

In general, the United Nations defined manufacturing industries as (the process of mechanical or chemical conversion of organic and inorganic materials into other new materials, whether this process is done by machines or manually, and whether it takes place in factories or in homes, and whether its items are sold wholesale or individually) ( ).

Manufacturing industries are complex industries of various shapes, affected by and subject to a number of controls and components, as they depend on more complex factors than the factors on which other industries depend or are affected, and are linked to human, economic and natural factors, and finally consist of a series of various production processes. Some of them are related to the transformation of the form of raw materials or raw materials, and others are related to the installation of parts of manufactures or commodities ().

From this it is clear that the manufacturing industries are the industries that deal with the raw material by modifying and molding it to convert it into a form suitable for human needs ().

Through the previous definitions, it can be said that the manufacturing industry is the process of making changes in the nature of the materials used to materials that are more responsive to human requirements, i.e. from their raw form to a form that makes them ready for use or consumption, whether in the form of finished or semimanufactured goods through the combination of a group of factors, including Manpower, technology, capital...etc.

Second: the importance of manufacturing industries

Manufacturing industries acquire their importance in the regional environment by strengthening the structure of the regional economy in stimulating the growth of its various sectors. To enhance development processes in all areas of life, as it is one of the economic sectors that attract great attention by all countries of the world because of its pivotal role in production, employment, innovation and technological progress. This importance may acquire a special character in developing countries for reasons related to the characteristics of their economic and social structures. ( ) Summarize the importance of manufacturing industries in the following aspects:

1. The importance of manufacturing industries in the formation of fixed capital:

Capital formation is defined as that part of the immediate productive capacity directed to the production of capital commodities in order to increase the country's production capacity, such as machinery, equipment, means of transport, factories, constructions, and buildings of all kinds, except for constructions used for purely military purposes. In other words, capital formation is based on the fact that society is It does not mobilize all of its productive energy to create direct consumption commodities, rather it diverts a portion of those commodities to the manufacture and production of capital commodities. That is, the expression of capital formation is practically determined by the accumulation of physical capital. ( ) Formation of fixed capital is an essential means for achieving economic growth after it. It represents that part that creates new productive capacities in the economy and perpetuates the improvement of the energy that already exists, "in addition to that, its estimates have a special importance in the national economy of any country."

As for the statistical department of the United Nations, gross fixed capital formation is defined as the final value of fixed capital goods plus the value of capital goods manufactured by the producer for use in his factory. The word producer here includes: ( )

- a. Commercial, industrial and agricultural institutions, private and public. B. Government (public administration).  
T. The family sector with regard to its ownership of real estate only.

Manufacturing industries contribute effectively to the formation of fixed capital, as they differ from one industry to another, and this stems from the varying needs of large industries of fixed capital, and given the difficulty of obtaining data on the formation of fixed capital at the level of the industrial branch in Karbala Governorate, so it will We give a vision of the role of manufacturing industries throughout Iraq in the formation of fixed capital for the period 2000-2009.

The contribution of the total formation of fixed capital in other economic sectors amounted to (2332) million dinars for the year 2000, and the share of the contribution of manufacturing industries in the formation of fixed capital amounted to (488) million dinars, forming a percentage of (20.92)% of the total sectors. Constituent of the fixed capital, table (1), this contribution increased in 2001 to reach (1086) million dinars, at an annual growth rate of (122)%, which led to an increase in the proportion of its contribution in the formation of fixed capital to (31.06)% of The total fixed capital formation in other economic sectors during the same year, but during the year 2002 the growth rate of the contribution of manufacturing industries in the formation of fixed capital decreased to (-47.8%), which affected the decrease in the percentage of the contribution of manufacturing industries in the formation of fixed capital to reach to (20.5%) of the total fixed capital compared to the previous year. During the year 2004, the growth rate of manufacturing industries formation remained negative, amounting to (-27.6%). This led to a decline in the percentage of manufacturing industries' contribution to fixed capital formation to (7.34)% of the total other sectors constituting the fixed capital. The growth rate of the formation of the manufacturing industries of the fixed capital returned to rise in 2005, registering a growth rate of (204)%, but its contribution rate remained low at (10.5)% of Total fixed capital, while the manufacturing industries recorded a high growth rate of (402)%, and this led to an increase in the percentage of the contribution of these industries in the formation of fixed capital to (35.79)% of the total fixed capital for the year 2006, either during the period (2007). -2008) The manufacturing industries recorded negative growth rates amounting to (-90.9 and -6.6) percent, respectively, which led to a decline in the percentage of the contribution of these industries to the formation of fixed capital, which amounted to (1.2 and 2.9) percent. respectively.

