

**The impact of small and medium enterprises on some
economic variables in Iraq**

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أثر المشاريع الصغيرة والمتوسطة على بعض

المتغيرات الاقتصادية في العراق

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تعد المشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة العنصر الأساسي في بناء اقتصاد أي دولة سواء كانت متقدمة أو نامية، يمكن أن توفر فرصًا تشغيلية، وهي وسيلة للتحفيز الذاتي من خلال المساهمة الفعالة في عملية التنمية، وتحقيق الأهداف الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، ودعم النمو الاقتصادي، وتعزيز طرق مضاعفة القيمة المضافة للمنتج، وتعزيز سياسات مكافحة البطالة والتضخم والحد من الفقر، كما أنه يساعد في تشجيع روح الابتكار وتنمية الطاقات البشرية والتقنية، وتعتبر المشروعات الصغيرة والمتوسطة ذات أهمية كبيرة من خلال قدرتها على الانتشار في المراكز الحضرية والريفية الصغيرة لتحقيق العديد من الفوائد منها توزيع أفضل للعمالة وفرص الدخل، وتحقيق وفورات اقتصادية ناتجة عن اختيار المواقع لقربها من مصادر متطلبات الإنتاج أو مراكز الإنتاج والطلب عليها، بالإضافة إلى العمل على تطوير وإعداد الخبرات الفنية والإدارية وجذب المدخرات الفردية ودفعها نحو وجهات استثمارية تخدم خطة التنمية، اشتمل البحث على أربعة محاور، المحور الأول / المنشآت الصغيرة والمتوسطة ضرورة تنموية، والمحور الثاني / اختبارات إحصائية لمتغيرات البحث، والمحور الثالث / هو نتائج تقدير نموذج الانحدار الذاتي المتجه للفجوات الزمنية البطيئة، والمحور الرابع / آليات تنمية المشاريع الصغيرة والمتوسطة في العراق الكلمات المفتاحية: المشاريع الصغيرة والمتوسطة، التنمية، المتغيرات الاقتصادية.

ABSTRACT

Small and medium enterprises are the main element in building the economy of any country, whether developed or developing. They can provide operational opportunities, and they are a means of self-stimulation by actively contributing to the development operation, achieving economic and social goals, supporting economic growth, and promoting ways to multiply the added value of the product. Strengthening policies to combat unemployment, and inflation and reduce poverty. It also helps in encouraging the spirit of innovation and innovation and the development of human and technical energies. Small and medium enterprises are of great importance through their ability to spread in small urban and rural centers. To achieve many benefits, including better distribution of employment and income opportunities, and economic savings resulting from the selection of sites as they are close to the sources of production requirements or production centers and demand for them. In addition to working on developing and preparing technical and administrative expertise, attracting individual savings and pushing them towards investment destinations that serve the development plan. The research included four axes, the first axis / small and medium enterprises is a development necessity, the second axis / is statistical tests for research variables, the third axis / is estimation results of the vector autoregressive model for slow time gaps, and the fourth axis. Axis / Mechanisms for the development of small and medium enterprises in Iraq

Keywords: small and medium enterprises, development, economic variables.

INTRODUCTION

Small and medium projects in Iraq suffer from a lack of contribution of development. This is due to the low level of funding for them, which causes difficulty in relying on them and on the private sector in raising investment rates, addressing the problem of unemployment and inflation, reducing poverty and achieving economic and social development. Due to the wrong economic policies the Iraqi economy has suffered and is still suffering over the past decades. Small and medium projects are distinguished by their ability to spread in small urban centers and rural areas, achieving many benefits, including better distribution of job and income opportunities, and economic savings resulting from choosing locations near the sources of production requirements or centers of demand for them. In addition, it works on developing and preparing of technical and administrative expertise. Attracting individual savings and orientation and investment destinations that serve the development plan. While the United Nations Development and Trade Program bases its definition on the volume of employment, it defines a small project as the project that employs 100-20 workers or less. It defines a medium project as no more than 500-100 workers, while the European Union describes the project as small if the number of workers in it was less than 50 workers, and the average project is one that employs less than 250 workers. The importance of the small and medium project sector lies in the extent to which this sector is able to support economic growth, stimulate attracting foreign investments, exploit available local resources, expand markets, develop human and technical capacities, enhance competitiveness, and strive towards generating competitive clusters that deepen capital formation through production and networks. The reciprocal link that deepens the added value generated by these industries, and is of a flexible nature, as it is more willing to adapt and conform to the course of reality, which requires rapid response to market changes and the movement of supply and demand, as these projects

