Higher education institutes policies and business incubators. Case of Iraqi business incubators policy.

سياسات مؤسسات التعليم العالي وحاضنات الأعمال - دراسة حالة السياسات العر اقية في مجال حاضنات الأعمال.

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Abstract:

Business incubators are an effective practical mechanism in developing small projects, by providing an integrated of new system of services, with the aim of supporting and developing new projects, it is really a mechanism that supports the practical relationship between the university and small enterprises in the job market. This study aims to explain the Iraqi policies in the field of supporting business incubators, an appropriate legal framework has been reached for these incubators, within the strategic management of Iraqi universities to link them with the Iraqi labor market despite the problems recorded in the field of financing this mechanism in this country.

Key words: Business incubators, university, small business, policies, Iraq.

الملخص:

حاضنات الأعمال هي آلية عملية فعالة في تطوير المشاريع الصغيرة، من خلال تقديمها لنظام متكامل وجديد للخدمات، بهدف دعم وتطوير مشاريع جديدة. هناك عدد كبير من العوامل المترابطة في عمليات التحضير لتلك المشاريع منها تنظيم الحاضنة والسوق المتاح للمشاريع المرتبطة بها وبرامج العمل التي يجب تنفيذها، لذلك تعتبر آلية تدعم العلاقة العملية بين الجامعة والمشاريع الصغيرة في سوق العمل. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى بيان السياسات العراقية في مجال دعم حاضنات الأعمال وقد تم التوصل إلى وجود التأطير القانوني المناسب لهذه الحاضنات ضمن التسيير الإستراتيجي للجامعات العراقية للربط بينها وبين سوق العمل العراقي رغم المشاكل المسجلة في مجال تمويل هذه الآلية في هذا البلد.

الكلمات المفتاحية: حاضنات الأعمال، الجامعة، المشاريع الصغيرة، السياسات، العراق.

Introduction:

Business incubators have emerged in the United States during the 1970s, it have continued to evolve to become a stand-alone industry called "incubators". It is defined as a"mechanism of support for start- up, small-scale enterprises. It is a self-contained institution with a legal personality and provides a range of services and facilities for small enterprises, to exceed the burdens of the start-up phase. The incubator may be a private, mixed or public dynamic process for development of small enterprises that are in the process of establishment or construction to ensure their survival and growth, especially at the start of activity, by providing various financial, technical, tutor at and other facilities. Iraq is one of the Arab countries that adopted the method, known to cooperate whith creative ideas of Iraq universities students, to help them implement, through government and private mechanisms.

- **Problematic of study :**

Small projects, whatever their specialization, need to be a driving force in terms of financial and technical services, marketing ..., and this is only available through the strength of support for business incubators. Without these incubators, these projects can not realize their implementation in the start-up phase.

- **Hypothesis of the study:**

Through the need of start-up projects for new university graduates, financial and technical expertise, to promote Iraq economic activity, business incubators are the main source of this support, and the main link between university training, the economic and social needs of the country.

- **Objectives of the study:**

- Defining the conceptual framework for business incubators and their importance in the higher education field.

- Determining the nature of business incubators as a new mechanism for the development of small enterprises to contribute to the treatment of unemployment.

- Benefit from international experiences by stating opportunities or areas of establishment of business incubators, for the development and development of small projects in Iraq in full.

➢ Methodology of the study:

1.The researcher adopted the method of analytical approach to highlighting, the reality of business incubators for small projects in Iraq, using descriptive and historical analysis whenever necessary.

2.Relying on the analytical approach, the researcher can adequately explain the incubation stages of these incubators, explaining their results and effects, enable the historical approach to give a good idea of the date of its emergence and historical development, with reference to the dates of its laws in the country studied and the stages of its development, while the descriptive method was used to link definitions and functions and express the relationships between the various concepts of the subject.

➢ Theoretical framework: business incubators: definitions, functions, types and characteristics.

