

**Republic of Iraq**  
Presidency of council of Ministers  
National Investment Commission



# **INVESTMENT MAP OF IRAQ**

## **2023**

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## Introduction

Investment enjoys a great deal of importance by the Federal Government, the National Investment Commission (NIC) and the Provinces Investment Commissions. They all support investment due to its fundamental role in economic development in a time when economic resources began to relatively decrease. Organizing various types of investments in the national economy is the way for more efficient results compared to leaving investments to personal decisions without planning. Investment programs, governmental or direct investment, is one of the economic policies that enhance economic growth and achieve the country's main goals in building balanced economic development.

More over, relation between investment and economic growth is one of the planning factors through which economic trends can be known and focus on main sectors which lead growth in the right direction. Planning can bring back investment according to growth rates to achieve the goals that are important for the future strategies. Investment is the trigger for the new productive energy going side by side with the already existing ones. More investment means more ability for societies to use the unused economic resources represented in technical skills, implementing modern production methods, enhance the types of products, and less cost to compete with local and international markets. In spite of current circumstances, the National Investment Commission and the Provinces Investment commission stepped forward since its foundation through Law no. 13 for 2006 (amended) to improve development in the country and open up to the outside world. NIC promoted its activities as a new foundation and tried to attract local and international investment in addition to making structural changes in the Iraqi Economy which resulted in establishing a data base for investors' guide.

NIC was the first to support private sector through workshops, seminars and local and international conferences aiming at supporting private sectors and promote international partnership with international companies and Chambers of Commerce. Also, NIC paid attention to the reasons behind the delays in investment projects by being active in amending several laws linked directly or indirectly with investments to enhance investment opportunities as we believe that governmental investment budgets will not be able to improve economy without a clear strategy to attract foreign investment to our country. Based on investment projects, NIC signed contracts that require cooperation by all governmental agencies for successful projects. Being professional in dealing with different agencies is the main reason to encourage well-known investors to enter the Iraqi market depending on NIC's One Stop Shop Dept. which provides services to all investors in addition to issuing visa to investors and staff working in Iraq. Businessmen and investment companies focus on NIC for its transparency and quick response to meet their requirements.

The Iraqi economy witnessed important changes in the path of openness and freedom and the adoption of the forces of supply and demand as basic mechanisms in the economic

relations in a way that facilitates the process of integration in the international economic system. This is part of our new economic philosophy which contributed positively to achieving significant growth in many economic indicators, That the Iraqi economy will be among the most developed economies in the world in the coming years.

Iraq has achieved a number of positive economic developments over the past years despite the economic challenges, including the global decline in oil prices, the cost of war on terrorist organizations, law enforcement, reconstruction and returning the displaced people to their cities, the Iraqi government succeeded in developing an efficient policy to control inflation and control government spending and structuring The government banks to keep abreast of developments in the banking business in the world, as well as Iraq completed a set of policies of standby arrangements with the International Monetary Fund and the signing of several international conventions.

It is well known that Iraq has considerable human and material resources to achieve development in Iraq, as well as the availability of many investment opportunities distributed across different sectors with different investment patterns, most notably direct investment or investment partnerships with state-owned public companies.

This diversity in the economy comes from the strategic tracks and policies developed to improve the private sector within the directions of the National Development Plan 2018-2022, including:

- Promoting an economic approach based on a leading role for the private sector in all economic and social activities.
- Raising competitiveness of the private sector and improving its productive and export efficiency
- Increase demand and expand the local market in order to absorb domestic production and allocate part of it for export purposes.
- Creating a stable macroeconomic environment that promotes growth.
- Reform of the tax and customs system to simplify procedures and improve the investment environment.
- Establishment of industrial and investment free zones and economic cities.
- Develop incentives to attract foreign capital.
- Identify and distribute roles between the private sector and the public sector in order to ensure a gradual transition to a market economy.
- Develop an investment policy that makes the infrastructure sector and basic services priorities of its strategic objectives (electricity, water, roads and bridges ...), which supports the effectiveness of private investment and promotes the entry of foreign investment to Iraq.
- Develop a supportive financial policy from specialized banks (industrial, agricultural, real estate) and other governmental financial institutions for the purpose of supporting the principle of competition.



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## Prelude

This document was prepared by the National Investment Commission (NIC) in the Republic of Iraq for the purpose of providing a detailed presentation about the available investment opportunities in Iraq at the level of Provinces and Governmental Ministries.

This document in addition to Investment Guide to Iraq, will help to provide details about investment, investment climate in Iraq and main travelling information. For help or more information, do not hesitate to contact us on:

<b>E-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:info@investpromo.gov.iq">info@investpromo.gov.iq</a> <a href="mailto:info@nici.gov.iq">info@nici.gov.iq</a>
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Or

<b>The NIC website:</b>	<a href="http://www.investpromo.gov.iq">www.investpromo.gov.iq</a> <a href="http://www.nici.gov.iq">www.nici.gov.iq</a>
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## Are You Interested in Investing in Iraq?

For general information about investment opportunities in Iraq or how to get an investment license, please visit the National Investment Commission's website on the internet at the following link:

[www.investpromo.gov.iq](http://www.investpromo.gov.iq)

[www.nici.gov.iq](http://www.nici.gov.iq)

For more information or to arrange for a visit to Iraq, please contact the National Investment Commission on one of the following e-mails:

<b>National Investment Commission</b>	<a href="mailto:info@investpromo.gov.iq">info@investpromo.gov.iq</a> <a href="mailto:info@nici.gov.iq">info@nici.gov.iq</a>
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Technical Section	<a href="mailto:projects@investpromo.gov.iq">projects@investpromo.gov.iq</a>

<b>Investment Commission of Kurdistan region</b>	<a href="http://www.kurdistaninvestment.org">http://www.kurdistaninvestment.org</a>
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## Websites of Provincial Investment Commissions:

Commission	Website
Baghdad Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.baghdadic.gov.iq">http://www.baghdadic.gov.iq</a>
Diyala Investment Commission	<a href="http://invesdiyala.com">http://invesdiyala.com</a>
Saladin Investment Commission	<a href="http://investsalaaddin.org">http://investsalaaddin.org</a>
Kirkuk Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.investkirkuk.com">http://www.investkirkuk.com</a>
Nineveh Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.mosulinvestment.org">http://www.mosulinvestment.org</a>
Anbar Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.anbarinvest.net">http://www.anbarinvest.net</a>
Wasit Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.wasitic.gov.iq">http://www.wasitic.gov.iq</a>
Holy Karbala Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.krinves.com">http://www.krinves.com</a>
Babylon Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.bic.gob.iq">http://www.bic.gob.iq</a>
Holy Najaf Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.investnajaf.net">http://www.investnajaf.net</a>
Thi-Qar Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.thiqarinvest.gov.iq">http://www.thiqarinvest.gov.iq</a>
Maysan Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.misic.com">http://www.misic.com</a>
Muthanna Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.misic.org">http://www.misic.org</a>
Diwaniya Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.investdiw.gov.iq">http://www.investdiw.gov.iq</a>
Basra Investment Commission	<a href="http://www.investbasrah.com">http://www.investbasrah.com</a>



## Why Invest in Iraq?

Iraq is characterized by having many factors that would attract capitals and investments, due to the availability of natural resources like oil, gas, lands, and human resources, as well as the large size of the Iraqi market and the geographic position which creates opportunities for production, import, and export. All this represents diversified attracting factors that reflect the diversity of investing opportunities in different economic sectors.

In the light of the change that the economic philosophy of Iraq has witnessed, the goals and the reasons included in the Investment Law (no. 13 for 2006, amended and no. 50 for 2015) have contributed to attracting foreign investment, due to the privileges and exemptions to these projects on the basis of the following:

1. Adding the developer concept who could be defined as each natural or corporal person obtaining an investment license in cities construction and investment zones or any other sector suggested by the National Investment commission after obtaining the Ministers council approval, and adding the subordinated developer concept who could be defined as each natural or corporal person to whom a part of the investment project (of the suggested sectors) ownership is transferred to be developed.
2. Inserting the phrase of the mixed sector to investment as law was limited to promote private Iraqi and foreign sector only.
3. Establishing industrial investment projects and warehouses for agricultural sector on agricultural lands in and outside the fundamental designs.
4. Encouraging Iraqi and foreign investors through facilitating easy conditioned loans provided that the investor implements 25% of the project, the loans also granted to the housing projects implementers and to the final beneficiary while this privilege was previously restricted to Iraqi investors only.
5. The new amendment allowed owning the state lands allocated for housing projects by Iraqi and foreign investors against estimated fees if the land was within the fundamental design and without fees if it was out of the fundamental design of the cities.
6. Acquiring or leasing lands for Iraqi investors in order to establish land and industrial investment projects with a lease term up to 50 years that can be renewed (depending on the project's size and type) in addition to allowing partnership with foreign investor in funding and management.
7. Investing in the halted strategic and federal projects in all sectors for the purpose of completion and rehabilitation.
8. The new amendment obliged the Ministries, independent entities and provincial municipalities to provide the estates / lands suitable for establishing investment projects and in case of not committing to this provision, the Ministers council shall have the right to transfer the estate/land ownership to the National investment Commission without any fees and the Commission in its turn shall have to allocate the estates/ lands for investment projects.



9. Entering and taking out the capital allocated to the project as well as its profits and revenues in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned law and Iraqi Central Bank regulations.
10. Circulating shares and bonds in Iraqi Stock Market and acquiring membership in joint-stock companies.
11. Creating investment portfolios in shares and bonds.
12. Insuring projects with any Iraqi or foreign insurance company.
13. Opening accounts in Iraqi or foreign currency or both in any bank inside or outside Iraq.
14. Employing and hiring foreign labor in projects alongside local labor.
15. Providing foreign investors and workers the right of residency in Iraq and facilitating the process of entering and leaving the country for them.
16. Open a branch of the foreign company in Iraq.
17. Register patented for his investment project.
18. The new amendment granted exemptions from taxes and fees for licensed investment projects for (10) years starting from the date of operation for each phase of the project phases not to include customs exceptions, while it allowed tax and customs exemptions for the imported assets providing being imported within the construction phases before commencing commercial operation for each phase and according to the fundamental design of the project and the implementation timetable as the law previously exempted the imported assets for three years starting for the date of obtaining the investment license. This was considered an obstacle to investors but it was treated in the new amendment.
19. The new amendment also exempted housing investment projects from land screening fees, estate registration fees including the fees of transferring housing units' ownership to people.
20. The new amendment included taxes and customs exemptions granted for environment friendly preliminary materials imported for the purpose of the commercial operation of the national nutrition basket materials, medicines and construction materials.
21. The new amendment included taxes and customs exemptions granted for environment friendly preliminary materials imported for the purpose of the commercial operation of the project according to the percentage of the local materials contribution in manufacturing which represent support to local productions.
22. The new amendment exempted estates/ lands allocated for investment projects from the provisions of the laws and decisions below for their role in hindering investment:
  - A. The law of selling and leasing state owned possessions No. (21) for the year 2013
  - B. The law of Agricultural reclaimed lands No. (35) for the year 1983, the law of Reorganizing agricultural ownership No. (42) for the year 1987 and the law of renting reclaimed agricultural lands No. (79) for the year 1985
  - C. The law of Industrial investment No. (20) for the year 1998 regarding investors keeping allocated land for himself accordingly.





- D. Provision (second) of the decision No. 850 for the year 1979 as amended by the decision No. 940 for the year 1987
  - E. Decisions of the dissolved Council of the Revolution Leadership No. 581 for the year 1981, 1187 for the year 1982, 222 for the year 1977 and 165 for the year 1994.
- 23. Granting hotels, tourism institutions, hospitals, health institutions, rehabilitation centers, and educational and scientific institutions additional exemptions from the duties paid on furniture and the material needed for modernization and renewal purposes at least once every four years.
  - 24. Covering strategic partnerships with public sector projects in rehabilitating, operating or establishing in cooperation with private sector by the advantages of the Investment Law.
  - 25. Provide investors with a badge after granting the investment license to enjoy privileges accordingly.

### Concept and Importance of Investment Environment

The importance of the investment environment is noticeable in attracting local and foreign investments because it includes fundamental aspects to successful investments and appropriate to investors activity in present and future time. Investment environment includes all policies, indicators and tools that affect directly and indirectly decisions regarding economic policies (financial, monetary and trade) in addition to (legal regulations and infrastructure). It's also related to other factors such as basic facilities, laws and regulations, political and security situation in addition to real investment opportunities, incentives and various markets for production.

We can identify investment environment as (a comprehensive concept focusing on negative and positive circumstances in making investment opportunities successful ones and affect investment mobility. It includes social, economic, political and legal situation, and governmental supporting agencies) .

### UNCTAD identified the investment climate in two dimension:

**The first dimension:** It includes the various basic factors influencing the investment decision, including political, economic and social stability, laws related to foreign investments, standards applied to deal with foreign investors, labor policies, the nature of the market and its mechanisms, international agreements on foreign direct investment, privatization programs, trade policies and tax systems.

**The second dimension:** It relates to the country's reputation, quality of life, level of investment support and enhancement by providing financial incentives such as tax and customs exemptions, and financing incentives such as granting low-interest loans and subsidies to the investor.



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While the World Bank went to a more accurate and comprehensive definition of the concept of investment climate; He defined it as a set of specific factors in a specific location that shape and form investment opportunities, incentives, and incentives for companies to invest productively, generate job opportunities, and expand their scope of work.

Some identified the investment climate as the political, institutional and regulatory environment in which companies operate. While others believe that the appropriate investment climate is limited to a set of certain conditions that branch out into the basic conditions for attracting investment and the complementary conditions. as follows:

**Basic conditions for attracting investment:** These are the indispensable conditions for attracting foreign investment and encouraging domestic investment. These conditions are political and economic stability. If the profits are high in a particular investment environment, but it lacks a stable political and economic climate, then this makes this environment repelling investment. This is because the investor will invest in an environment devoid of the possibility of expecting profits or their stability, which means that this environment is dominated by uncertainty, and thus exposes human, physical and financial capital to danger.

**Complementary conditions for attracting investment:** after providing the basic conditions, additional conditions must exist to create an appropriate investment climate and an encouraging and attractive environment for investment (Market size and growth rate, availability of skilled and qualified human resources, availability of a developed base for means of communication, and an effective institutional environment)

#### **Investment Climate Components:**

The investment climate consists of a group of factors that determine the suitability of the economic, investment and legislative environment, and the degree of its attractiveness to attract and localize investment, and to achieve increasing rates of trade exchange in open markets that in turn raise the rate of economic growth, and push it towards developmental sustainability that leads societies to prosperity and a higher standard of living. The report presents investment climate components which can be divided into economic components and non-economic components, as follows:

#### **The economic components of the investment climate**

It includes a group of elements that indicate the level of the national economy performance, the most important of which are:

**Economic policy:** It is viewed through three sub-policies: fiscal policy, monetary policy, and foreign trade policy.

The fiscal policy of the state is considered one of the most important economic tools, because of its effects on economic variables, as it affects the actual demand and thus the levels of activity and employment and the general level of prices and others. One of the results of this policy is the occurrence of balance, deficit or surplus in the general budget, but what is undesirable with regard to the investment climate is the



excessive deficit leading to a significant increase in the rate of inflation or severe recession and economic recession. Whenever the fiscal policy maintains a stable rate of the state's general budget deficit, in a way that does not lead to general inflation or a downward stagnation, this is attractive to investment so that the deficit is not an obstacle to investment growth.

As for monetary policy, it refers to a planned change in the money supply to influence aggregate demand in the desired direction. Monetary policy may be expansionary or deflationary. With regard to the investment climate, monetary policy should control both the exchange rate and the inflation rate. Exchange rates have a negative impact on the investment climate, and such fluctuations make it difficult to study the feasibility of projects and expose the investor to a large unexpected loss. Inflation rates also have a direct impact on pricing policies and the volume of profits, and thus the movement of capital. It also affects production costs, which investment companies are interested in. Therefore, the more the monetary policy is expansionary, the more it attracts investment and vice versa, provided that this is done by using appropriate monetary tools, and that it is compatible with the change in economic activity required and that it is characterized by stability.

As for foreign trade, its role in improving the investment climate when it stimulates exports and encourages export-oriented investments, and works to remove restrictions that stand in the way of international trade. Positively or negatively in the current account from the balance of payments, as the current account achieves a surplus if the foreign trade policy is good and sound and thus brings in new investors, or a deficit in the opposite case.

**How open the economy is:** economy tending to deal with the outside world means that there are no restrictions on trade or production factors, which guarantees good economic efficiency in directing them and the absence of imbalances in these markets (production factors). The higher the degree of economic openness, the better the investment climate.

### **The investment climate in Iraq (reality and challenges):**

Iraq possesses enormous potentials and huge resources, If properly exploited and managed, it would improve its economy, encourage investments at home, and attract investments from abroad. These ingredients are embodied in all the necessary factors of production. In terms of the land element, Iraq has a wide area and its land is represented by an important geographical area that has distinctive characteristics capable of embracing agricultural, industrial and commercial sector projects and many others. In terms of raw materials, the raw materials that are produced in Iraq are highly efficient if they are produced according to standard specifications and an appropriate climate is created for them, in addition to Iraq's openness to foreign markets. As for the work element; The working age group represents the largest percentage of the population of Iraq, so the population of Iraq is called the young population. As for the capital component; The possibility of providing capital in Iraq is great, through the free movement of capital and its production locally. Therefore, if these ingredients were managed efficiently, they would have been able to attract huge



investments, and if those investments were directed towards the productive sectors, the backward and forward links would lead to much better economic growth.

**First: Internal economic balance:** It is the stability of internal economic indicators in their structure, and includes gross domestic product, inflation rate and interest rates (evaluation of monetary policy), stability of the general budget (evaluation of fiscal policy), and the stock index in the Iraqi stock market.

**Second: Gross Domestic Product:** The Gross Domestic Product index is one of the most famous indicators for measuring the country's production base and the extent of its diversity. By analyzing the structure of the gross domestic product in Iraq, it is possible to know the extent of the diversification of the Iraqi economy. In this context, focus should be placed on analyzing economic growth in a detailed manner, in order to assess the course of macroeconomic policy and how far it is moving towards the best goal.



## A Glance at Iraq's Geography

Iraq has a strategic and effective position in the world as it represents a crossroad for the different routes connecting the world continents and a land bridge leading to naval communication routes. Iraq is important on both international and commercial levels. The capital of Iraq is Baghdad. The country consists of eighteen Provinces, three of them, Al-Sulaimanyah, Erbil, and Duhouk, constitute Kurdistan



Region, whereas Basra, Mosul, and Erbil are considered the principal Provinces due to the large areas and large number of population they enjoy. Iraq's main resources are oil, natural gas, sulfur, phosphates, iron, red mercury, kaolin clays, bauxite, limestone, gravel and sand.

Geographically, Iraq can be divided into four main areas: the Western Area, the Southern Area, the Mountain Area, and the Sedimentary Plains Area on the Tigris and Euphrates. The area of the country is about (438,446) km<sup>2</sup>. The population of Iraq is about (38.8) million, 19.6 m male and 19.2m female. Most of them live in urban areas.

Iraq has two main rivers which are Tigris and Euphrates, whose lengths are (1850 km) and (2350 km). Both of these rivers rise in Turkey and meet in Al-Qurna City in Basra Province to form Shatt Al-Arab which in turn flows for another (185 km) before reaching The Arabian Gulf.

Iraq borders Turkey to the north, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Gulf to the south, Iran to the east, Syria and Jordan to the west.





## Land Borders

The total length of Iraqi borders is (3631) km distributed as follows: (1458) km with Iran, (181) km with Jordan, (242) km with Kuwait, (814) km with Saudi Arabia, (605) km with Syria, and (331) km with Turkey. On the other hand, the total length of maritime borders is (58) km\*.

## Lakes

There are many lakes in Iraq, the most prominent of them are:

Dowkan Lake, Al-Habaniya Lake, Al-Razaza Lake, Sawa Lake, Darbendekhan Lake, and Al-Thirthar Lake.



## Dams

Dowkan Dam, Darbendekhan Dam, Al-Habaniya Dam, Al-Faluja Dam, Al-Hindiya Dam, Mosul Dam, Duhouk Dam, Himreen Dam, Al-Kut Dam, Samaraa Dam, Qazanya Dam, Al-Itheim Dam, and Hadeetha Dam



## Rivers

The Tigris, The Euphrates, Diyala River, Al-Zab Al-Kabeer River, Al-Zab Al-Sagheer River, Shatt Al-Arab River, Al-Idhaim River, Al Gharaf river and Al Dejail river.



## Surface Classification

Iraq's surface can be classified into four main areas: the Western Plateau, the Mountainous Area, the Sedimentary Plain Area, and the Undulating Area.



## Mountains

Sinjar Mountain, Qaradagh Mountain, Himreen Mountain, Sanam Mountain, Al-Jabal Al-Abyadh, Kara Mountain, Qindeel Mountain, Helgord Mountain, Mateen Mountain, Korek Mountain



## Marshes

Al-Hamar Marsh, Al-Huweiza Marsh, Al-Jibayish Marsh, Al-Qurna Marsh.



## Islands

Alus Island, Jibba Island, Um Al-Khanazeer Island, Um Al-Russas Island, Hijam Island, Um Al-Babi Island, Al-Sindbad Island.



## A Glance at Iraq's Economy

- 1- Population at age of 15y and above (i.e. those in working age) forms 63.6% of Iraq total population, males represent 50.3% and females represent 49.7% while youth between 15y-24y represent 20.7% and those who age 25 and above represent 46%
- 2- The active manpower rate in Iraq represents 39.5% of the total working population , of whom males represent 86.6% while females represent 13.4%, as for the youth category between 15y-24y the rate is 21.8% and those ageing from 25y and above represent 78.2%
- 3- Female participation rate in the Iraqi manpower is 10.6% against 68% for males.
- 4- National statements showed that the rate of youth (between 15y-24y) participation in the Iraqi manpower is 26.5% while the rate of those aged 25y and above is 45.8%
- 5- The survey results showed that the rate of workers reached 83.5% from the total Iraqi manpower , 55.5 of which are males and 11.5 are females while youth (between 15y-24y) took a rate of 16.8% and those aged 25y and above made 83.2%
- 6- The survey results also showed that the percentage of working manpower to the total manpower is 33% divided as 6.6% for women, 58% for men, 40.6 for those aged 25y and above and 17% for youth
- 7- Unemployment rate in Iraq reached 16.5% which means that there is one unemployed person for each five and it is also observed that the unemployment rate among females is 28.2% which equals the double of males' rate that registers 14.7%.
- 8- The unemployment rate among youth (between 15y-24y) reached 35.8% which three times exceeds the unemployment rate for those aged 25y and above that registers 11.2%
- 9- The survey data showed that the three most attractive economic activities are:
  - Erection and Construction 16.3%
  - General Administration and defense 15.9%
  - Retail and wholesale 14.2%
- 10- Available data shows that women tend to be more willing to work in services sector 73.1% and agriculture sector 14.4% against 62.2% and 7.7% respectively for men



The survey results defined (4) sectors dominated by men:

- Construction and relative works
- Protection services
- Cars, trucks and motorcycles driving
- Sales men works

While there are three sectors dominated by women:

- Primary schools teaching
- Secondary schools teaching
- Garments making and relative works

The first and highest occupied sector, according to the mentioned survey results, is that connected to services and sales works with a rate of 23.1% followed by handicrafts and relative works with a rate of 20.8% , vocational works with a rate of 16.7% and factories operations and assembling with a rate of 10.8%. Managers recorded only 0.7% of the total manpower number.

- 11- Results of the survey also showed that 70.5% of women preferred to work in the public and governmental sector against 33.7% of men, while in the private sector men occupies 65.9% of the total works against only 29% for women.
- 12- 17.5% of women occupy administrative positions against 82.5% for men while 14.5% of women work as administrative and commercial managers against 85.5% of men.
- 13- 29.2% of women work as specialized production and services managers against 70.8% of men.
- 14- The survey showed that about 36.7% of youth population is uneducated, unemployed and untrained divided as 52.3% of young females and 22.1% of males.
- 15- Underemployment affected in total 73.1% of men in working age and 26.9% of women, the effect on those who aged (25y and above) rated 58.4% and on youth (between 15y-24y) rated 41.6%
- 16- The results showed that 7.9% of the working population can be classified as underemployed in terms of time, 8.45% of whom are men and 4.6% are women while 11.5% are in youth age (between 15y-24y) against 7.2% aged 25y and above.



- 17- Potential manpower forms 7% of the total manpower number 53.3% of whom are males, 46.7% are females and 44% are in the youth age (between 15y-24y)
- 18- Population outside the manpower category constitutes the biggest volume with a rate of 60.5% of the total population number, those aged 15y and above can be divided as 26.6% of males and 73.4% of females, as for those between 15y-24y rated 39.5% while those aged 25y and above rated 60.5%.
- 19- Females constitute the biggest rate of individuals outside the manpower system with 73.4% against only 26.3% of males.
- 20- The survey results indicated that most of the population in the working age (males, females and elderly people) were out of the workforce as many of them were engaged in domestic or family responsibilities, some were still studying or training while others were retired or unable to work because of a chronic disease, injury, or a handicap.