have become an opportunity for survival and growth much greater than the opportunities of large companies and institutions with structures Huge, low flexibility in front of market variables, and based on this importance that will be generated from the establishment of these projects that achieve the objectives of economic and social development in most countries of the world. It was necessary to use policies that help to enhance the location and importance of these projects in contributing to absorbing large numbers of labor and reducing unemployment. It also leads to skill acquisition and satisfaction Needs on the other hand, in order to play its leading role in leading the development process, as it is required despite the challenges that Iraq is currently facing, the importance of activating its role, as the Iraqi economy is in dire need of small and medium enterprises, to look more at how to reform and encourage this sector and benefit from it in achieving comprehensive economic development in the coming period. Which in turn requires an institutional framework that achieves the consistency of small projects with the objectives of the state and economic, international and regional variables on the one hand, and allows coordination and support for feedback relations between actors in the field of small projects on the other hand. In addition to setting the required policies at the macro and micro levels to direct greater support for those projects that are a ray of hope for the Iraqi economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Khayari Mira study 2013 on the role of small and medium enterprises in achieving economic development is A field study of the status of enterprises in Polana, and the study aims to analyze the problems related to small and medium enterprises and their contribution to development.

Raed Khudair Abees 2014 A study on small and medium enterprises and business incubators and their role in economic development in selected countries with reference to Iraq. The study aims at the importance of business incubators in the development of the economy and its sectors, an analytical study.

Qamar al-Malli, a 2015 study on the obstacles to financing small and medium-sized enterprises in Syria. The study focused on financing the obstacles, knowing their causes, and finding solutions to them.

Asmaa Hassan Babiker Jibril 2017 studies the role of small and medium enterprises in poverty alleviation, and the study focuses on adopting rational policies to increase the effectiveness of the mechanism of small and medium enterprises in alleviating poverty.

Mona Saber Fadel's 2020 study: Characteristics and advantages of small and medium enterprises, a field study in the industrial zone of El-Hariqa, whose importance lies in tackling the problem of unemployment in Egypt and providing job opportunities.

METHODOLOGY

Research Hypothesis:

The hypothesis of the research lies in the existence of an impact of small and medium enterprises in achieving economic development by increasing the proportion of their contribution to production, reducing unemployment and inflation rates, and reducing poverty.

Research Importance:

The importance of the research comes through the study and analysis of the impact of small and medium enterprises, especially the problem of financing, which is the real obstacle to the development of these projects and their effectiveness in achieving economic development.

Search problem:

The lack of planned financing methods for small and medium enterprises led to their limited contribution to positively affecting economic variables.

Search objective:

- i. Studying the reality of small and medium enterprises in Iraq.
- ii. Describe the role of small and medium enterprises in achieving economic development, as the increase in production in small enterprises leads to a reduction in the unemployment rate and inflation.

Research Methodology:

The inductive approach was relied on the standard method in analyzing the available data on small and medium enterprises.

Research Structure:

The research was divided into four axes:

The first axis / small and medium enterprises are a developmental necessity

The second axis / statistical test for research variables

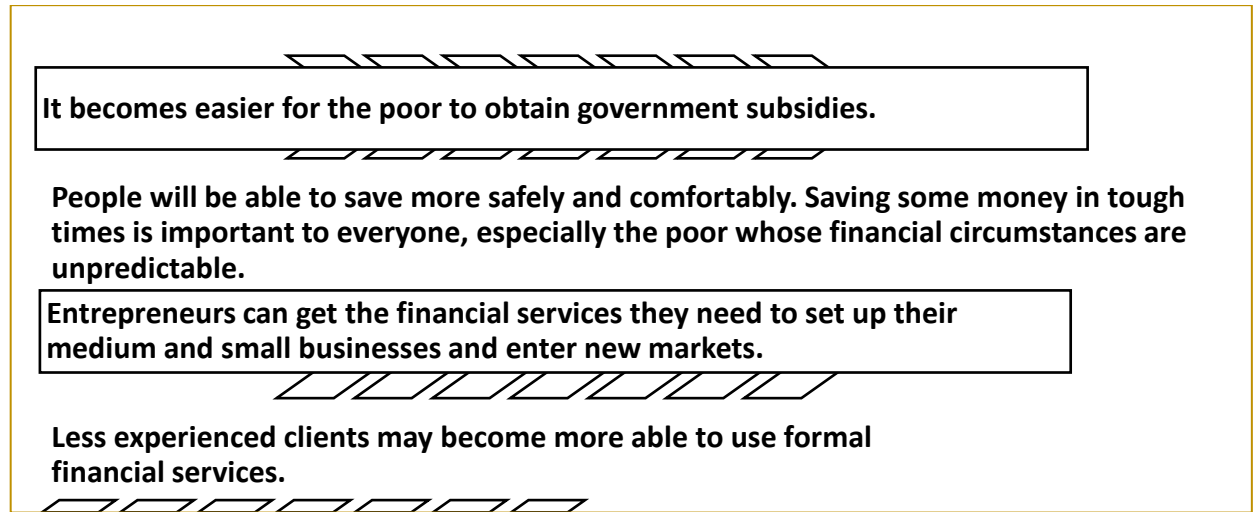
The third axis/results of the estimation of the autoregressive vector model for the decelerated time gaps

The fourth axis/development of small and medium enterprises in Iraq

The first axis: small and medium enterprises are a developmental necessity

Small and medium enterprises financing institutions emerged in response to the reality of improving living conditions, especially since other financing institutions do not work to meet the demands of the poor for the purpose of organizing various projects. These institutions have shown that giving the poor access to finance can be profitable and viable. And since SMEs can generate high profits, owners of small and medium businesses are willing and able to pay high-interest rates in exchange for quick and easy access to new financial services. These services are divided into the following:

Figure (1) Benefits of financial services for small and medium enterprises



Source: from the researcher's work

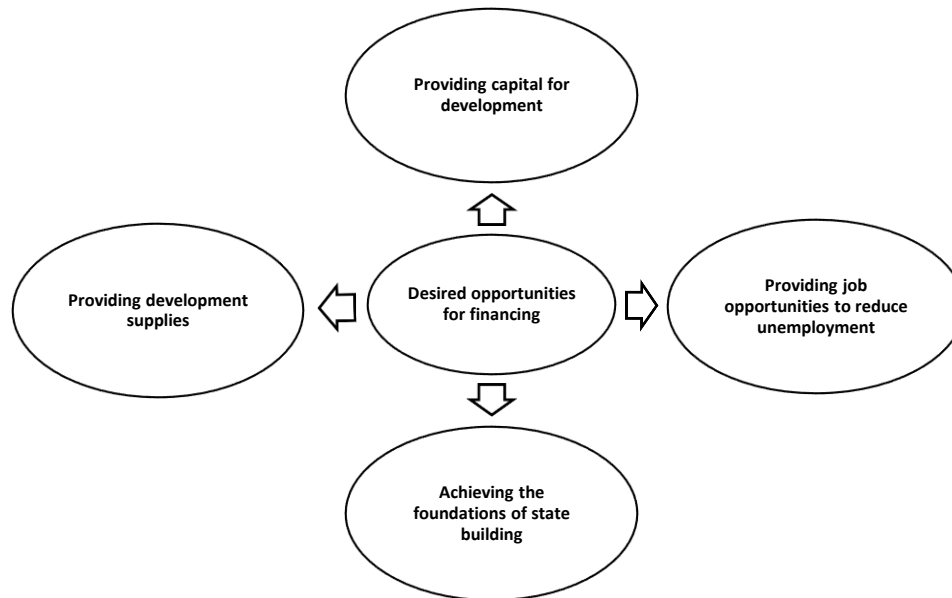
As for the importance of financing small and medium enterprises, they contribute to the growth of GDP. Microfinance affects societies positively when the growth and development of microenterprises create job opportunities, which increases household incomes. This is especially important in a recession or economic recession. Microenterprises increase the ability of low-income communities to obtain more goods and services, and as a result, capital is used in productive enterprises. Therefore, providing financial services to the poor who are capable of entrepreneurship would increase family income, reduce unemployment rates, and create demand for other goods and services, especially health, education, and nutrition services. Thus, medium and small businesses may play an important role in reducing poverty. (Khoni and Hassani, 2008, p. 33) Likewise, the importance of finance necessarily depends on the economic and financial policy of every institution in the world that it pursues and works to achieve. This financing policy requires that it follow wide steps in planning development projects according to its needs and capabilities. Therefore, no matter how diversified the enterprise's activity is, it needs financing in order to grow and continue, so it resorts when needed. To sources of financing to meet their needs, whether from a deficit in the fund or the payment of obligations. Based on the foregoing, it can be said that financing is of great importance, represented in the following: (Al-Mafraji, 2004, p. 104)

