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THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE IN PROMOTING INDICATORS OF THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY IN IRAQ

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Introduction The acceleration of economic changes and the imbalance of power led to an increase in demand for information, as the life span of products are shrinking and new technologies are developing more rapidly and competition is increasing in a global market, and information has become the core of daily life, personal and professional, for companies What is the difference between them and others is their ability to integrate external events and address them and their ability to receive signals and analysis before others and these skills is the value of competitiveness, so institutions have to integrate the so-called economic intelligence.

The importance of research is reflected in the importance of modern research on the subject of economic intelligence and the scarcity of economic studies and researches in the Arab and foreign countries where economic intelligence is one of the most modern practical applications of the knowledge economy and can shed light on the indicators of the knowledge economy.

The problem of research because of the economic crisis experienced by the Iraqi economy and the phenomenon of the inability of the traditional economy based on the resource depleted one from meeting the requirements of economic development desired. Therefore, the opportunities available to the Iraqi economy out of its current crisis and integration with the requirements of the Fourth Technological Revolution and achieve its desired development and to what length of Iraq taking the reality of this system or that the idea of economic intelligence was not present in the reality of Iraqi institutions.

Research Hypothesis The hypothesis of research suggests that the failure of traditional development policies and poor government performance in the face of the stifling financial crisis of the Iraqi economy, as well as the global trend towards intensifying high technology and entering the era of the Fourth Technological Revolution, was the justification for adopting a mechanism to shift towards the knowledge economy.

The objective of the research The main objective of the research is to build a modern methodology for the field of "economic intelligence" and linking it to indicators of the knowledge economy and the indicators of e-government in Iraq and achieving the desired development.

Research Methodology The use of analytical descriptive method in relation to the theoretical side as well as the use of the deductive approach in the future vision to form the project of economic intelligence based on international model.

Research boundaries Spatial boundaries: Republic of Iraq.

Time Limits (2004-2015).

Structure Search The second topic dealt with the models of some countries in the economic intelligence. The third topic was the indicators of the knowledge economy in Iraq and the last topic, the fourth topic dealt with the strategy taken in the Iraqi economic intelligence.

Economic Intelligence Conceptual and conceptual framework

Firstly. Historical development of the concept of economic intelligence:

Interest in the concept of economic intelligence at the end of the sixties of the last century in the United States of America and the first definition in 1967, WILINSKY HAROLD, appeared in his book Organizational Intelligence, and for him, economic intelligence as a field and policy to search for information for use in decision-making, . The concept was associated mainly with geographical discoveries and the search for commercial ports, such as the 34-year JEAN MANDEVILLE journey to Asia (1322-1356), during which many languages were collected. The following discoveries were made by his research, such as Christoph Columbus, Witness The United States of America has carried out a massive migration of Europeans, leading to the census of society, using the first mechanograph to carry out the first automatic census in history (F .Bournois , P.J. Romani,2000,p2).

The modern economic intelligence found its essence during the Second World War, the Americans and the British through the query and obsessive movements of the enemy, after the war were distinguished by Japan in this process, where they used the economic intelligence of the institutions and helped them to do so is the development of electronic information processing systems (Computer), as well as for Japan, which developed after the Second World War model of a strategic dimension in the cooperation between institutions, to rationalize and maximize the use of economic intelligence (B .Martinet,2001,p12).

The concept of economic intelligence or competitive intelligence in the United States of America was based on the role of public administrations in cooperating with institutions in order to improve and secure their access to information and thus to achieve the excellence and leadership of national institutions in the local and foreign markets. In order to control competition. At the beginning of the 1970's, a policy of cooperation was defined by the state based on strict agreements and great support efforts such as the enactment of incentive laws and the use of English in international business. In order to improve the competitiveness of US institutions by analyzing information and making appropriate decisions, Michael Porter focused his analysis of the concept of economic intelligence on the goal of using it to achieve a competitive advantage by "giving good information to the right person, Time, in order to make the best decision, " (A .Bloch,1996,p10) the result here is to achieve competitive advantage.

In France, attention to the concept of economic intelligence was marked by a clear lag in comparison with some countries such as the United States of America and Japan, where

economic intelligence came into play in April 1992 by the establishment of the French branch of the Competition and Professional Intelligence Company. (BESSON B PESSIN J.C,2006,p36) and called for the establishment of a clear policy of support for economic institutions to raise their competitiveness in front of their counterparts, in parallel with the beginning of the French authorities to pay attention to the entrepreneurial thinking of young people, by strengthening the role of financial support institutions and bodies and accompaniment.

The concept of economic intelligence in the Arab countries remains uncommon for use, with the exception of the United Arab Emirates, because of the concept of competitiveness that most Arab institutions lack because they are technology carriers Primarily not a facility (PEGUIRON F,2006,p30).

Second: the concept of economic intelligenc.