Table (1): Percentage of fixed capital formation in the manufacturing sector to the total sectors in Iraq for the period (2000-2009) at constant prices.

<b>growth rate **</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total formation of manufacturing industries (Million dinars)</b>	<b>total configuration (Million dinars)</b>	<b>Year</b>

-----	20,92	488	2332	2000
122	31,06	1086	3496	2001
47,8-	20,5	566	2752	2002
27,6-	7,34	296	4032	*2004
240	10,5	901	8560	2005
402	35,7	4532	12661	2006
90,9-	1,2	408	32686	2007
6,6-	2,9	381	13077	2008
5	3,16	4003	126537	2009

Source: 1- Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Annual Statistical Collection for the years 2008-2009.

2- Salah Abdel-Hassan, The Reality and Possibilities of Developing the Industrial Sector in Iraq During the Siege Phase, Economic Studies Journal, First Issue, Second Year, House of Wisdom, Baghdad, 2000, p. 55.

\* Fixed capital formation data for the year 2003 are not available due to war conditions.

\*\* The growth rate was found through the following equation:

$$r = (r\sqrt{p_1/p_0}) - 1$$

whereas :  $r$  = annual growth rate.

$P_1$  = comparison year.

$P_0$  = base year

For more see:

Abdul Ali Al-Khafaf, The Islamic world, a demographic reality and development indicators, 1st edition, Dar Al-Diyaa for printing and distribution, Najaf, 2005, p. 56.

## 2. The importance of manufacturing industries in the formation of the gross domestic product.

Domestic product is meant \* is the value of goods and services produced from locally available resources in a region during a certain period of time, and thus is considered one of the ways to measure the size of the economy ( ). The manufacturing industries have an important role in the formation of the gross domestic product and its increase through the great role played by its industrial operations by adding a great value to the materials involved in production, which adds wealth and richness to the peoples, and this leads to a rise in the standard of living and then an increase in demand for industrial goods and industrial services. This leads to providing an additional incentive for the movement and growth of the economy ( ), so we will give a vision of the role of manufacturing industries throughout Iraq in the formation of the GDP for the period 2003-2009.

The contribution of economic activities in the formation of the GDP amounted to (25746.5) million dinars, and the share of the contribution of the manufacturing industries was (1243.9) million dinars for the year 2003, which occupied a percentage of (4.83%) of the total contribution of the economic activities that make up the GDP, Table (2) The contribution of manufacturing industries to the formation of the GDP decreased in 2004 to reach (966.6) million dinars, which resulted in a decrease in its contribution to the formation of the GDP to reach (2.37%), which led to a negative growth rate. It amounted to (22.2%). In 2005, the annual growth rate of the contribution of manufacturing industries to the formation of the GDP remained negative at (-1%), recording a contribution rate of (2.25%) of the total contribution of the economic activities that make up the output. The growth rate of the contribution of manufacturing industries increased to (10.5%), with its relative importance remaining at (2.25%) of the total contribution of economic activities that make up the GDP, and that was in 2006. The percentage of the contribution of manufacturing industries to the formation of the GDP increased in 2007 to reach (2.36%), with a growth rate of (6.2%). In 2008, the growth rate of the contribution of the manufacturing industries decreased to (4%), and this led to a decrease in the percentage of their contribution to (2.30%) of the total The contribution of the economic activities that make up the GDP, compared to the year 2007, and in 2009 the growth rate reached (12.7%), which led it to record a contribution rate of (2.32%).