**Table no. (1)**

**Selected indicators and data for the economic sectors in Iraq 2012-2021**

Indicators	Real Sector (Trillion ID)									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP in fixed prices (2007=100)	162.6	175.0	179.0	183.6	208.9	205.1	210.5	223.1	196.9	202.5
GDP growth in fixed prices%	13.9	7.6	2.3	2.6	13.8	1.8	2.6	6.0	11.7	2.8
Crude oil participation in GDP%	51.3	49.2	51.3	55.2	64.4	62.7	60.2	59.1	58.5	56.5
GDP per capita in current prices (million\$)	7.4	7.8	7.6	5.5	5.4	6	1610.0	7.1	5.5	7.3
Total oil production (Million Barrel/year)	1054.6	1088.0	1180.8	1367.3	17.1.1	1631.2	127.7	1674.8	1463.4	1453.4
GDP deflator	156.4	156.3	151.9	109.7	94.3	108.1	104.7	124.1	111.6	148.9
Customer index price number for the base 2012=100	100.0	102.4	101.6	104.4	104.1	104.3	0.3	104.5	105.1	111.5
Inflation average (%)	6.1	1.9	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.2		0.2	0.6	6.0
Unemployment rate (%)	11.9	11.9		12.7		14.8				16.5





Table no. (2)

Indicators	Real Sector (trillion ID)									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Narrowly defined money supply M1	67.6	78.3	77.6	69.6	75.5	77.0	77.8	86.8	103.4	<b>119.9</b>
Growth of money supply M1%	8.2	15.8	0.9	10.3	8.5	1.9	1.1	11.5	19.1	<b>16.1</b>
Broadly defined money supply M2	77.2	89.5	93.0	84.5	90.5	92.9	95.4	103.4	119.9	<b>139.9</b>
Money supply growth rate M2%	6.9	16.0	3.9	9.1	7.0	2.6	20.7	8.4	15.9	<b>16.7</b>
Foreign Exchange reserves (billion \$)	69.6	77.4	66.1	53.8	45.0	49.0	64.3	67.6	45.0	<b>63.8</b>
Central Bank Interest rate %	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Iraqi Dinar Exchange rate in the parallel market/\$	1233	1233	1214	1247	1275	1258	1258	1196	1234	<b>1474</b>
Official Exchange rate (ID/\$)	1166	1166	1166	1167	1182	1184	1183	1182	1192	<b>1450</b>
Money multiplier	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	<b>1.3</b>
Monetary stability coefficient	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.3	6.1	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.8	<b>0.4</b>



Table no. (3)

Indicators Sector (trillion ID)	Real									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total deposits in the commercial banks	62.0	68.9	74.1	64.3	62.4	67.0	76.9	82.1	84.9	<b>96.1</b>
Growth rate %	10.4	11.0	7.6	13.1	3.0	7.5	14.7	6.8	3.4	<b>13.1</b>
Total monetary credit credited by the commercial banks	28.4	30	34.1	36.7	37.2	38.0	38.5	42.1	49.8	<b>53</b>
Growth rate %	40	5	14	8	1	2	1	9.3	18.5	<b>6.3</b>
Financial depth	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.8	8.7	9.5	9.6	9.4	13.1	<b>14.6</b>
Total banks capitals	5.9	7.7	9.1	10.1	11.7	14.3	15.0	15.4	16.8	<b>17.7</b>
Number of banks	54	54	56	57	65	69	71	73	75	<b>73</b>
State banks	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Private commercial banks	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	<b>25</b>
Islamic banks	12	12	8	8	15	19	22	24	27	<b>28</b>
Foreign banks	12	12	18	18	19	19	18	18	18	<b>14</b>
Number of all banks branches	994	1014	948	830	866	843	864	888	891	<b>904</b>
Banking density	34.6	33.7	29.9	43.2	43.7	44	44	٤٤ 44	٤٥,١ 45.1	٤٥,٥ <b>45.5</b>
Growth rate %	44.9	30.4	18.5	11.7	15.7	22.2	46	2.3	9.3	<b>5.5</b>

Table no. (4)

Indicators (trillion ID)	Real Sector									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total general revenues	119.5	113.8	105.4	66.5	54.4	77.3	106.6	107.6	63.2	<b>109.1</b>
Growth rate%	19	4.8	7.4	36.9	18.2	42.1	37.9	0.9	41.3	<b>72.6</b>
Total general expenditure	90.4	106.9	83.6	70.4	67.1	75.5	80.9	111.7	76.1	<b>102.8</b>
Growth rate%	29.8	18.3	21.8	15.8	4.7	12.5	7.2	38.1	31.9	٣٥,١ <b>35.1</b>
Budget surpass or deficit	29.1	6.9	21.8	3.9	12.7	1.8	25.7	4.2	12.9	<b>6.2</b>
Percentage of surpass or deficit to the GDP	11.4	6.2	8.2	2.0	6.4	0.8	9.6	1.5	5.8	<b>2.1</b>
Total internal general debt	6.5	4.3	9.5	32.1	47.4	47.7	41.8	38.3	64.2	<b>69.9</b>
Growth rate %	12.2	33.9	120.9	237.9	47.7	0.6	12.4	8.4	67.6	<b>8.9</b>



Table no. (5)

Indicators Sector (trillion ID)	Real									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Imports	50.2	53.8	49.8	40.3	29.1	32.2	38.9	49.4	40.9	<b>34.7</b>
Growth rate %	23.4	7.2	7.4	19.1	27.8	10.7	20.8	27.0	17.2	<b>15.2</b>
Exports	94.2	90.6	85.4	51.3	41.3	57.6	86.4	81.6	64.8	<b>73.8</b>
Growth rate %	18.2	3.8	5.7	39.9	19.5	39.5	50.0	5.6	42.6	<b>57.7</b>
Petroleum exports (million b/y)	839.4	798.7	738.6	771.8	808.4	967.9	1102	1082.9	787.8	<b>892.4</b>
Average barrel price \$	106.7	102.6	96.9	48.7	34.6	47.8	65.98	60.4	40.7	<b>64.9</b>
Surpass or deficit in the balance of payments	9.3	9.3	11.7	14.1	83.4	2.7	6.6	8.7	8.3	<b>10.7</b>
Percentage of imports to the GDP %	23.0	22.9	21.8	23.8	17.5	17.3	18.3	22.2	22.1	<b>16.7</b>
Percentage of exports to the GDP%	43.2	38.6	37.4	31.2	24.8	30.2	40.7	36.7	25.2	<b>35.2</b>



### Capital formation of the public and private sectors

The available data for the year 2015 indicates that private sector participation in capital formation amounted to 34.7% compared to 65.3% for the public sector. In light of the relevant economic trends and policies, the National Development Plan 2022-2018 aimed to strengthen the role of the private sector and to create appropriate opportunities to play its real role in the development process, especially in light of the decline of the role of the state and the suspension of many government projects due to the financial crisis and the low size of available financial revenues. The development plan aims at the private sector's contribution in investments to reach in 2022 about 38.3% compared to 61.7% for the public sector as shown in the following table.

**Table (6)**

<b>Public /private sector contribution to the capital formation in fixed prices</b>				
<b>Sector</b>	<b>Standard year 2015</b>		<b>Target year 2022</b>	
	<b>Public sector %</b>	<b>Private sector %</b>	<b>Public sector %</b>	<b>Private sector %</b>
Agriculture	67.6	32.4	60.0	40.0
Oil	100.0	00	95.0	5.0
Mining	66.4	33.6	66.0	34.0
Transformational industry	39.5	60.5	30.0	70.0
Power & water	80.8	19.2	75.0	25.0
Construction & building	43.1	56.9	40.0	60.0
Transportation & telecommunication	9.9	90.1	5.0	95.0
Trade	13.1	86.9	13.0	87.0
Finance & insurance	4.1	95.9	4.0	96.0
Services	81.8	18.2	70.0	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>



## Economic Growth

The National Development Plan 2022-2018 aims to achieve an appropriate economic growth rate consistent with the rates achieved by the Iraqi economy during the past periods based on the material and human resources it enjoys, especially with the maintenance of oil production and the ability to achieve oil exports guaranteeing the sustainability of financial revenues that can be employed in the productive and other services sectors. The target growth rate has been specified for the years 2018-2022 to be 7%, 7.5% of which for the growth of oil sector and 6.1% growth rate for all other non-oil activities (commodity, distribution and service). Although the conviction is available to the ability of the Iraqi economy to achieve higher growth rates, but taking into consideration the global instability of oil prices on one hand and the terrorist threats and security instability on the other hand and other factors that undermine the development process in the coming years.

### First: Gross domestic production

Below we present the table of GDP growth rates at the fixed prices estimated for the years 2018 - 2022 which were calculated according to the model adopted for the plan.

Table (7)

The target country's GDP in fixed prices for the years 2018-2022*							
Sector	2015 standard year	Target growth rate (%)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture	3707.5	8.4	4722.5	5119.2	5549.2	6015.3	6520.6
Oil	100929.2	7.0	125384.0	134787.5	144896.9	155764.2	167446.5
Mining	330.0	1.0	340.0	343.4	346.8	350.3	353.8
Transformational industry	1535.1	10.5	2071.2	2288.7	2529.0	2794.5	3088.5
Power & water	2130.7	6.0	2537.7	2690.0	2851.4	3022.4	3203.8
Construction & building	13768.4	6.8	16772.5	17913.0	19131.1	20432.0	21821.4
Transportation & telecommunication	14313.9	7.0	17535.1	18762.6	20076.0	21481.3	22985.0
Trade	14872.9	8.3	18892.1	20460.2	22158.4	23997.5	25989.3
Finance & insurance	11815.1	2.6	12760.8	13092.6	13433.0	13782.3	14140.6
Services	19777.8	4.5	22569.8	23585.4	24646.7	25755.8	26914.9
Non - oil activities	81402.0	6.1	98201.8	104255.3	110721.6	117631.5	125017.3
Total \$b	182331.2	7.0	223585.8 189.2	239042.8 202.2	255618.5 216.3	273395.7 231.3	292463.8 247.4



It is clear that the plan aims to increase the gross domestic product and fixed prices to (292.5) trillion dinars in 2022 compared to (182.3) trillion dinars in 2015 and an absolute increase of (110.2) trillion dinars and a growth rate of 7%. The main target sectors are the industry sector 10.5% and the agricultural sector 8.4%. These rates are conditional on the availability of the necessary investments in both public and private sectors.

Table (8)

Sectorial structure of the GDP compared to the standard year			
Sector	2015	2018	2022
Agriculture	2.0	2.1	2.2
oil	55.4	56.1	57.3
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.1
Transformational industry	0.8	0.9	1.1
Power & water	1.2	1.1	1.1
Building & construction	7.6	7.5	7.5
Transportation & telecommunication	7.8	7.8	7.9
trade	8.2	8.4	8.9
Finance & insurance	6.4	5.7	4.8
Services	10.7	10.1	9.2
Total	100	100	100

Table (9)

Non- oil activities contribution in GDP 2018-2022 (billion ID)										
Activity	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Product	%	Product	%	Product	%	Product	%	Product	%
<b>Goods</b>	26443.9	11.8	28354.3	11.9	30407.5	11.9	32614.5	11.9	34987.6	11.9
<b>Distributive</b>	38056.1	17.0	40924.8	17.1	43980.7	17.2	47270.5	17.3	50812.6	17.4
<b>Services</b>	33960.4	15.2	34976.0	14.6	36333.4	14.2	37746.4	13.8	39217.2	13.4
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	223585.8	44.0	239042.8	43.6	255618.5	43.3	273395.7	34.0	292463.8	42.7



## Second: Investment and Growth

Required investment in both public and private sector to achieve the target growth rate of 7% with a total amount of (220.6) trillion dinars equivalent to (186.7) billion dollars throughout the years of the plan (2022 - 2018) of the amount of 132 trillion dinars is expected to be provided by the state budget as governmental investment and the rest up to 88.6 trillion dinars reflects the private sector investments in all forms and as shown below:

**Table (10)**

<b>Estimated revenues and investments for 2018-2022 plan</b>	<b>Trillion ID</b>
Total envisaged revenues	440.0
Total required investments	220.6
Estimated investment in the state budget	132.0
Envisaged investment in the private sector	88.6

### - Governmental investment

The expected governmental investment during the years of the plan is about 132 trillion dinars, equivalent to 111.7 billion dollars and constitutes about 60% of the total required investment of 220.6 trillion dinars, as shown in the table above.

### - Non-governmental investment (private)

The plan envisages that the private sector will contribute 88.6 trillion dinars, equivalent to 75 billion dollars during the years of the plan 2022 - 2018. It reflects the private sector investments in Iraq in all its directions and activities, which constitutes 40% of the total investments required to achieve the target growth rate in the plan.

### - Sectoral distribution of required investments

In order to achieve the sectoral targeted growth rates, we list below the estimated investments required annually for each sector of the economy, where it is clear that the oil sector continues to get a high proportion of investments, around 38.4%, a total of about 84.7 trillion dinars for the period 2022 – 2018. This comes in line with the need of this sector for large investments as a capital intensive sector that needs advanced technology as well as to meet the obligations of the international oil companies. The infrastructure sectors (electricity, water, construction, transport and communications) together account for about half the estimated investment up to 49.5% as the need for electricity and water sector was estimated to around 20.2 trillion dinars for the next five years, While the estimated investments required for the construction sector amounted to about 12.2 trillion dinars during the plan years. The





required investments for the transport and communications sector were estimated at 39.6 trillion dinars, which is required to meet the requirements of reconstruction in the affected areas, in addition to the decline in the infrastructure throughout the country with reference that the private sector is the main contributor in this vital sector, where the proportion of its contribution to about 90%. The services sector also needs large investments during the years of the plan estimated at 37.2 trillion dinars and up to 17% of the total investment estimated in the hope of re-activity to this vital sector that touches the daily needs of citizens. The production and commodity sectors (agriculture and manufacturing) accounted for 5.6% of their share, which is low due to weak absorptive capacity, technological backwardness, unfair competition from imported goods and poor implementation of related procedures and decisions.

**Table (11)**

Size of the estimated investments to achieve the target growth rates in the economic sectors 2018- 2022					Billion ID	
Sector	Target growth % rate	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture	8.4	1280.8	1388.4	1505.0	1631.5	1768.5
oil	7.5	14579.5	15673.0	16848.5	18112.1	19470.5
Mining	1.0	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Transformational industry	10.5	787.2	869.9	961.2	1062.2	1173.7
Power & water	6.0	3591.1	3806.5	4034.9	4277.0	4533.7
Building & construction	6.8	2135.8	2281.1	2436.2	2601.8	2778.7
Transportation & telecommunication	7.0	6883.0	7362.8	7880.3	8431.9	9022.1
Trade	8.3	14479.9	1568.0	1698.2	1839.1	1991.8
Finance & insurance	2.6	1077.9	1105.9	1134.7	1164.2	1194.5
Services	4.5	6803.3	7109.5	7429.4	7763.7	8113.1
Total	7.0	38592.2	41172.8	43934.2	46889.4	50052.5
		32.6	34.8	37.2	39.7	42.3



Table (12)

Percentage distribution of required investments		%
Sector	Investment (billion ID)	%
Agriculture	7574.2	3.4
oil	8468.7	38.4
Mining	28.6	0.01
Transformational industry	4854.3	2.2
Power & water	20243.3	9.2
Building & construction	12233.6	5.5
Transportation & telecommunication	39582.1	17.9
Trade	8545.1	3.9
Finance & insurance	5677.2	2.6
Services	37219.0	16.9
Total	220640.0	100

### Third: Average per capita

The plan aims at achieving a real GDP growth rate of 7% with a population growth rate of 2.5%. It is expected that the average real per capita will increase by 4.5%. The average per capita GDP and fixed prices for 2007 are about 4.9 million dinars in 2015 and about 5.1% Dinars for 2016, where the average per capita is expected to reach about 6.9 million dinars at the end of the plan in 2022.

Table (13)

Average per capita during the plan year			
Year	Target GDP (billion ID)	Estimated population (thousand)	Average per capita Thousand ID
2018	223585.8	38124.2	5864.7
2019	239042.8	39127.9	6109.3
2020	255618.5	40150.2	6366.6
2021	273395.7	41190.7	6637.3
2022	292463.8	42248.9	6922.4

The plan aims to achieve a significant improvement in the standard of living of citizens by ensuring the suitable employment opportunities in addition to maintaining inflation rates at the minimum levels through the adoption of fiscal and monetary



policies to maintain the stability of prices, stability of exchange rates and to maintain as much as possible supporting low-income groups through social security networks and continued support of the ration card.

**Third: Infrastructure Reality:** infrastructure is defined as the concrete capital invested in public utilities and services, and it is an indispensable economic factor that is critically important for production, trade and investment inside and outside the country, and it can be divided into two types: tangible and intangible infrastructure.

Tangible infrastructure includes quality of roads, irrigation systems, airports and seaports, bridges and so on. While intangible infrastructure includes power supply, telecommunications, technology and others.

In Iraq, all infrastructure had been subject to devastation beside a tremendous lack of finance capacity and the most important part of devastated infrastructure is electricity which represents a decisive factor in investment and production process and a vital nerve in the modern life the matter that leads to giving it special attention by planners and economic policy drawers embodied by the annual enormous financial allocations, for this sector front and back connections with other economic sectors in Iraq and the back connections can be represented by activating the oil sector and products derived out of it and other big industries, while front connections includes activating agriculture, industry in all its branches, trade and other economic sectors.



## Banking Sector

### Reinforcing and fostering the banking sector and the financial institutions

#### Developing regulation in the banking sector

Iraqi Central Bank has always been keen to have principles of corporate governance established and applied in order to keep pace with the international developments and apply the best practices in the banking sector through inserting structural, legislative and monitoring developments that aim at minimizing possible risks since investors are trending towards dealing with banks that use intact governance structures.

Governance aims at defining the nature of relationship between the bank board of directors and executive administration in a way that leads to protecting the depositors, stock holders and benefits owners' money in addition to focusing on disclosure and transparency, and out of this principle a corporate governance guide has been published by the CBI based on relevant Iraqi laws and international standards issued by international establishments and institutions like (IFC, OECD, Basil committee for banking monitoring, AAOIFI, IFSB) to help banks reinforce the general frameworks for governance and wise management.

The CBI, in its implementation for the strategic plan and through its keenness to continue abiding by applying the best international practices in the field of banking industry and international standards for financial reports (IFRS), applied the international standards for financial reports in all licensed banks for the purpose of reinforcing the safety of their financial ranking and deepening the concepts of transparency and disclosure in these banks as this standard included abiding all banks to form a committee responsible of applying it that contains a group of members to insure the success of the process of converting from the international accounting standard.

#### Developing and Supporting Islamic Banking Industry

- Islamic banks had imposed a new reality on the international banking market where terms like solidarity, checks and partnership had become common in western banks and they could present a new concept in the banking transactions.

And for the purpose of developing and supporting the Islamic banks in Iraq CBI issued the final edition of the executive regulations that regulate the work of the Islamic banks and as follows:

- \* Issuing the regulations of the Islamic funding tools
- \* Issuing the regulations of risks management in Islamic banks
- \* Issuing the regulations of legislative monitoring, internal checking and compliance committee in Islamic banks according to Islamic Sharia
- CBI also drafted the regulations for solidarity insurance by a committee formed for this purpose in cooperation with the insurance diwan; also, it developed the draft of the Islamic Investment Checks Law and presented it to the State Council.



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### **Supporting the establishment of Deposits Guaranty Institution**

- CBI had sought according to its strategic plan to establish a Deposits Guaranty Institution which represents an essential part of the financial safety network to solidify peoples' confidence in the banking sector by guarantying their savings deposited in the banks, and based on its strategic plan an establishment contract for the institution had been signed with the committee formed on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2018, which included the membership of 44 government and private banks (6 government banks, 22 commercial banks, and 16 foreign banks), this company shall play a big role in protecting the banking sector especially individuals and corporates deposits to reinforce confidence in the banking sector inside and outside Iraq, the matter that can contribute much to attracting more deposits to be reused in crediting and investment for the good of the Iraqi economy.

### **Participating in Developing the Financial Markets**

- For the purpose of reinforcing and fostering the banking sector and the financial establishments in managing the banking liquidity in Islamic and commercial banks and participating in developing the financial markets (monetary market in Iraq), CBI constructed a diversified structure for its securities with one year and less terms and offering them through auctions according to the central securities depository system and as follows:
- Commencing the issuance of Islamic deposit certificates as a new investment window for the Islamic banks to manage liquidity in the banking sector, as a plan had been prepared to offer new short and medium term financial products with variations in the rates of revenues whether they were for the CBI transfers or for the traditional or Islamic deposit certificates.

The central bank trained banks staff on the central securities depository to use the system and loaning services.

CBI had established the new Financial Products Unit for the purposes of researching and analyzing the possibility of inventing new financial products to manage liquidity and finding the best applications to implement the monetary policy through searching in the global experiments and available financial tools with measuring the effect and analyzing the results.

### **Developing the regulating body and structure of the CBI**

Aiming at supporting the continuation of the work in the banks, CBI issued the regulations of the business continuance management system in the Iraqi banking sector and trained the IT and risk management committees to apply these regulations according to the requirements of the international standard for business continuance and the recommendations of receiving the feedback from the banks regarding applying these regulations.

The CBI reconsidered the monitory regulations to make sure they are compatible with the international standards issued by Basil Committee for Banking Monitory (III) in cooperation with (METAC) which were recently published and as follows:



- The monetary work guide that concentrates on the regulations of risks management in the traditional banks.
- Supervisory controls for the capital adequacy standard in accordance with the requirements of Basel (III).
- Regulations for organizing the work of brokerage firms for the sale and purchase of foreign currency No. 1 of 2018
- Regulations of Islamic financing tools.
- Instructions and procedures issued by the Central Bank to regulate banking activity in Iraq, including (branches of foreign banks).
- Executive controls to regulate the work of Islamic banks
- Instructions for the business continuity system in the Iraqi banking sector according to the international standard.

### **Developing the CBI operating performance**

After meeting the requirements of the international standard last year, CBI obtained the ISO certificate in the field of cash management granted by LMS Certification Limited, and the ISO9001 standard is considered as the most spreading in the world for the management systems which essentially helped CBI to develop and regulate its management standards in the various fields.

Finishing the process of preparing the BSRS program and the tests of connecting banks with the CBI in terms of auditing financial statements.

For the purpose of gradual converting to the centrality of accounts, CBI achieved the first stage of unifying accounting processes for foreign currency auction window.

CBI also created new departments within the exchange monetary office, dept. of analyzing the banks performance and risk monetary, section of evaluating the real estate mortgages, and the IT section in the banks and the financial institutions. Those departments and sections were created according to the best international standards.

### **Reinforcement and completion of infrastructure**

In order to develop the infrastructure of the banking communication network, obtaining safe and fast communication channels and maintaining the credibility and availability levels of the banking network, CBI connected the main branched of government, private and foreign banks and the Ministry of Finance by using the fiber optics project to the CBI sites.

### **(VPN) Virtual Private Network**

CBI accomplished the project of VPN (Virtual Private Network) according to developed standards. devices and levels of protection and encryption act as principal connecting channels for the users of the electronic systems and as auxiliary connecting channels to support the banking communication network working with the technologies of the fiber optics to be used by the network subscribers in case of the stoppage of the main streamline of the banking connecting network. CBI could finish the infrastructure works of the database centers, database systems, their operating



applications, and ICT systems that provide a platform for backup and programming in order to avoid partial and total failure of database systems.

### **Macroeconomic objectives**

#### **Financial Policy:**

##### **Objectives**

Goal 1: correct the public spending structure.

Goal 2: diversify the structure of public revenues and increase the revenues of non-oil revenues

Goal 3: address the real deficit in the state budget.

Goal 4: Improve public financial management.

Goal 5: Raise private saving rates.

#### **Monetary policy:**

##### **Objectives:**

Goal 1: To maintain inflation rates within the limits of the decimal point.

Goal 2: To maintain the stability of the local currency exchange rate.

Goal 3: To promote the principles of disclosure, transparency, monitoring and the establishment of governance systems in the Iraqi banking sector.

Goal 4: Enhancing financial inclusion.

Goal 5: Create a growth-driven credit activity.

Goal 6: Reinforcement of foreign exchange reserves.

Goal 7: Combating the phenomenon of money laundering.

Goal 8: Activate the role of the Central Bank of Iraq in promoting monetary and financial integration, including capital markets, banking and investment institutions and insurance companies.

Goal 9: The adoption of information technology in work mechanisms of the Central Bank of Iraq.

#### **Trade Policy:**

##### **Objectives:**

Goal 1: Improve the competitiveness of domestically produced goods.

Goal 2: increase the revenues of the general budget.

Goal 3: Achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments.

Goal 4: Promote national production.

Goal 5: To increase the volume of commodity exports.

Goal 6: Increase agricultural and industrial production.

Goal 7: Coordinate macroeconomic policies in Iraq.

## **4. Sectorial development objectives of the plan**

### **1-4: Population and labor force**





**First: Population****Objectives:**

- Goal 1: couples are free to choose the number of births or spacing between them.
- Goal 2: return 100% of the total displaced persons to their original places voluntarily.
- Goal 3: achieve population stability in rural and less developed cities.

**Second: Labor force****Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Reduce the unemployment rate.
- Goal 2: Develop a planning framework for human resources for more than 5 years.
- Goal 3: Invest the demographic window (by governorates).

**Third: Wise Governance****Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Strengthen the rule of law and reduce human rights violations.
- Goal 2: Develop the capacity of human rights institutions.
- Goal 3: Improve administrative decentralization.
- Goal 4: Improve the degree of integrity and transparency and reduce administrative and financial corruption.
- Goal 5: To improve the performance of the administrative system efficiently and effectively.
- Goal 6: Ensure public participation in the decision-making process.
- Goal 7: Adopting the electronic governance system as an alternative to the current administrative style.

**Fourth: Activating the role of the private sector and improving the business and investment environment****Objectives:**

- Goal 1: increase the contribution of the private sector.
- Goal 2: Improve the business and investment environment.
- Goal 3: Developing Small and Medium Enterprises.
- Goal 4: To establish a genuine participation of the private sector in the process of reconstruction and development, and share burdens and benefits thereof.
- Goal 5: Restructuring public companies.
- Goal 6: Private Sector Governance.

**Fifth: Reconstructing and developing the post-crisis governorates****Objectives:**

- Goal 1: adopt an effective administrative and financial system that responds to the needs of recovery, the requirements of community stability and sustainable peace-building.
- Goal 2: rehabilitate the infrastructure with comprehensive coverage.
- Goal 3: revive the sectorial economic activities and optimize the opportunities for development.
- Goal 4: Strengthen human protection and protect against the risks of relapse.



## Sixth: Poverty alleviation

### Objectives:

- Goal 1: Higher and sustainable income for the poor.
- Goal 2: Improve the health situation.
- Goal 3: Improve the education for the poor.
- Goal 4: Adequate housing and a responsive environment to challenges.
- Goal 5: Effective social protection for the poor.
- Goal 6: Enable and promote the social, economic and political integration of IDPs and returnees in the liberated areas.

## Agriculture and Water Resources Sector

### Objectives:

- Goal 1: Increase the contribution of the agricultural sector in the gross domestic product (non-oil activities) from 4.5% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2022. Achieving growth in the agricultural sector in the target year reaches 8.4%.
- Goal 2: Achieving sustainable food security.
- Goal 3: Secure the annual demand for water for sustainable uses in the fields of agriculture, industrial and municipal, and achieve water balance with the possibility of reducing the annual demand for water to 500 million m<sup>3</sup> annually.
- Goal 4: Work towards sustainable water resources.

## Energy and manufacturing industries

### First: Oil and Gas sector

#### Objectives:

- Goal 1: increase the production capacity of crude oil to reach (6.5) million bpd.
- Goal 2: increase the export capacity of crude oil to (5.25) million bpd.
- Goal 3: raising the crude oil capacity of the crude oil in export warehouses.
- Goal 4: raising natural gas production to reach **(3500) mf<sup>3</sup>** per day.
- Goal 5: Strengthen proven gas reserves.
- Goal 6: To achieve self-sufficiency and export of petroleum products by increasing the refining capacity to reach (900) thousand bpd.
- Goal 7: To strengthen the reservoir energy of petroleum products to secure storage of 2267 m<sup>3</sup>.
- Goal 8: Protect the environment from pollution and address the environmental problems caused by the oil and gas activity of existing facilities and reduce CO2 emissions.