- i. Helping to provide new job opportunities that lead to the reduction of unemployment.
- ii. Funding contributes to linking financial institutions and institutions with international financing.
- iii. Financing is a quick means that the institution uses to get out of the financial deficit, maintain the institution's liquidity and protect it from the risks of bankruptcy and liquidation.
- iv. Financing helps to complete the faltering projects through which the domestic product increases.
- v. Providing capital, which leads to the welfare of community members by improving the standard of living.
- vi. Financing contributes to the use and achievement of the institution's objectives in acquiring, replacing, and developing financing equipment. Given the importance of financing, decision-making in it is one of the basic matters that the institution should pay attention to, because it reflects the efficiency of the financial decision-makers through their search for the necessary sources of financing and approval of the nature of the project and the goal and testing it to achieve the greatest return at the lowest cost and

without risks, which leads to the achievement of the objectives. The decision to choose the financing methods is the basis of the financing policy. (Melli, 2015, p. 59)

Likewise, every country in the world has an economic and development policy that it pursues or is working towards in order to achieve the welfare of its members. This development policy requires defining the outlines for planning development projects, according to the country's needs and its financing capabilities. Regardless of the diversity of projects, they need financing in order to grow and continue their work, as financing is the cornerstone of the project, and from here we can say that financing has an effective role in achieving the development policy in the country, as follows:

Figure (2) Financing Small and Medium Enterprises and Opportunities for Achieving Development



Source: from the researcher's work.

The second axis / statistical tests for research variables

Regarding the unemployment rate variable:

The Jacob-Pira test was used to detect the problem of the abnormal distribution of the data of the research variables, and it was noted that the probability value of the Jarco-Perra test is less than the 5% significance level and thus rejected the null hypothesis that the variable has no different distribution than the normal distribution. So the researcher used the Box transform -Cox For the purpose of making the data normally distributed, when using the Box-Cox transformation. Researcher Jarco-Pira used a test to detect the normal distribution of the data. This data had a normal distribution since it was tested whether the data were homogeneous in variance. It was noted that all the tests are not significant, meaning that there is homogeneity in the variable data (unemployment rate) and for the purpose of finding out whether the variable data after conversion contains anomalous values or not. Homogeneity test no outliers were observed in the data for the transformed variable For the unit root test of the unemployment rate series, the test result at the series level was as follows: The following table shows the results of the Phillips-Beron test to reveal the general trend of the unemployment rate variable as follows:

Table (1) Results of the Philips-Peron Test

variable	Intercept	Trend and intercept	non
Unemployment rate	-3.111295	-2.658376	-0.823055
probability value	0.0474	0.2637	0.3426

Source: the work of the researcher.

It is noted that from the above table the test is not significant with the presence of the categorical and general direction and the absence of the categorical direction and the general direction. This means accepting the null hypothesis that the series has a unit root. It is not stable at the level of the series, and for the purpose of making the series stable i.e. it does not have a unit root. The difference researcher and the first results were as follows:

Table (2) Results of the Phelps-Peron test to detect the general trend of the unemployment variable (first difference)

variable	Intercept	Trend and intercept	non
Unemployment rate	-6.461966**	-13.80496**	-5.981004**
probability value	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000

Source: the work of the researcher.

It is noted from the above table that the test is important with the presence of the categorical and the general direction and the absence of the categorical and general direction. This means rejecting the null hypothesis that the chain has a unit root. It is stable at the first difference in the chain, that is, it is an integral of the first degree.