1. A Small Historical development of business incubators :

Business incubators were born in New York in Batavia in 1959. Incubators date back to the first project in a center when a family converted a company to its rented premises and materials and machines for individuals, who wanted to create their own businesses (Sarah Hakim Zaghir,2009,p04).This idea was admired by many other companies, started with their tradition. In 1985, the American Association of Business Incubators was established to organize them. Thus, incubators spread in American states and other countries. The term industry

incubators is there to be seen decoding after the United States emerged from the Second World War and increased unemployment and disruption of traditional large factories. In the mid-1990s, incubators emerged with European assistance. Egypt established the first technological incubator in 1998, for technological projects. In the same year, Morocco established the first incubator under the name 'the space of entrepreneurship'. At the international level, the first project incubator was established in Japan in 1982. As for China's incubation program, it started in 1987 (Sarah Hakim Zaghir, 2009, p05).

2. Objectives of business incubators: Business incubators are working to achieve a set of objectives, including (Qawasim .2010.p02):

- Work to create new innovative and creative projects and expand the grow existing ones.
- To help entrepreneurs with ideas and innovations to reflect their ideas in the form of projects, products or services are marketable.
- Provide financial and technical support, provide guidance services, and provide facilities to affiliates and other assistance needed by small projects.
- Increase the percentages and opportunities of success, of young projects by directing and supporting them.
- Create a kind of integration between small industrial enterprises to achieve industrial integration.
- Assisting in the establishment of strong projects by contractors, who have the competence to sustain and develop the structure of economy.

3. Roles and tasks:

- Consultancy services during project feasibility study.
- Assistance in the selection of raw materials, machinery and equipment,

methods and methods of work.

- Provision of financial support, management and marketing consulting (lessons in entrepreneurship, 2015,p08).
- Linking the incubated institution with various governmental and non-governmental organisms.
- Administrative and technical training for the employees of the institution by the incubator or special exercising consulters.
- Provision of spaces for the establishment of projects.
- Providing specialized programs to finance new projects, through investors' capital firms, government-financing programs, or a private business network.
- Follow-up and evaluation of new projects on a continuous basis in cooperation with consultants.
- Some incubators provide equipment and equipment for the activity.
- Technological incubators share their links with scientific institutions, universities and research centers that support the projects that support them.

4. Financing and nature of ownership:

The incubation methods vary depending on the type and objectives of incubator, as well as the stages of its start and end. Incubators usually need large investments, because the payments of the enterprises often cover only the costs of the property. They are therefore dependent on external financial support from international donations or internal assistance And we do not forget the support of the government, In view of its importance in supporting the national economy. As for the nature of ownership, it is noted that there are incubators in the ownership of government and some of them to persons or companies and whatever type of

ownership, they are all investment projects, aimed at providing support For projects (Abdel Rahman bin Abdul Aziz Mazi, 2002,p12).

5. Practical conditions for the success of business incubators activity:

Business incubators, like any administrative entity, that requires success, provide a set of conditions and may be subject of obstacles that limit the opportunity to achieve the goals it seeks. Therefore, the following must be available:

- The awareness of entrepreneurs and small business owners, of the benefits that incubators will provide.
- Studies should be carried out prior to embarking on any project and the extent to which it can be applied.
- Developing legislation and regulations, governing public and private sector cooperation.
- Choose a good place and close to the university centers and institutes for possible development.
- Improvement and continuous evaluation of the operational performance on a regular basis.
- Project Selection by given this chance to ideas and people who have the ability to succeed.

6. Types of incubators: Their selection is that follow : (lessons in entrepreneurship, 2015,p16):

6.1. Category 01 : by ownership; to three types:

- **Private business incubators**: seeking profit and classified within the private sector.

- **Incubators of public works:** not for profit directly, but its goal is to achieve economic and social goals, economic development, in general it is characterized by support and care by governments.
- **Mixed business incubators**: characterized by the two former types, co-financed by government agencies and the private sector, often funded by governments, private sector consultancy.
- **Incubators associated with universities and educational institutes:** incubators associated with technology related to universities and institutes, 0r private partners, technology-orienting specialists.