Table (2): Percentage of GDP formation in the manufacturing sector to the total economic activities at the level of Iraq for the period 2003-2009 at constant prices (million dinars)

growth rate %	% 2:1	Economic activities	Transformative Industries	Year
----	4,83	25746,5	1243,9	2003
22,2-	2,37	40641,2	966,6	2004
1-	2,25	42482,8	956	2005

10,5	2,25	46795	1056,4	2006
6,2	2,36	47388,2	1122,4	2007
4	2,30	50549,3	1167,3	2008
12,7	2,32	56527	1316	2009

#### 1. The importance of manufacturing industries in providing job opportunities

The main objective of establishing industrial projects is to raise the standard of living of the population, and to achieve general welfare by finding and creating job opportunities for the unemployed labor force and trying to eliminate unemployment, whether it is apparent or disguised, towards reaching full employment of human resources and benefiting from them in the stages of industrial development, this from one side and from On the other hand, the industry has its increasing requirements for manpower, so the high employment rates is one of the important indicators or criteria in measuring industrial growth. ( )

The expansion of the establishment of industrial projects and the related expansion of various services provided increasing opportunities for work and all skills, and therefore attracted increasing numbers of labor from the countryside of the governorate and other governorates, and this led to an increase in the population of the governorate. During the period (1971-1976) it was able to The manufacturing industry is to provide (14,880) job opportunities, as shown in Table (3), but during the period (1976-1981), and due to the conditions of war and the suspension and destruction of some factories, the manufacturing industry in the governorate could only provide (10,775) job opportunities. During the period (1981-1988) the manufacturing industry was able to provide (13733) job opportunities, and during the year (1988-1993) the industry in the governorate provided (12756) job opportunities, but the industrial sector in general and the manufacturing industries in particular were exposed in 2003 to a lot of damage This led to a decrease in job opportunities in the manufacturing industries to (6383) job opportunities, while during the period (200102004) the demand for work was more than the supply, which led to the spread of unemployment, whose rates increased under the influence of the rapid growth of the population and the deterioration of the economic situation.

Schedule (3): Job opportunities provided by the manufacturing industry in Karbala Governorate for the period 1971-2016

Jobs chances	duration
14880	1976-1971
10775	1981-1976
13733	1988-1981

12756	1993-1988
12987	1997-1993
11423	2001-1997
6383	2004-2001
6870	2008-2004
5622	2012-2008
3625	2016-2012

Source: Central Statistical Organization, statistical totals for the years 1970, 1980, 1990, 2001, 2004, 2008, 2012, and 2016.

Third: Planning the proposed future policies for industrial development in Karbala Governorate, according to the use of the SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT analysis is one of the analysis and strategic planning tools used in many economic and social studies, including geographical studies, where the researcher was able to examine and explore two environments that control the work of any activity, whether economic or service within any spatial area ( ), including the analysis of internal factors Represented in strengths and weaknesses and external factors represented by opportunities and threats ( ), by examining the internal strengths and weaknesses of the organization and its opportunities for growth and improvement, and studying the threats that it represents and is exposed to in order to achieve balance in the organization by evaluating programs and services in order to achieve maximum Organizational performance ( ) When the organization is unable to take advantage of its opportunities , use its strength and efficiency , stay away from environmental threats , and fail to treat its internal weaknesses , it will be subject to failure ( )

The SWOT analysis is considered an essential pillar of the strategic analysis that contributes to the rehabilitation and operation of the stalled industrial facilities, and its importance is represented by the following ( ):

1. The (SWOT) analysis contributes to identifying the strengths available in the industrial facilities in Karbala Governorate, which can be activated and invested to face obstacles and threats, exploit available opportunities, reduce or control weaknesses and face potential threats.
2. SWOT analysis is used to address the complex strategic situations in those industrial facilities by reducing a large amount of information to improve and develop the decision-making process for the rehabilitation and operation of these facilities.
3. SWOT analysis helps the suspended industrial establishments to organize and review their data and choose the best systems.

4. The (SWOT) analysis helps the suspended industrial establishments to reach the best types of planning to achieve the required goals in their rehabilitation and operation.
5. The SWOT analysis provides an insight into the problems and obstacles affecting the shutdown operations, and reveals the nature of the restrictions that prevent the continuation of the rehabilitation and operation of the suspended industrial facilities.
6. The (SWOT) analysis is important for exploring new solutions to problems, identifying barriers facing the rehabilitation of stalled industrial facilities, deciding on the direction that will be more effective, enhancing the exchange of ideas and communication between decision makers, and the credibility of the management of these facilities and specialists in developing Solutions and proposals for rehabilitation and operation.
7. SWOT analysis can also be used to create recommendations in the economic feasibility study of the suspended industrial facilities in Karbala Governorate.
8. It is possible to analyze (SWOT) whether the suspended industrial establishments are worth industrial investment in or not.