Marth Henry defined economic intelligence as the first manifestation of the concept of intelligence in the French environment. This was in 1994, and the Marter report was based on the definition of economic intelligence on the search for information, addressing it in a way that makes it useful and then communicated to the parties responsible for making the decision (Sahnoun ,Abdullah ,2000,p10), that is, economic intelligence is a set of coordinated activities to control and maintain the strategic information of the enterprise. or is the control and protection of strategic information appropriate to various economic agents, and as a regulatory practice, it is a coordinator of strategic vigilance, protection and use of information in the processes of influencing others.

Economic intelligence is not just the art of observation but an aggressive and defensive practice of information. Its purpose is to link many areas to serve the strategic and tactical objectives of the institution. It is a tool for linking the organization's behavior and knowledge (Hussain , Yahya,2006,p15).

Therefore, economic intelligence as an administrative function based on the protection of basic information, thus includes the strategic vigilance of the institution and its use in influencing others. In this context, JAKOBIAK argues that economic intelligence is an extension of strategic vigilance, because it includes two functions of information, namely protection from all threats and And the economic intelligence from this perspective is an extension of the practice of love of aspiration and achievement of the strategic objectives of the institution, and therefore is the result of individual initiative and support to devote the entrepreneurial thought (Khalil, Bouabdali,2003,p20).

Third. Functions of economic intelligence

Through the theoretical analysis of the concept of economic intelligence in organizations, we note that it is not limited to economic institutions but is a general concept that has emerged and used in all organizations, but furthermore was the first appearance and practice by non-economic bodies and administrations, but the objectives were to serve The economics of countries, and through this analysis highlights many of the interactive dimensions of economic intelligence, and for LEVET, it can be divided into four basic dimensions: (Delmi,2008,p10).

-Control the wealth of the institution by enhancing its ability to control the information collected and published.

-Discover all risks, threats and opportunities.

-Coordination between different activities.

-Influencing others.

What is noticed in the dimensions of economic intelligence that they interact with each other, and in spite of the uniqueness of the small and medium enterprises against the risks resulting primarily from their size, which is a barrier to information because of poor communication methods, but the first three dimensions can be achieved and benefit from, The fourth is rarely investigated except in innovative institutions or rapidly evolving institutions (rida,2005 ,p,20).

Economic intelligence is based LARIVET has a teaching function, which in turn leads to protection and impact functions. Thus, the functions of economic intelligence are (Belataf M,1999,pp30-39):

1- Query Function: The query function allows the organization to anticipate risks and opportunities. This helps to avoid and minimize uncertainties. The institution can exercise this function by searching for the most appropriate way to inquire about the environment and the competitors. The query function allows the organization to change the status and degree of uncertainty. The information is similar to that of other competitors. LARIVET defines an inquiry function as a procedure by which the organization can follow the changes of the ocean in order to make decisions that are in line with its objectives. For example, the market study expresses the function of the query, through which the opportunities available to the organization can be estimated by selling the product. The uncertainty that can arise on the tastes of consumers.

2- Protection function: This function is called the information risk management function. It allows the organization to maintain the information it has obtained and the information it has communicated to a particular body or agent. Protection is particularly from competitors; therefore, the protection function protects the enterprise from the risk of asymmetry of information.

3- Function of influence: This function aims to change the environment through the policy of information pressure, such as the policy of some countries such as the United States of America to pressure other countries through international bodies (WTO), and this policy is a classic pressure policy because there are currently pressure policies Modernity, as a policy of coordination and a policy of frustration.

Institutions send signals to coordinate with institutions that do not want direct collisions with them or partner institutions. The policy of frustration applies to the competing institutions. The main thing is that it interferes with its system of inquiry in order to be in error and thus paralyzes its activity. The success of this policy in the practices of small and medium enterprises is very narrow because it is often characterized by narrow market. The institutions that succeed in implementing this policy are institutions Large and rapidly developing and innovative institutions. On the

contrary, a policy of frustration is often practiced against small institutions and newly established institutions.

Fourth: The stages of economic intelligence

Economic intelligence includes many stages: (BULINGE F,2004,p37-40)

1- Identifying the needs of the institution: This phase expresses the objective of using economic intelligence to determine the field of searching for information and avoid resorting to all sources in order to focus attention and avoid distraction. In this context, LARIVET states that "information kills information" In Algeria, for example, if a contractor wants to invest in the transport sector, he should accurately identify the area of information search, namely the Ministry of Transport, the project support and accompaniment agencies, the institutions that are active in the same sector.

2- Collecting information: This stage corresponds to the vigilance that transforms the information generated by the ocean into transparent and useful information for the institution. Hélène explained that there must be a distinction here between two implicit stages: the preparation stage for the collection of information and the collection phase; and the importance of the first stage, it must not be ignored. During which the contractor can identify useful sources of information and produce various threats and warnings.