### Second: Electricity sector

#### Objectives:

- Goal 1: to increase the production capacity in the electrical system
- Goal 2: increase the per capita electricity supply to reach (4041) kWh.
- Goal 3: Improve the efficiency of the electrical system.
- Goal 4: Improve the quality of services provided to consumers according to categories (household, government, industrial, agricultural, commercial).



- Goal 5: To rationalize the consumption of electricity for different uses and reduce it by 7% annually.
- Goal 6: Improve the environmental impact of electricity activity by reducing Co2 emissions.
- Goal 7: Enhancing the role of the private sector in managing the production and distribution sectors.
- Goal 8: Promote governance of the electricity sector and its institutions.

### **Third: Manufacturing and Extraction Industries (excluding Oil)**

#### **Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Increase the contribution of non-oil manufacturing and extractive industries to GDP by 40% from the base year.
- Goal 2: work on finding other sources of funding for public sector projects and limiting the financing of the investment budget for strategic projects only.
- Goal 3: activate the strategies related to this sector and modernize them according to the industrial strategic developments in Iraq up to 2030 and the implementation mechanisms.
- Goal 4: support important strategic industries, especially in the liberated areas, because they contain minerals and natural gas, which is a major incentive to encourage these industries.
- Goal 5: achieve a sectoral interlinkage between the manufacturing sector and other sectors and the involvement of the private sector within this threading by using the potential available to the private sector.
- Goal 6: Revitalize geological surveys in order to develop an integrated map of the country's mineral resources in order to turn them into investment opportunities.

## **4.4: Transport, Communications and Storage Sector**

### **First: Transport Sector**

#### **Port activity**

#### **Objectives:**

- Goal 1: increase the capacity of the existing ports and their Ship canals to 23 million tons annually.
- Goal2: complete the initial construction to begin building Faw port.
- Goal 3: Promote private sector involvement in the implementation and operation of port services.

#### **Shipping activity**

#### **Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Enhance the role of the national maritime carrier in securing Iraq's trade.
- Goal 2: Supporting the role of the private sector in the field of maritime transport.



**Air transport activity****Objectives:**

Goal1: Improve the performance and development of the role of the national carrier through a global partnership which enjoys economic efficiency in the field of air transport.

Goal 2: Supporting the role of the private sector in the field of air transport.

**Passenger transport activity****Objectives:**

Goal 1: Improve the efficiency of transport activity performance.

Goal 2: Develop the role of the private sector in the transport sector.

Goal 3: Strengthen the role of public transport and support it through administrative and operational partnerships which enjoy economic efficiency.

**Land transport by truck****Objectives:**

Goal 1: Enhance the role of the private sector in implementing the comprehensive long-term transport plan and activate its real participation with the public sector.

Goal2: Join to the international transport agreements and activate the agreements with the neighboring countries.

**Railway activity****Objectives:**

Goal 1: Modernize the railway system, develop it and increase its operational capacity.

Goal 2: Improve the level of service delivered in this activity

Goal 3: Strengthen Iraq's geographical location as a link between east and west.

Goal 4: Enhancing the role of the private sector and foreign investment.

**Activity of roads and bridges****Objectives:**

Goal 1: Increase the length of the road network in all its details and branches.

Goal 2: build a modern maintenance system for the entire land network.

Goal 3: Implementing the traffic control system in an integrated and accurate manner.

**Second: Telecommunications Sector****Objectives:**

Goal1: increase the contribution of the telecommunications sector to GDP.

Goal 2: meet demand for services at competitive prices and qualities.

Goal 3: Keeping up with the rapid development of the ICT sector.

Goal 4: Reach everyone.

Goal 5: To make the communication environment safe and informative.



**Third: the storage sector****Objectives:**

Goal 1: secure strategic stocks of basic crops.

Goal 2: the contribution of the private sector in the management, maintenance and operation of the silos.

**Buildings and services sector****Objectives**

Goal 1: completion of housing projects under implementation or on hold (including investment), which is estimated at (700) thousand housing units in all provinces except Kurdistan.

Goal 2: Provide 100 thousand housing units to be implemented in accordance with the modern methods and techniques used in the construction of housing units in order to contribute to filling part of the housing deficit achieved in all governorates, including the governorates that were destroyed by terrorist operations and military operations.

Goal 3: Establish 100 thousand housing units suitable to provide requirements for displaced families as a result of terrorist operations, military operations, ambiguities and transgressors according to the framework document of the National Plan for Reconstruction and Development of the provinces affected by terrorist and war operations of 2017.

Goal 4: Provide 50% of the mortgage finance from the private sector investment required to cover the housing deficit based on economic feasibility studies of projects and supported by the design prepared according to Building Information Modeling (BIM).

**Water and Sanitation****First: Potable water****Objectives**

Goal 1: ensure the supply of potable water according to international standards and access to the share of per capita consumption of clean water to fit the population growth and at least 250 liters / day per person in Baghdad and provincial centers and 200 liters / day in the districts and villages.

Goal 2: Improve the quality of potable water.

Goal 3: Reduce the lost by at least 10% of the base year.

**Second: Sanitation****Objectives:**

Goal 1: increase the percentage of beneficiaries to 97% in Baghdad and 72.66% in the provinces.

Goal 2: bring treated water to the river according to the standard specifications.



## Culture, tourism and archeology

### First: Culture

#### Objectives:

- Goal 1: Complete the ongoing or expected infrastructure projects.
- Goal 2: bring up and spread the Iraqi culture in the society.
- Goal 3: Promote investment in cultural activity.

### Second: Tourism and Archeology

#### Objectives:

- Goal 1: Increase the contribution of tourism activity in the GDP.
- Goal 2: Preserve the historical-cultural heritage and revive archaeological monuments.
- Goal 3: Enhance the role of the private sector in tourism investment.

## Spatial development

#### Objectives:

- Goal 1: Reduce the bilateral spatial development, and reduce the developmental disparity among provinces.
- Goal 2: Strengthen rural infrastructure.
- Goal 3: Improve the hierarchy of the urban system and urban renewal of city centers.
- Goal 4: Activate urban management and organize cities.
- Goal 5: Integration of different transport systems (improvement of the inter-governorate transport system and the development of urban transport).
- Goal 6: Promote decentralization, transfer of powers and participation in the management of development among governorates.

## Human and Social Development

### First: Education

#### Objectives:

#### First: pre-university education

##### Goal 1:

Increase enrollment ratios as follows:

Increase the net enrollment rate in kindergartens to 30% in the target year.

Increase the net enrollment ratio at the primary level to 99%.

Increase the net enrollment ratio in the intermediate level to 70%.

Increase the net enrollment ratio in high school level to 45%.

Increase the enrollment rate in vocational education to 7%.

Increase the contribution of private education in the providing educational opportunities for public and higher education by at least 20%.

Goal 2: Provide the buildings and supplies necessary to accommodate the targeted numbers of pupils and students during the plan period.

Goal 3: Improve the efficiency of the educational system.

Goal 4: Provide educational services and supplies to create an attractive school environment.

Goal 5: Develop educational techniques in curriculum modernization.

Goal 6: Enhance the developmental role of vocational education.



- Goal 7: Improve the use of administrative governance in schools.
- Goal 8: Develop educational and social guidance and health care.
- Goal 9: Develop the methods of testing and evaluation.
- Goal 10: Support literacy projects.
- Goal 11: Restore the educational institutions that have been affected by terrorism.
- Goal 12: Promote coherence and positive values in education.

### **Second: University education**

- Goal 13: Improve the international classification of Iraqi universities.
- Goal 14: Develop the academic side of Iraqi universities.
- Goal 15: Strengthen partnership with the private sector.
- Goal 16: Reconstruction and rehabilitation of universities in liberated areas.

### **Third: Health**

#### **Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Improve and modernize the health system.
- Goal 2: Improve the health protection system.
- Goal 3: Develop health information management.
- Goal 4: Improve the delivery of health services.
- Goal 5: Implementing administrative governance in the health sector.
- Goal 6: Reduce rates of transitional and non-transitional diseases.
- Goal 7: Rehabilitation of health institutions in areas affected by terrorism.
- Goal 8: Maximize financial resources and promote health economics.

### **Forth: Women**

#### **Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Empowering women scientifically and knowledgeably.
- Goal 2: Empowering women economically.
- Goal 3: Empowering Women Healthily.
- Goal 4: Empowering women in areas affected by terrorist acts.
- Goal 5: Expanding women's participation in the private sector.

### **Fifth: Youth**

#### **Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Commit to the implementation of national policies, plans and strategies related to youth.
- Goal 2: Provide an enabling environment for young people.

### **Sixth: Social development**

#### **Objectives:**

- Goal 1: Reduce the disabled and people with special needs rate.
- Goal 2: Improve institutional services provided the disabled and people with special needs.
- Goal 3: Raising awareness and community participation in educating people with disabilities and special needs in primary and secondary schools.
- Goal 4: Reduce the rate of child labor.



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Goal 5: Reduce violence against children.

Goal 6: Reduce juvenile delinquency.

Goal 7: Reduce levels of addiction to drugs, alcohol and smoking.

Goal 8: Reduce the rate of early marriage for females.

Goal 9: Rehabilitation of infrastructure and integration of vulnerable groups in areas affected by terrorism.

Goal 10: Improve quality of life.

### **Environmental sustainability**

- **Objectives:**

Goal 1: Ensure availability and management of water and sanitation, including:

- Protecting and improving water quality.
- Development of liquid waste management system.
- Preserving the marine and coastal environment.
- Reduction of oil pollution.
- Water harvesting projects.
- Systematic utilization of groundwater.

Goal 2: Address air pollution and its effects, including:

- Protect and improve air quality.
- Control oil pollution.
- Projects to reduce electricity pollution.
- Develop the waste management system.
- Development of energy and environment units.
- Reduction of radiation pollution.
- Integrated management of hazardous materials

Goal 3: Protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, including:

- Reducing land degradation and combating desertification.
- Conservation of biodiversity.
- Evolution of the use of alternative materials in agriculture and the trend toward clean agriculture.

Goal 4: Address climate changes and its impacts

- Protect and improve air quality.
- Development of waste management system.
- Reduction of radiation pollution.
- Integrated management of fragrances.
- Institutional framework and legislation.
- Mitigation and adaptation to climate changes.

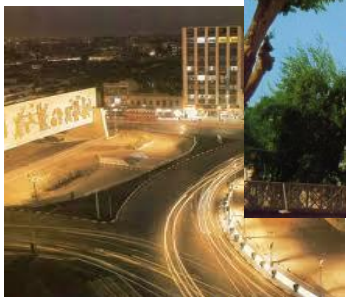
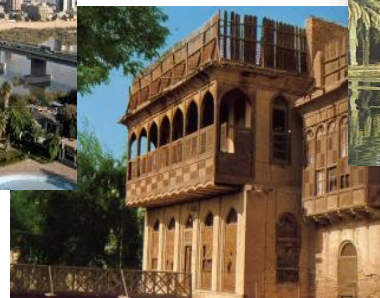
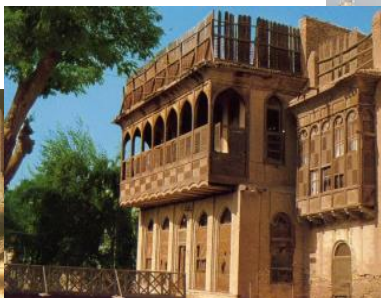


# Provincial Profiles

- Province of Baghdad (the Capital)
- Province of Diyala
- Province of Saladin
- Province of Kirkuk
- Province of Nineveh
- Province of Irbil
- Province of Duhok
- Province of Sulaymaniyah
- Province of Anbar
- Province of Wasit
- Province of Babylon
- Province of Holy Karbala
- Province of Holy Najaf
- Province of Muthanna
- Province of Diwaniyah
- Province of Thi Qar
- Province of Maysan
- Province of Basra

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## Province of Baghdad

### Historical Background

Province of Baghdad, where the city of Baghdad is located, the capital of the Republic of Iraq. It is situated on the Tigris River. It is the biggest city in Iraq; the second biggest city in the Arab world after Cairo, and the second biggest city in Western Asia, after Tehran, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Baghdad is an important point as roads, air, and trains cross at it. It is regarded as the economic, administrative, commercial and educational center and GOI headquarter.



Baghdad has been the most important center of the various sciences in the world. It had been the meeting spot of scholars and learners for many centuries. Baghdad has several names, such as, Al-Mudawwarrah (the Circular), Al-Zawra (the Deviated), and Dar Ul-Salam (House of Peace). Tigris River passes through the city, dividing it into two halves: Karkh (Western part) and Rusafa (Eastern part).

Baghdad has a lot of historical and civilization sites, most important of which is Al-Mustansiriyah School, ancient Islamic mosques, ancient palaces, and the National Museum which embraces the most important civilization, Mesopotamia. .

**Area:** Baghdad has the area of 4.555 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Population

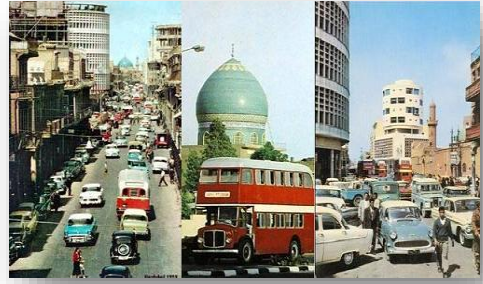
Inhabitants of Baghdad are approximately (9.006.001), Almost 83% of the inhabitants of the capital are concentrated in the City of Baghdad itself, while 17% of them reside in its countryside and outskirts as Baghdad is the biggest city in Iraq and the second in area in Asia. This data show that the density within the municipal boundaries of the city is extremely high. This high density requires more and more housing complexes and other various economic activities.





### Main cities

- Rusafa District (Eastern Karada, new Baghdad, Palestine)
- A'adhamiyah District (Rashdiya, Fahama, Zuhor)
- Al-Sadr Al Azali District (Al Sideeq Al Akbar, AL Oula),
- Al-Sadr District (2) (Abna Al Rafedain, Al Munawara) ,
- Karkh District, (Al Mansour, Al Mamoon)
- Kadhimiyah District, (That Al Salasil, Al Taji)
- Mahmoudiyah District, (Al Yousfiya, AL Latifiya, Al Rasheed)
- Abu Ghraib District, (Al Nasir Wa Al Salam)
- Tarmiyah District. (Al Mishahda, Al Abayachi)
- Madaien District, (Al Jisir, Al Wihda)



### • Bridges in Baghdad:

Muthanna Bridge, Aa'ima Bridge, 14<sup>th</sup> of Ramadhan Bridge, Iron Bridge, Bab Al-Muadham Bridge, Shuhada Bridge, Ahrar Bridge, Sinak Bridge, Jumhuria Bridge, 14<sup>th</sup> of July Bridge, Jadria Bridge, Hasanain Bridge, Dora Bridge.



### • Main activities

The most important activities at the Province of Baghdad are concentrated in the following fields:

Oil refining, light industries, financial services, food manufacturing, tobacco, furniture, printing, construction, chemical and plastic material production, and electric devices.



## Economy at a Glance

The capital Baghdad is regarded the center of the main and commercial activities. The main important oil industries are concentrated in it. Among these industries is Eastern Baghdad oil field which includes the biggest fixed reservations, in addition to many innovated and traditional industries among which are leather, textile, cement, and tobacco industries.

Baghdad, as well, is a vital center of financial and banking exchanges through its financial and banking sector (state and private). The most important specialized universities, schools, specialized institutes, state and private hospitals are located at it, in addition to a wide net of roads, international and local transport lines.

### Statistical summary

#### Commercial indicators

Tourism and hotels indicators	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	370
Numbers of employees	2555
Wages and privileges (million ID)	11933
Guests number	217706
Number of rented nights	3217929
Total income (million ID)	73681
Total expansions (million ID)	56777

#### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	105.2
Clothes & shoes	124.1
residence, water, power, gas	132.8
housing appliances and maintenance	106.0
Health	158.6
Transport	113.7
Communication	117.7
Culture & entertainment	111.5
Education	169.8
Restaurants	158.3
Goods and services	140.6
General record	122.7



<b>Students in high and technical education 2019-2020</b>			
School	Male	Female	Total
State collages (Academic)	680.63	76.957	757.587
Technical collages	5.482	4.767	10.249
Technical institutes	7.758	6.852	14.610
Private collages	62.756	42.653	105.409
Total	144.059	131.229	257.288

<b>Public and private Kindergartens</b>			
Number of kindergartens	Number of children	Employees	Workers
424	21.322	2.630	892

### Agricultural indicators

	<b>Cotton, corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021</b>					
	Sunflower	Potatoes	Corn	Cotton	Rice	
<b>Total cultivated area</b>	1157	30104	23.276	0	0	
Production (ton)	609	20185.3	1576.3	0	0	
Average (kg/donum)	526.4	6705.2	677.2	0	0	

<b>Wheat &amp; Barley 2021</b>		
Indicators	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area	154520	10525
Production (ton) 116225	116225	5277
Average crop product	752.2	501.4

<b>Date production and average product for each palm tree in its production phase 2021</b>		
Production (ton)	Actual production (kg/palm tree)	Actual production in its production phase (kg/palm tree)
122612	66.4	66.4



<b>Demographic indicators</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation (individual)	9006001
Male	4569768
female	4436233
Urban	7879500
rural area	1126501
Urban percentage	87.5
rural area	12.5
0-4 y	13.5
5-14 y	23.5
15-49 y	50.9
15-64 y	59.5
65 y and above	3.5
total area km <sup>2</sup>	4555
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	1977.2

#### **Social indication 2019-2020**

<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	337
Primary school	3100
Secondary school	1744
Vocational	102
Fins Arts institutions	6
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	337
Primary school	2348
Secondary school	1744
Vocational	102
Fins Arts institutions	6
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	91818334
Primary school	1643459
Secondary school	847067
Vocational	16810
Fins Arts institutions	3442
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	2806
Primary school	71993
Secondary school	44873
Vocational	3356
Fine Arts institutions	508
<b>Average enrollment</b>	
Primary	93
Secondary	66





Number of public universities	8
Number of students in public universities	145020
Number of technical	5
Number of students in technical collages	10249
Number of technical institutions	7
Number of students in technical institutions	14610
Number of private collages	53
Number of students in private collages	105409

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only

### Building and construction indicators

Main indicators for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector	
indicator	2020
Total cost except contractors revenues million ID	35.198
Construction materials cost million ID	22.952
Wages and advantages for workers	5.299

### Post and telecommunication indicators

2020	
Number of land lines	191554
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1545568
Number of post offices	24
Number of post boxes	1150

Small industrial facilities 2020	Indicators	
Number of small facilities	6599	
Employees on payroll	14224	
Non- paid employees	6010	
Production value million ID	474059	
Production requirements value million ID	255334	



<b>Medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Indicators	
Number of medium facilities	37
Employees on payroll	682
Non- paid employees	18
Wages and privileges	6496
Production value million ID	25135
Production requirements value million ID	10026
Sales value	18446

<b>Big industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Indicators	<b>2020</b>
Number of facilities	104
Employees on payroll	43753
Non- paid employees	79
Wages and privileges	478415
Production value	1719525
Production requirements value	833153
Sales value million ID	1532413

<b>Big industrial facilities 2020 according to sectors</b>			
Indicators	Public	Mixed	Private
Number of industrial facilities	21	6	<b>77</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	436218	6675	35521
Total production value (million ID)	1219472	406966	93087
Requirements value (million ID)	553171	239203	40779

- Data for primary and secondary schools include (public, private, and religious schools)
- Private and public kindergarten
- Vocational and technical data include public only



### Health indicators

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	105
public hospitals	52
private hospitals	53
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	13071
inpatients beds in public hospitals	10729
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	51.1
doctors no.	9622
dentists no.	4466
pharmacists no.	5353
primary health care units	260
beds/1000 person	1.6
doctor/10000 person	11.24
dentists/ 10000 person	5021
pharmacists/ 10000 person	6.3

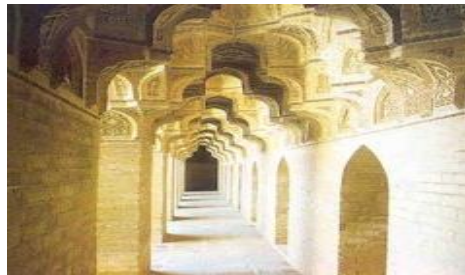
source / annual statistical report / ministry of health / environment 2020



## Tourist sites

Baghdad has many museums, most important of which are the National Iraqi Museum which exhibit the antique treasures of Mesopotamia Civilization, Baghdadi Museum for Folklore Arts. It has numerous mosques, religious shrines, such as Al Kadhimiya holy shrine, the Great Imam Mosque in addition to churches and cathedrals. 288 hotels are located in Baghdad in different ranks.

1. **Mustansiriyah School:** This had been the most important university in the Islamic world during the Abbasid era. It had gained a wide reputation in teaching Arabic language; Theology, Astronomy, Mathematics, Medicine, Pharmacology, as well as it had its own university hospital to train its students. Historically speaking, Mustansiriyah School had been famous for its watch which had been functioning astronomically; in addition to pointing time, it depicted locations of sun and moon at any time.



2. **Abbasid Palace:** One of the important buildings in Baghdad traced back to the second Abbasid era. It is situated near Bab Al-Mua'dham, on the River bank. Historians assign its building to the Caliph Al-Nasir Li Deen Illah (575- 623 A. H./ 1179- 1225 A. D.).

3. **Murjanayah School:** Murjanayah School which is known today as Murjan Mosque is situated at Shorja quarter, Rasheed street. It was named so after Ameen Al-Deen Murjan who built it in 758 A. H./ 1357 A. D., i. e., almost a hundred year after the Abbasid era. In its early stages, it had been similar to the Mustansiriyah School, as it had classrooms and a dormitory department.



**Baghdad fence and its gates:** It is one of the most striking features of Baghdad. Its walls were built circularly; its four gates deviated with 90 degrees for defensive purposes. Administrative and religious buildings were at the city center so as people may reach them easily.



4. **Aqarquf:** This is an important historical city. It is one of the cities which were built according to Sumerian- Babylonian architectural concepts. It is situated on 30 km west northwards of the city center. Its building age traces back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century B. C. according to an order by the King Qurikalzo the first after whom it had been named.



Aqarquf was built on a prolonged scheme on natural limestone. The city took its water from a branch of the River Euphrates (Baiti Inleel), i. e., God Canal, according to the Babylonian naming. People dedicated for this God the city biggest temple. It is the creative God and God of air.

The most immanent thing one can see is the city Ziggurat, as it elevates to 57m above the plain surrounds it while the base was rectangular.

5. **Madaien:** This is one of the important historical cities the ruins of which erect on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, 30 km southwards the center of Baghdad. It was built during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. Its most prominent features are its high arch, a part of a huge palace on the River Tigris. Its building time goes back to the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A. D. This Arch is the biggest and highest brick built Arch all over the world. Its building design had been developed from genuine Iraqi style of architecture. Iwan (Hall) idea was developed from the ancient Iraqi buildings. Cities' entrances frontages and some Assyrian palaces provide clear order of the development of the idea of Iwan.





## Province of Diyala

### Historical Background

Ba'quba is the center of the Province of Diyala. Ancient buildings and historical sites are found all over the province which are considered as tourist sites. Most prominent of these sites are Prophet Danial Shrine, Tel Asmer, Tel Abu Uthaina, Tel Shihab, Zindan, the Abbasid Dam on the river Al-Uthaim, ancient Saray of Ba'quba, and the River of Wend and Khait Al Habs). The Province is characterized for its historical hills which are traced back to the 5<sup>th</sup> century B. C.



### Location

Province of Diyala is situated in the eastern part of Iraq, between the longitudes (34-36) and the altitudes (44- 46). The center of the Province is the city of Ba'quba, 56 km north east of Baghdad. It is boarded by the Provinces of Baghdad, Saladin, westwards, Sulaimaniyah to the north, Wasit and the Islamic Republic of Iran to the east. The main paved roads which link Baghdad to Tehran, Baghdad- Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Irbil pass through the Province.

### Area

The area of the Province of Diyala is (17.685) km<sup>2</sup> which represents 4% of the total area of Iraq.

### Main cities:

- Ba'quba District
- Baladrouz District
- Khalis District
- Mouqdadiyah District
- Khanaqeen District
- Kifri District

### Economy at a Glance

The economic activities at the Province are concentrated in agriculture because of being situated on two main sources of water, Diyala River (a main affluent of Tigris River) and Uthaim River in addition to Himreen and Uthaim lakes with maximum storage capacity 5.5 bm<sup>3</sup> and Qazaniya and Mendly dams with storage capacity of 1.25 mm<sup>3</sup> A large number of the manpower is employed in agriculture. Orange is



widely grown in its orchards. Date palm trees are concentrated around Mouqdadiyah and run north towards Kifri. Olive, wheat, barley, and dates planting are common. The Province is also famous for cattle breeding, poultry, honey heaves, and fisheries.

The best part of its land is characterized by being fertile and plain, beautified by the mountains of Himreen and Zagros, the two lakes of Himreen and Uthaim, the orchards of date palms, fruits, farms of vegetables, grains, and dozens of factories.