Analysis of the elements of the internal environment points (strengths and weaknesses) in the industrial facilities stopped in the province of Karbala.

Stopped industrial establishments cannot face threats and seize opportunities unless they have the internal capabilities for that. For this reason, it is necessary to know the capabilities of the internal environment, that is, to take a closer look at what these establishments possess in terms of the efficiency of human and economic resources, in the sense of indicating the strengths and qualifications that industrial establishments can adopt in determining the strategic directions that serve their rehabilitation and operation, and these points are:

1- Strengths: The strengths of these establishments are represented by the efficiency of natural, human and economic resources that contribute to the resumption of their production operations and the reduction of their costs, along with the presence of a wide network for marketing products and the high ability to achieve a competitive advantage through the possession of advanced production, a prominent name, a strong reputation and perfect technology. (), while providing the best services to the consumer, and these points are as follows:

a. Its geographical location and its historical and religious status, as it is

bordered to the north by Anbar Governorate, to the south by Najaf Governorate, to the east by Babel Governorate, and to the west by the Badia of Levant and the lands of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and that this site has enabled it to obtain the raw material for these industries.

B. The diversity of the geological composition and the consequent diversity of raw materials and sediments such as limestone, gypsum, gravel and sand, which are used as raw materials in the construction industries.

T. The governorate is characterized by high population growth rates, which can be an important factor for the rehabilitation and development of these facilities through the availability of labor force, as well as the possibility of providing consumer markets for industrial facilities.

w. Availability of good roads and means of transportation, and the location of

most industries near these means.

c. There is an airport that contributes to the transportation of goods and commodities. industry, and stimulating the internal and external economic movement.

h. There is a refinery that produces different types of oil derivatives.

x. There are three electric stations, two of which are gas stations, and one electric.

Dr. There is the University of Karbala, as well as technical and private colleges, institutes and vocational schools (industrial).

y. It has water resources represented by the Euphrates River and groundwater, in addition to Al-Razzaza Lake.

R. Agricultural crops are available and are used in industrial processes such as dates and canning.

2- Weaknesses: It is a limitation or shortcoming in resources, economic capabilities, or human capabilities, which may limit the effective performance of industrial facilities and impede their production operations. with the following:

a. Weakness in religious tourism investment to promote the local product, as well as the lack of cooperation of government institutions and state departments in the disposal of the local product.

B. Weak government investment allocations required for the rehabilitation of infrastructure services and the operation of production lines in these facilities, which leads to delays and slowdowns in the rehabilitation and operation of these facilities, with the need to expand the production capacities through which these facilities aim to cover them. The needs of the local market for its various products, and this gives a clear vision of the government's lack of seriousness in rehabilitating and operating it, and these allocations are volatile, which reflects the nature of the political and security conditions that Iraq is going through.

T. The dependence of some establishments on imported raw materials, and the difficulty in obtaining them according to the required times and quantities. As a result of the political, security and economic conditions in a way that leads to disrupting the work of these facilities, which negatively affects their production capacities, and thus reduces their economic profits.

w. Decrease in the number of workers in large industrial establishments, due

to the population's involvement in the service and security sectors.

c. Although there are three electrical stations in it, it suffers from a lack of supply with electricity from the national grid due to the instability of the electric power system, as the increase in power

outages with the failure to provide the facilities with fuel according to the quotas allocated to them and the high prices exposes these facilities to the high prices of their inputs and then Increasing the cost of their products, and the resulting decrease in economic profits.

h. Although there is a refinery for the production of oil derivatives, it does not meet the industries' need for fuel because of the state's policy, in addition to the high fuel prices.

x. Lack of geological investigations on raw materials that can compensate for imported raw materials, especially materials that go into the production of industrial, construction and mineral facilities, despite the large increase in the number of specialists in geology and investigation of mineral materials, as Karbala governorate is rich in raw materials and mineral resources that have not been It is fully invested.