3- Organization of Information: This stage is to make the information collected by the institution usable by any help within the institution. The size of the institution is a very influential factor in the organization of information 2003, the greater the size of the institution, the more information it can provide about its activity.

4- Dissemination and communication of information: related to information technology, and organizing the course of information until it reaches its user.

5- Innovation: This phase expresses the result of economic intelligence, according to For MC CHALUS, there is a strong correlation between innovation and the ability of an organization to maximize its market share.

Models of some countries in economic intelligence

1- **Japanese model:** Japan's economic intelligence is based in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), whose primary role is to assist, direct and inform Japanese institutions (Figure 1) (AMOS D., SIDHOM S,2005).

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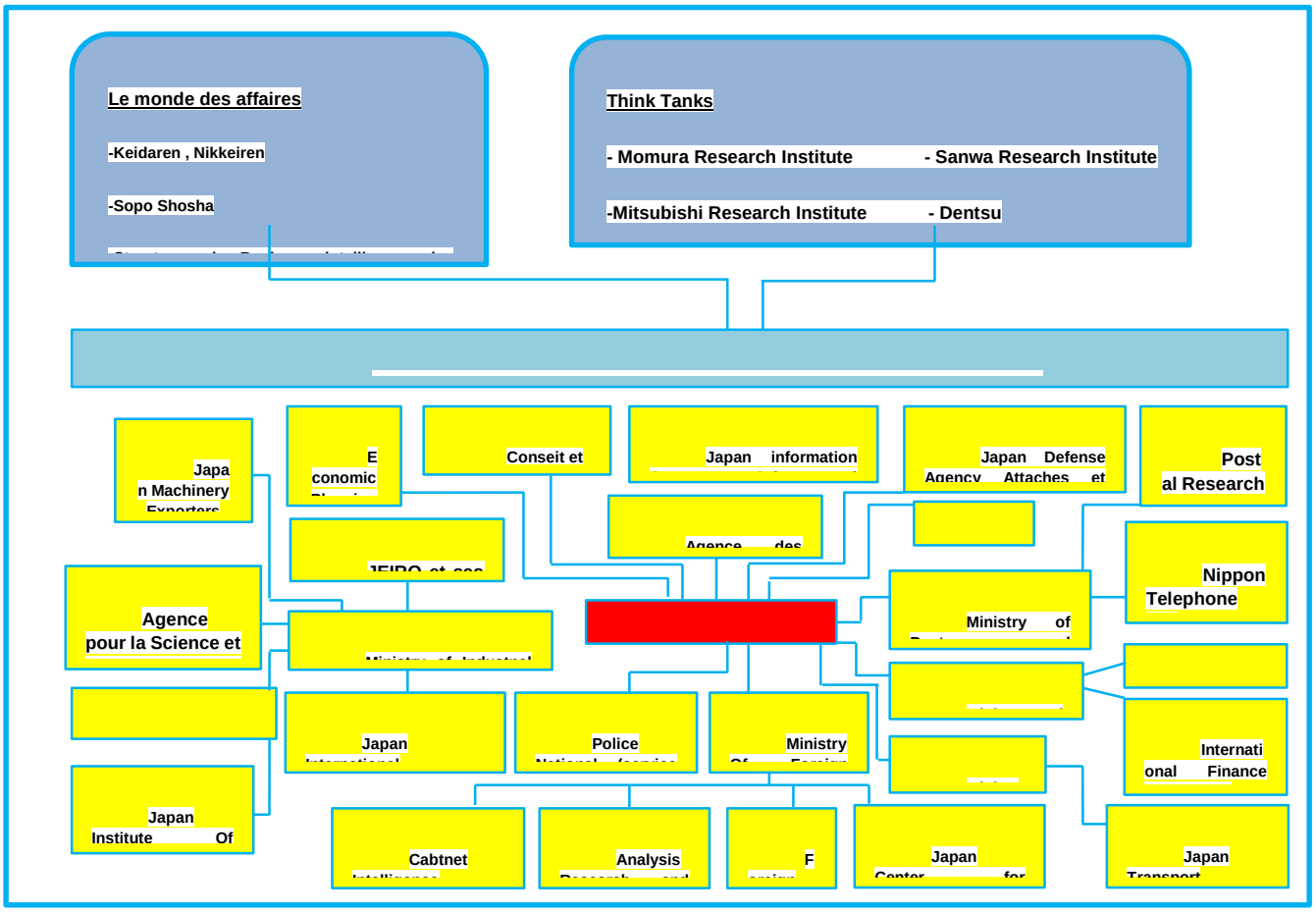
Figure (1)
Model of economic intelligence in Japan