## Statistical summary

### Commercial indicators

<b>Tourism and hotels indicators</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of hotels and tourists residence	2
Numbers of employees	9
Wages and privileges (million ID)	7
Guests number	555
Number of rented nights	580
Total income (million ID)	55
Total expansions (million ID)	13

### Consuming records

<b>Item</b>	<b>2021</b>
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	105.8
Clothes & shoes	100.6
residence, water, power, gas	113.8
housing appliances and maintenance	107.0
Health	175.6
Transport	108.1
Communication	117.0
Culture & entertainment	92.7
Education	146
Restaurants	136.4
Goods and services	128.7
General record	113.2





<b>Students in high and technical education 2019-2020</b>			
School	Male	Female	Total
State collages (Academic)	11651	13292	<b>24943</b>
Technical collages	-	-	-
Technical institutes	3223	2596	<b>5819</b>
Private collages	5204	2670	<b>7874</b>
Total	20078	18558	<b>38636</b>

<b>Public and private Kindergartens</b>			
Number of kindergartens	Number of children	Employees	Workers
9	246	38	<b>17</b>

### Agricultural indicators

<b>Rice, Cotton, corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021</b>						
	Potatoes	Corn	Cotton	Rice		
<b>Total area</b>	1052	2	0	0		
Production (ton)	5028	0	0	0		
Average (kg/donum)	4779.5	0	0	0		

<b>Wheat &amp; Barley 2021</b>		
Indicators	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area	617337	41334
Production (ton) 116225	416901	16091
Average crop product	675.3	389.3

<b>Date production and average product for each palm tree in its production phase</b>		
Production (ton)	Actual production	Actual production in its
88025	26.9	62.8



<b>Demographic indicators</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation (individual)	1814367
Male	916533
female	897835
Urban	892693
rural area	921675
Urban percentage	49.2
rural area percentage	50.8
0-4 y	14.5
5-14 y	25.2
15-49 y	49.6
15-64 y	57.1
65 y and above	3.1
total area km <sup>2</sup>	17685
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	102.6

### Social indicators 2019-2020

<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>55</b>
Primary school	<b>1017</b>
Secondary school	<b>561</b>
Vocational	<b>17</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	55
Primary school	821
Secondary school	245
Vocational	15
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	8124
Primary school	312364
Secondary school	167383
Vocational	2786
Fins Arts institutions	770
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	429



Primary school	18277
Secondary school	11147
Vocational	871
Fine Arts institutions	84
<b>Average enrollment</b>	
Primary	97
Secondary	78
Number of public universities	1
Number of students in public universities	24943
Number of technical collages	-
Number of students in technical collages	-
Number of technical institutions	1
Number of students in technical institutions	5819
Number of private collages	4
Number of students in private collages	7879

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only

### Building and construction indicators

Main indicators for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector	
Indicator	2020
<b>Total cost except contractors revenues million ID</b>	95.505
<b>Construction materials cost million ID</b>	63.769
<b>Wages and advantages for workers</b>	15.245

### Post and telecommunication indicators

Indicator	2020
Number of switchboards	
Number of land lines	<b>191554</b>
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	<b>1545568</b>
Number of post offices	
Number of post boxes	



<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
Number of small facilities	<b>1131</b>
Employees on payroll	<b>2740</b>
Non- paid workers	<b>1092</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	<b>14174</b>
Production value (million ID)	<b>66857</b>
Production requirements value (million ID)	<b>38246</b>

<b>Medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Indicators	
Number of medium facilities	<b>36</b>
Employees on payroll	<b>327</b>
Non- paid employees	<b>33</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	<b>1318</b>
Production value (million ID)	<b>12883</b>
Production requirements value (million ID)	<b>10356</b>
Sales value (million ID)	<b>12883</b>

<b>Big industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Indicators	
	<b>2020</b>
Number of facilities	74
Employees on payroll	4527
Non- paid employees	67
Wages and privileges (million ID)	29870
Production value (million ID)	50348

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Public</b>	<b>Private</b>
Number of industrial facilities	2	72
Wages and privileges (million ID)	21416	8454
Total production value (million ID)	17255	33093
Requirements value (million ID)	8600	20391



### Health indicators

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	12
public hospitals	9
private hospitals	3
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	1378
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1288
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	63.7
doctors no.	1297
dentists no.	554
pharmacists no.	619
primary health care units	102
beds/1000 person	0.9
doctor/10000 person	7.86
dentists/ 10000 person	3.22
pharmacists/ 10000 person	3.6



## Province of Saladin

### Historical Background

Saladin is one of the Iraqi Historical Provinces. Its center is Tikrit. It is essentially linked to the wake of civilization, almost 4.000 years ago. Its history has continued to be present during all the historical ages of ancient Iraq until the pre-Islamic era. The province has been named after Saladin Al-Ayoubi.



The Province is famous for the shrines of the Imamain Al-'Askariyain (PBUT) (Imam Ali Al- Hadi and Imam Al- Hasan Al-'Askari 'PBUT') in Samara, Al-Malwiyah minaret, (Abbasid mosque), Ashiq Palace, Abbasid Caliph Palace, mosque of Abi Dulaf, the historical city of Ashour at Shirqat on the River Tigris, and overlooks, northwards, on a wide plain at the end of which is the present city of Shirqat, Tikrit fence, Nun monastery, and a number of the churches on both banks of Tigris at the city of Tikrit, and the Seeniyah Dome, northward the present city of Samara, near Ashiq Palace and the shrine of Saeed Mohamed, Son of Imam Ali Al- Hadi at the city of Balad, one of the important religious sites in the province.

### Location

Province of Saladin is situated northwards Baghdad, the capital, and almost 165 km away from it. It is bordered by the Provinces of Nineveh and Irbil from the north, Kirkuk and Sulaimaniyah to the east, Diyala and Baghdad to the south and Anbar to the west. Saladin has a vital geographical location being the knot of transportation between the northern and southern Provinces. It has two roads and a railway linking Baghdad with other provinces in addition to Tigris river passing through it in 250km and the biggest part of Thirthar lake.

### Area

The area of the Province of Saladin is 25.807 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Main cities:

- Tikrit District
- Tuz Khirmato District
- Samara District
- Balad District
- Peigi District
- Dour District
- Shirqat District
- Dijail District





- **Main activities**

Cattle breeding, agriculture, oil refinery, animal feed, drug industry.

**Statistical summary**

**Commercial indications**

<b>Tourism and hotels indications</b>	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	2
Numbers of employees	10
Wages and privileges (million ID)	21
Guests number	5975
Number of rented nights	6676
Total income (million ID)	265
Total expansions (million ID)	106

**Records indicators**

**Consuming records**

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	102.3
Clothes & shoes	97.0
residence, water, power, gas	123
housing appliances and maintenance	96.0
Health	120.8
Transport	110.3
Communication	97.4
Culture & entertainment	102.4
Education	174.1
Restaurants	84
Goods and services	112.0
General record	108.7

**Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020**

Number of	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	22592	13724	36316
Technical collages	-	-	-
Private collages	1471	883	2101
<b>Total</b>	<b>25639</b>	<b>15132</b>	<b>40771</b>



Public and private kindergartens, children, employees and workers in numbers 2019			
kindergartens	children	employees	workers
14	482	99	46

### Agricultural indicators

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	Yellow corn	potatoes	sunflower
Total cultivated land	0	7	9481		
Production (yon)	0	2	15254		
Average production (kg/donum)	0	285.7	1608.9	8109.4	583.3

Wheat & Barley 2021		
Indications	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area (donum)	738930	20429
Production (ton) 116225	417138	7836
Average crop product (kg/donum)	564.5	383.6

### Date Production 2021

Production (ton)	Average actual production (kg/palm tree)	Average actual production (kg/palm tree during production phase)
25325	92.9	92.9

Demographic indications	2022
Population estimation (individual)	1.767.837
Male	892.991
female	874.846





Urban	797.169
rural area	970.668
Urban percentage	45.1
rural area percentage	45.9
0-4 y	16.1
5-14 y	26.7
15-19 y	48.6
15-64 y	54.8
65 y and above	2.4
total area km <sup>2</sup>	2436.3
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	7.2

### Social indication 2019-2020

<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>54</b>
Primary school	<b>1360</b>
Secondary school	<b>625</b>
Vocational	<b>23</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>44</b>
Primary school	<b>1004</b>
Secondary school	<b>316</b>
Vocational	<b>12</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	8124
Primary school	312364
Secondary school	167383
Vocational	2786
Fins Arts institutions	770
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	402
Primary school	14245
Secondary school	6565
Vocational	386
Fine arts	28
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	126
Secondary	67
Number of public academic universities	2



Number of students in public academic universities	36316
Number of technical collages	-
Number of students in technical collages	-
Number of technical institutes	2
Number of students in technical institutes	2354
Number of private universities	5
Number of students in public academic	2101

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	185706	88151
	Female	165409	65072
	Total	351115	153223
No. of teachers	Male	4553	3338
	Female	8792	3227
	Total	14245	6565
No. of classes	Male	3747	2253
	Female	3568	919
	mixed	11084	5016
No. of schools	Male	383	257
	Female	366	201
	mixed	611	167
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>625</b>

### Building and construction indications

Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector

Indicator	2020
Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)	0
Construction materials cost (million ID)	0
Wages and advantages for workers	0



**Post and telecommunication indicators**

<b>Indication</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of switchboards	19
Number of land lines	80000
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1292750
Number of post offices	16
Number of post boxes	1640

<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	<b>Indications</b>
Number of small facilities	1007
Employees on payroll	2463
Non- paid workers	999
Wages and privileges (million ID)	10446
Production value (million ID)	45532
Production requirements value (million ID)	23647

<b>Medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Indications	
Number of medium facilities	9
Employees on payroll	101
Non- paid employees	6
Wages and privileges (million ID)	383
Production value (million ID)	4624
Production requirements value (million ID)	2120
Sales value (million ID)	4624

<b>Big industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of facilities	15
Employees on payroll	14115
Non- paid employees	25
Wages and privileges (million ID)	238070
Production value (million ID)	618440
Production requirements value (million ID)	259276
Sales value (million ID)	588200



**Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020**

Indicators	Public	Private
Number of industrial facilities	3	12
Wages and privileges (million ID)	236877	1194
Total production value (million ID)	604470	13971
Requirements value (million ID)	253734	5542

**Health indicators**

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	13
public hospitals	11
private hospitals	2
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	916
inpatients beds in public hospitals	871
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	54.3
doctors no.	14.55
Dentists no.	389
Pharmacists no.	619
primary health care units	129
beds/1000 person	0.7
doctor/10000 person	8.67
dentists/ 10000 person	2.32
pharmacists/ 10000 person	3.7

**Source / Annual Statistical Report / Ministry of Health / Environment 2020**



## Province of Kirkuk

### Historical Background

Kirkuk is an ancient city. It is 250 km north of Baghdad. It was built, firstly, as a castle on a circular four cornered hill. It includes the areas among Zagros Mountain, the rivers of minor Zab and Tigris, and Himreen Mountain series. History of Kirkuk City goes back to 1.600 years B. C.



Kirkuk is famous for the shrines, mosques and the ruins of some buildings and antiques it has which can be traced back to the beginnings of the third millennium B. C., i. e. the early beginnings of the historical eras, in addition to its geographical and commercial location.

### Location

Province of Kirkuk is situated at an important geographical area within the part which links north Iraq to its middle. It is surrounded by the Provinces of Sulaimaiyah, Irbil, Nineveh, Saladin, and Diyala.

### Area

The area of the Province of Kirkuk is 9.679 km<sup>2</sup>, 2.2% of the total area of Iraq.

### Population

Inhabitants of the Province are (1.629.625).

### Main cities:

- Kirkuk District (Bayji, Alton Kopry, Multaqa, Taza Khormato, Shwan, Laylan, Qart Hanjeer)
- Hawijah District (Abasi, Riyadh, Al Zab)
- Daquq District (Al Rashad)
- Dibs District (Serkanan)

### Main activities

- Crude Oil
- Cement
- Agriculture

### Economy at a Glance



- Kirkuk governorate is characterized by being rich in its mineral resources as well as its natural resources. Oil is the main focus of its economic activities as it has the largest oil field in Iraq and the daily production of crude oil is estimated at 650 million barrels per day. In addition, it enjoys the presence of natural gas and sulfur. It also enjoys the fertility of its agricultural lands and the presence of many arable lands suitable for investment, in addition to the presence of irrigated lands that include reclaimed and non-reclaimed lands and muddy lands that depend on rain.
- The most important irrigation projects
  - A- Kirkuk Irrigation Project: It irrigates lands within the areas: (Debs, Hawija, Riyadh, Rashad, Taza, Daquq). It is hoped that the project, upon completion, will irrigate an area up to the Uthaim area in Salah al-Din Governorate and its area is estimated at (one million) donum.
  - B- Al-Hajjah project: irrigates an area estimated at (150,000) donum.
- Kirkuk has several main sources of water that the governorate depends on for agriculture and industry activities. Among these sources are: -
  - A. The Lower Zab River, from which five small rivers branch in the Zab district within the Hawija district.
  - B. Part of the Tigris River in the Zab region, south of Hawija, near the city of Al-Shak.
  - C. Khasa River (seasonal), a dam is currently being built to regulate the water course.
  - D. Artesian and surface wells.
  - E. Springs and wells
  - F. Valleys that feed Al-Uthaim River / Tuz, Zgaitoun, Taza, Gai Daquq





## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	28
Numbers of employees	98
Wages and privileges (million ID)	268
Guests number	47050
Number of rented nights	178935
Total income (million ID)	1432
Total expansions (million ID)	648

### Records indicators

#### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	103.2
Clothes & shoes	103.2
residence, water, power, gas	103.8
housing appliances and maintenance	108.2
Health	143.5
Transport	128.8
Communication	121.5
Culture & entertainment	122.5
Education	122.8
Restaurants	123.7
Goods and services	121.1
General record	113.4

Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020			
Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	14306	14387	28693
Technical collages	1352	729	2081
Technical institutes	3743	2654	6397
Private collages	7502	3620	11122
<b>Total</b>	<b>26903</b>	<b>21390</b>	<b>48293</b>

### Kindergarten in public and private sector



Kindergartens	children	employees	Workers
38	753	161	52

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	142426	77132
	Female	130776	65529
	Total	273202	142661
No. of teachers	Male	3856	2665
	Female	7045	3090
	Total	10901	5755
No. of classes	Male	1287	2205
	Female	1011	2059
	mixed	7143	562
	total	9441	4826
No. of schools	Male	120	198
	Female	94	171
	mixed	904	134
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1118</b>	<b>503</b>

### Agriculture indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	Yellow corn	potatoes	sunflower
Total cultivated land	0	0	156348		
Production (ton)	0	0	237939		
Average production (kg/donum)	0	0	1521.9		



Wheat & Barley 2021		
Indications	Wheat	Barley
<b>Total cultivated area (donum)</b>	681540	3864
<b>Production (ton) 116225</b>	330501	226
<b>Average production kg/donum</b>	484.9	58.5

Demographic indications	2022
Population estimation (individual)	1.770.765
Male	891.395
female	879.370
Urban	1.308.895
rural area	461.870
Urban percentage	73.9
rural area percentage	26.1
0-40 y	14.4
5-14 y	24.7
15-49 y	49.5
15-64 y	57.6
65 y and above	3.3
total area km <sup>2</sup>	9679
<b>Population density person/km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>182.9</b>



**Social indication 2019-2020**

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	100
Primary school	1118
Secondary school	503
Vocational	23
Fins Arts institutions	1
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	93
Primary school	814
Secondary school	311
Vocational	18
Fins Arts institutions	1
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	13555
Primary school	273202
Secondary school	142661
Vocational	2180
Fins Arts institutions	301
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	497
Primary school	10901
Secondary school	5755
Vocational	572
Fine arts	30
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	105
Secondary	68
Number of public academic universities	1
Number of students in public academic universities	28693
Number of technical collages	1
Number of students in technical collages	2081
Number of technical institutes	2
Number of students in technical institutes	6397
Number of private universities	15
Number of students in public academic	11122

- **Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools**
- **Kindergarten data includes public and private**
- **Vocational and fine arts includes public only**



### Building and construction indications

Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector	
Indicator	2020
Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)	36.644
Construction materials cost (million ID)	25.628
Wages and advantages for workers	6.006

### Transportation and telecommunication indicators

wounded	Causalities	Accidents
224	131	259

### Post and telecommunication indicators

Indication	2020
Number of switchboards	17
Number of land lines	91600
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1421690
Number of post offices	15
Number of post boxes	1498

### Health indicators

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	11
public hospitals	9
private hospitals	2
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	1450
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1387
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	51.5
doctors no.	1401
dentists no.	496
Pharmacists no.	629



primary health care units	127
beds/1000 person	1.0
doctor/10000 person	8.32
dentists/ 10000 person	2.95
pharmacists/ 10000 person	3.7

Source / Annual Statistical Report / Ministry of Health / Environment 2020

### Industrial facilities indicators

Big industrial facilities 2020	
Indications	2020
Number of facilities	34
Employees on payroll	5301
Non- paid employees	14
Wages and privileges (million ID)	79862
Production value (million ID)	386828
Production requirements value (million ID)	161743
Sales value (million ID)	347274

Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020				
Indicators	private	mixed	public	
Number of industrial facilities	31	0	3	
Wages and privileges (million ID)	10424	0	69437	
Total production value (million ID)	199958	0	186870	
Requirements value (million ID)	118196	0	43547	

Small industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of small facilities	1865
Employees on payroll	5066
Non- paid workers	2677
Wages and privileges (million ID)	14005
Production value (million ID)	81896
Production requirements value (million ID)	39623





<b>Medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	
Number of medium facilities	27
Employees on payroll	332
Non- paid employees	17
Wages and privileges (million ID)	1694
Production value (million ID)	10910
Production requirements value (million ID)	5503
Sales value (million ID)	10816



## Tourists sites

**Castle of Kirkuk:** This is one of the ancient sites at the Province. Its height is 140m with an oval shape, it has historical sites such as churches and Prophet Daniel Shrine in addition to palaces from the Ottomans era.



## Province of Nineveh

### Historical Background

City of Nineveh has an ancient history which goes back to the fifth millennium B. C. This city is regarded as one of the most historically important cities in Iraq as it had been the capital of the Assyrian Empire during its widest expansion. In it the first library was established. This Province, with Mosul being its center is the second biggest city in Iraq, after the capital, Baghdad, regarding its area.



### Location

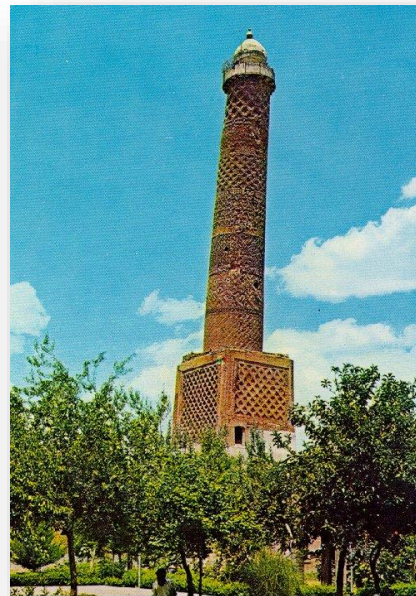
Nineveh Province is situated in the northern western part of Iraq, (402 km) from Baghdad.

### Area

The area of the Province of Nineveh is (36.515 km<sup>2</sup>).

### Main cities

- Mosul District (Basheeqa, Shora, Hamam Al Alil, Qayara, Mahalabiya)
- Hamdaniyah District (Namrood, Bartila)
- Sinjar District (Shamal, Qayrawan)
- Tilkef District (Wana, Al Qoosh)
- Ba'aj District (Qahtaniya)
- Tella'fer District (Zamar, Rabeea, Eyathiya)
- Sheikhan District (Zankan)
- Hatra District (At Tal)
- Makhmour District (Kwair)



Al-Hadba'a Tower

### Main activities

Agriculture, oil, asphalt, textile, sugar, dairy products, and cement.



## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	17
Numbers of employees	125
Wages and privileges (million ID)	435
Guests number	28434
Number of rented nights	30331
Total income (million ID)	1525
Total expansions (million ID)	604

### Records indicators

#### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	101.3
Clothes & shoes	88.7
residence, water, power, gas	102.8
housing appliances and maintenance	88.3
Health	164.3
Transport	117.5
Communication	114.6
Culture & entertainment	101.1
Education	111.8
Restaurants	91.5
Goods and services	124.9
General record	106.1

#### Number of students in academic and technical education 2019-2020

Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public collages	29149	24192	53332
Technical collages	1167	638	1805
Technical institutes	3746	2689	6435
Private collages	4175	1980	6155
<b>Total</b>	<b>38228</b>	<b>29499</b>	<b>67727</b>



Kindergarten in public and private sector			
Kindergartens	children	employees	Workers
58	3558	373	96

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	325947	127907
	Female	288126	97865
	Total	614073	225772
No. of teachers	Male	7114	5899
	Female	8874	4303
	Total	15988	10202
No. of classes	Male	5866	3119
	Female	5011	2354
	mixed	4423	642
	total	15300	6115
No. of schools	Male	456	263
	Female	385	195
	mixed	797	167
	Total	1638	625

### Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	Yellow corn	potatoes	sunflower
Total cultivated land	100	0	3693	36455	177
Production (yon)	53	0	650.4	194945	5
Average	530	0	1761.2	5347.6	28.2





<b>Wheat &amp; Barley 2021</b>		
<b>Indications</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Barley</b>
Total cultivated area	3689509	2406427
Production (ton) 116225	392156	14144
Average production	106.3	5.9

<b>Demographic indications</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation (individual)	4.133.536
Male	2.111.534
female	2.022.002
Urban	2 .506.644
rural area	1.626.892
Urban percentage	%60.6
rural area percentage	%39.4
0-40 y	%17.0
5-14 y	%27.2
15-49 y	%47.0
15-64 y	%53.2
65 y and above	%3
total area km <sup>2</sup>	37323
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	110.8

### **Social indication 2019-2020**

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>73</b>
Primary school	<b>163.8</b>
Secondary school	<b>625</b>
Vocational	<b>15</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>66</b>
Primary school	<b>1244</b>
Secondary school	<b>411</b>
Vocational	<b>13</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>13821</b>
Primary school	<b>614073</b>
Secondary school	<b>225772</b>
Vocational	<b>1203</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>984</b>



Number of teachers	
Kindergarten	407
Primary school	15988
Secondary school	10202
Vocational	281
Fine arts	155
Enrollment rate	
Primary	96
Secondary	42
Number of public academic universities	4
Number of students in public academic universities	53332
Number of technical collages	3
Number of students in technical collages	1805
Number of technical institutes	2
Number of students in technical institutes	6435
Number of private universities	2
Number of students in public academic	6155

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only

### Building and construction indications

Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector	
Indicator	2020
Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)	49.863
Construction materials cost (million ID)	35.633
Wages and advantages for workers	10.26

### Post and telecommunication indicators

Indication	2020
Number of switchboards	0
Number of land lines	0
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	2769335
Number of post offices	21
Number of post boxes	1550





**Health indicators**

<b>health indicators</b>	<b>2020</b>
private and public hospitals	21
public hospitals	18
private hospitals	3
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	1821
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1731
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	60.7
doctors no.	3151
dentists no.	946
pharmacists no.	1053
primary health care units	185
beds/1000 person	0.6
doctor/10000 person	8.02
dentists/ 10000 person	2.41
pharmacists/ 10000 person	2.7

Source / Annual Statistical Report / Ministry of Health / Environment 2020

**industrial facilities indicators**

<b>Big industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of facilities	44
Employees on payroll	7549
Non- paid employees	22
Wages and privileges (million ID)	40544
Production value (million ID)	80407
Production requirements value (million ID)	56813
Sales value (million ID)	74971



<b>Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>public</b>	<b>mixed</b>	<b>private</b>
Number of industrial facilities	12	0	32
Wages and privileges (million ID)	39032	0	1512
Total production value (million ID)	67705	0	12701
Requirements value (million ID)	48529	0	8284

<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	<b>Indications</b>
Number of small facilities	1888
Employees on payroll	3931
Non- paid workers	2042
Wages and privileges (million ID)	8230
Production value (million ID)	59817
Production requirements value (million ID)	37520

<b>Medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	
Number of medium facilities	13
Employees on payroll	247
Non- paid employees	13
Wages and privileges (million ID)	882
Production value (million ID)	7688
Production requirements value (million ID)	5222
Sales value (million ID)	5859



### Tourist sites

There are a lot of tourists sites in Nineveh among which are the Mosque of Prophet Yunus, Mosque of Khidhr, Hadba Minaret, Noumroud, and Bashtabiyah Castle. The city is famous for its tourist woods, Mosul Dam, in addition to many worship places and religious shrines which is related to many Prophets and priests.

**Dam of Mosul:** It is located on the River Tigris, approximately 60 km to the north of Mosul. It had been accomplished in 1986. Its length is approximately 75 km from the Dam site to the Iraqi- Turkish borderline. The area of its lake is almost 220 km<sup>2</sup>. A tourist city was established by it. It contains several tourist facilities and apartments.



## Province of Irbil

### Historical Background

Arbeel or Irbil is the capital of Iraq's Kurdistan. It is the fourth city in Iraq regarding area after Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul. It is 360 km from Baghdad. Mosul city is westwards of Irbil, almost 80 km away from it. It is 112 km away from Sulaimaniyah.



### Area

The area of Irbil is (13.165) km<sup>2</sup>. The province occurs within the steppe area which has transitional climate between that of the Mediterranean and the desert climate. It is characterized for its sever cold and drop of humidity average. Irbil is regarded as one of the historically important cities throughout ages and an important effective cultural and civilization center in Kurdistan of Iraq. Its naming refers back to the Assyrian age when it was given the name of (Arba-Ilo), i. e. the four Gods. This is a metonymy of the important Assyrian temples at Irbil.

### Population

The number of the inhabitants of Irbil is 1.896.753 person

### Main cities

Province of Irbil constitutes of a number of main districts:

- Irbil District, (Behraka, Ainkawa, Shamamek)
- Benslawa District (Dartoo, Qoshtaba, Rezkari, Kesnezan)
- Soran District, (Khlaifan, Diana, Sedkan)
- Shaqlawa District. (Saladin, Hareer, Heran, Basmera, Balisam)
- Joman District (Haj Umran, Smelan, Gelala, Qasry)
- Kwesenjeq District (Taqtaq, Shoreshe, Ashty, Sektan, Serdekan)
- Khabat District (Dar Shukran, Rezgary, Korkosek)
- Rawandouz District (Werty)

### Infrastructures

Irbil is the capital of Kurdistan Reign and a commercial center. It has a land strategic line which links it to Iran and the border center of Choman for commercial exchange. The province has three round streets, street 60, street 90, and street 120. It has Irbil International Airport as well.



## Education

The Province has a number of primary and secondary schools among which is the international school of Shwaifat, and many state universities, colleges and institutes in addition to the private ones. The most important state Universities include Hawler medical university, Saladin University. Among the private institutions are Kurdistan University, Dijlah College University, Jihan College University, the Lebanese- French University for Business Management, and Ishq Medical College.

## Health

The Province has more than 42 hospital covering all the specializations and a number of the State central hospitals, among which are (Irbil University hospital, Azadi hospital, Rezgari hospital, Central Pediatric hospital) and 270 medical center all over the province outskirts and districts.

## Tourist sites

**Castle of Irbil:** It is situated at the center of the city of Irbil at Kurdistan of Iraq. Its history dates back to the Assyrian age, approximately the first millennium B. C. It was built primarily for defensive purposes, as it was regarded immune stronghold for the city of Irbil by then.



## Gilli Ali Beg waterfall

This waterfall occurs between the cities of Khalifan and Soran. Its length is 12 km. It is situated between the mountains of Korek and Nouathneen, 60 km from Shaqlawa summer resort. Gilli Ali Beg waterfall descends from a high point in a high speed. It is 130 km from the city of Irbil and it is one of the beautiful summer resorts in Irbil and in Iraq in general. It is 800 m above sea level.