With regard to the variable number of medium projects:

As an attempt by the researcher and for the purpose of making the totality of the data convergent for the purpose of arriving at the best estimate that fits the economic theory. The researcher relied on the natural logarithmic transformation of the variable of the number of average projects. Jack - Beira is greater than the 5% significance level, thus accepting the null hypothesis that the data have a normal distribution, and for the purpose of testing whether the data are homogeneous in variance, the homogeneity of variance test was used and it was found that the problem did not exist after making the transformation.

For the unemployment rate series root unit test, the series-wide test result was as follows:

The following table shows the results of the Phillips-Beron test to reveal the general trend of the variable number of medium projects as follows:

Table (3) Philips-Beron test

variable	Intercept	Trend and intercept	non
The average number of projects	-3.111295	-2.658376	-0.823055
probability value	0.0474	0.2637	0.3426

Source: the work of the researcher.

It is noted from the above table that the test is not significant with the presence of the categorical and general direction and the absence of the categorical direction and the general direction. This means accepting the null hypothesis that the series has a unit root, that is, it is not stable at the level of the series, and for the purpose of making the series stable. It does not have a unit root. The researcher used the difference and the results were the first. It is noted from the above table that the test is important with the presence of the categorical and general direction and the absence of the categorical direction and the general direction. This means rejecting the null hypothesis that the chain has a unit root. It is stable at the first difference in the chain. It is an integral of the first degree.

With regard to the variable number of small and medium enterprises

As an attempt by the researcher and for the purpose of making the totality of the data convergent for the purpose of arriving at the best estimate that fits the economic theory. The researcher relied on the transformation of the natural logarithm with respect to the variable number of small and medium enterprises. The Jacob-Pira is 5% greater than the significance level, thus accepting the null hypothesis that the data have a normal distribution. For the purpose of testing whether the data were homogeneous in variance. The test was used and it was found that there were no abnormal values in the data of the transformed variable.

For the unemployment rate series root unit test, the series-wide test result was as follows:

The following table shows the results of the Phillips-Beron test to detect the general trend of the variable number of small and medium-sized enterprises as follows:

Table (4) Philips-Beron test

variable	Intercept	Trend and intercept	non
The number of small projects	-0.454	-0.356	-0.345
probability value	0.4534	0.5756	0.245

Source: the work of the researcher.

It is noted from the above table that the test is not significant with the presence of the categorical and the general direction and the absence of the categorical and the general direction, and this means accepting the null hypothesis that the chain has a unit root. It is unstable at the level of the chain, and for the purpose of making the chain stable. It does not have a unit root, the researcher used the difference. The first results were as follows:

Table (5) results of the Philips-Peron test to reveal the general trend of the variable number of small and medium enterprises (first difference)

variable	Intercept	Trend and intercept	non
The number of small projects	-6.461966**	-13.80496**	-5.981004**
probability value	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000

Source: the work of the researcher.

It is noted from the above table that the test is significant with the presence of the categorical and the general direction and the absence of the categorical and the general direction, and this means rejecting the null hypothesis that the chain has a unit root. It is stable on the first difference of the chain. It is integrated of the first degree.

The same applies to other variables (finance volume, inflation rate, and production volume).

results of estimating the autoregressive vector model for the slowed time gaps:

The following table shows the results of the autoregressive model estimation of the slowed time slots:

Table (6) Results of Autoregressive Model Estimation for Slowed Time Gaps:

ARDL Error Correction Regression				
Dependent Variable: D(Y21, 2)				
Selected Model: ARDL(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)				
Case 2: Restricted Constant and No Trend				
Date: 03/07/22 Time: 01:14				
Sample: 2004 2019				
Included observations: 14				
ECM Regression				
Case 2: Restricted Constant and No Trend				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
D(X1_TRANS, 2)	477.1756	34.79276	13.71480	0.0002
D(X41, 2)	-0.255287	0.075153	-3.396890	0.0274
D(X51, 2)	-1.069893	0.101407	-10.55049	0.0005
CoIntEq(-1)*	-1.273195	0.083019	-15.33620	0.0001
R-squared	0.974674	Mean dependent var	0.005000	
Adjusted R-squared	0.967076	S.D. dependent var	0.758153	
S.E. of regression	0.137566	Akaike info criterion	-0.894463	
Sum squared resid	0.189245	Schwarz criterion	-0.711875	
Log likelihood	10.26124	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.911365	
Durbin-Watson stat	1.465620			
* p-value incompatible with t-Bounds distribution.				
F-Bounds Test				
Null Hypothesis: No levels relationship				
Test Statistic	Value	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
F-statistic	13.43994	10%	2.08	3
k	5	5%	2.39	3.38
		2.5%	2.7	3.73
		1%	3.06	4.15