The Japanese universities are also associated with this ministry (Sogo Soshas), the largest trading companies that fund research centers, thinkers, visiting researchers, professional organizations, and administrative bodies of a research and scientific nature. This system is designed for the benefit of enterprises according to the rule that good management of resources that allow for the creation of value adopts an integrated policy to send Japanese trainees and trainees abroad, and to receive foreign trainees and ask them to report on their duties. During the years of reconstruction, the Japanese were able to integrate research and development through technologies before being imitated or stolen. What actually happened with the emerging economies of Asia and China in particular and what can be inferred from Figure 1 is that this system is based on the First Ministry (the Prime Minister) and the ministries of economy and the business world, which contributes to the definition of the general strategy of the country, Think tanks, which contribute to the development of research and the integration of development and creativity through comparative study and technology The economic institutions in Japan specialize about 1.5% of the number of its business to spend in the field of economic intelligence.

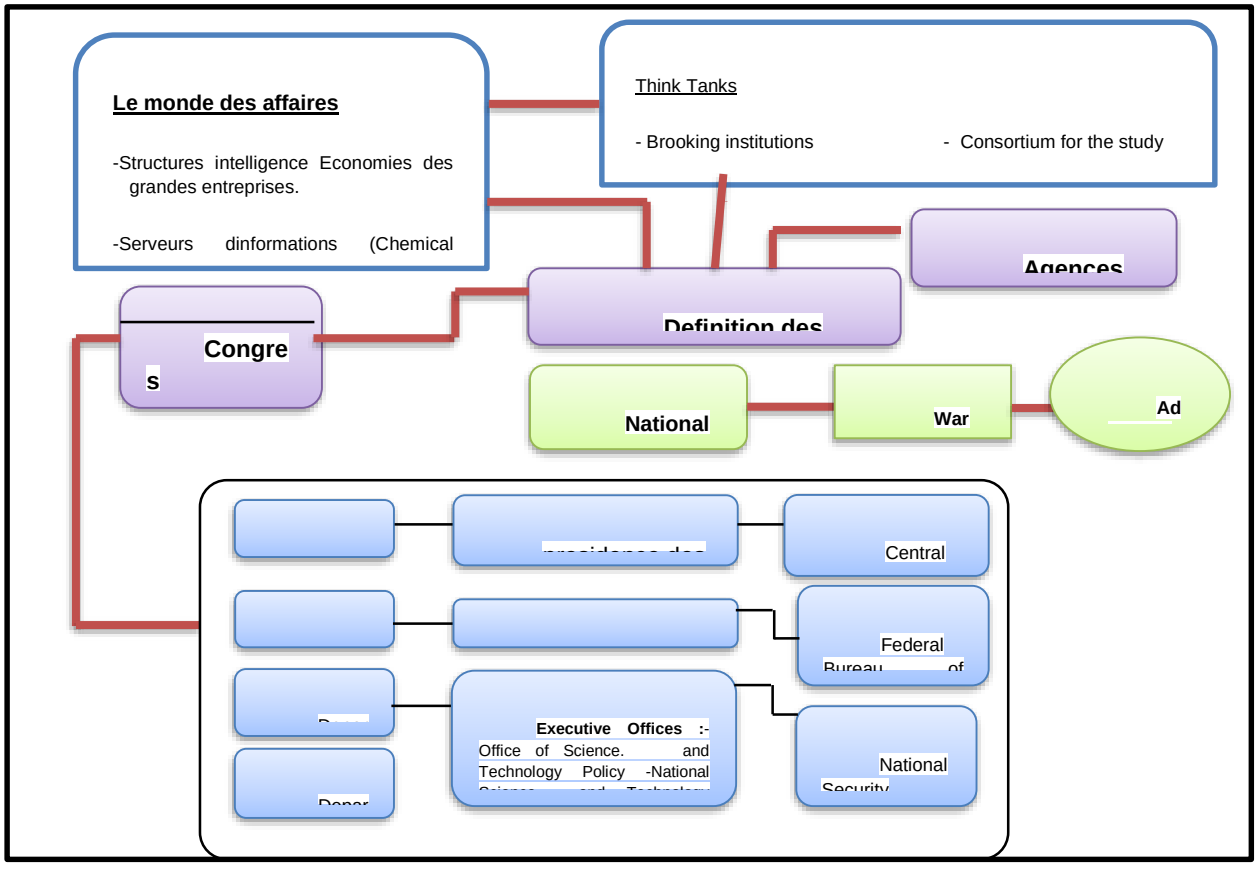
2- The American model:

The American landscape of economic intelligence has undergone a major shift in the 1990s, following many international transformations, including the economic development of both Japan and Europe as major rivals of the United States. Boeing, for example, has faced fierce competition from Airbus and the US aeronautics and space administration NASA by the Ariane space station. In doing so, the Americans created a popular information market that later became a leader. This market includes many types of information users such as brokers, universities, research and think tanks, libraries, private security organizations, etc. The main objective of economic intelligence in the United States is to support the influence and work of lobbyists to achieve the goals of the public interest at home as well as abroad.(ESCWA,2003).