### Bikhal waterfalls

They are regarded among the most beautiful tourist sites in Iraq. The area is characterized for its humming waterfalls and its beautiful landscapes. These waterfalls are 10 km. from Rawandouz city. Bikhal has been known as summer resort which has wonderful waterfalls and landscapes.



### Shaqlawa resort

The city is famous for its waterfalls and mountainous nature as it is situated on the mountain Sifeen.



## Province of Duhok

### Historical Background

An Iraqi city which falls in Kurdistan of Iraq. Its three sides are bordered by mountains. This grants the city a marvelous looking. A streamlet coming from the Big Duhok Dam penetrates the city turning it to be one of the most beautiful sites. The Province of Duhok is famous for its fascinating landscapes.



The origin of the city dates back to the Stone Age, then it became a part of the Assyrian Empire; then the Babylonians; the Akhminians before it failed in the hands of Alexander the Great and the Romans.

### Location

Province of Duhok is situated in the region of Kurdistan, extremely to the north west of Iraq. This province enjoys a special importance from the historical and geographical stand of view. The ruins and sculptures which were discovered in its hills and caves depict this importance. Moreover it has a distinctive geographical situation as it occurs on the borders between two states, and an international strategic transport way passes through it to link Iraq to Turkey and the external World as well. In addition, oil line which passes from Kirkuk to Turkey penetrates its north western corner. The province of Duhok is characterized by its various land shape, including the high mountains which shape the political borders of Turkey, and wide plains which are rich in their agricultural resources. These shape the southern part of the province.

### Population

Inhabitants of the Province is (1318458).

### Main cities

Province of Duhok is consisted of several important districts:

- Duhok District (Zaweeta, Mankeshek)
- Summail District (Bytel)
- Zakho District (Derkar, BAtifa)
- Namidi District (Sarseng, Kani Masy, Derlok, Jamanky, Bamerny)
- Sheikhan District (Qasrorek, Etreesh, Baadery, Ekry, Denarta, Bejeel, Kurdseen)
- Berdersh District (Dartoo, Rovia, Kelek)





### Infrastructures

Province of Duhok is an important commercial center. Ibrahim Al-Khaleel entrance on the border with Turkey is one of the important points through which 40% of the materials pass. The province has a strategic road links it to Turkey.

### Education:

The province has more than five private Universities and Colleges most important of which are (College of Agriculture, University of Duhok, and University of Kurdistan), many technical and administrative institutes, 440 primary schools, 215 secondary school and many Teachers' Qualifying Institutes and vocational institutes and schools.

### Health

Province of Duhok has 19 hospitals inside the province and 157 medical center all over its outskirts and districts.

### Tourist Sites

#### Serseng summer resort

This is 126 km from Mosul. It is 1.046 m. above sea level. The maximum temperature there during summer mounts to 34°.

#### Soulaf summer resort

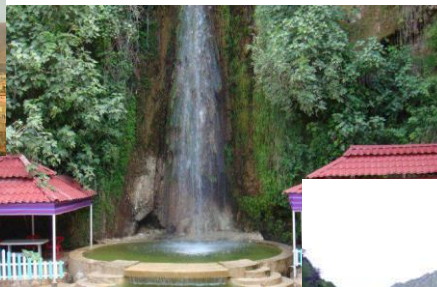
This is (166) km from Mosul through a paved way, 5 km from Imadiah. It is 1150m above sea level. It has many marvelous waterfalls as high as 25 m. The summer resort is characterized by its numerous caves most important of which is Safi cave shaded by nut trees.

#### Jarsteen cave

This is a four columned cave at the valley of Duhok. Some historical references and some historians who visited the area confirm that it is one of the most ancient caves in which man had lived.

Historians confirm that Jarsteen cave dates back to the middle ages with its most ancient documents dates back to 12.000 years B. C. There is also the hill of Bastik and of Kammoun which date back to the history of the Kurdish Metanic State, in addition to the hill of Malta, the cave of Hilamta at Shandoukha, southward the province center which dates back to the ages of the Kurdish medians.

Still, there are many other caves and antiques sculptured on stones and many other ancient sites.



## Province of Sulaimaniyah

It is situated in the eastern north of Iraq, on the Iraqi- Iranian borders. It affiliates to the region of Kurdistan. It is 2.895 f. above sea level. Mountainous nature overwhelms the province which increases as one goes towards the east borders with Iran. It is 140 km eastward of Kirkuk. 60 km north west the city of Sulaimaniyah is the Dam of Dokan on the River of Minor Zab.



### Population

Inhabitants of the Province are (2.212.099).

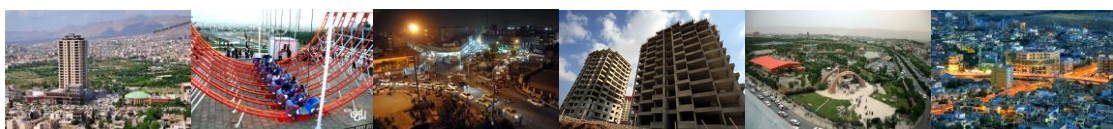
### Main cities

Province of Sulaimaniyah is consisted of several important districts including:

- Sulaimaniyah District, Bakra Jo
- Qara Dagh District, She Setan
- Shara Zour District, Halabcha Taza- Warmao
- Sayed Sadiq District, Serjok
- Halebcha District, Serwan- Khormal- Byara
- Penjoueen District, Kermek- Talbareez
- Sharbareez District, Chwarta- Sewtel- Setek- Zlan- Kapon
- Mawt District,
- Bishder District, Diza Castle- Hero- Helsho- Thar Awo- Nawa Desht- Esawy
- Ranyah District, Chwar Qorna- Haji Awa- Betwana- Serkabkan
- Dokan District, Sordash - Bera Macrin- Khalkan- Khadran- Benkerd
- Derbendikhan District, Baw Khosheen
- Klar District, Klar- Bebaz- Shiekh Taweel
- Chamchamal District, Shoresh- Sinkaw- Tekiya- Aghchiler- Qadir Karam- Tekiya Jabbar
- Khanaqeen District, Maydan- Bmo- Qowra too

### Infrastructures

Province of Sulaimaniyah is a border province which has a commercial relation with Iran and has Sulaimaniyah International Airport.



### Education

Education in Sulaimaniyah, just like in other places in Iraq, is free starting from primary school till university graduation. Sulaimaniyah has more than 600 primary school; 310 secondary school; more than 15 vocational institutes and the University of Sulaimaniyah which was established in 1968 using Arabic and English languages in teaching. It was transferred to Irbil under the name of Saladin University and the new University of Sulaimaniyah has been inaugurated in 1991 which teaches in Arabic, English and Kurdish as well. In 2007 The American University at Sulaimaniyah, the first University of International teaching has been inaugurated. It teaches in English and includes 6 private Colleges.

### Health

Province of Sulaimaniyah has 50 hospitals and 502 medical center all over its outskirts and districts.

### Tourist Sites

#### Serchenar summer resort:

Serchenar summer resort is 5 km away from the center of Sulaimaniyah city. It is rich in trees, lot of water, and wide shaded areas. This summer resort has the hotel of Serchenar in addition to many tourist houses, a number of hotels and coffee shops ready to welcome tourists and provide services. There are also Luna parks and big entertainment gardens.



### Tourist Sites

#### Serchenar summer resort:

Serchenar summer resort is 5 km away from the center of Sulaimaniyah city. It is rich in trees, lot of water, and wide shaded areas. This summer resort has the hotel of Serchenar in addition to many tourist houses, a number of hotels and coffee shops ready to welcome tourists and provide services. There are also Luna parks and big entertainment gardens.



#### Dokan Lake:

This lake is 71 km from the center of the province of Sulaimaniyah, 141 km from the city of Kirkuk. It has been established near the Dam of Dokan on the Minor Zab. For the ease of tourist, an integrated vast tourist complex, game hall, coffee shops, and a modern market have been established to help people get their food. There are playing areas for adults and children, a pool, and boats marina too.



#### Ahmed Awa waterfalls:

These are 75 km to the east of Sulaimaniyah, parallelizing the Iranian borders. This spot is regarded as a border point between Iraq and Iran, as the distance from there to the Iranian borders is only half an hour by car. The area is 2.000m above the sea level. The summer resort is situated amidst high mountain series. It is regarded as one of the most important sites in the city.





## Province of Anbar

### Historical Background

Anbar is regarded as the biggest Iraqi Province with its center Ramadi. It is situated in the western side of Iraq, 100km from the capital, Baghdad. It had been known before 1961 as (Liwa Ul- Dileim).

### Area

The area of the province is approximately 137.723km<sup>2</sup>.



### Main cities:

- Ramadi District, Habaniya –Al Waffa
- Heet District, Al Baghdadi –Kubaisa-Heet
- Faluja District, Al Amriya- Saqlawiya-Karma
- Ana District
- Hadeethah District, Haqlaniya-Berwana
- Rutbah District, Al Waleed- Al Nikhaib
- Qaim District, AL Uboor- Al Ubaidy
- Rawa District



### Main activities

- Planting grains
- Cattle breeding
- Dates production
- Fertilizers production
- Cement Manufacturing
- Ceramics Manufacturing
- Glass Manufacturing



## Economy at a Glance

Industrial raw materials are available at Anbar Province which can be extracted through open mine methods like that of natural gas and oil in (Ukaz) gas field westward Anbar which reserves is estimated to be (50) b. f<sup>3</sup> and (Reesha) gas field, oil experts estimates refers to the availability of oil reservoirs in the Province of Anbar which need more exploring processes so as to estimate the quantities of the reserves and its economic feasibility. Anbar has approximately 53 Trillion cubic feet of natural gas in addition to the natural mineral fortunes, such as gold, phosphate, iron, uranium, sulfur, and silver. There are water resources embodied in the River Euphrates which runs (450 km), from the western north to the eastern south of the Province. In addition, there are four big water surfaces, the lakes of (Habbaniyah, lake of dam of Hadeethah, lake of Thirthar, and Razaza Lake).

There are reservoirs of groundwater suitable for irrigation in the western desert and arable fertile soil.

## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	2
Numbers of employees	149
Wages and privileges (million ID)	1074
Guests number	6104
Number of rented nights	6109
Total income (million ID)	1274
Total expansions (million ID)	307

### Records indicators

#### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	100.3
Clothes & shoes	104.6
residence, water, power, gas	123.9
housing appliances and maintenance	104.6
Health	160.2
Transport	109.6
Communication	120.5
Culture & entertainment	100.8
Education	133.3
Restaurants	119.1
Goods and services	126.3
General record	112.5



Number of students in academic and technical education 2019-2020			
Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	12581	15412	27993
Technical collages	-	-	-
Technical institutes	1214	794	2008
Private collages	3909	1214	5123
<b>Total</b>	<b>17704</b>	<b>17420</b>	<b>35124</b>

Kindergarten in public and private sector			
Kindergartens	children	employees	Workers
3	75	9	4

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	207784	
	Female	190914	
	Total	398698	
No. of teachers	Male	7592	
	Female	11003	
	Total	18595	
No. of classes	Male	5054	
	Female	4345	
	mixed	2652	
	total	12051	
No. of schools	Male	468	
	Female	427	
	mixed	424	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1319</b>	





## Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	Yellow corn	potatoes	sunflower
Total cultivated land	0	0	23726	2906	89.3
Production (yon)	0	0	15349	17527	476
Average production (kg/donum)	0	0	646.9	6031.3	533

Wheat & Barley 2021		
Indications	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area (donum)	281034	17049
Production (ton) 116225	202754	6988
Average production kg/donum	721.5	409.9

Average Date production 2021		
Production (ton)	Actual average palm tree production kg/palm tree	average palm tree production kg/palm tree
35697	57.8	56.6



<b>Demographic indications</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation (individual)	1963346
Male	1008650
female	954696
Urban	981992
rural area	981354
Urban percentage	50.0
rural area percentage	50.0
0-4 y	16.0
5-14 y	26.3
14-49 y	49.3
15-64 y	55.5
65 y and above	2.2
<b>total area km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>137808</b>
<b>Population density person/km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>14.2</b>

### Social indication 2019-2020

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	48
Primary school	1319
Secondary school	658
Vocational	23
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	44
Primary school	902
Secondary school	360
Vocational	14
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	9930
Primary school	398698
Secondary school	167268
Vocational	3036
Fins Arts institutions	222
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	349
Primary school	18595
Secondary school	10473
Vocational	<b>487</b>
Fine arts	<b>57</b>



<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	<b>104</b>
Secondary	<b>63</b>
<b>Number of public academic universities</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of students in public academic universities</b>	<b>27993</b>
<b>Number of technical collages</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of students in technical collages</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of technical institutes</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Number of students in technical institutes</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Number of private universities</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of students in public</b>	<b>5123</b>

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only

### Building and construction indications

Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector

Indicator	2020
<b>Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)</b>	0
<b>Construction materials cost (million ID)</b>	0
<b>Wages and advantages for workers</b>	0

### Post and telecommunication indicators

Indication	2020
Number of switchboards	29
Number of land lines	128128
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1989944
Number of post offices	16
Number of post boxes	1790



<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	<b>Indications</b>
Number of small facilities	1857
Employees on payroll	3780
Non- paid workers	1947
Wages and privileges (million ID)	15080
Production value (million ID)	86908
Production requirements value (million ID)	44999

<b>Medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	
Number of medium facilities	<b>7</b>
Employees on payroll	<b>102</b>
Non- paid employees	<b>0</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	<b>648</b>
Production value (million ID)	<b>3576</b>
Production requirements value (million ID)	<b>2065</b>
Sales value (million ID)	<b>3576</b>

### industrial facilities indicators

<b>Big industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of <b>facilities</b>	<b>14</b>
Employees on payroll	<b>4662</b>
Non- paid employees	<b>1</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	<b>40411</b>
Production value (million ID)	<b>73606</b>
Production requirements value (million ID)	<b>45659</b>
Sales value (million ID)	<b>45264</b>

<b>Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>public</b>	<b>mixed</b>	<b>private</b>
Number of industrial facilities	1	1	<b>12</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	34592	3102	<b>2716</b>
Total production value (million ID)	17033	34152	<b>22421</b>
Requirements value (million ID)	4467	38653	<b>12539</b>





### Health indicators

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	13
public hospitals	13
private hospitals	3
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	1241
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1131
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	56.7
doctors no.	1530
dentists no.	750
pharmacists no.	726
primary health care units	187
beds/1000 person	0.8
doctor/10000 person	8.21
dentists/ 10000 person	4.02
pharmacists/ 10000 person	3.9





### Tourist sites

**Lake of Thirthar:** One of the most beautiful artificial lakes in Iraq. It was formed after Dam of Samara was built for irrigation purposes and to control floods of the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The lake can be attained at from Baghdad via Faluja and Ramadi, or via Samara.



**Lake of Habbaniyah:** This is a pan located to the south of the city of Ramadi, used to store 3.3 b.m<sup>3</sup> and to return 2.7 b.m<sup>3</sup> to the River of Euphrates at the season of draught. The lake is controlled by the Dam of Ramadi. The lake is linked southward to a river which connects it to the lake of Thirthar to drain the surplus water from Habbaniyah Lake to the Lake of Razaza whose capacity is 26 b.m<sup>3</sup>. A resort has been established on the banks of this lake.



## Province of Wasit

### Historical Background

It is situated in the middle of Iraq. Building the city started in 78 A. H. and it was finished in 86 A.H. to be the new administrative headquarter of the country. It was named Wasit due to its location in the center of the country or in between Al Koufa and Basra, this province is important for its Historical and ancient sites as it has more than (420) location such as Wasit historical City which is located in the South – east of the province as well as (Tal Mariees) located to the north of Badra District and (Tal Al Welayia) located in Al Ahrar District.



### Location

Province of Wasit situates in the southern part of the middle area, The province center is the city of Kut, 172 km to the south of Baghdad, bordered by the Province of Diyala and Baghdad to the north and Maysan Province (206 km) and Thi Qar (204 km) both to the south, Babylon is (274 km) to the west and AL Qadesiah is (192 km) to the south west. Eastwards of the Province is the international borderline of Iraq with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### Area

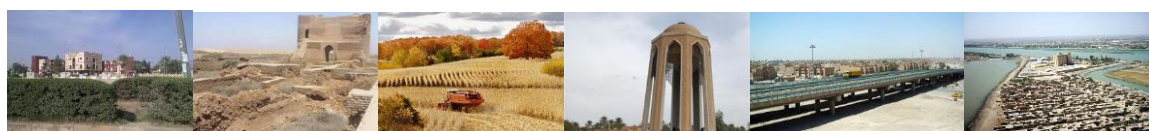
The area of the Province of Wasit is (17153) km<sup>2</sup>

### Main cities:

- Kut District, Wasit- Shikh Saad
- Al Noumaniah District, Al Ahrar
- Hai District, Al Muafaqiya- Al Bashair
- Badra District, Jasan- Zurbatiya
- Sewaira District, Al Zubaidiya- Al Shihaymia
- Aziziyah District, Taj Al Deen- Al Boni



**Al-Kut Dam**



**Main Activities:**

- Agricultural.
- Livestock.
- Crude oil extraction.
- Border port

**Economic at a Glance**

The Province is famous for its Minerals and natural resources and a huge reservation of oil (such as, the oil fields of Ahdab at Ahrar District and Badrah field) and reservations of natural gas linked to the oil reservations. Raw materials for construction industries, such as cement, gypsum, brick, etc.) are also available in large quantities.

The province is distinguished by its agricultural lands and producing a high quality of the strategically grown plants such as wheat, barley, corn, cotton, sunflower, rice and many dates, vegetables and fruits production where The River Tigris go through it from north to south in a 327 km length in addition to Al Garaf, Al Deejail and Al Kalall seasonal rivers and underground waters.

**Agriculture sector**

The province is distinguished by its agricultural lands and producing a high quality of the strategically grown plants such as wheat, barley, corn, cotton, sunflower, rice.

**Livestock**

Also of great importance to the national economy and the economy of the province, it contributes to providing raw materials for the industrial sector. The governorate is famous for producing poultry meat, fish fields and honey bees.

**Statistical summary****Commercial indications**

<b>Tourism and hotels indications</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of hotels and tourists residence	10
Numbers of employees	23
Wages and privileges (million ID)	35
Guests number	4320
Number of rented nights	26306
Total income (million ID)	415
Total expenses (million ID)	123



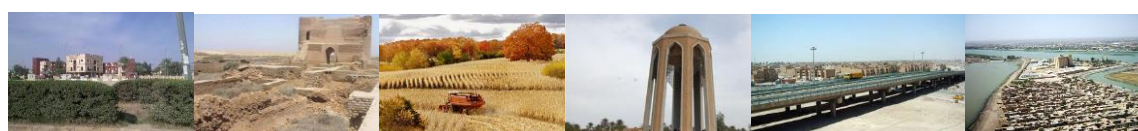
## Records indicators

### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	104.3
Clothes & shoes	119.3
residence, water, power, gas	108.2
housing appliances and maintenance	108.2
Health	174.2
Transport	102.9
Communication	133.3
Culture & entertainment	98.7
Education	167.1
Restaurants	134.4
Goods and services	182.9
General record	113.4

Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020			
Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	8868	8655	17523
Technical collages	-	-	-
Technical institutes	2246	1484	3730
Private collages	2622	1559	4181
<b>Total</b>	<b>13736</b>	<b>11698</b>	<b>25434</b>

Kindergarten in public and private sector			
Kindergartens	children	employees	Workers
0	0	0	0



Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	149263	73581
	Female	127106	57162
	Total	276369	130743
No. of teachers	Male	5667	130743
	Female	8431	3193
	Total	14098	3706
No. of classes	Male	2775	6899
	Female	3696	1762
	mixed	3674	1446
	total	8845	313
No. of schools	Male	235	3521
	Female	205	165
	mixed	509	62
	Total	949	361

- primary and secondary data (governmental-civil-religious)
- Kindergarten data (governmental and private)
- Vocational and Fine Arts Institutes include governmental data only

#### Agricultural Indicators

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	Yellow corn	potatoes	sunflower
Total cultivated land	0	6	17058	2345	83
Production (ton)	0	1	13700	13700	50
Average production (kg/donum)	0	166.7	5842.2	5842.2	602.4



<b>Wheat &amp; Barley</b>		
<b>Indications</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Barley</b>
Total cultivated area (donum)	1105891	<b>74103</b>
Production (ton)	809645	<b>31776</b>
Average production kg/donum	732.1	<b>428.8</b>

#### Dates production 2021

<b>Production (ton)</b>	<b>Average production kg/palm tree</b>	<b>Average production kg/palm tree during production phase</b>
47387	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>

<b>Demographic indications</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation (individual)	1.527.911
Male	771.339
female	756.572 <sup>Y</sup>
Urban	919.569
rural area	608.342
Urban percentage	60.2
rural area percentage	39.8
0-4 y	15.2
5-14 y	26.8
14-49 y	48.3
15-64 y	54.9
65 y and above	2.9
total area km <sup>2</sup>	17153
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	89.1





### Social indication 2019-2020

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>56</b>
Primary school	<b>949</b>
Secondary school	<b>361</b>
Vocational	<b>1.3</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>56</b>
Primary school	<b>72.5</b>
Secondary school	<b>217</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>11</b>
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>9959</b>
Primary school	<b>276369</b>
Secondary school	<b>13074.3</b>
Vocational	<b>3144</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>455</b>
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>34.5</b>
Primary school	<b>14098</b>
Secondary school	<b>6899</b>
Vocational	<b>538</b>
Fine arts	<b>48</b>
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	<b>104</b>
Secondary	<b>69</b>
<b>Number of public academic universities</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Number of students in public academic universities</b>	<b>1752.3</b>
<b>Number of technical collages</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of students in technical collages</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of technical institutes</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Number of students in technical institutes</b>	<b>3730</b>
<b>Number of private collages</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Number of students in private collages</b>	<b>4181</b>

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only



**Building and construction indications**

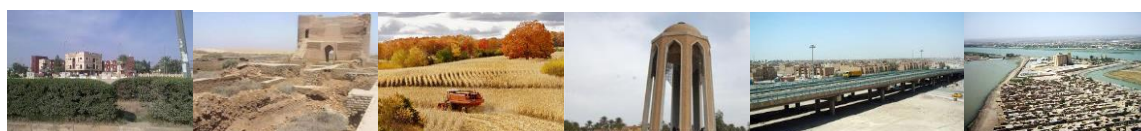
Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector	
Indicator	2020
Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)	32.644
Construction materials cost (million ID)	19.660
Wages and advantages for workers	6.235

**Post and telecommunication indicators**

Indication	2020
Number of switchboards	16
Number of land lines	73907
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1311166
Number of post offices	13
Number of post boxes	935

Small industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of small facilities	980
Employees on payroll	2140
Non- paid workers	954
Wages and privileges (million ID)	13198
Production value (million ID)	60135
Production requirements value (million ID)	32576

Medium industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of medium facilities	4
Employees on payroll	80
Non- paid employees	0
Wages and privileges (million ID)	442
Production value (million ID)	4143
Production requirements value (million ID)	1919
Sales value (million ID)	0



### Industrial facilities indicators

Big industrial facilities 2020	
Indications	2020
Number of facilities	44
Employees on payroll	3654
Non- paid employees	13
Wages and privileges (million ID)	16639
Production value (million ID)	38993
Production requirements value (million ID)	21439
Sales value (million ID)	36195

Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020				
Indicators	public	mixed	private	
Number of industrial facilities	2	0	42	
Wages and privileges (million ID)	3729	0	12910	
Total production value (million ID)	154	0	388.39	
Requirements value (million ID)	214	0	21226	

### Health indicators

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	9
public hospitals	8
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	1
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1720
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	1670
doctors no.	1185
dentists no.	404
pharmacists no.	522
primary health care units	78
beds/1000 person	1.3
doctor/10000 person	8.16
dentists/ 10000 person	2.78
pharmacists/ 10000 person	3.6

Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health



**Tourism sites:**

The province has many ancient and historical sites in addition to the religious sites dispersed in different locations of the province.

**Wasit Historical City:**

The city is located to the south east of Wasit and it goes back to 83 H, the gate of the city is one of the noticeable sites till this day which is thought to be the remains of the sand school in Wasit City.

**Saeed Ibn Al Jabeir Shrine:**

The shrine is Located in District of Al Hai 40 km to the south of Kut as he was one of Imam Ali ( Poh) friends. The total area of the shrine is currently ten thousand square meters, and it is a source of attraction for many visitors, in addition to holding literary and poetry festivals.

**Imam Taj Al Dein Shrine:**

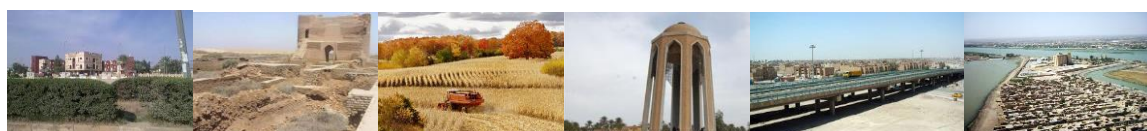
The shrine is located in Taj Al Dein District (to the north of Wasit province) around 100 km far from the center of the city and it is considered as a source of attraction to many visitors and tourists which empowers the tourism in the area.



**The shrine of Imam al-Mahdi, peace be upon him:** The shrine is located on the road between al-Nu`maniyah and al-Kut. It is about 15 km away from al-Nu`maniyah, and about 22 km from the city of Kut. It is visited by many visitors durring religious occasions.

**Al Motanabi:**

The shrine is located in Al Numaniya District in Wasit in which Al Mutanabi poetical festival is held annually with the present of many known Arab and Iraqi writers and critics, a festival that activate tourism in the province.



## Province of Babylon

### Historical Background

Province of Babylon had been known as the Capital of the Babylonians during the rule of Hammurabi where the Babylonians ruled over Mesopotamia. The first dynasty of the Babylonians, ruled by Hammurabi (1792- 1750 B. C.) had ruled the majority of Mesopotamia provinces.

This Province is one of the main areas known for their agricultural production and it is rich in historical sites. Its center is Hilla. The Province has many investment opportunities among which are the religious, archeological and cultural tourism, cattle, and agricultural ones.



### Area

Babylon has the area of (5.258) km<sup>2</sup>.