Dr. Poor communication between the industrial economic sectors and between scientific centers and institutions, with a lack of interest in the field of scientific research, which presents many research projects that include many proposals and strategic solutions that would lead to the rehabilitation and development of industrial facilities and return them to their advanced industrial status.

y. Weakness in the local government institutions dealing with the products of the existing industries.

R. Most facilities are located far from basic services such as paved roads, water, energy and fuel, such as brick facilities.

g. The openness of the market and flooding it with foreign goods, which contributed to the reluctance of consumers to buy products from industrial establishments due to the failure to activate the National Product Protection Law, which led to a decrease in the prices of imported products compared to the products of those establishments with the complicity of some officials in these ministries with some external parties for the continuity of benefits between the two parties, which led to weakness industrial production in the province.

s. The low level of technology in all industrial facilities as a result of the exposure of their production lines of machines and machines to extinction and stoppage. Therefore, most of these facilities need to be replaced and renewed. This resulted in a decrease in their production capacities with an increase in energy and fuel consumption, which led to a decline in economic profits and the difficulty of providing spare tools for production lines The equipment is from the original origins.

By looking at the SWOT analysis matrix in Karbala Governorate, we find that the study area has many strengths and investment opportunities, but it also suffers from some weaknesses and some threats that can be overcome if the strengths are invested correctly, because of its advantages that help in advancement. With its economic and industrial reality, as it enjoys an important geographical location through which it is linked to many Iraqi governorates, as it is linked from the west to Badia Al-Sham, which gives it large markets that stimulate trade exchange, and it also encourages religious tourism through the presence of the shrines of Imam Hussein and his brother

Al-Abbas (peace be upon them) to establish industries Consumption, such as the establishment of the date sugar industry. The governorate is also distinguished by the diversity of its non-metallic materials such as limestone, gypsum stone, gravel and sand deposits, as they constitute an important resource that supports the construction of buildings. Industries such as the manufacture of tiles (cashi), paving, sidewalks, proud bricks, and others.

Analysis of the elements of the external environment points (opportunities and threats) in the industrial facilities stopped in the province of Karbala.

The analysis of opportunities and threats contributes to determining the scope of the prospective market and the field of transactions available to these establishments, whether they are related to commodities, distribution methods and outlets, methods and terms of payment, determining the prices and quality specifications of the products of these establishments, and the timing of their production and marketing. It also helps clarify their relations with various economic activities. others, whether they represent a supply for them or a future that receives their products or cooperates in their production processes, and these points are:

1. Points of Opportunity: Opportunities refer to all the possibilities and surrounding conditions in the environment of industrial establishments. As it contributes to achieving more profits for the establishments, but it is beyond the control of the management of these establishments, and it differs from the strengths, as the latter are considered internal positive factors for the industrial establishments, while the former are external positive factors. These establishments may be able to invest these factors in achieving their strategic objectives, such as entering new markets or being able to work with strategic partners, and achieving investment in these establishments ( ), and the points of opportunity are as follows:

a. Achieving political stability, which in turn will lead to security stability, to

stave off security risks from the activities of these facilities, and to encourage the resumption of work in them again, while providing the appropriate environment for industrial investment.

B. Paying attention to the infrastructure is the first stage in the process of starting to rehabilitate and operate these facilities. The decrease in transportation costs resulting from the transportation of locally manufactured products will increase their ability to compete with imported foreign products.

T. Encouraging industrial investment and the possibility of joint cooperation between the public and private sectors, to ensure the rehabilitation of these facilities in light of the application of prevailing industrial and commercial laws, policies and measures that serve and encourage the investment environment in them. Increasing their ability to meet the requirements of the local market while improving their competitiveness, so that these facilities become more suitable for the requirements of the market and then the trend towards export.

w. Setting strict laws and restrictions to combat the phenomenon of corruption

in all its forms, which is one of the most important obstacles it faces and stands as an obstacle to the rehabilitation of these facilities, by forming special committees of investing companies and with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, in order to study industrial contracts proposed by investors.