In addition, all bodies and institutions are involved in the preparation of the national priority strategy for the country, and planning to implement it according to the mechanisms of work of precision and coordination as illustrated in Figure (2).

Figure (2)

The American model of economic intelligence



Within this framework, several sub-objectives are:

 Facilitate access to information of economic and strategic value to all.

 Support the integration and integration of ethnic minorities and improve national cohesion.

- Reducing the waste of resources for the control of information technology, and finally.
- rethink the protection of the national information network.

In order to achieve these goals, institutions in America are working around the main center of this system, namely the White House and the National Security Council, where a so-called (war room) is formed for each market, which is considered a strategy to collect, concentrate and distribute its information among the agents. Public and private economists.

What can be observed about the US system of economic intelligence is built on the activity of private information agencies such as Pinkerton and Kroll. Other central bodies are the National Economic Council, which was established in 1993 and whose founding is a revolution in providing support and consultation to various bodies.

At the legislative level, the United States works to support key companies in the field of information, and to issue relevant legal texts such as The Statement of Administration Action (1994) on the application of unilateral sanctions to foreign institutions or countries that incite unfair competition that harms American interests . The Trade Act (1994), The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act (1988), and Caroussel Law (2000), which allows US administration agents to change the list of products likely to be subject to punitive punitive measures every six months, In the company's markets or penalized state.

Finally, American economic and strategic intelligence companies are large in size and extend to all parts of the world, using enormous material and human resources. Kroll Iinternational, for example, employs between 5,000 and 6,000 workers in 60 offices around the world, with a turnover of $ 10 billion per year. This organization analyzes the "economic and commercial risk" based on the following six factors: business intelligence, investigation, career verification, security and protection services, information network security, legal assistance and strategic and competitive analysis.

3- French model

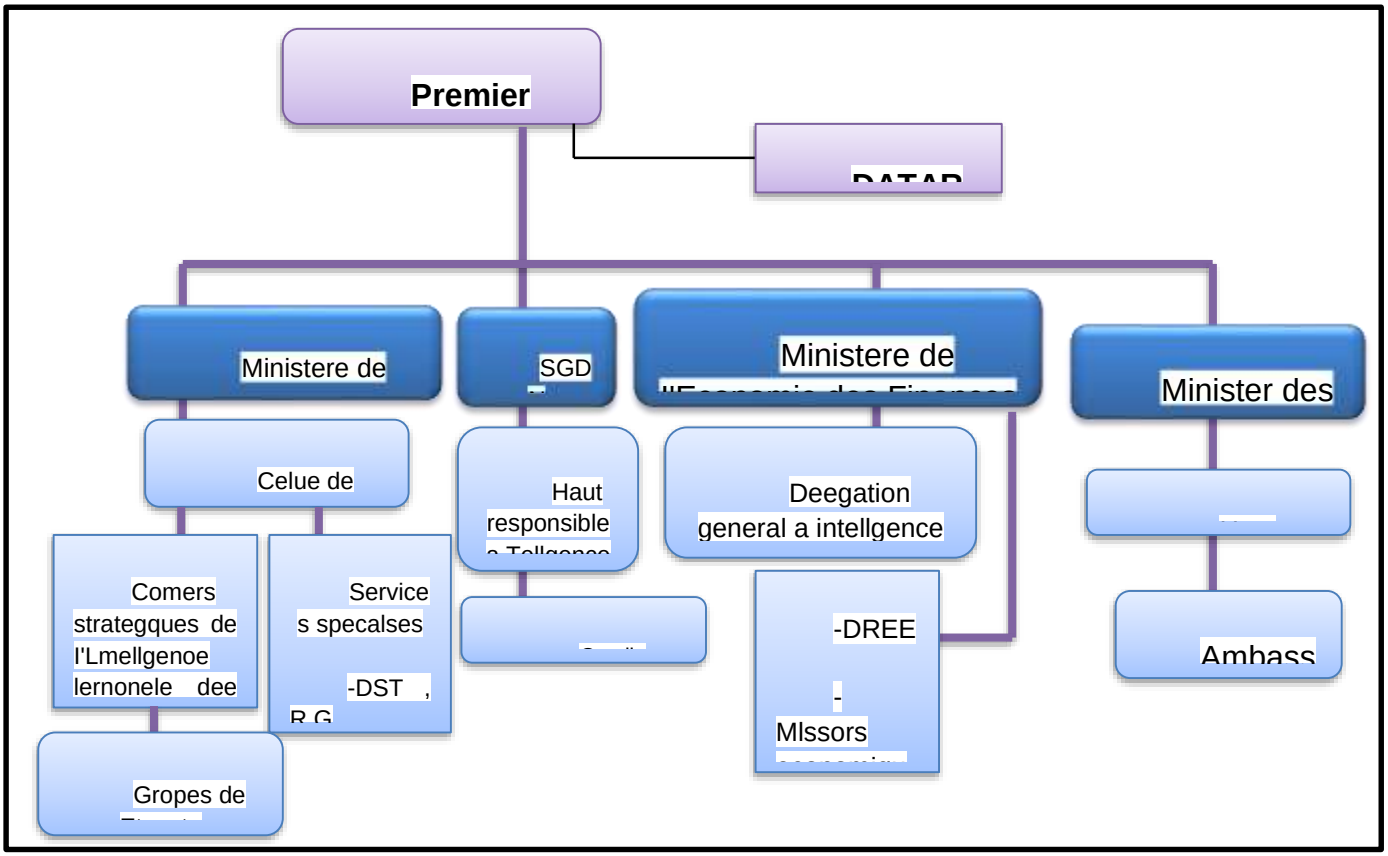
Unlike the former two systems, the French system has a strong government role in the field of economic intelligence as well as large public institutions. Public initiatives in France also overcome everything that is special. In addition, the French model of economic intelligence remains subject to two main obstacles: (Sulaiman,2009,p44)