6.2. Category 02 : According to the scope of its work :

- **Regional incubators:** These incubators operate within a specific regional framework.
- **International incubators:** They contribute to attracting foreign companies to work in a country; by facilitating their entry into these countries, rehabilitating them in their markets, there are international incubators working in the field of technology transfers, and others that encourage the export of local products by supporting exporting institutions.
- **Industrial Incubators:** These incubators are established within the industrial zones, to meet their needs from feeder industries and supporting and intermediary services, where knowledge and technical support, are exchanged, between the large factories and the small establishments affiliated with the incubator.

6.3. Category 03 : depending on form of presence:

- **Incubators of business with physical presence:** They are incubators with a physical entity and have a specific place.
- **Virtual incubators:** These incubators do not have places to

accommodate the emerging institutions, they provide all services except the provision of real estate, but the provision of services to emerging institutions, like chambers of commerce and industry (Qais Ibrahim Hussein al-Zaidi, 2006,p05).

- **Internet Incubators:** Business incubators that help, Internet organizations grow until they reach maturity, and are increasingly needed by the growing volume of e-commerce.

6.4. Category 04: depending on profitability:

- **Incubators of public works:** These incubators support various emerging projects located in a specific area, especially projects that work in the field of innovation and creative project idea.
- **Specialized incubators:** They are that which support institutions operating in a particular field.
- **Technology incubators and research incubators:** Incubators are specialized in incubating institutions that work in the field of research, development and dissemination of technology. They are often found within universities, R & D centers, science cities and science and technology parks. They can also be at the level of companies and private or public institutions.

6.5. Category 05: According to the type of activity:

- **Industrial incubators and technology (technological):** These incubators contribute to the development and modernization of small and medium industrial enterprises, which are suitable for their growth and development through their ability, to adopt an appropriate mechanism to apply the results of scientific research and innovations (Qais Ibrahim Hussein al-Zaidi, 2006,p07).
- **Technological Research Incubators:** These incubators provide the suitable facilities and conditions, for those who have the expertise and qualifications, to enable them to develop their ideas. In most countries of the

world, these parks are called science parks or technological parks(Qais Ibrahim Hussein al-Zaidi, 2006,p08).

➢ **Other types of incubators:** These incubators include some specialized species, such as agricultural incubators, animal incubators, information incubators and electronics.

6.6. Category 06: Classification based on relationship with the type of institutions:

➢ **First-generation incubators:** support knowledge-based institutions as an essential capital, closely related to universities, institutes, etc., and are called technical incubators.

➢ **Second-generation incubators:** Supports enterprises with entrepreneurial activity, food industry, etc, by research and technical research centers, have a strong relationship with local groups and chambers of commerce, etc., and is called a traditional base incubator.

➢ **Third Generation Incubators:** Provide support to all small institutions represented in the advisory services and technical courses, it called centers of renewing incubators.

7. Incubation stages:

The projects associated with incubator are followed by a series of different stages, as follows:

Figure 01: Incubation stages in the work mechanism of business incubators.

Stage one : the study stage, the primary discussion and planning :

- Be sure to:

- The seriousness of the owner of idea or the project and conformity of the selection criteria to the beneficiaries and their projects.
- The proposed team's ability to manage the project.
- The quality and nature of the services required by the project from the incubator and the incubator's ability to provide them.
- Marketing study and plans to ensure the ability of the product to enter the markets.
- Future plans for project expansions.

Stage Two : Project Plan Preparation Phase:

- Based on the results obtained through the previous stage. In the case of acceptance of the project, the project plan will be developed by the responsible person, within the framework of the incubator.