- c. Intensifying geological surveys to search for local primary resources that can compensate for imported raw materials, as well as developing studies and research to ensure the provision of raw materials for many industrial establishments.
- h. Providing facilities in all its forms to obtain raw materials imported from abroad that are required by these facilities, especially for industrial facilities that enjoy competitive advantages, while facilitating the import of equipment, production lines and spare parts, keeping pace with scientific and technological development.
- x. Developing and increasing production capacities, to cover the requirements of the local market and satisfy consumers and customers, by providing the best services and facilities while increasing the sobriety and quality of industrial products in them, according to Iraqi and international technical specifications, and moderating their prices compared to imported industrial products.
2. Points of Threats: Threats refer to those external factors that lie outside the boundaries of industrial establishments, and the points of threats are those factors that cannot be controlled such as political, security and economic instability, the entry of new competitors with the increase in sales of imported products similar to local products, and the slow growth in the market.
- a. The continued political and security instability has negatively affected the continuous disturbances of production processes in these facilities, the weakness of industrial investment operations, and the targeting of scientific capabilities and expertise among scientists, researchers, and investors, especially humans. And financial resources, they are always looking for a stable security and economic environment.
- B. Although these facilities play an important role in the gross domestic product of the large manufacturing sector in Iraq, the Iraqi government lacks seriousness in developing real plans and signals for the rehabilitation, operation and improvement of these facilities, due to the lack of officials and economic decision makers with a vision of the great risks. The consequences of the continued downtime of these facilities.
- T. Marketing risks are manifested in the continuous dumping of imported industrial products in the Iraqi market, whose prices are often lower than those of industrial facilities in Karbala Governorate; Due to the lack of legal activation to protect local products, especially the low tariff (5%) of the price of imported industrial products, it is easy to deal with local consumers during direct sales without any traditional procedures, in addition to the fluctuations of foreign currencies and what affects the local process and the instability of oil prices.
- w. The persistence of corruption, in the absence of legal deterrence and strict repression measures, has become a major obstacle to the restoration and operation of these facilities, the increase in idle capacity, and the continued decline in the performance of the corrupt and those associated with them; Because of all groups and parties involved in this process of political nepotism and political decency.
- c. Continuing instability at the political and economic levels negatively affects the continuous disturbances of production processes, which is reflected in the continued stopping of these facilities, which contributes to fear of investors and not directing their investments in the province,

and targeting scientific capabilities and expertise among scientists, researchers and investors, especially since human and financial resources are always searching For a stable security and economic environment.

h. Continuous outages of national electric power due to lack of periodic

follow-up, as well as neglecting the establishment of electricity stations that depend on renewable energy.

Conclusions:

We conclude from the foregoing in this chapter, and after analyzing the spatial potential in Karbala governorate, it was found that the governorate has a number of natural potentials represented in mineral ores, in addition to enjoying good agricultural activity due to its location within the region. The sedimentary plain area and the diversity of its water resources represented by surface and groundwater, as well as the high number of projects and water complexes established on it, and it is characterized by a large population activity represented by the high and diversity of human resources.

As it was shown through the use of the SWOT analysis matrix, Karbala governorate has many strengths and offers many industrial investment opportunities, although there are some weaknesses and some threats that stand as an obstacle to the redevelopment of the industrial reality in it, as it is characterized by its containment of many natural resources. Human and economic, which provides many industrial investment opportunities, as the religious, demographic and industrial reality of Karbala Governorate and its agricultural character encourage the rehabilitation and operation of food industry facilities in it, and thus make these facilities attractive stations for many investment companies, in addition to the presence of raw materials and sediments that enter Construction industries.

**Suggestions:**

1. Activating the role of private banking institutions in the study area by providing financial support to contribute to financing the stalled industrial manufacturing facilities, and as a result expanding the financial financing base for them on the one hand and providing local consumer goods on the other hand.
2. Reducing the phenomenon of dumping local markets with imported products that pose a threat to industrial facilities even after they are put into operation, which encourages the advancement and development of various local economic activities in the governorate in general.
3. The state should strive to develop plans that ensure the provision of the necessary financing and supervise the rehabilitation and operation of these facilities, especially since they are considered among the leading industries with economic and social feasibility that can enhance opportunities for economic development and social studies at the level of Karbala and Iraq.

4. Moderate customs duties. On materials that cannot be obtained from local production, such as machines and their parts, spare materials, and raw materials needed for industrial operations, in a way that does not raise market prices, and enact a law to protect local products and prevent the import of industrial products. Products that are produced locally in sufficient quantities to cover the needs of the local market in terms of quantity and quality.

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