- The constitutional obstacle: the existence of bilateral governance in the executive apparatus (President of the Republic - First Minister), especially in the stage of political coexistence. The composition of the ministries is also taken into account in the weakness of the mechanisms of vigilance and economic intelligence and even in highlighting the will to change.
- Cultural handicap: It resulted from the phenomena of party affiliation and cultural and intellectual references to the various wires of employees and the phenomenon of concealment and reservation of information. The culture of diplomas granted by the various higher schools and universities in France is devoted to a kind of heterogeneity in the administrative cultures and thus the weakness of the common culture and the desire for modernization and development. In addition, the so-called "fondations" can not bring human intelligence and use it into the creation and use of economic

intelligence mechanisms as is being done in think tanks and institutions in the United States or Japan.

For example, in France there are 473 bodies that receive only 0.09% of the gross domestic product, while there are 12,000 such bodies receiving 2.1% of America's GDP, 3,000 in Britain and 2,000 in Germany. Votes for the reform of the economic intelligence system in France from 1995 when the Carayon report was published, and then the report of MP Martre . Carrion proposed a system of economic intelligence according to French specificities in accordance with Figure(3).

Figure (3)
French model of economic intelligence



It is clear from this format that the two important institutions in this system are respectively the General Secretariat for Inter-Ministerial Coordination (SGCI) and the National Defense Secretariat (SGDN), both under the authority of the Prime Minister.

The report also proposed the development of economic intelligence and R & D processes at the regional level (local communities) and the private sector. This was done through the establishment of the technological information dissemination agency (ADIT), a public institution, and a private company called (CEIS), which provides services to French and European industrial enterprises.

The Martre report also supported the teaching of economic intelligence, allowing some of the higher schools of commerce in France to offer lessons in strategic economic intelligence such as the(HEC).

Particularly striking in France is the adoption of the idea of supporting regional economic intelligence by ensuring better and more effective intervention by local communities (administrative and municipal) in favor of large and small enterprises active in these regions. The aim is to transform the skills of economic intelligence institutions in these institutions and help them overcome barriers to improving production and supporting competitiveness and export.

What can benefit from these experiences is that economic and strategic intelligence has become a global practice coordinated and shared among the various organs of the state. Also involved in this process are local and international universities, think tanks and business world organizations to ensure that information and knowledge are integrated into the value creation chain. The methods of lobbying and influencing were also developed to implement the decisions taken and to facilitate ways to obtain the best results.

Indicators of the knowledge economy in Iraq

First: the development of scientific research centers in Iraq.

Research and development contributes to the production of knowledge and the increase in inventories and the increasing use of them. The research and development index is closely related to the knowledge economy and has an impact on the economy and development of the country. The ratio of total expenditure on research and development as a share of expenditure on higher education is one of the most important sub-indicators of research and development Is a positive indicator of higher education institutions that create the climate conducive to the knowledge economy, (Qassem,2011,p50) as shown in table (1)

Table (1)

Percentage of expenditure on R & D as a share of expenditure on higher education in Iraq for the period (2005 - 2015)

the year	Total expenditure on R & D	Expenditure on higher education	Percentage of expenditure on R & D expenditure on higher education
2005	116702	118356	0.9
2006	1425.4	51029	2.7
2007	1639.8	82354	1.9
2008	1577.3	111191	1.4
2009	1339.9	131661	1.0
2010	1782.7	202561	0.8
2011	2067.5	348535	0.5
2012	2255.6	697243	0.3
2013	2443.7	664910	0.3

2014	2631.8	609670	0.4

Source: Ministry of Higher Education, circle studies, planning and follow - up for multiple years.