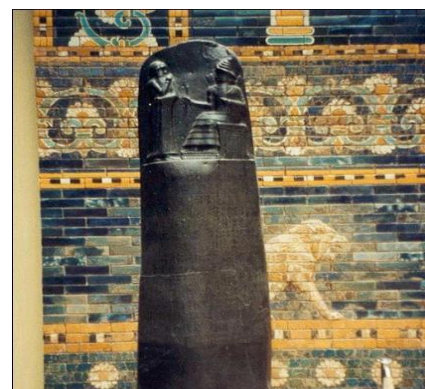
### Main cities

- Hilla District, Al Kifil- Abi Gharaq
- Mahaweel District, Al Mashrooa- Al Imam- Al Nile
- Hashimiyah District, Al Qasim- Al Midhatiya- Al Shomaly- Al Taliaa
- Musaieb District, Sadat Al Hindiya- Jurf Al Sakhar- Alexandria



### Main activities

- Industry
- Textile
- Cattle breeding
- Grains
- Dates
- Tourism



Obelisk of Hammurabi





## Economy at a Glance

Agriculture is regarded as the main activity in the Province, as 70% of its area is suitable for cultivation using 15% of the Euphrates waters. However, there is also an industrial activity as another field, among which is the State Company for Automobile Manufacturing at Alexandria which produces vehicle bodies and assembles automobiles, in addition to other number of operating companies such as the State Company for Mechanical Industries and Hilla textile factory, Al Forat State Co., Corn flour and dextrin plant, Al Sada Cement Plant and disposable syringes plant.

## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	6
Numbers of employees	38
Wages and privileges (million ID)	51
Guests number	6728
Number of rented nights	7031
Total income (million ID)	369
Total expenses (million ID)	97

## Records indicators

### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	104.3
Clothes & shoes	100.2
residence, water, power, gas	97.5
housing appliances and maintenance	105.3
Health	126.0
Transport	107.8
Communication	111.8
Culture & entertainment	87.5
Education	106.4
Restaurants	137.7
Goods and services	102.8
General record	105.1





Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020			
Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	13201	16842	30043
Technical collages	834	393	1227
Technical institutes	2926	2341	5267
Private collages	10896	4812	15708
<b>Total</b>	<b>27857</b>	<b>24388</b>	<b>52245</b>

Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
57	2827	298	64

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	222748	129531
	Female	202476	104536
	<b>Total</b>	<b>425224</b>	<b>234067</b>
No. of teachers	Male	6240	6182
	Female	12578	6484
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18818</b>	<b>12666</b>
No. of classes	Male	3813	2458
	Female	3561	2070
	<b>mixed</b>	<b>3366</b>	<b>840</b>
	<b>total</b>	<b>10740</b>	<b>5395</b>
No. of schools	Male	308	189
	Female	296	149
	<b>mixed</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>130</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>468</b>



## Agricultural indicators

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	Yellow corn	potatoes	sunflower
Total cultivated land	9145	0	58805	3630	0
Production (ton)	10331	0	53351	31549	0
Average production (kg/donum)	1129.7	0	907.3	8691.2	0

## Wheat &amp; Barley 2021

Indications	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area (donum)	302994	42584
Production (ton)	270195	12016
Average production kg/donum	891.8	282.2

## Dates production 2021

Production (ton)	Average production kg/palm tree	Average production kg/palm tree during production phase
120249	82.6	82.6



Demographic indications	2022
Population estimation (individual)	2.288.456
Male	1.156.319
female	1.132.137
Urban	1.104.734
rural area	1.183.722
Urban percentage	48.3
rural area percentage	51.7
0-4 y	14.9
5-14 y	26.8
15-49 y	48.5
15-64 y	55.5
65 y and above	2.8
total area km <sup>2</sup>	5119
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	447.1

### Social indication 2019-2020

Social indicators	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	92
Primary school	1014
Secondary school	468
Vocational	16
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	92
Primary school	721
Secondary school	468
Vocational	16
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	10584



Primary school	425224
Secondary school	234067
Vocational	2520
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	454
Primary school	18818
Secondary school	12666
Vocational	709
Fine arts	-
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	86
Secondary	47
<b>Number of public academic universities</b>	2
<b>Number of students in public academic universities</b>	30043
<b>Number of technical collages</b>	1
<b>Number of students in technical collages</b>	1227
<b>Number of technical institutes</b>	2
<b>Number of students in technical institutes</b>	5267
<b>Number of private collages</b>	7
<b>Number of students in private collages</b>	15078

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only



**Building and construction indications****Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector**

Indicator	2020
Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)	26.155
Construction materials cost (million ID)	14.790
Wages and advantages for workers	4.876

**Post and telecommunication indicators**

Indication	2020
Number of switchboards	18
Number of land lines	155864
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1995290
Number of post offices	21
Number of post boxes	1972

Small industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of small facilities	1514
Employees on payroll	3104
Non- paid workers	1569
Wages and privileges (million ID)	13980
Production value (million ID)	114336
Production requirements value (million ID)	59122

Medium industrial facilities 2020	
Indications	
Number of medium facilities	16
Employees on payroll	243
Non- paid employees	10
Wages and privileges (million ID)	1275
Production value (million ID)	8565
Production requirements value (million ID)	3075
Sales value (million ID)	3368



### industrial facilities indicators

Big industrial facilities 2020	
Indications	2020
Number of facilities	88
Employees on payroll	10138
Non- paid employees	81
Wages and privileges (million ID)	92854
Production value (million ID)	1380364
Production requirements value (million ID)	1089258
Sales value (million ID)	1339919

Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020				
Indicators	public	mixed	private	
Number of industrial facilities	8	0	80	
Wages and privileges (million ID)	79046	0	13807	
Total production value (million ID)	128423	0	1251941	
Requirements value (million ID)	77760	0	1011498	

### Health indicators

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	450
public hospitals	295
Private hospitals	155
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	2826
inpatients beds in public hospitals	2666
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	56.2
doctors no.	2153
dentists no.	1010
pharmacists no.	1294
primary health care units	121
beds/1000 person	1.4
doctor/10000 person	9.91
dentists/ 10000 person	4.65
pharmacists/ 10000 person	6

Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health





## Tourism

**Babylon historical site:** This is situated 5 km to the north of the city of Hilla. It had been the most famous city in the ancient and modern worlds and the miracle of the ancient world, particularly after its widest expansion by the Babylonian famous King Nebuchadnezzar (605- 562 B. C.). It became famous to such a degree that it turned to be the title of Mesopotamia civilization as a whole, Babylonia was the name. Its walls and Hanging Gardens were among the Seven World Wonders.



### **Burs:**

Burs is situated almost 15 km southwards the city of Hilla. Its scaled tower is a high mark on the Hilla- Kifl road. Its present name (Burs) is derived from its Babylonian ancient name (Bursia), a Sumerian word which means "Sea sword" or "Sea horn" as it had been situated on a stream or a lake.



### **Keesh historical site:**

This is situated 13 km away from the city of Hilla, 6 km eastwards of Babylonian historical site. Among its antiques is the ziggurat of "Aneer Kedirma", the ziggurat dedicated for the temple of (Ayil Baba), the God of war.



## Province of Holy Kerbala

### Historical Background

The city history dates back to the Babylonian era. Some historians see that the word Kerbala means (qurb Alilah: near God), a Babylonian origin word. It is said that the word has been chiseled from (Kur Babil: a number of Babylonian villages). The Province has soft pure land surrounded by dense orchards irrigated by the River Euphrates. The most prominent feature of the Holy City of Kerbala is the shrine of Imam Hussein (Poh) and the shrine of his brother, Al-Abbas, (Poh). Within the Province, there is also Al- Akhaidhir stronghold, southward the city, the palace of Sham'oun at Ain Tamr, and Al-Tar historical caves.



### Location

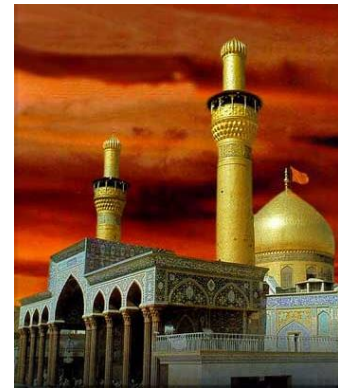
Province of Kerbala is situated on the right bank of River Euphrates, surrounded by important agricultural areas on three sides, particularly, the eastern side which occurs between the city and the River Euphrates. The city is 105 km to the western south of Baghdad, bordered from the north by the Province of Anbar; from the south by the Province of Najaf; from the east by the Province of Babylon; and from the west by the desert of Sham and the Saudi Arabia lands. The city occurs on the longitude 44° and the altitude 33°.

### Area

The area of the Province of Karbala is 5.034 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Main cities

- Karbala, Al Husainiya- Al Hur
- Ain Tamr
- Hindiyah, Al Jadwal Al Gharbi- Al Khairat



### Main activities

- Tourism
- Oil refine
- Dates
- Citrus
- Agriculture
- Canning factories



## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	662
Numbers of employees	2096
Wages and privileges (million ID)	7630
Guests number	2957612
Number of rented nights	4426211
Total income (million ID)	50442
Total expenses (million ID)	24842

## Records indicators

### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	102.5
Clothes & shoes	104.9
residence, water, power, gas	123.2
housing appliances and maintenance	105.4
Health	169.6
Transport	103.6
Communication	115.1
Culture & entertainment	88.7
Education	174
Restaurants	117.8
Goods and services	128
General record	113.4

Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020			
Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	11553	13528	25081
Technical collages	-	-	-
Technical institutes	1028	737	1765
Private collages	10382	8758	19140
<b>Total</b>	<b>22963</b>	<b>23023</b>	<b>45986</b>



Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
11	229	70	16

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	148591	71736
	Female	135959	6643
	Total	284550	138229
No. of teachers	Male	3335	3846
	Female	9108	4037
	Total	12443	7523
No. of classes	Male	3544	1809
	Female	3239	1588
	mixed	711	38
	total	7494	3435
No. of schools	Male	272	144
	Female	249	123
	mixed	118	14
	Total	639	281

- primary and secondary data (governmental-civil-religious)
- Kindergarten data (governmental and private)
- Vocational and Fine Arts Institutes include governmental data only



**Agricultural indications**

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	potatoes	Yellow corn	sunflower
Total cultivated land	0	0	52	3837	0
Production (ton)	0	0	463	3813	0
Average production (kg/donum)	0	0	8903.8	993.7	0

Wheat & Barley 2021		
Indications	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area (donum)	73634	2077
Production (ton)	72327	753
Average production kg/donum	982.3	362.5

**Dates production 2021**

Production (ton)	Average production kg/palm tree	Average production kg/palm tree during production phase
90959	71.6	68.7

Demographic indications	2022
Population estimation (individual)	1.350.577
Male	681.306
female	669.271
Urban	903.023
rural area	447.554
Urban percentage	66.9
rural area percentage	33.1
0-40 y	15.0
5-14 y	25.9
15-49 y	49.2
15-64 y	56.5
65 y and above	2.7
total area km <sup>2</sup>	5034
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	268.3





### Social indication 2019-2020

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	65
Primary school	639
Secondary school	281
Vocational	10
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	65
Primary school	386
Secondary school	148
Vocational	9
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	8886
Primary school	284550
Secondary school	138229
Vocational	2318
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	425
Primary school	12443
Secondary school	7523
Vocational	584
Fine arts	-
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	106
Secondary	81
Number of public academic universities	1
Number of students in public academic universities	25081
Number of technical collages	-
Number of students in technical collages	-
Number of technical institutes	1
Number of students in technical institutes	1765
Number of private collages	30
Number of students in private collages	19140





**Building and construction indications****Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector**

Indicator	2020
Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)	139.188
Construction materials cost (million ID)	97.310
Wages and advantages for workers	19.953

**Post and telecommunication indicators**

Indication	2020
Number of switchboards	10
Number of land lines	64392
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, etc.	1584717
Number of post offices	5
Number of post boxes	1660

**industrial facilities indicators****Big industrial facilities 2020**

Indications	2020
Number of facilities	18
Employees on payroll	1015
Non- paid employees	24
Wages and privileges (million ID)	8375
Production value (million ID)	<b>19616</b>
Production requirements value (million)	<b>9357</b>
Sales value (million ID)	<b>12666</b>

**Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020**

Indicators	public	mixed	private
Number of industrial facilities	2	0	<b>16</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	6303	0	<b>2073</b>
Total production value (million ID)	4082	0	<b>15534</b>
Requirements value (million ID)	2893	0	<b>6464</b>

**Small industrial facilities 2020****Indications**

Number of small facilities	<b>1150</b>
Employees on payroll	<b>2928</b>
Non- paid workers	<b>1299</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	<b>13956</b>
Production value (million ID)	<b>127412</b>
Production requirements value (million ID)	<b>63379</b>



<b>medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Indications	
Number of medium facilities	<b>3</b>
Employees on payroll	<b>17</b>
Non- paid employees	<b>1</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	<b>93</b>
Production value (million ID)	<b>1256</b>
Production requirements value (million ID)	<b>402</b>
Sales value (million ID)	<b>1256</b>

### Health indicators

<b>health indicators</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>private and public hospitals</b>	13
<b>public hospitals</b>	9
<b>private</b>	4
<b>inpatients beds in private &amp; public</b>	1963
<b>inpatients beds in public hospitals</b>	1474
<b>percentage of occupied beds in public</b>	61.4
<b>doctors no.</b>	1438
<b>dentists no.</b>	586
<b>pharmacists no.</b>	902
<b>primary health care units</b>	62
<b>beds/1000 person</b>	1.3
<b>doctor/10000 person</b>	11.21
<b>dentists/ 10000 person</b>	4.57
<b>pharmacists/ 10000 person</b>	7.0

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## Tourist sites

### Karbala

Karbala is one of the ancient Iraqi cities. It enjoys a religious prestige due to shrine of Imam Hussein (Poh) and the shrine of his brother, Al- Abbas (Poh),. Among the most historical sites at the Province are the following:

**Akhaidhir stronghold:** This feature is one of the defensive archeological buildings. It is one of the characteristic Islamic military architecture regarding design and geometry, not only in Iraq, but also on the level of the Arab and Islamic World. The stronghold occurs on a desert way links Iraq to the external world.

**Razaza Lake:** This Lake is 18 km from Karbala, on the way leads to Akhaidhir. The Lake is 60 km in length 30 km in width. This wide beautiful lake is an important tourist site visited by people who are eager to practice various kinds of water sports and fishing.

**Ain Tamr:** The city of Ain Tamr "Shithatha" is situated to the western south of Kerbala, (67 km) from Karbala. It is a historical spot as it has ancient civilization antiques. Ain Tamr district is regarded the largest oasis in the western upland, It is famous for its palm tree forests and orchards. It is characterized for its landscapes, beautiful weather during spring and autumn seasons. It is also famous for its mineral water which flow from more than fifty natural springs. A tourist complex composed of 20 tourist apartments, a hotel, and a restaurant, in addition to extended gardens was established in the area.



## Province of Holy Najaf

### Historical Background

Najaf is a historical city. It represents an important cultural, religious, commercial, and agricultural center at the center of Iraq. It is situated on a high mound over vast sand land overlooking from the northern eastern front on the cemetery of Wadi Salam "Valley of Peace"; and from the western front on the sea of Najaf.

The Province of Najaf embraces the tomb of Imam Ali, (Poh). where millions of visitors from all over the world visits every year.



### Location

Najaf is one of the Provinces which occurs in the middle of south Iraq, at the edge of the western upland, 161 km from Baghdad. The city is 70m above sea level. It is bordered from the north by the Province of Karbala, almost 80 km away.

### Area

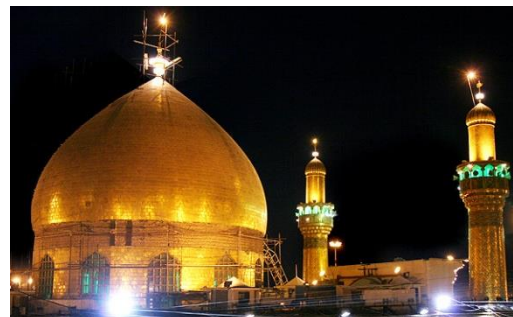
The area of the Province of Najaf is (27. 845) km<sup>2</sup>.

### Main cities:

- Najaf District, Al Haideriya- Al Shabaka
- Kufa District, Al Abasiya- Al Huriya
- Manathirah District, Al Hera- Al Mishkhab- Al Qadisiya

### Main activities

- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Cattle breeding
- Commerce



**Imam Ali Holy Shrine**



## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	248
Numbers of employees	777
Wages and privileges (million ID)	1033
Guests number	420588
Number of rented nights	655469
Total income (million ID)	15890
Total expenses (million ID)	3821

## Records indicators

### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	98.0
Clothes & shoes	96.4
residence, water, power, gas	118.4
housing appliances and maintenance	104.9
Health	157.0
Transport	100.9
Communication	108.3
Culture & entertainment	90.3
Education	169.2
Restaurants	123.6
Goods and services	126.6
General record	109.4

Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020			
Public universities	13765	18081	31846
Technical collages	1841	1220	3061
Technical institutes	2513	2264	4777
Private collages	5558	3068	8262
Total	23677	24633	48310





Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
31	2231	211	56

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	168619	85682
	Female	153856	79642
	Total	3224756	165324
No. of teachers	Male	4744	4331
	Female	9522	5272
	Total	14266	9603
No. of classes	Male	4044	2387
	Female	3762	2314
	mixed	1432	79
	total	9238	4780
No. of schools	Male	305	200
	Female	288	168
	mixed	214	34
	Total	807	402

### Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	potatoes	Yellow corn	sunflower
Total cultivated land	197189	0	2	2	0
Production (ton)	241837	0	17	0	0
Average production (kg/donum)	1226.4	0	8500	0	0





<b>Wheat &amp; Barley 2021</b>		
<b>Indications</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Barley</b>
Total cultivated area (donum)	209714	1014
Production (ton)	111418	472
Average production kg/donum	531.3	465.5

### Dates production 2021

<b>Production (ton)</b>	<b>Average production kg/palm tree</b>	<b>Average production kg/palm tree during production phase</b>
31023	65.4	62.3

<b>Demographic indications</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation	1.630.807
Male	817.653
female	813.154
Urban	10164.671
rural area	466.136
Urban percentage	71.4
rural area percentage	28.6
0-4 y	15.2
5-14 y	26.5
15-49 y	48.5
15-64 y	55.4
65 y and above	2.9
total area km <sup>2</sup>	28824
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	56.6



### Social indication 2019-2020

Social indicators	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	56
Primary school	807
Secondary school	402
Vocational	9
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	56
Primary school	549
Secondary school	234
Vocational	6
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	10468
Primary school	322475
Secondary school	165324
Vocational	2079
Fins Arts institutions	706
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	364
Primary school	14266
Secondary school	9603
Vocational	465
Fine arts	79
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	104
Secondary	79
Number of public academic universities	2
Number of students in public academic universities	31846
Number of technical collages	3
Number of students in technical collages	3064
Number of technical institutes	2
Number of students in technical institutes	4777
Number of private collages	14
Number of students in private collages	8626

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only



**Building and construction indications**

<b>Main indications for buildings and constructions projects in the public sector</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total cost except contractors revenues (million ID)	51.987
Construction materials cost (million ID)	29.951
Wages and advantages for workers	10.341

**Post and telecommunication indicators**

<b>Indication</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of switchboards	14
Number of land lines	160000
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1734045
Number of post offices	9
Number of post boxes	1020

<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	<b>Indications</b>
Number of small facilities	1896
Employees on payroll	3527
Non- paid workers	1574
Wages and privileges (million ID)	33044
Production value (million ID)	203779
Production requirements value (million ID)	116175

<b>medium industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	
Number of medium facilities	15
Employees on payroll	223
Non- paid employees	0
Wages and privileges (million ID)	1519
Production value (million ID)	19975
Production requirements value (million ID)	13502
Sales value (million ID)	19013



### Big industrial facilities indicators

Indications	
Number of facilities	31
Employees on payroll	5357
Non- paid employees	14
Wages and privileges (million ID)	34008
Production value (million ID)	96282
Production requirements value (million ID)	50824
Sales value (million ID)	83952

### Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020

Indicators	public	mixed	private
Number of industrial facilities	6	0	25
Wages and privileges (million ID)	24912	0	9096
Total production value (million ID)	45840	0	46842
Requirements value (million ID)	23745	0	27079

### Health indicators

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	21
public hospitals	16
private	5
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	2190
inpatients beds in public hospitals	2044
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	56.8
doctors no.	1634
dentists no.	788
pharmacists no.	1040
primary health care units	82
beds/1000 person	1.6
doctor/10000 person	11.38
dentists/ 10000 person	5.08
pharmacists/ 10000 person	6.7

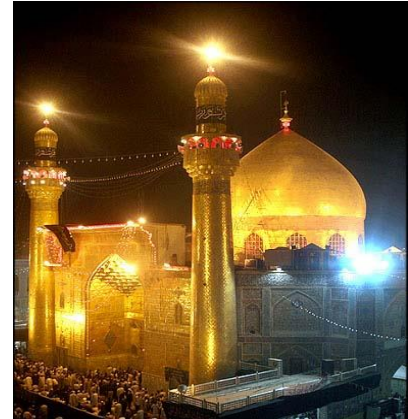


## Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health

### Tourist sites:

Tomb of Imam Ali (Poh):

It is one of the most important sites for religious tourism. Its attended by almost 40 million visitors a year.



### Khan of Rahba:

It occurs on the old Hajj route within a low area, almost 30 km from the village of (Rahba). It was built from rocks and gypsum.



### Palace of N'uman Bin Al-Munthir:

Palace of N'uman Bin Al-Munthir is one of the palaces which date back to the ancient kingdom of Heera and the state of Manathirah which enjoyed a major role in the Arab pre-Islamic history. Its monuments remained to cope with the historical events, it often enriched poets' imagination who chanted these monuments and ruins.



## Province of Muthanna

### Historical Background

The appearance of Warka City in the fifth millennium B. C. represents the first shift to the stable style of life and the early beginnings of the appearance of ruling régimes, writing, and laws which organized the social life in addition to developed Agriculture and availability of water resources which made Al Warkaa city the first spark in the Sumerian civilization.



### Location

Muthanna province is located in the south part of Iraq, at the edges of the alluvial plain. The majority of its areas height varies between (70- 220m) above the sea level. The River Euphrates and its branches pass through it. It is the only water resource for agricultural crops irrigation. The Province is 270 km from Baghdad to the south. It is the second biggest Province, after Anbar, regarding its area. It has a desert climate, and its center is Samawa District and the province has administrative boundaries with Al-Najaf and Al-Diwaniyha from the North, Basra and Dhi Qar from the east, Saudi Arabia from the west and part from Basra and Kuwait country from the south.

### Area

The area of the Province of Muthanna is (51.740) km<sup>2</sup>, 12% of the total area of Iraq. The desert occupies 47.000 km<sup>2</sup>, which means 91% of the total area of the Province.

### Main cities:

- Samawa District, Sewair
- Rumaitha District, Al Majd- Al Warkaa- Al Najmi- AL Hilal
- Salman District Al Basiya
- Hatra District, Al Daraji

### Main activities

- Agriculture
- Industry, especially cement, bricks, concrete structures
- extractive industries
- Oil products and refineries
- Cattle breeding





### Economy at a Glance

The Province is characterized by the availability of the natural and human resources for investment, especially in the industrial sector. Muthanna province is rich with raw materials of the low cost in extraction and production, such as, limestone which is used in cement industry, sedimentary compounds of Sodium and Chlorine as salty compounds used in salt production. The Province is also characterized by lots of date palm orchards and its distinctive tourist site being near the Lake of Sawa and some tourist facilities. UNISCO approved the historical location of AL Warkaa to join the international heritage which granted the province an international reputation and importance.

### Statistical summary

#### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	4
Numbers of employees	17
Wages and privileges (million ID)	29
Guests number	2672
Number of rented nights	3793
Total income (million ID)	127
Total expenses (million ID)	70

### Records indicators

#### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	99.9
Clothes & shoes	106.9
residence, water, power, gas	140.0
housing appliances and maintenance	100.0
Health	154.5
Transport	109.5
Communication	112.9
Culture & entertainment	98.5
Education	191.2
Restaurants	106.0
Goods and services	127.9
General record	115.6



Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020			
Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	6261	7478	13739
Technical collages	-	-	-
Technical institutes	1061	993	2054
Private collages	1078	692	1770
Total	8400	9163	17563

Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
8	217	42	17

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	96271	44683
	Female	82466	36887
	Total	178737	81570
No. of teachers	Male	3184	1798
	Female	5291	1866
	Total	8475	3664
No. of classes	Male	1343	1066
	Female	1186	836
	mixed	2759	98
	total	5288	2000
No. of schools	Male	104	89
	Female	95	76
	mixed	343	34
	Total	542	199



### Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	potatoes	Yellow corn	sunflower
Total cultivated land	8607	0	0	748	0
Production (ton)	5993	0	0	307	0
Average production (kg/donum)	696.3	0	0	410.4	0

### Wheat & Barley 2021

Indications	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area (donum)	260802	113027
Production (ton)	132230	38140
Average production kg/donum	507	337.4

### Dates production 2021

Production (ton)	Average production kg/palm tree	Average production kg/palm tree during production phase
38565	65.1	60.6

Demographic indications	2022
Population estimation (individual)	902.480
Male	453.511
female	448.969
Urban	419.150
rural area	483.330
Urban percentage	46.4
rural area percentage	53.6
0-40 y	15.7
5-14 y	27.4
15-49 y	47.8
15-64 y	53.9
65 y and above	3.0
total area km <sup>2</sup>	51740
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	17.4



### Social indication 2019-2020

Social indicators	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	26
Primary school	542
Secondary school	199
Vocational	8
Fins Arts institutions	0
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	26
Primary school	433
Secondary school	132
Vocational	8
Fins Arts institutions	0
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	4594
Primary school	178737
Secondary school	81570
Vocational	890
Fins Arts institutions	0
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	181
Primary school	8475
Secondary school	3664
Vocational	154
Fine arts	0
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	105
Secondary	65
Number of public academic universities	1
Number of students in public academic universities	13739
Number of technical collages	-
Number of students in technical collages	-
Number of technical institutes	2
Number of students in technical institutes	2054
Number of private collages	3
Number of students in private collages	1770

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only



**Post and telecommunication indicators**

<b>Indication</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of switchboards	15
Number of land lines	58667
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	858171
Number of post offices	3
Number of post boxes	890

**Health indicators**

<b>health indicators</b>	<b>2020</b>
private and public hospitals	6
public hospitals	5
private	1
inpatients beds in private & public	1112
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1066
percentage of occupied beds in public	44.9
doctors no.	849
dentists no.	221
pharmacists no.	324
primary health care units	71
beds/1000 person	1.4
doctor/10000 person	10.12
dentists/ 10000 person	2.58
pharmacists/ 10000 person	3.8

**Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health****industrial facilities indicators**

<b>Big industrial facilities 2020</b>	
<b>Indications</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of <b>facilities</b>	34
Employees on payroll	2505
Non- paid employees	43
Wages and privileges (million ID)	10264
Production value (million ID)	104467
Production requirements value (million ID)	51975
Sales value (million ID)	87430



<b>Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020</b>			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>public</b>	<b>mixed</b>	<b>private</b>
Number of industrial facilities	2	0	32
Wages and privileges (million ID)	277	0	9987
Total production value (million ID)	688	0	86742
Requirements value (million ID)	279	0	51696

<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	<b>Indications</b>
Number of small facilities	838
Employees on payroll	1577
Non- paid workers	1054
Wages and privileges (million ID)	5148
Production value (million ID)	30399
Production requirements value (million ID)	16881

### **Tourist sites**

**Lake of Sawa:** a closed salty lake located at the Province of Muthanna, southern Iraq, and few kilometers from the city of Samawa. The Lake is surrounded by a natural limestone wall which quickly repairs itself if broken due to fast hardening character of the limestone material in the water.