Stage Three: The stage of joining the emerging institution:

- **The incubator.**
- **Launching the project.**
- **Upon completion of the establishment of the project, is concluded contract of accession to the incubator, and benefit the project from a place to exercise its activity. This place is determined by the type and size of the activity, and it is available for the requirements of activity such as offices and laboratories, equipment, information and communication services, providing support services for cleaning, maintenance and security ... all in return for a reasonable financial contribution by the emerging institution.**

Stage Four : Development Phase:

- Through which the performance of the institutions working in the incubator, help them to achieve high growth rates, through the assistance and consultation of the technical services, specialized in the management of the incubator, as well as participate in seminars and workshops and training courses carried out within the incubator in cooperation with the institutions concerned .

Stage Five : Graduation stage of incubator:

The final stage for the projects, usually after a period of two ,three years from the acceptance of the project incubator, according to specific criteria for graduation, the project is supposed to have achieved a measure of success and growth, was able to exercise outside the incubator after the experience that Acquired.

Reference of figure: Tutorials in entrepreneurship, Master all disciplines, University of Chlef- Algeria,2015.p15, in: http://www.univ-chlef.dz/f.../images/cours_online/cour-eco.pdf.

Summary:

Business incubators adopt the modern approach in developing the competitiveness of small enterprises, contributing to providing facilities and services to cope with the difficulties facing the first stage of the project, which need to be incubated by the incubator. Therefore, the projects lack many of the

elements that allow them to grow correctly, as many small projects fail because of lack of incubator, which provides some of the components needed by these projects.

- **Case study: Qualifications of Iraq in the field of creating and supporting Business incubators.**

Introduction:

Iraqi universities system, adopts a special system to take care of the creative ideas, of its students in all disciplines. The university is the first to start them. These operations are legally and centrally regulated, by the mechanism so- called pioneer business departments, in the Iraqi universities under the auspices of the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education.

- **Establishment:** The Project Management Department was established in 2009, within the structure of the new department to support pilot projects.
- **The mission:** To create the correct scientific climates ,according to the modern methods ,at all scientific levels, both theoretical and practical aspects, to contribute effectively in keeping abreast of the enormous scientific development ,in the world in various scientific, human and interrelated fields (Ministry of Higher Education, Iraq 2018, http://mohesr.gov.iq/ar/category/).
- **Objectives:** The practical direction towards the real objectives of the scientific and educational process, according to planned plans and new implementation mechanisms, seeking to provide the correct infrastructure, ranging from scientific researchers and scientific sections, scientific laboratories specialized in all sciences, and to provide opportunities for real scientific researchers.

1. The Project Management Department consists of the following divisions:

1.1. Research Project Support Division:

The tasks of the Research Projects, Support Division are to fund the applied research projects proposed by the teaching staff, researchers and postgraduate students, in the scientific departments, centers and research units in the universities and the creators (Ministry of Higher Education, Iraq 2018, http://mohesr.gov.iq/ar/category/), All these projects are to rehabilitate and equip laboratories with equipment, materials, tools and infrastructure.

1.2. Project implementation of research projects for teaching staff In the Ministry of Higher Education and includes the following specialties:

Figure 02: Higher Education Specializations for Incubators in Iraq.

- Component Engineering Specialties.
- Medical Sciences Specializations.
- Pure science majors.
- Agricultural and veterinary specialties.
- The humanities component.
- Administrative and economic disciplines.
- New and Renewable Energy Research Project.
- Project Medicinal Plants and Herbal Medicines.
- Medicines and pesticides project.

Reference of figure: Ministry of Higher Education, Iraq 2018, http://mohesr.gov.iq/ar/category/.

1.3. Science Day and Higher Education Award for Science: Science Day is the day of the universities, all the actors that reflect the sky of the winners, who are considered an effective nucleus for all the components of the academic and research pyramid, within the strategic vision of the comprehensive development of the ministry. They have been preparing forms to select distinguished candidates, honoring them through scientific standards.