From the above table, it is noted that: Testing the significance of the error correction limit: The following table (7) shows the results of estimating the error correction limit:

Table (7) Error Correction Limit

Source/ From the researcher's work based on EVIEWS 10.0 outputs.

	morale test	t . test statistics	coefficient estimation	the decision
Error correction limit	0.0001	-15.3362	-1.273195	moral

It is noted from the above table that the error correction limit is negative and moral. There is a long-term equilibrium relationship. There is a joint integration relationship between the study variables. There is the possibility of correcting short-term errors in the long term with a unit of time .The co-integration test using the boundary approach. There is co-integration between the study variables according to the boundary approach if the calculated F value is greater than the upper bound of the critical values. Therefore we reject the null hypothesis which states that there is no long-term equilibrium relationship and we accept the alternative hypothesis that there is co-integration between the study variables, but if the calculated value is less than the minimum critical values, we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis, that is, the absence of the equilibrium relationship in the long term, and the following table shows these results:

Table (8) Cointegration Test

F . test statistics	morale level	lower bounds	upper limits
13.43994	10%	2.08	3
	5%	2.39	3.38
	2.5%	2.7	3.73
	1%	3.06	4.15

Source/ From the researcher's work based on EVIEWS 10.0 outputs It is noticed from the above table that the calculated F value is greater than the upper limits and under a different level of significance, and thus this confirms the existence of a long-term relationship. The results of estimating the long-term relationship :**Table (9) results of estimating the long-term relationship**

Levels Equation				
Case 2: Restricted Constant and No Trend				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
The unemployment	0.024474-	0.011004	2.224134	0.0419
The number of small and medium enterprises	6.38E-05	0.000114	0.561028	0.5831
Funding Amount	0.005256	0.001999	2.629266	0.0190
inflation	0.012229-	0.003842	3.183358	0.0062
C	0.007510	0.007220	1.040198	0.3147

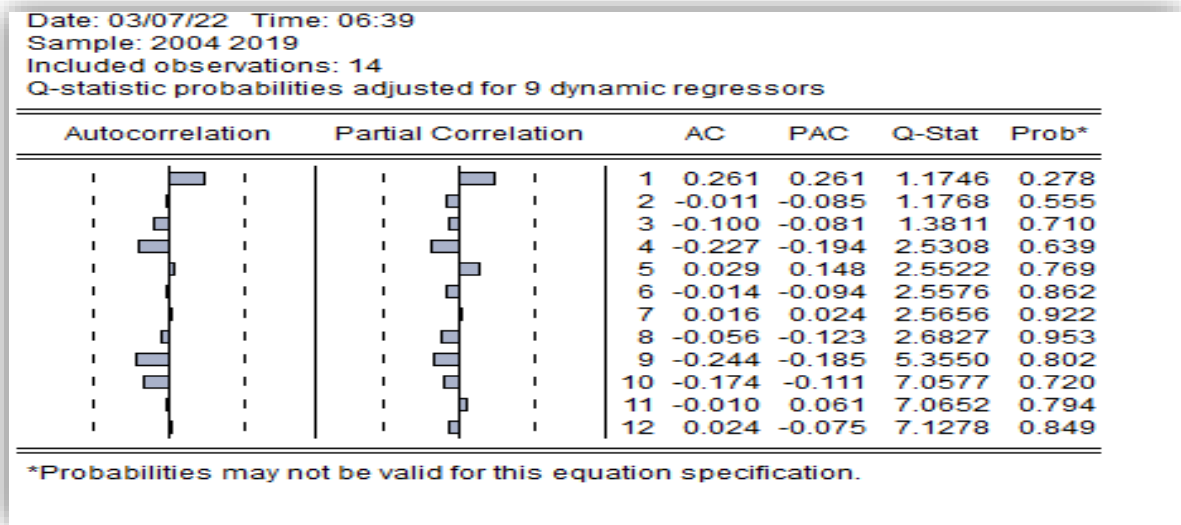
Source/ From the researcher's work based on EVIEWS 10.0 outputs