### **Historical tourist city:**

the location of historical Warkaa





## Province of Diwaniyah

### Historical Background

It is one of the middle Euphrates Provinces that lies within the alluvial plain of Iraq. The name of the city first appeared during the eighteenth century. River Euphrates passes through the Province where it is known as Shatt Al-Diwaniyah. Diwaniyah is characterized by the fertile lands which qualifies it to be the food basket for the people at the area in specific, and for Iraq, in general.



### Location

The Province of Diwaniyah is located at the southern part of Iraq, surrounded by Najaf, Karbala, Babylon, Muthanna and Thi Qar. It is characterized by agriculture, such as rice, and other agricultural crops.

### Area

The area of the Province of Diwaniyah is (8.507) km<sup>2</sup>.

### Main cities:

- Diwaniyah District, Saniya-Shafiya- Daghara
- Ifak District, Nifer- Bedair-Sumer
- Shamiyah District, Ghammas-Mhanawiya- Salahiya
- Hamza District, Sadeer-Shanafiya



### Main activities

- Agriculture (Prominently rice)
- Food stuff industries
- Textile industries
- Rubber industries (Tires)
- Cattle breeding
- White meats, eggs and fishes
- Construction industries (Bricks factories)
- Oil industry (Dewaniya Oil refinery)



## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	7
Numbers of employees	20
Wages and privileges (million ID)	53
Guests number	6637
Number of rented nights	14525
Total income (million ID)	236
Total expenses (million ID)	92

## Records indicators

### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	95.6
Clothes & shoes	106.9
residence, water, power, gas	133.1
housing appliances and maintenance	100
Health	135.8
Transport	93.3
Communication	93.7
Culture & entertainment	91.2
Education	117.6
Restaurants	119.4
Goods and services	129.7
General record	108.6

### Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020

Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	10578	11505	22083
Technical collages	0	0	0
Technical institutes	1267	1207	2474
Private collages	673	411	1084
<b>Total</b>	<b>12518</b>	<b>13123</b>	<b>25641</b>



Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
15	827	79	40

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	138224	80485
	Female	119984	65967
	Total	258208	146452
No. of teachers	Male	5254	4414
	Female	8725	4672
	Total	13979	9086
No. of classes	Male	2346	1943
	Female	1564	1525
	mixed	3375	237
	total	7285	3705
No. of schools	Male	193	174
	Female	151	138
	mixed	451	59
	Total	795	371

### Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	potatoes	Yellow corn	sunflower
Total cultivated land	163916	0	6.3	3491	0
Production (ton)	158815	0	526	2431	0
Average production (kg/donum)	96809	0	8349.2	696.4	0



<b>Wheat &amp; Barley 2021</b>		
<b>Indications</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Barley</b>
Total cultivated area (donum)	711420	167031
Production (ton)	510651	65040
Average production kg/donum	717.8	389.4

**Dates production 2021**

<b>Production (ton)</b>	<b>Average production kg/palm tree</b>	<b>Average production kg/palm tree during production phase</b>
47604	81.3	81.1

<b>Demographic indications</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation (individual)	1.430.714
Male	721.099
female	709.615
Urban	819.613
rural area	611.101
Urban percentage	57.3
rural area percentage	42.7
0-4 y	15.4
5-14 y	27.5
15-49 y	47.7
15-64 y	54.1
65 y and above	2.9
total area km <sup>2</sup>	8153
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	175.5



**Social indication 2019-2020**

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	48
Primary school	795
Secondary school	371
Vocational	8
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	48
Primary school	607
Secondary school	371
Vocational	8
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	9037
Primary school	258208
Secondary school	146425
Vocational	2073
Fins Arts institutions	709
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	359
Primary school	13979
Secondary school	9086
Vocational	504
Fine arts	105
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	89
Secondary	46
Number of public academic universities	1
Number of students in public academic universities	22083
Number of technical collages	
Number of students in technical collages	
Number of technical institutes	1
Number of students in technical institutes	2474
Number of private collages	
Number of students in private collages	

- Primary and secondary data includes public, private and religious schools
- Kindergarten data includes public and private
- Vocational and fine arts includes public only



**Post and telecommunication indicators**

Indication	2020
Number of switchboards	20
Number of land lines	76424
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	1239757
Number of post offices	19
Number of post boxes	2870

Small industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of small facilities	953
Employees on payroll	2457
Non- paid workers	901
Wages and privileges (million ID)	8080
Production value (million ID)	45559
Production requirements value (million ID)	25661

**industrial facilities indicators**

Big industrial facilities 2020	
Indications	2020
Number of facilities	56
Employees on payroll	3006
Non- paid employees	53
Wages and privileges (million ID)	23793
Production value (million ID)	78059
Production requirements value (million ID)	41919
Sales value (million ID)	69743

**Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020**

Indicators	public	mixed	private	
Number of industrial facilities	6	0	50	
Wages and privileges (million ID)	14421	0	9372	
Total production value (million ID)	7680	0	70379	
Requirements value (million ID)	5182	0	36737	





**Health indicators**

health indicators	2020
private and public hospitals	1316
public hospitals	1256
private	60
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	48032
inpatients beds in public hospitals	40825
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	45.4
doctors no.	1239
dentists no.	383
pharmacists no.	614
primary health care units	84
beds/1000 person	1.2
doctor/10000 person	9.12
dentists/ 10000 person	2.82
pharmacists/ 10000 person	4.5

**Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health**

## Province of Thi Qar

### Historical Background

Thi Qar is one of the Iraqi southern Provinces. Its center is the city of Nasiriyah. Historical evidence indicates that this name exists from old ages. Some historical sites, such as, the ancient city of Ur, 5.000 years B. C. occurs there. It is the land where the Sumerians and Acadians settled.



### Location

The Province of Thi Qar is located at the heart of the southern part of Iraq. The best part of the area of the Province is situated next to the Rivers of Euphrates and Gharraf. The Province is one of the most ancient lands settled by human being and established the first human civilization and there still lays the ancient archeological monuments of cities such as Ur and Lagash and else.

### Area

The area of the Province of Thi Qar is (13,626) km<sup>2</sup>.

**Population:** The population of the Province is (2.132.149) person.

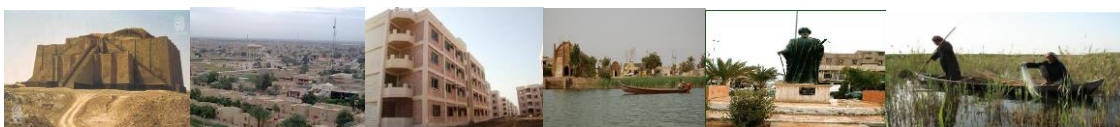
### Main cities:

- Nasiriyah District, Al Eslah- Al Bathaa- Said Dekheel- Ur
- Rifa'i District, Qalaa Suker- Al Nasir- Al Fajir
- Suq Al-Shouyoukh District, Akeka- Karma Beni Saad- Fdhaliya- Al Tar
- Al Jabaish District, Hammar- Al Fohood
- Shatra District, Dwaya- Al Garaf



### Main activities

- Agriculture
- (Engineering and textile) industries
- Oil and gas production
- Cattle breeding
- Fishing



**Statistical summary****Commercial indications**

<b>Tourism and hotels indications</b>	
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of hotels and tourists residence	8
Numbers of employees	42
Wages and privileges (million ID)	153
Guests number	8799
Number of rented nights	26139
Total income (million ID)	807
Total expenses (million ID)	217

**Records indicators****Consuming records**

<b>Item</b>	<b>2021</b>
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	102.6
Clothes & shoes	105.2
residence, water, power, gas	124.7
housing appliances and maintenance	103.2
Health	144.3
Transport	99.5
Communication	118.5
Culture & entertainment	103.0
Education	157.1
Restaurants	109.0
Goods and services	126.5
General record	112.5

**Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020**

<b>Number of students</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Public universities	11235	14255	25490
Technical collages	332	288	620
Technical institutes	1802	1849	3651
Private collages	6377	4076	10453
<b>Total</b>	<b>19746</b>	<b>20468</b>	<b>40214</b>



Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
-	-	-	-

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	231819	124428
	Female	202835	98783
	Total	434654	223211
No. of teachers	Male	10112	7910
	Female	13078	6060
	Total	23190	13970
No. of classes	Male	4214	3026
	Female	4082	2554
	mixed	4970	898
	total	13266	6478
No. of schools	Male	387	303
	Female	339	249
	mixed	734	210
	Total	1460	762

Inflation %	0.4	0.2-	0.6	-
Crude oil production (million)	1610.0	1674.8	1463.4	1453.4
Exported crude oil	1410.0	1449.3	1254.8	1258.9
Exported oil price (billion USD)	83.8	78.5	41.7	75.7



### Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	potatoes	Yellow corn	sunflower
Total cultivated land	5826	0	0	0	0
Production (ton)	5308	0	0	0	0
Average production (kg/donum)	911.1	0	0	0	0

Wheat & Barley 2021		
Indications	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area (donum)	330128	72659
Production (ton)	248639	78710
Average production kg/donum	753.2	395.1

### Dates production 2021

Production (ton)	Average production kg/palm tree	Average production kg/palm tree during production phase
50078	71.3	67.7

Demographic indications	2022
Population estimation (individual)	2.321.851
Male	1.165.412
female	1.156.439
Urban	1.490.300
rural area	831.551
Urban percentage	64.2
rural area percentage	35.8
0-40 y	14.7
5-14 y	28.5
15-49 y	47.7
15-64 y	54.0
65 y and above	2.8
total area km <sup>2</sup>	12900
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	180.0



**Social indication 2019-2020**

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>53</b>
Primary school	<b>1460</b>
Secondary school	<b>762</b>
Vocational	<b>16</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>24</b>
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>51</b>
Primary school	<b>1034</b>
Secondary school	<b>248</b>
Vocational	<b>8</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>1</b>
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>8296</b>
Primary school	<b>434654</b>
Secondary school	<b>223211</b>
Vocational	<b>3479</b>
Fins Arts institutions	<b>8819</b>
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>296</b>
Primary school	<b>23190</b>
Secondary school	<b>13970</b>
Vocational	<b>729</b>
Fine arts	<b>1239</b>
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	<b>106</b>
Secondary	<b>72</b>
Number of public academic universities	<b>2</b>
Number of students in public academic universities	<b>25490</b>
Number of technical collages	<b>1</b>
Number of students in technical collages	<b>620</b>
Number of technical institutes	<b>2</b>
Number of students in technical institutes	<b>3651</b>
Number of private collages	<b>14</b>
Number of students in private collages	<b>10453</b>





**Post and telecommunication indicators**

<b>Indication</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of switchboards	23
Number of land lines	90020
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	2053703
Number of post offices	18
Number of post boxes	2100

**Health indicators**

<b>health indicators</b>	<b>2020</b>
private and public hospitals	12
public hospitals	9
private	3
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	1714
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1544
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	51.1
doctors no.	1488
dentists no.	405
pharmacists no.	788
primary health care units	168
beds/1000 person	0.9
doctor/10000 person	6.97
dentists/ 10000 person	1.84
pharmacists/ 10000 person	3.6

**Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health**

<b>Industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Indications	<b>2020</b>
Number of facilities	59
Employees on payroll	6066
Non- paid employees	31
Wages and privileges (million ID)	73620
Production value (million ID)	208986
Production requirements value (million ID)	115405
Sales value (million ID)	208447

<b>Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020</b>			
Indicators	<b>public</b>	<b>mixed</b>	<b>private</b>
Number of industrial facilities	2	0	<b>57</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	63973	0	<b>9647</b>
Total production value (million ID)	155860	0	<b>53126</b>
Requirements value (million ID)	92011	0	<b>23394</b>

<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	<b>Indications</b>
Number of small facilities	1202
Employees on payroll	2964
Non- paid workers	1202
Wages and privileges (million ID)	16058
Production value (million ID)	79636
Production requirements value (million ID)	38806

<b>Small industrial facilities 2020</b>	
Number of medium facilities	1
Employees on payroll	13
Non- paid workers	1
Wages and privileges (million ID)	73
Production value (million ID)	333
Production requirements value (million ID)	188
Sales value (million ID)	333



## Province of Maysan

### Historical Background

It is one of the southern Provinces of Iraq. It is located to the east of the country, on the Iranian borders. Its center is the city of Imarah. It is located on the River Tigris. It had been known, before 1976 as Imarah Province. It is believed that the origin of the name of "Maysan" refers back to the Kingdom of Mayshan, and turned, by time, to be Maysan.



Its distinctive location formed a core for an important city and commercial center and had been adopted by Alexander the Great as a capital for his kingdom. Among its common names "Korat Dijlah" that means a number of villages alongside the River Tigris.

### Location

The province is located in the southern eastern part of Iraq, on the banks of the river Tigris. It is almost 400 km away from Baghdad. It represents a commercial center for agricultural crops, fish, and cattle. It is linked to the Provinces of Basra and Wasit by a 200 Km main road; and with the Province of Thi Qar through another road. An oil pipeline passes through the eastern part of the province and extends down to Basra and Fao southward.

### Area

The area of the Province of Maysan is (16.072) km<sup>2</sup>

### Main cities:

- Imarah District, Kumait
- Maymouna District, Said Ahmed Al Rifaii- Al Maymouna
- Qal'at Salih District, Al Aziz
- Mijar Al Kabeer District, AL Adil- Al Khair
- Kahla District, Al Musharah- Beni Hashim



## Main activities

- Oil
- Agriculture
- Cattle breeding
- Agricultural industries
- Sugar production
- Paper production

## Statistical summary

### Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	9
Numbers of employees	25
Wages and privileges (million ID)	56
Guests number	15535
Number of rented nights	22975
Total income (million ID)	311
Total expenses (million ID)	81

## Records indicators

### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	99.5
Clothes & shoes	90.2
residence, water, power, gas	98.9
housing appliances and maintenance	105.1
Health	132.2
Transport	105.3
Communication	.123.3
Culture & entertainment	111.7
Education	136.4
Restaurants	102.1
Goods and services	112.9
General record	102.8



Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020			
Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	5843	7792	13635
Technical collages	48	43	91
Technical institutes	720	569	1289
Private collages	3809	1828	3637
<b>Total</b>	<b>10420</b>	<b>10232</b>	<b>20652</b>

Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
5	118	23	7

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	141340	64191
	Female	106545	47396
	Total	247885	111587
No. of teachers	Male	5138	2049
	Female	7417	1929
	Total	12555	3978
No. of classes	Male	2912	1266
	Female	2411	929
	mixed	2053	165
	total	7376	2360
No. of schools	Male	199	94
	Female	177	68
	mixed	325	27
	Total	701	189



### Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	potatoes	Yellow corn	sunflower
Total cultivated land	143	0	0	24185	59
Production (ton)	126	0	0	14377	36
Average production (kg/donum)	881.1	0	0	594.5	610.2

### Wheat & Barley 2021

Indications	Wheat	Barley
Total cultivated area (donum)	263445	<b>118636</b>
Production (ton)	174512	<b>39112</b>
Average production kg/donum	662.4	<b>329.7</b>

### Dates production 2021

Production (ton)	Average production kg/palm tree	Average production kg/palm tree during production phase
9937	58.3	56.8

Demographic indications	2022
Population estimation (individual)	1.233.053
Male	614.285
female	618.768
Urban	910.777
rural area	322.282
Urban percentage	73.9
rural area percentage	26.1
0-40 y	15.4
5-14 y	28.9
15-49 y	46.8





15-64 y	52.7
65 y and above	3.0
total area km <sup>2</sup>	16072
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	76.7

### Social indication 2019-2020

Social indicators	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>35</b>
Primary school	<b>701</b>
Secondary school	<b>189</b>
Vocational	<b>14</b>
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>32</b>
Primary school	<b>537</b>
Secondary school	<b>116</b>
Vocational	<b>9</b>
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>9228</b>
Primary school	<b>247885</b>
Secondary school	<b>223211</b>
Vocational	<b>2470</b>
Fins Arts institutions	-
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	<b>269</b>
Primary school	<b>12555</b>
Secondary school	<b>3978</b>
Vocational	<b>278</b>
Fine arts	-
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	<b>104</b>
Secondary	<b>66</b>
Number of public academic universities	<b>1</b>
Number of students in public academic universities	<b>13635</b>
Number of technical collages	<b>1</b>
Number of students in technical collages	<b>91</b>
Number of technical institutes	<b>1</b>
Number of students in technical institutes	<b>1289</b>
Number of private collages	<b>6</b>
Number of students in private collages	<b>5637</b>



**Post and telecommunication indicators**

<b>Indication</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of switchboards	7
Number of land lines	65000
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	889022
Number of post offices	16
Number of post boxes	1135

**Health indicators**

<b>health indicators</b>	<b>2020</b>
private and public hospitals	10
public hospitals	9
private	1
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	1301
inpatients beds in public hospitals	1201
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	42.6
doctors no.	776
dentists no.	115
pharmacists no.	212
primary health care units	79
beds/1000 person	1.4
doctor/10000 person	6.62
dentists/ 10000 person	0.98
pharmacists/ 10000 person	1.8

**Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health**

**Big industrial facilities indicators**

Indications	2020
Number of facilities	69
Employees on payroll	4249
Non- paid employees	6
Wages and privileges (million ID)	38067
Production value (million ID)	179521
Production requirements value (million ID)	80803
Sales value (million ID)	182316

**Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020**

Indicators	public	mixed	private
Number of industrial facilities	1	0	68
Wages and privileges (million ID)	14928	0	23139
Total production value (million ID)	69875	0	109646
Requirements value (million ID)	41736	0	39067

**Small industrial facilities 2020**

Small industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of small facilities	1164
Employees on payroll	1080
Non- paid workers	2184
Wages and privileges (million ID)	4030
Production value (million ID)	99996
Production requirements value (million ID)	39343



## Province of Basra

### Historical Background

Basra is the third Province in Iraq regarding population and considered as the economic capital of Iraq, its only port overlooking the Arab Gulf and its main sea outlet. Basra has several names mentioned by references, after building it, it was named Um Al-Iraq "Mother of Iraq", Khizanat Al-Arab "Treasury of Arabs", Al-Basra Al-Uthma "The Great Basra", Al-Basra Al-Zahira "Prosperous Basra", Thaghr Al-Iraq Al-Basim "The smiling mouth of Iraq", Al-Fayha "The extensive", Qubat Al-Ilm "Dome of Science".



### Location

Basra is situated at the extreme south of Iraq, on the western bank of Shatt Al-Arab, the watercourse which results from Rivers Tigris and Euphrates meeting at Qurna, 110 km northward of Fao. Basra is almost 55 km from the Arab Gulf, 545 km from Baghdad. It has mutual border with Saudi Arabia Kingdom and Kuwait southward, and with the Islamic Republic of Iran Eastward. Local borders of Basra are with the provinces of Thi Qar and Maysan to the north and Muthanna to the west. Basra is the only port of Iraq and its main sea outlet.

From a geographical view, it occurs at the southern eastern corner of Iraq. This location has its impact in putting the province within the huge desert extension in the continents of Asia and Africa which consequently results in its overwhelming dry climate.

Basra, within its geographical location, is linked to the other provinces of Iraq through paved roads which lengths vary according to being near to, or far from it.



## Area

The area of the Province of Basra is (19.070) km<sup>2</sup>.

## Main cities:

- Basra District, Hartha
- Abu Al-Khaseeb District
- Zubair District, Safwan- Um Qasir
- Qurna District, AL Dair- Al Thaghr
- Fao District
- Shat Al Arab District, Al Nashwa
- AlImdainah District, Izz Aldeen Saleem- Talha



## Main activities

- Oil and gas
- Sea charging and Railway
- Agriculture
- Food industries
- Heavy industries, such as, iron and steel, fertilizers, and petrochemicals
- Fishing



## Economy at a Glance

Basra is one of the important provinces in Iraq, as it is rich with oil fields such as Rumaila field, Shi'aiba field, western Qurna field, and Majnoun field. Due to its location in the plains of Al Rafidain valley, it is considered as one of the best locations for planting rice, barley, wheat, and millet. It is also famous for cattle breeding. The province occurs on varying terrain land includes plains, upland, and desert and is also considered as a tourists Province for having many religious shrines and historical sites.





### Statistical summary Commercial indications

Tourism and hotels indications	
Indicator	2020
Number of hotels and tourists residence	49
Numbers of employees	315
Wages and privileges (million ID)	1136
Guests number	88887
Number of rented nights	165764
Total income (million ID)	5920
Total expenses (million ID)	2514

### Records indicators

#### Consuming records

Item	2021
foods and non- alcoholic drinks	96.5
Clothes & shoes	106.4
residence, water, power, gas	128.1
housing appliances and maintenance	102.2
Health	129.5
Transport	108.2
Communication	115.2
Culture & entertainment	110.5
Education	176.0
Restaurants	109.9
Goods and services	143.3
General record	112.3

#### Number of students in academic and technical education in Iraq 2019-2020

Number of students	Male	Female	Total
Public universities	19087	26631	45718
Technical collages	1660	1905	3565
Technical institutes	4330	2483	6813
Private collages	5812	2340	8152
<b>Total</b>	<b>30889</b>	<b>33359</b>	<b>64248</b>





Private and public kindergartens details 2019			
Kindergartens	children	Staff	Workers
33	1163	176	46

Primary and secondary education indicators for 2019-2020			
Indicators		Primary	Secondary
No. of students	Male	316315	166288
	Female	299799	148873
	Total	616114	315161
No. of teachers	Male	6130	7236
	Female	17951	10165
	Total	24081	17401
No. of classes	Male	6470	4502
	Female	5698	4792
	mixed	3826	138
	total	15994	9432
No. of schools	Male	501	475
	Female	404	338
	mixed	581	50
	Total	1486	863

### Agricultural indications

Rice, cotton, yellow corn, potatoes, sunflower 2021					
Indicator	Rice	Cotton	potatoes	Yellow corn	sunflower
Total cultivated land	0	0	0	1254	0
Production (ton)	0	0	0	325	0
Average production (kg/donum)	0	0	0	259.2	0



<b>Wheat &amp; Barley 2021</b>		
<b>Indications</b>	<b>Wheat</b>	<b>Barley</b>
Total cultivated area (donum)	43327	1702
Production (ton)	28422	<b>0</b>
Average production kg/donum	656	<b>0</b>

#### **Dates production 2021**

Production (ton)	Average production kg/palm tree	Average production kg/palm tree during production phase
42764	<b>52.9</b>	<b>49.2</b>

<b>Demographic indications</b>	<b>2022</b>
Population estimation (individual)	3.223.158
Male	1.619,204
female	1.603.954
Urban	2.617.683
rural area	605.475
Urban percentage	81.2
rural area percentage	18.8
0-40 y	16.0
5-14 y	27.3
15-49 y	47.2
15-64 y	53.8
65 y and above	2.9
total area km <sup>2</sup>	19070
Population density person/km <sup>2</sup>	169.0



## Social indication 2019-2020

<b>Social indicators</b>	
<b>Number of schools</b>	
Kindergarten	146
Primary school	1486
Secondary school	863
Vocational	19
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of Buildings</b>	
Kindergarten	141
Primary school	996
Secondary school	415
Vocational	15
Fins Arts institutions	2
<b>Number of students</b>	
Kindergarten	25731
Primary school	616114
Secondary school	315161
Vocational	5143
Fins Arts institutions	681
<b>Number of teachers</b>	
Kindergarten	882
Primary school	24081
Secondary school	17401
Vocational	926
Fine arts	123
<b>Enrollment rate</b>	
Primary	103
Secondary	81
Number of public academic universities	2
Number of students in public academic universities	45718
Number of technical collages	3
Number of students in technical collages	3565
Number of technical institutes	2
Number of students in technical institutes	6813
Number of private collages	4
Number of students in private collages	8152



**Post and telecommunication indicators**

<b>Indication</b>	<b>2020</b>
Number of switchboards	26
Number of land lines	155500
Mobile lines for Zain, Iraqna, Asia Cell, Korek	2624901
Number of post offices	22
Number of post boxes	5597

<b>health indicators</b>	<b>2020</b>
private and public hospitals	21
public hospitals	14
private	7
inpatients beds in private & public hospitals	3605
inpatients beds in public hospitals	3323
percentage of occupied beds in public hospitals	53.8
doctors no.	2513
dentists no.	525
pharmacists no.	718
primary health care units	135
beds/1000 person	1.4
doctor/10000 person	8.2
dentists/ 10000 person	1.71
pharmacists/ 10000 person	2.3

**Annual report 2020/ Ministry of Health**

**Big industrial facilities indicators**

Indications	2020
Number of facilities	35
Employees on payroll	10420
Non- paid employees	0
Wages and privileges (million ID)	203103
Production value (million ID)	1684966
Production requirements value (million ID)	629701
Sales value (million ID)	1422969

**Industrial indications for big facilities according to sector 2020**

Indicators	public	mixed	private
Number of industrial facilities	6	0	29
Wages and privileges (million ID)	193589	0	9514
Total production value (million ID)	1616757	0	68208
Requirements value (million ID)	595019	0	34682

**Small industrial facilities 2020**

Small industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of small facilities	<b>2203</b>
Employees on payroll	<b>4536</b>
Non- paid workers	<b>2842</b>
Wages and privileges (million ID)	<b>31024</b>
Production value (million ID)	<b>175236</b>
Production requirements value (million ID)	<b>84520</b>

**Medium industrial facilities 2020**

Medium industrial facilities 2020	Indications
Number of facilities	20
Employees on payroll	272
Non- paid workers	0
Wages and privileges (million ID)	1881
Production value (million ID)	18421
Production requirements value (million ID)	011409
Sales value (million ID)	18421



### Tourist sites:

#### Sindibad Island

This island is a marvelous tourist site which is located at the middle of Shatt Al-Arab, opposite to Shatt Al-Arab Hotel in Maqal. It is linked to both river banks via Sindibad Bridge.



It has wonderful gardens decorated with beautiful fountains. There are facilities for visitor comfort, a tourist coffee shop, and tourist houses for residence, in addition to the floating hotel near the Island, and a vast coffee shop at the southern end of the Island.