The table shows the rise in the index in 2006 to (2.7). This indicates the support of the research and development organization of higher education institutions in that year, then the index dropped to (0.4) in 2.14 This indicates a decline in the support of the research and development organization in higher education institutions because The traditional budget that does not meet the need for scientific research.

As for the versatility of the invention index is Mushar of the outputs of research and development indicators and with the relevant sectors of the economy with high technological knowledge which is complementary to each other in measuring the extent of an economy 's ability to transform new knowledge into economic and technological development as shown in Table (2)

Table (2)

Patents granted to residents and non residents in Iraq for the period (2007 - 2015)

the year	Patents of Iraqi inventions for residents	Patents of invention for non - residents	Total patents granted	Annual Growth Rate
2007	14	2	16	14.2
2008	28	1	29	81.2
2009	26	3	29	0
2010	13	1	14	51.7
2011	52	5	57	307.1
2012	80	56	136	307.1
2013	100	140	240	138.5
2014	130	239	369	53.7
2015	22	28	50	-86.4

Source: - Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, the Central Agency for Standardization and Quality Control, Department of Industrial Property on the Internet

International Information Network on 30 / 11 / 2015 On the following link: www.cosqc.gov.iq/Patent/Default.aspx .

Table (2) shows the number of patents granted to Iraqis and foreigners for the period between (2007-2015) and the number of patents in 3013 and 2014 compared to the previous years

In 2015, there was a drop to (**-86.4** Negative rates are the result of the absence of stable and stable R & D plans and programs and the lack of a future vision to promote patents.

Second: Indicators of education and training.

This indicator is the main input of the knowledge economy and focuses directly on human resources in order to adopt economic activities on human resources for the purpose of development and development in light of the knowledge economy

The education and training index and its response to the educational system of the market need to work in order to set the requirements of the labor market. Its role is not confined to indicators of the knowledge economy, but rather to the indicators of competitiveness and global innovation. This gives decision makers an opportunity to return values and monitor points. Weakness and power on the education and training system (Alian,2008,p25) .

This index includes the total expenditure on the education sector as a percentage of public expenditure and total expenditure on the education sector as a percentage of GDP. This indicator is a step towards achieving knowledge-based economic development as shown in Table 3.

Table (3)
Percentage of expenditure on the education sector to total public expenditure in Iraq for the period (2007 - 2014).

the year	Expenditure on education sector	public expenditure	Percentage of expenditure on the education sector to public expenditure
2007	2806912	39031000	7.1
2008	5312419	59403000	5.9
2009	6871277	52567000	13.0
2010	8093008	70134000	11.5
2011	10137561	78757000	12.8
2012	11160618	117122000	9.5
2013	11269582	138424000	9.2
2014	11050185	163416000	6.7

Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Expenditure on Education, Research and Development Department, 2014, p. 4.

We note from Table 3 shows the proportion of spending on the education sector of total public spending rise in the proportion of spending in 2009 to reach (13.0) after it was (5.9) in 2008 due caused by increased spending on the education sector for the year above and then

decreased the ratio of up to (6.7) in year 2.14 despite the increase in total spending and this indicates that the total public spending to other sectors at the expense of the education sector.

Third: Information and Communication Technology Index :

The ICT diffusion index is particularly important as the facts coincide. The knowledge-based economy has met an appropriate technological base. This has led to a joint promotion of the boom in intensive knowledge, production and dissemination of new technologies. The latter has three impacts on the economy, namely, (Farouk,2005,p33) :

- It allows for Badr special productivity gains in processing, storage and information exchange.
- The new information and communication technologies promote the emergence and prosperity of new industries, for example: multimedia, e-commerce, electronic spreadsheets, etc.
- It urged the adoption of original organizational models with a view to making better use of new possibilities for disseminating and disseminating information.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (ICT) has developed a set of indicators to enable capacity-building in information and communication technology between countries, based on a set of criteria by which policymakers and policy makers can devise appropriate and appropriate policies for future action plans.

Table 4.

ICT indicators by category " UNCTAD "

Directory / Dimension:	**Indicators:**	**Sources :**
Plug	- Number of Internet users per person. - Number of personal computers per person. - Number of main telephone lines per person. - Number of mobile subscribers per capita.	- International Telecommunication Union.
Exhaustion	- Number of Internet receivers per person. - Illiteracy, percentage of population. - GDP per capita. - Cost of local laboratories.	- International Telecommunication Union. - United Nations Statistics Division. - International Telecommunication Union.
Politics	- An Internet switch. - Competition in local communications. - Competition in local lines.	- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - International Telecommunication Union.

	- Competition in the Internet service providers market.	- International Telecommunication Union.
Use of communication traffic	- Internal International Movement. - Outbound international traffic.	- International Telecommunication Union. - International Telecommunication Union.

Source : ESCWA, Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators in the Knowledge-Based Society , United Nations , New York, 2003, p23.