The increase in production in small projects leads to a reduction in the unemployment rate by 0.024474, and the increase in the number of small projects by 100% leads to an increase in the production of small projects by 0.0638%, and the increase in the production of small projects contributes to reducing the inflation rate by 1.2% Increasing the volume of financing by 100% leads to an increase in the production of small projects by 0.5256

Testing the normal distribution of residuals

From Figure (6) it is noted that the probability value of the Jarquwa-Pira test, which is 0.767749, is greater than the 5% level of significance, thus accepting the null hypothesis that the errors (residuals) follow a normal distribution.

The following figure (6) shows the Jarcois-Pira test to detect the normal distribution of residuals



The residual autocorrelation test The following table shows the results of the each-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM test to detect the autocorrelation problem.

Table (10) Autocorrelation test for residuals

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	0.185673	Prob. F(2,2)	0.8434
Obs*R-squared	2.192357	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.3341

It is noted from the above table that the probabilistic value of the test is greater than the level of significance of 5%, and thus the acceptance of the null hypothesis that there is no autocorrelation problem. The heterogeneity test for the estimated residuals

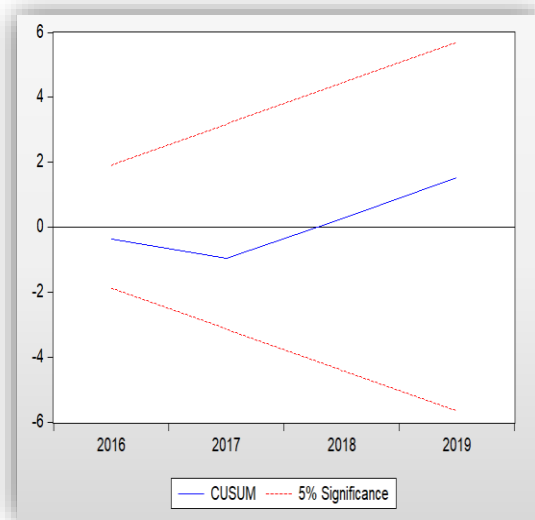
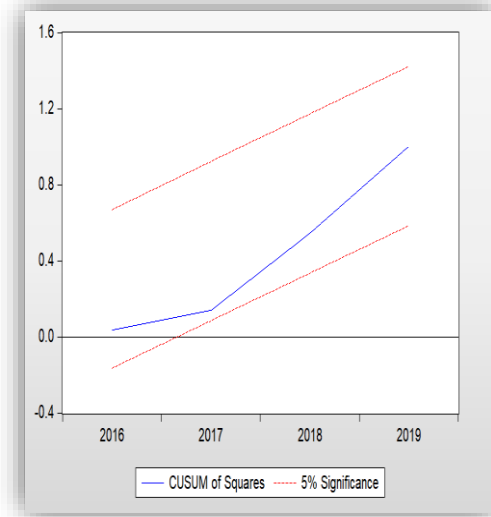
The following table shows the Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey test for the heterogeneity problem.

Table (11) Heterogeneity test for residuals

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey			
F-statistic	3.256929	Prob. F(9,4)	0.1338
Obs*R-squared	12.31894	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.1959
Scaled explained SS	0.546132	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	1.0000

Testing the structural stability of the estimated Ardl model: The structural stability test for short- and long-term coefficients is that the data used are free from the presence of any structural changes in them over time. The structural stability of the estimated coefficients for the ARDL model is achieved if the graph of the statistic for each of (CUSUM) CUSUMSQ falls within the critical limits at a level of significance of 5%. The following two figures show this test:

Figure (3): Structural stability test of the model



It is noticed from the above two figures that the statistics of the two tests fall within the confidence limits, and therefore the estimated model is characterized by its coefficients with structural stability.