1.4. Patents and Creativity: The challenges of the age require the

intensification of the use of science and knowledge, in production and development ,for the care of inventors to allow them and their support materially, morally in order to invest their inventions and innovations ,distinguished and use them scientifically and practically to take advantage of them in national development plans , to contribute to the movement of scientific renaissance in Iraq, Innovations play a major role in finding solutions to many of the problems, faced or reducing dependence on the outside.

1.5. Infrastructures Division: It is one of the divisions of the Pioneering Projects Division, it concerned with the implementation of the projects for processing, where the processing of all laboratories with the necessary equipment and educational supplies. Its objective is to take care of all the processing projects, in order to build a practical base for the scientific material that accompanies the educational process, in order to create an environment suitable for equipping the universities with the latest scientific, laboratory equipment and devices available in workshops and educational laboratories (Ministry of Higher Education, Iraq 2018).

2. General Policies for Technological Incubators and their Implementing Mechanisms in Iraq (Ministry of Higher Education, Iraq, 2018) :

2.1. First general Policy (1): Activate the scientific creativity of development in Iraq through :

- The technological incubator is an important tool for development, marketing of products, especially based on individual technological initiatives. It is a work that carries among it, programs that can be implemented with greatness and introduces, new ideas and techniques.
- Develop the mechanisms of technological incubators to be a technological

course to achieve their integrated goals.

2.2. Second public Policy (2): Technological Incubators are characterized by the potential for high growth, to apply science and technology to solve problems by: Achieving rapid growth rates within the incubator in terms of providing opportunities, for success in the face of increasing competition. The embodiment of applied scientific research as a fundamental pillar, in the work of technological incubators. Encouraging the preparation of scientific research by the joint research teams, to combine efforts to adopt high growth through technological incubators.

2.3. Third public Policy (3): The incubation stages carried out by business incubators, in the higher education sector. They must absorb ideas in the pre-incubation stage, then supporting them , provide part of the incubation process known as acceleration, which is part of the marketing process, this remains restricted to the conditions of donors and financiers through:

- Adoption of incubator activity on the ceiling of financiers with flexible capacity to finance.
- Seeking the universities and Iraqi organism to analyze the current situation by investing the capabilities of students and new graduates in the networks of incubation, to detect problems and crises, and seek to develop solutions by adopting applied scientific research.
- Research to study the world's most famous models, with regard to incubators that adopt creative ideas that are embraced.

2.4. Public Policy (4): Technological Incubators, need a supervisory individuals , that ensures proper scientific coordination, and control of their work in accordance with a comprehensive national vision, at the national level and strengthening the legal framework governing the incubators' work through:

➢ The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, through the Research and Development Department (the first sponsor) of the technological incubators, a central committee represented by members ;of the other ministries and at a high administrative level ; to implement the state policy through supervision and coordination ; to approve the work of incubators in general.

➢ Organizing the supervisory and coordinating work, for the preparation of technological incubators, approved by legal frameworks, based on the foundations and working contexts prepared by the central committee, proposed above to ensure the repression of the relevant authorities to confirm the success of the projects.

➢ Making the incubation of creative young people, in universities and exploring the real talents through the work of technological incubators; and scientific for each university or organisms, or other ministries or members of the Iraqi people.. As part of the annual plans for the work of these one.

2.5. Public Policy(5): Follow the modernization of industrial and development strategies, policies towards the knowledge economy, prepare programs for the establishment and development of technological incubators through:

➢ Incubators are considered key, of the success of industrial and development policies, programs, especially those aimed at establishing and developing small and medium industries.

➢ Call for the inclusion of programs related to the dissemination of the culture of entrepreneurship, initiative to establish projects within the curriculum, especially technical education and colleges of engineering and technology.

➢ Continuing to promote the development of technological incubators within a policy that leads to the spread of the largest number of them, in order to contribute to the support of technological innovation, which helps to create jobs

and reduce unemployment and the resettlement of technology.