The fourth topic

a no strategy taken in the Iraqi Economic Intelligence

In fact, the data situation economy j in Iraq did not help to promote economic intelligence in it because of several features helped the deterioration of the country 's economy and standing up against the wheel of economic development In order there is support for advancing economic development there his sentences of recommendations that result in the Zmeet Alasttratejah taken for For economic intelligence in Iraq , we can mention Miley (Al Hashimi, Azzawi,2011,p54) :

- Support for transparency and dissemination : Public administrations and economic institutions must deal with the enormous amounts of data available to them to intelligently process and extract the various hidden knowledge that characterize phenomena and behaviors. It is the duty of these bodies to disseminate the information to the public in different fields in a purposeful and economical manner, and encourage cooperation between the institutions in order to eliminate the phenomena of information withholding and exploitation as a source of authority. This responsibility lies primarily with the supervisors of major institutions, investors, shareholders and management leaders.
- Develo**pment of pedagogic programs** : Universities, institutions of higher learning and vocational training must develop and improve pedagogical programs as required by the environment of institutions. This is due to the openness of these programs to knowledge and quality education, as is the practice in developed countries in terms of efficiency, and the purpose of this is to dedicate the conduct of searching for, evaluating and using the best use. This will only be achieved by exploiting all opportunities for cooperation between universities and foreign training centers within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Barcelona Convention 1995), the Association Agreements with the European Union (2001) and other international cooperation agreements in training and training.
- **Activating the role of chambers of commerce and economic interests of the state. Professional and trade associations:** These bodies possess significant amounts of information and training methods that enable them to play an effective role in improving quality and quality and rehabilitation of their members. And its role as a key link in the investment and construction chain in the area of interest of economic, social and geographic information seekers. It is essential to define a strategy to coordinate the activities of these bodies and to support their interventions at the national, regional and global levels.

- **The networks of banks and international financial institutions** : These institutions are a double-edged sword. The first is that they are structured institutions of the region through the network of agencies they possess. This helps to meet the multiple needs of the public, evaluate the various services and build huge databases and banks that can be used to identify strategies Marketing. The second limit is the ability to finance, support and financially support projects of economic intelligence, which makes it easier to enter new markets and gain less-than-expected customers.
- **Investment Support and Development Agencies** : The State has set up an agency to promote investment support and follow-up with the aim of activating the State's policy in the field of investment, formerly called the Investment Support and Follow-up Agency. Since 2001, the National Agency for Investment Development, It is placed under the tutelage of the Prime Minister. The mission of this agency is to evaluate the projects and to decide on granting the benefits stipulated in the Investment Promotion Law. Through its establishment, the legislator also aims to provide effective assistance to investors at different stages of their investment projects.

This agency is a guide for investors in terms of providing critical information about investment opportunities and competitive advantages. It is the task of providing investors with all information of a local and international nature.

Economic interests of the state : The main task of the statistical, fiscal , financial and commercial interests of the state is to carry out media campaigns characterized by seriousness and continuity towards users of economic and social information. Teachers, researchers and journalists are required to contribute to the development of such activities and to reach out to the public of students and practitioners. However, the important thing is the composition of the members of these interests in the field of economic intelligence and knowledge management and information systems, and the use of competencies in all stages of public administration.

Conclusions:

1- The concept of economic intelligence is a modern concept has expanded its use for its association with the knowledge economy as one of its active means and its modern applications.
2- Economic intelligence contributes to the development process through its functions in collecting information legally, preserving the assets and protection, as well as making the smart decision economically.
3- There is a relationship between economic intelligence and information and knowledge, research and development and education.
4- Economic intelligence is related to competitiveness and small medium enterprises, attracting foreign direct investment and investment in human capital as well as developing the public sector, supporting the private sector and encouraging tourism.
5- The existence of sub-indicators of the knowledge economy in Iraq, some modest, others positive, which is an incentive, and provides an environment conducive to the mechanism of transformation.

6- The existence of a relationship between economic intelligence and the work of the electronic government, both depend on information and knowledge and can develop the mechanism of electronic government to interact with economic sectors for the purpose of development.

Recommendations:

1- Invite universities and governmental and private research and development institutions to hold seminars and conferences that illustrate the concept of economic intelligence and its importance in the areas of development to promote the reality of the Iraqi economy.

2- Introducing the concept of economic intelligence in the curriculum within the concept of knowledge economy and undergraduate studies up and in government and private institutions.

3- Invite researchers and specialists in the field of knowledge economy in public and private universities to learn about the project to develop or call for adoption.

4- Encouraging investment in human capital and expanding the continuous education and e - learning in educational institutions and provide the requirements that qualify for this task.

5- Encouraging investment in the ICT sector in order to prepare the infrastructure of the mechanism for the transition to the knowledge economy.

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