Mechanism for the development of small and medium enterprises in Iraq

In light of the challenges that Iraq is currently facing. It is important to activate its role, as the Iraqi economy is in dire need of small and medium enterprises, to consider more how to reform and encourage this sector and benefit from it in achieving comprehensive economic development in the coming period. Which in turn requires an institutional framework that achieves the consistency of small projects with the objectives of the state and economic, international and regional variables on the one hand, and allows coordination and support for feedback relations between actors in the field of small projects on the other hand, in addition to setting the required policies at the macro and micro levels to direct greater support for those projects, as follows. (Raed Khudair Obais, 2014, p. 33)

- Spreading a realistic understanding of the economic potential of small and medium enterprises, and involving all stakeholders in it, as political pressures can lead to devastating results for the development of policies for small enterprises, thus separating illusion and reality with regard. Various issues related to these projects, including their role in creating job opportunities and employing young people and recent graduates, as well as their role in combating poverty, are a prerequisite for the proper formulation and formulation of policies. Well-planned and implemented public awareness campaigns can play a positive role in this regard
- Preserving the close integration between the policies and programs for the development of small projects and the general orientation of the economic policy, since in light of the lack of this integration there is a danger that the end result will be a disjointed framework of policies that do not provide the desired

results to serve this sector in particular and the economy as a whole in general. Therefore, a kind of adjustment must be made to the economic development strategies to accommodate the issue of developing small and medium enterprises and the various services and policies required for the development of these projects.

- Increasing the effectiveness of the representation of small and medium enterprises and their participation in decision-making. More efforts should be made to increase the participation of small and medium enterprises in decision-making, and that these enterprises are encouraged to form organizations to represent them, and that economic policymakers take into account the inclusion of these representative bodies in the process of formulating economic policy In general, and in those related to the formulation of policies for small and medium enterprises in particular.

CONCLUSION

The Iraqi economy is characterized as a service economy with poor production, in which the contribution of the service sectors to the formation of the GDP is high, and the contribution of the agriculture and industry sector to the GDP is low, which was confirmed by the lending program by the financing companies for small and medium projects, as the volume of loans was high for service projects Being quickly profitable sectors characterized by a low degree of risk, while the volume of loans was low for productive projects (agricultural and industrial).

- i. Finance companies were established in a very difficult security environment, and despite these security difficulties, these companies were able to build their structure and formulate their work policies, which enabled them to face the security challenges that affected the reality of bank lending due to the lack of trust between banks and borrowers and the increase in the volume of credit risks in light of these conditions.
- ii. The companies contributing to the financing of small and medium enterprises have a major role in revitalizing the private sector and raising its role in achieving economic and social development by raising the percentage of the private sector's contribution to the GDP, creating job opportunities for community members and fighting unemployment and poverty. (Salman, 2009, p. 25)

RECOMMENDATION

- i. Ensuring the development of technology that is applicable and used by these projects and technology that is theoretical or not suitable for these projects. Role of Banks Banks is encouraged to allocate part of their resources to lending to small and medium-sized enterprises on concessional terms. The role of large enterprises.
- ii. Encouraging the establishment of large enterprises to establish contractual relations with small and medium enterprises to serve as feeding industries for them.
- iii. Considering small and medium enterprises in the implementation of sub-contracts and preparing the organizational support for that.

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Data

year	unemployment	The average number of projects	The number of small projects	Funding Amount	Inflation rate	The production value in medium enterprises	The production value in small enterprises
2004	26.8	92	17599	824673	26.8	23670.8	815978
2005	17.9	76	10088	1717450	37.1	24348.6	658655
2006	17.5	52	11620	644329	53.1	19515.7	1103757
2007	11.7	57	13406	1605552	30.9	18468.7	812441
2008	15.3	54	11847	166675	12.7	18496.2	814197.5
2009	14	51	10289	256293	8.3	18523.8	815954
2010	12	56	11131	210118	2.5	29081.6	1556336
2011	11	159	47281	123978	5.6	123134.7	3896267
2012	11.9	218	43669	238946	6.1	187200	4567102
2013	12.1	226	27694	674550	1.9	240800	3289710
2014	10.6	120	21809	1065604	2.2	115500	192498
2015	13.18	92	22480	1328025	1.4	83000	1823968
2016	10.8	179	25966	3140528	0.5	142800	2079915
2017	10.9	182	27856	1049714	0.2	110000	2016330
2018	13.8	198	25747	1153776	0.4	132000	1939289
2019	13.65	208	24587	854555	2.4	121000	1862248

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, reports for different years