2.6. Public policy (6) : Adopting the policy of priorities, and priorities for the importance of national needs in approving the annual development plans for the preparation of incubators according to the short and long term mobilization plans , to implement the decisions of the state and a central committee in the areas of incubators generally approved by the state through:

- Implementation of all types of technological incubators, in order to demonstrate the difference between the idea of incubator as a mechanism, or a modern development institution in the field of technological innovation required, including Technology Park, Technology Incubator, Business Incubator, and Technology Oasis, Research City (City of Scientific Research and Technological Applications).
- Incubation of all types of incubators according to their size and objectives. Among them is the international incubator, the regional incubator, the industrial incubator, the sector incubator, the incubator, Internet incubator (the government and the central government).
- Identification of sectors; medical, industrial (engineering), agricultural, commercial (economic) social, security, political, priorities of the annual planning of the work of technological incubators.

2.7. Public policy (7): vertical expansion in the application of the work of technological incubators, with ideas centrally structured at the level of the country, horizontal expansion , in locating technological incubators next to the university or scientific research center , university scientific libraries , as well as government laboratories or laboratories of large and specialized companies Through :

- The incubator (if it is a site dedicated to the execution of works of a special

quality) is located in buildings with a specific standard, especially in the field of communication and infrastructure.

➢ Fields are distributed to small enterprises throughout the country from cities, villages and rural areas, whether artisanal projects or specialized services.

➢ Create mental images for success in the work of incubators, the existence of good relations with the press, associated with the follow-up process of projects, whatever size.

2.8. Public Policy (8): Linking scientific research and transfer of technology as a cornerstone of technological incubators, in comprehensive sustainable development programs through: Identifying the promising technologies from pre-planning, the work of each incubator and establishing, the necessary mechanisms for technology transfer. Identify the scientific and technological inputs, needed to support the development processes in the different development sectors with four main components: information, human resources, research and development, and technologies, as well as supporting elements including legislation, administration, infrastructure and finance. The allocation of clear space in the plans of the universities , the two organisms , and the Iraqi Council , for Medical Specialties, which adopt technological incubators, limiting (10%) of the planning area, for linking scientific research to transfer technology.

2.9. General Policy(9): The initial focus of the productive university, on the incubation of business in connection with the entrepreneurial capital through:

➢ Protection of intellectual property created by employees of universities or scientific research centers owned by these entities, while seeking the opportunities, for the commercial exploitation of intellectual property legally.

➢ Legal support where legal issues , form an important aspect of many science, complexes projects and involve complex subjects such as corporate

creation, taxation, immigration, labor laws and conflict.

➢ Physical stimulation, through the provision of financial and tax incentives, various forms of reduction taxes and giving exemptions.

3. Mechanism of implementing the incubator project and the productive university project(http://mohesr.gov.iq/ar/category):

➢ **First:** The proposal of the incubator project shall be by :Universities or other institutions, An innovative, creative or an efficient university graduate, Investor, Expert retired in relation to the proposed project.

➢ **Second: The proposal of the university project, is produced by the universities exclusively, by a scientific researcher or scientific team of the university self-effort, in order to reverse the status of the university to a productive university through the export of knowledge:** Complete the incubator project form with high accuracy, in accordance with the instructions set out in the explanatory form of the technological incubator project, as well as the project of the producing university. The university's production form for this project shall be filled with high Precision.

➢ **Third: The form of incubator projects and the proposed productive university should be sent to the Research and development department/Higher Education Incubator Division:**

If the proposed entity is a governmental institution, the proposed project form, will be accompanied by an official letter, However if the other proposals are in relation to the proposed incubator project, the application will be submitted to the Department of Research and Development Department for the purpose of recording and supplying the application.

➢ **Fourth: There are procedures followed by the university, on**

the project of the productive university, in terms of preparation of the project in detail, approval through the subcommittee of the university producing at the university :

After being approved by the university presidency, the university, proposal form is sent to the research and development department. The Higher Education Incubator Division receives the letters, or requests for the proposed projects, and submits a brief summary of each proposed project to the research and development department. This last purpose of inclusion as a proposed project and presented, in the agenda of the Central Ministerial Committee for incubators and productive university, formed by ministerial order No. 344 on 29/1/2015 under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary for Scientific Research.

- **Fifth:** The financing of the incubator project, of all types of important paragraphs in the incubator form, determined by the project proposal, and the Department of Research, Development / Division of the Incubator of higher education, and funding possibilities available to financing it.
- **Sixth: The Central Ministerial Committee shall discuss the details of each proposed project presented in its agenda:** The committee can use outside unities, for scientific and technical content, to give advice for the purpose of final approval of the project, then to obtain approval by the Minister of the minutes, of meetings held by the Central Ministerial Committee.
- **Seventh:** The Higher Education Incubator Division shall follow up the implementation of the decisions of the Committee after ratifying the minutes of the Central Ministerial Committee, by the Minister. The Division shall be the main incubator for these projects.
- **Eighth:** The Higher Education Incubator Division shall determine the executive committees for each project. The Division shall issue the ministerial

order, from the Director General of the Research and Development Department of these executive committees. The meetings shall be held, according to the work requirements of each project and the conditions of its implementation.

- **Ninth:** Upon the approval of the project of productive university, follow up the implementation of the project. The R & D Department /Higher Education Incubator Division, shall prepare an annual work plan for the new projects of incubator projects, and the productive university. The R & D Department shall receive these innovations at the end of September of each year.

- **Ten:** The Division of the Incubator of Higher Education shall continue to monitor, control the overall course of the organization implementation in all phases of implementation of each incubator project (before, during and after incubation). The meetings of the regular of the executive committees shall be organized.

- **Eleven:** The Higher Education Incubator Division, seeks to organize an exposition of incubated projects, for the purpose of marketing to investors and others. It is organized according to working conditions and the need to organize it. The Higher Education Incubator is the focus of all the Productive University).

Findings of the study: Through the previous Iraqi experience in the field of incubators, the following results can be drawn:

1- The importance of the legal connection of universities and training institutes in Iraq, with the specialized bodies in financing and supporting the emerging projects through the legal framework of the business and pioneering ideas in all disciplines.

2- The importance of providing integrated educational programs in the field of entrepreneurship designed and implemented through the universities and institutes located in the country and make the part of the educational system and

pre-university education to strengthen the entrepreneurial thinking among school students and in a simple and small.

3- The role of the government in the field of promotion and publicity and the dissemination of entrepreneurial thinking is a pioneer in the work of mass media campaigns at the level of the country aimed at young people of different ages to encourage entrepreneurship and self-employment, and to create readiness and orientation for entrepreneurial work, that is the Content of the hypotesis of the study that says that ,through the need of start-up projects for new university graduates, financial and technical expertise, to promote Iraq economic activity, business incubators are the main source of this support, and the main link between university training, the economic and social needs of the country.

Recommendations: Through the previous Iraqi experience in the field of incubators, the following recommendations can be drawn:

1- Training teachers on the methods of entrepreneurship through the transfer of knowledge and experience of creative and innovative skills for students within the departments.

2- The importance of promoting entrepreneurship education among the youth generation in all education programs in view of the importance of the output of productive universities and open incubators, and not only technical and engineering disciplines.

3- The importance of developing and allocating annual plans for periodic visits of students to productive institutions and existing incubators and to consolidate the idea of entrepreneurship and the definition of institutions and bodies based on the embrace of creative ideas.

4- The importance of ongoing reforms in the educational system, in parallel with the technological progress achieved narrowing the gap between the outputs

of universities and the needs of the labor market, in addition to the development and development of human resources through educational programs in all university disciplines.

Conclusion:

Business incubators encourage innovation, technological development and scientific research by contributing to the research field of small projects, because innovation in production methods often requires considerable investment in R & D. The advantages associated with the size of research laboratories, capable of developing technological research and gaining greater competitiveness, taking into account technological innovation, can be attributed to the return of small enterprises to the real engine of the continuity of technological change and the development of means of production.

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