**Qurna City:** It is 74 km northward of Basra; Qurna is the legendary place of Adam's tree and paradise of Eden, where Tigris and Euphrates meet to form together Shatt Al-Arab, where we can see a lot of farms and orchards especially date palm orchards.



**Abu Al-Khaseeb:** This city is located on Shatt Al-Arab, 26 km to the south of Basra. It is the city of the late great poet Badr Shakir Al-Sayyab, it is also the center of date palm forests which are unique for their beautiful landscapes.





## Investment Zones in Iraq

The National Investment Commission has started a program to prepare mechanism and a system to establish secured zones for investment according to the text of (Article 9 of the ratified amended Investment Law no. 13/ 2006

The National Investment Commission has formed up a strategy for the investment zones in Iraq in cooperation with the Investment



Program in the Middle East and North Africa of the (OECD) to determine terms and conditions that achieve investment in the region.

**The National Investment Commission is working on completing the requirement number of major investment zones:**

- **Basra Investment Zone/**Grant Faw port Zone, 2400 hectare, for petrochemicals, power station and oil refinery.
- **Babylon Investment Zone/** Hitteen Zone, 6000 dunum, for heavy and medium engineering industries with several facilities and services in the site.
- **Baghdad Investment Zone/** near the International Airport, for various economic sectors ( housing, entertainment, services, education, fairs and Social activities).
- **Mid Euphrates Investment Zone/** (between the Holy province of Najaf and the Sacred Province of Karbala) for Agricultural industries such dairy products, fruits canning, vegetables, meat and food industries.
- **Nineveh Investment Zone/**, The site of the proposal either in the site of Al Kindy Company or the site of Jaber bin Hayyan Company, for precision engineering industries, equipment and integrated engineering systems for medium and small projects.
- **Diyala Investment Zone/** New Camp of Iraq (multipurpose, tourism)
- **Anbar Investment Zone/** construction materials and glass factories

**A - The importance of establishing investment zones in Iraq:**

- Represents a real breakthrough for foreign companies in Iraq and advanced technology.
- Provide greater possibility to monitor the commitment of companies operating in them under the power of Iraqi laws, such as environmental conditions and work systems through the administration in charge of the investment area, whether purely Iraqi or with a foreign partner.
- The creation of new economic communities with an advanced infrastructure largely independent of the existing infrastructure in the cities because they are dilapidated and weak in addition to the new



projects in reliance on some of the existing services will lead to the weakening of such services as electricity, and thus the investment areas represent a more attractive environment due to the availability of services and infrastructure.

- Reduce bureaucratic procedures and routine as well as exceeding the delay in some commissions due to the delay of sectoral approvals and the lack of clarity of powers between some institutions.
- The application of such model will greatly reduce depending on allocations of the investment budget to establish such type of zones, where the private sector, whether local or foreign will build these areas.
- Iraq adopts a free-market approach, and therefore, allowing national and foreign private sector initiatives is the direction that should be encouraged at the present time.

#### **B. Advantages of establishing investment zones:**

1. Encourage the establishment and rapid growth of large and medium-sized industries within a specific location.
2. Expanding and increasing employment opportunities, thus reducing unemployment, training and upgrading human resources.
3. Creating competitiveness ability and development among the products of the factories established in the city with each other on one hand and between them and similar imported goods on the other hand.
4. Transfer, use and localization of modern technologies.
5. To grant projects in these areas privileges according to the investment law and the system of safe investment zones, which the NIC is working to accomplish in accordance with the legislative methods.
6. Developing local capital and attracting foreign capital.
7. Achieving coherence among different sectors.
8. Reduce the cost of establishing, operating, maintaining and developing projects.

#### **C. The role of investment zones in economic and urban development:**

These zones play an important role in economic and urban development:

1. Reducing population density in large cities, thus reducing pressure on transportation, housing and energy.
2. Protecting residential areas from pollution and thus avoiding the impact of industrial waste on the environment.
3. Create new and developed areas of cultural and social aspects, especially in the districts and villages where the investment areas are established in addition to raising the living standards and the economic base, productivity and employment.
4. Provide special services for workers in these areas at appropriate rates.

## Free Zones in Iraq

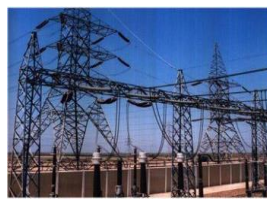
1. Free zone in Khor Al Zubair			
Area	Plot	Description	Ownership
20.364.200 m <sup>2</sup>	Hela 13/8 dis. 33 Shawan 1/3, 2/2, 3/1 dis. 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available power lines</li> <li>- Close to khor Al zubair port</li> <li>- 25 km paved road from Um Qasir port</li> <li>- 55 km paved road from Safwan border port</li> </ul>	Ministry of Finance/ State Commission of Free Zones
2. Free Zone in Al Qaim			
430.000m <sup>2</sup>	133/7533 dis. 21 Deyom Al mani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Next to Al Qaim border port with Syris</li> <li>- Close to water and power sources</li> <li>- Close to Al Qaim town</li> <li>- Connected to Ukaz gas field, 25km paved road</li> </ul>	
3. Free Zone in Al Qaim/ Ukashat			
6.612.500 m <sup>2</sup>	133/7530 and 11/5 dis. 21 Deyom Al mani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the way connecting Qaim, Waleed and Traibeel</li> <li>- 20km from Al Qaim border port</li> <li>- Close</li> </ul>	
4. Free zone in Nineveh			
4.204.980m <sup>2</sup>	17 Qolqay/kharab kerj 18 Qolqay/ Taz mery 21 Qolqay/ kharab kerj 19 Hamedat/ Tel Kowob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flefel town, 20km to the north of Nineveh on the road connecting Nineveh to Dohok</li> <li>- 120 km to Rabeea border port</li> <li>- 180 km to Ibarheem Al Khaleel border port</li> <li>- This zone witnessed in the last few years a big increase in trade between Iraq and Turkey</li> </ul>	

- Ministry of Finance/ State Commission of the free Zones/ HR dept. letter no. 52 in 3<sup>rd</sup> Jan 2023



# Sectors

1. **Oil & Gas Sector** [http:// www.Oil.gov.iq](http://www.Oil.gov.iq)
2. **Electricity Sector** <http://www.Meolc.gov.iq>
3. **Communication Sector** <http://www.Moc.gov.iq>
4. **Health Sector** <http://www.Moh.gov.iq>
5. **Housing & Infrastructure Sector** <http://www.Imariskan.gov.iq>
6. **Transportation Sector** <http://www.Motrans.gov.iq>  
<http://www.Motransport.gov.iq>
7. **Industry & Minerals Sector** <http://www.Industry.gov.iq>
8. **Tourism Sector** <http://www.tourism.gov.iq>
9. **Education Sector** <http://www.Mohesr.gov.iq>
10. **Service Sector** <http://www.Mot.gov.iq>
11. **Youth and Sports Sector** <http://www.Moys.gov.iq>
12. **Agriculture Sector** <http://www.Zeraa.gov.iq>





## 1- Oil and Gas Sector

Iraq is blessed with vast reserves of oil and natural gas, and is one of the most promising, still largely undeveloped sources of hydrocarbon resources in the world. After decades of lack of investments due to wars and sanctions. The importance of oil is not only limited to its role in developing Iraq but exceeds that to the role which it can play in the



international oil market level for the big reserves which can be reinforced in the future because of Iraq's being one of the most responding countries to the increase demand of energy and it is expected for Iraq to be the second largest international resource for the crude oil, this sector contributed to the GDP with the fixed price by %58 during 2020 according to the national development plan. Iraq is actively seeking international investment and expertise to help in the development of its oil and gas sectors so negotiation rounds started and led Iraq for a new march in investment history. The Ministry of Oil announced new ambitious plan to increase oil production and exports during this decade depending on foreign investment as a main source to achieve this goal. The main way for investors interested in oil and gas sector is in oil bidding rounds announced by the ministry.

On the other side, it is more likely that the oil and gas industry will continue to attract foreign business activities in the near future and that Iraq has a wide range of untapped oil and gas fields which requires a large number of investments to develop these fields.

**Oil:** There are 146.9 billion barrels of fixed reserves in Iraq discovered in 71 fields, 27 of which are developed and %75 of the fixed reserves in many major fields in the south east of the country near the Iraqi border with Kuwait and Iran. An additional %20 is located in the northern part of the country near Kirkuk.

**Gas:** Iraq is similarly rich in natural gas, with 132.9 TCF in proven reserves.



### Oil and gas export and distribution pipelines

Iraq has a wide pipeline infrastructure total of 4350 miles. There are three main pipelines that connect Iraq to Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Syria in addition to the fourth one (the Strategic line) that starts from Basra in the south to Kirkuk in the north. This line exports three quarters of daily production from Basra oil port in the south and the rest from the north pipeline from Kirkuk to Jihan port in Turkey.



### Production, Distribution and Export:

As Iraq is developing its infrastructure at the present time, and heading towards expanding its productive operations in oil field, and to attract investments in production, distribution and export fields for oil sector in order to improve the current situation of oil sector as well as it will help to attract investments in other fields such as export pipelines particularly in Basra Port, and the export pipelines from



Kirkuk Province to Jihan Turkish Port. There is a wide range of needs in the south of Iraq which includes the need to establish a new pipeline to link the resources extracted from oil wells to refineries and to establish storage facilities in addition to expanding the ports. A number of studies were conducted to develop infrastructure which would enable Iraq to gain its position as a source for natural gas and this requires constructing an expanded infrastructure for gas sector in order to enable Iraq to supply the gas pipelines heading to Turkey and therefore it will supply major European markets.





## Investment Opportunities in Oil and Gas Sector

Ministry of Oil announced an ambitious plan to increase oil production and exports in the following years. Participation and direct investments are principal means for achieving this goal through oil licenses rounds announced by the Ministry.

### Investment opportunities in Refineries and Oil & Gas Projects:

No	Refinery Name	location	Capacity (thousand barrel/day)	Type of investment
1	Maysan investment refinery	Maysan	150	BOO or BOOT
2	AlQaiara investment refinery project	Nineveh	70	BOO or BOOT
3	Black oil hydrogenation investment project	Basra	30	BOO or BOOT
4	Nasriya investment refinery	Thi Qar	150	-
5	Kut investment refinery	Wasit	100	-
6	Semawa investment refinery	Muthana	70	-

\* Source / Ministry of Oil / Department of Studies, Planning and Follow-up, letter No. 5135 dated 27/2/2023



## 2- Electricity Sector

Power is fundamental for achieving economic and social development programs in all countries, and the development of economic sectors depends mainly on the development of electricity service.

The electrical system is the heart of the development process, as it is one of the most important sectors around which all industrial, medical, scientific, educational and other sectors are based.

Iraq is witnessing a crisis in the electricity service, due to the imbalance between supply and demand, as the electrical energy provided is not compatible with the increasing demand for this service, which is affected by several factors.

Perhaps the most prominent problem of providing electric power is depending on a single source of electricity generation, which is fuel, while countries have begun to resort to alternative and sustainable solutions to provide electric power and fill the shortfall in this service, especially in the field of oil energy.

The poor services of electric power stations result in many problems, including environmental problems represented by pollution and production problems represented by remote fuel sources, a significant impact on production quantities, as well as distribution problems, which are represented in the electricity distribution network, which led to wasting a large amount of energy until it reaches the consumer.



## Available Investment Opportunities in Electricity Sector

### Investment project in solar power

No.	Province	Site name	capacity/ MW	Area (donum)	Ownership
1	Basra	Seeba	100	800	Ministry of Finance
2	Basra	Artawi	100	8800	Ministry of Finance
3	Thi Qar	Ur	300	2615	Ministry of Finance
4	Thi Qar	Said Dekheel	30	250	Ministry of Finance
5	Muthana	Sawa 1	30	250	Ministry of Finance
6	Muthana	Sawa 2	50	400	Ministry of Finance
7	Muthana	Al Khider	50	400	Ministry of Finance
8	Muthana	Al Semawa	750	800	Ministry of Finance

Source: Ministry of Electricity/ Investment and Contracts Office letter 11375 in 22/2/2023





### 3- Communication Sector

The communication sector (wired and wireless) has witnessed substantial growth in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) attraction in the recent years especially in the mobile phones and internet technologies which can be highly attributed to the existence of an independent organizing agency and the renewable opening up to the foreign companies.



One of the most important development points in the communication sector in Iraq was developing the local wired and wireless communication networks. Wireless networks have been capable of changing the land line phones market in Iraq as these are providing both of this old service alongside with the internet service without having to use cables through the populated neighborhoods of the city.

Government of Iraq contracted in 2006 with different companies from the private sector to provide the wired communication networks which provide the services of voice and data transmission. Communication and Media Commission also granted in the same year three national licenses and three regional ones for providing local wireless communication services, national licenses may last for 10 years that can be extended for 5 more years while regional licenses can last for only 8 years.



In addition to that, the market remained open to the foreign companies to increase the national competition and prices comparison, as there are more than 3 main operating companies in the mobile fields in the country.

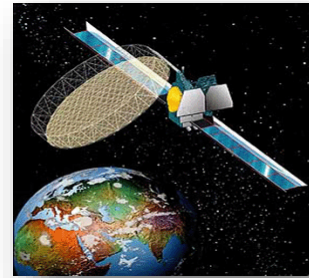
The communication sector is considered as one of the successful sectors in the period following the year 2003. With better security situation, better laws and fully free market, the climate will be more suitable to attract more local and foreign investments.





## Investment opportunities in Telecommunications sector\*

1. Investing in the Ministry of Communications infrastructure and establishing a strategic partnership with the global company with the license of the fourth generation technology 4G, by enabling it to work on the entire infrastructure of the General Company for Communications and Informatics, including the optical fiber network, towers and sites to use them in distributing the fourth generation service, in addition to developing and expanding these networks in line with the requirements of the services provided, in a way that guarantees providing (SLA) services in accordance with international standards, which will contribute to speeding up the project and reduce the costs of its creation.



2. Investing in fiber optic line from the north to the south to provide telecommunication and internet services.
3. Investing lands belonging to the Ministry of communication.
4. Marketing communication services and the Internet through land (international and local) and sea ports.
5. Securing, improving and developing security systems in the field of communications and electronic protection.
6. The Iraqi Satellite Project: to provide telecommunications, informatics and television services to cover all regions of Iraq, especially remote areas (desert, marshes, mountains) in addition to countries within the scope of satellite coverage to be a bridge to terrestrial organizations as well as the security aspect of the project.
7. Data and software development centers: Providing secure local centers inside Iraq to host and store all data, host websites, e-mail and all special applications related to the promotion of electronic transactions and provide a large storage space for storing and retaining electronic documents, as well as providing





software services, technical and accounting systems, electronic applications and all their accessories related to technology Information and training on its scientific methods according to the latest advanced and safe technologies

8. The Space Station Project: Rehabilitation and development of space stations in the General Telecommunications Company through investment and introduction of modern satellite communications applications, and increasing the capacity of (HTS) for broadband services and satellite applications to secure the requirements of security, defense and interior institutions and investing the geographical location of Iraq to establish a Teleport control center to secure Satellite packages as well as providing revenue.
9. Electronic signature services: The project provides a system for documenting electronic transactions with a secure and documented mechanism for exchanging data and enabling digital transformation of e-government services. The project can be used to provide services in the banking, health and even oil and gas sectors by reducing the risks of piracy and threats to electronic control systems.

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• Ministry of Telecommunication letter 9/9614 in 16/12/2018



## 4-Health and Environment Sector

Health services are a group of health activities that aims at protecting the society in case of any medical issues. Developing the health system in any country is an evidence of developing the country itself as health is an indicator of civilization.

Health services should be provided to all people on different levels, starting from primary health care, child care, medical centers, hospitals based on city rank in the hierarchy of human settlements.

- The local planning standard specified one hospital per (50) thousand people, while the number of hospitals during 2018 was (286) public and private hospitals, which is an indicator of the poor efficiency of health services in Iraq, and according to this standard, we suffer 370 hospitals shortage, public and private. Most of the need is in (Baghdad, Nineveh), and the second group included (Basra, Thi Qar, Kirkuk, Diyala, Anbar, Saladin, Wasit, Babylon) and the third group included (Qadisiyah, Maysan, Najaf, Karbala, Muthanna) Figure (11) .
- The local planning standard specified one health center per (10,000) people, while we had (1,868) health centers in 2018, and according to this standard, Iraq needs about (1,413) health centers (main and secondary). Baghdad is on the top of thwe need list, second, are (Nineveh, Basra) and the third group included (Babylon, Najaf, Wasit, Holy Karbala, Diyala, Qadisiyah, Thi Qar, Saladin, Maysan, Kirkuk, Muthanna, Anbar).

### How to manage health issues in the country:

- 1- Build public and private hospitals, health centers and modern medical zones based on number of population.
- 2- Improve the quality of health services.
- 3- Periodic maintenance of infrastructure services for health institutions
- 4- Activate health awareness in urban and rural areas.
- 5- Provide modern devices for diagnostic purpose
- 6- Specialized hospitals in high population areas
- 7- Activate cooperation between public and private sectors.



## Investment Opportunities in Health Sector

No	Project's Name	Type of Investment Opportunities	Province
1.	Specialized cancer treatment center	New	Baghdad, Al Karkh and Al-Rusafa
2.	Arabic Child Hospital in Al-Karkh (50 beds)	New	Baghdad/ Al-Karkh
3.	3-4 Drugs and medical appliances factory.	New	Baghdad, Al Karkh and Al-Rusafa
4.	2 Sterility and fertility hospital	New	Baghdad in Al Karkh and Al-Rusafa
5.	2 Specialized ophthalmology hospital	New	Baghdad , Al Karkh and Al-Rusafa
6.	1 Specialized cardiac surgery hospital	New	Baghdad, Al Karkh and Al-Rusafa
7.	2-3 hydrogen peroxide (pure O2)Plant	New	Baghdad, Al Karkh and Al-Rusafa
8.	2 Complete medical city	New	Baghdad , Al Karkh
9.	4 General hospitals , capacity: 50 beds each	New	Baghdad, Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa
10.	4 Specialized medical centers, capacity : (20 beds or more)	New	Baghdad , Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa
11.	Joint venture with international companies for hospital and medical centers management and operating  Importing medical teams to work in health institutes.	Contracting with specialized companies to open new hospitals in Iraq	Baghdad , Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa
12.	announce governmental hospitals as an investment opportunity	Contracting with specialized companies to open new hospitals in Iraq	Baghdad , Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa
13.	Health center	new	Baghdad plot 14/719 dis 16 Sabe Abkar area 13 ulk 35m <sup>2</sup>



14.	1 General hospital capacity: (100 beds) area 2 dunum	New	Wasit/ Kut city center
15.	1 Specialized Heart and Blood Vessels Surgery	New	Wasit/ kut
16.	1 Specialized gynecology Center	New	Wasit/ kut
17.	1 Specialized Infertility and IVP (Tube Baby) Center	New	Wasit/ kut
18.	1 Specialized ophthalmology Surgery hospital (50 beds)	New	Wasit/ city center
19.	1 Specialized oncology Center	New	Wasit/ city center
20.	General hospital 100 beds	new	Wasit/ Swaiyra
21.	1 Specialized in Laparoscopic surgery and laser center	New	Wasit/ Kut
22.	1 Specialized Plastic Surgery Center	New	Wasit/ Kut
23.	1 Complete Medical City	New	Wasit/ Kut
24.	Medical Supplies and drugs Plant	New	Wasit/ Swaiyra- Kut
25.	1 General hospital 1000 dunum	New	Holy Najaf
26.	1 General hospital plot 25/2738 m <sup>5</sup> Um Abasyat (10 dunum) Al Shafiya	New	Al-Diwaniah
27.	1 General hospital plot 18/4105 m <sup>18</sup> Sadir Al Yousfiya (4 dunum) Ifak	New	Al-Diwaniah
28.	Specialized Major Surgery Center (cardiac & blood vessels , neurosurgery, oncology)	New (estimated cost \$5 million, 4000m <sup>2</sup> area in the commercial zone in Ramadi	Anbar
29.	Medical equipment, Stethoscope medical beds, gauze, medical cotton, bandage, wheelchairs for people with special needs and handicaps, all kinds of tubes used for laboratory samples, blood pressure monitor, all types of needles, medical waste containers , blood transfusion equipment, temperature gauge, etc.)	New	Anbar
30.	Plot no. 818/5466 Qibla total area 32375m <sup>2</sup> Building area 10000m <sup>2</sup> *		Basra



31.	plot 70/129 M 66 Sari Kehaiya **		Kirkuk
32.	Plot 112/214 dis 53 Khasa Temari	100 beds	Kirkuk
33.	Medical cotton, gauze, plaster and antiseptics	New	Muthana
34.	A specialized health center for internal diseases and the digestive system	New	Muthana
35.	Specialized hospital	New, on plot 44 dis. 76 Okl wo Qarmiz	Mousil / Telafar
36.	Private hospital	New, plot 86/1637 dis 74 Biar Al Tair	Mousil / Telafar
37.	Private investment hospital	plot 23/6300 Dis. 11 Waisiya 3 donum 23 ulk 94.64 m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon
38.	Public and private hospitals in all provinces to cover the need	new	All provinces

\*Ministry of Defense letter 9350 on 15/2/2023

\*\* Prime Minister office letter/ Martyrs Foundation No. 262 on 9/2/2022

\*\*\* of Baghdad Governorate letter/ Property Department / Allocation Division No. 317 on 12/1/2021 attached to the Ministry of Finance letter / State Real Estate Department / State Real Estate Branch in Kirkuk Governorate No. 3099 on 11/17/2021

\*\*\*\*Kirkuk Investment Commission letter 200 on 24/1/2023

\*\*\*\*\*Muthana Investment Commission letter 134 on 1/12/2022

\*\*\*\*\* Ministry of Justice letter 10454 on 17/12/2022



### Investment opportunities in Basra Province

No.	Project	Lot & County	Area	Ownership
1.	Ophthalmological specialized medical center (7 stairs)	190/4 al- Ribat al- Sagheer / Basra center	364 m <sup>2</sup> and 36 cm <sup>2</sup>	Basra Municipality Directorship
2.	Medical center	838/874 al- Qibla	3 donum & 270 m <sup>2</sup> & 16 cm <sup>2</sup>	Basra Municipality Directorship
3.	Medical center	Lot no. (5) and part of the lot no. (8) county no. 45	30204 m <sup>2</sup>	Iraq State Company for Seaports
4.	Private hospital	126/86 Kut al- Hajaj	1 donum & 10 Ulk & 60 m <sup>2</sup>	Basra Municipality Directorship
5.	Al- Kahalidi medical center	39/93 al- kzara with an area of 1800 m <sup>2</sup> on a which a building for Basra Martyrs directorship is erected	460 m <sup>2</sup>	-
6.	Private hospital	3/645 al- Shemal	1599 m <sup>2</sup>	Al- Zubair Municipality Directorship
7.	Medical center	421/479 county no. 1 Safwan	1 donum	Safwan Municipality Directorship
8.	Hospital	872/15 county no. 61 Turat Bni Mansour	3 donum & 460 m <sup>2</sup>	Emam Sadiq Municipality Directorship
9.	Cardiology & Chest and arteries	818/5457 al- Qibla	-	-
10.	Atomic medicine center	In front of Basra General Hospital	-	-
11.	Hospital	136 al- Ribat al- Sagheer	9998 m <sup>2</sup>	Ministry of Finance
12.	Hospital	3198/ 137 al- Ribat al- Kabeer	22 Ulk & 49,54 m <sup>2</sup>	Basra Municipality Directorship
13.	Chemical and biological	12510/ 2071 al- Ribat al- Kabeer	3 donum & 16 Ulk & 80 m <sup>2</sup>	Ministry of Finance
14.	Medical complex	23/360 al- Mishraq	3 Ulk & 6,75 m <sup>2</sup>	Basra Municipality Directorship

- Referring to Basra Governorate letter / Basra Provincial Investment Commission no. 4361 in 22.11.2022





## 5- Housing and Infrastructure Sector:

Housing is one of the necessary needs for people that must be secured, and the housing deficit is one of the problems that countries suffer in general as well as developing countries, especially Iraq which has led to the exacerbation of random housing in all governorates especially in Baghdad.

The Ministry of Planning, within the national development plans, has set major goals to address the housing deficit crisis, and the Ministry of Construction and Housing, within the national housing policies, has also developed a plan to address this problem at several levels to alleviate the problems of this crisis to provide decent housing for citizens. The National Investment

Commission and the investment commissions in the governorates have worked towards alleviating this deficit by announcing investment opportunities in this vital sector.



### priority provinces

1. Baghdad, Ninevah, Basra, Kirkuk, Babylon
2. Thi Qar, Anbar, Saladin, Dyala, Najaf
3. Wasit, Karbala, Qadisiya, Maysan, Muthana

### How to manage the housing crises and develop the housing sector:

1. Complete the housing projects under implementation and the suspended ones to secure decent housing in accordance with development plans to reduce the degree of overcrowding and occupancy rates, including the city of Bismayah in Baghdad, Al-Jawhara residential complex in southern Baghdad, as well as the new city of Habbaniyah in Anbar, the city of Sinbad in Basra, and the city of Zubaydiyah in Wasit and Tharthar city included in the strategic framework for urban development in the governorates of Iraq.



2. Reduce the gap of population between provinces
3. Encourage investors to build new towns according to provinces development strategy to provide job opportunities for the unemployed.
4. Cooperation between the ministries and commissions in charge of land management, such as the Municipality of Baghdad, as well as the governorates and urban planning departments, to facilitate the sorting and distribution of lands to citizens, and to announce attractive investment opportunities in this vital sector.

The National Investment Commission has announced many strategic housing projects as investment opportunities

- **Dhifaf Karbala Housing City Project at the Province of Holy Karbala:** This project includes the construction of a modern city of approximately forty thousand housing unit with integrated services, the project's infrastructure shall include commercial, and entertainment centers.



## Available Investment Opportunities at Housing Sector

No.	Project name	Location	allocated area in dunem **	Province	Land owner
1	plot	2/17 Waziriya	m1 3509.58 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	Ministers presidency Martyrs Foundation
2	plot	4/6/ Ruqaya Fadhil	m 23 & 81 donum 237.5m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	Ministers presidency/Martyrs Foundation
3	plot	10/1157 Shamiya &Karaa	m 19 70 donum		
4	Housing area	3/671Abo Jadail/ Tajiat 4/671	88.98 donum 50.11	Baghdad Karkh	Ministry of Youth & Sport
5	Housing area	17/40 M 16 Saba Abkar	7 donum 15 ulk 25m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad Rusafa	Ministry of Youth & Sport
6	Housing area	2/5794 m29 Damook	12340.63 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit	Ministry of Youth & Sport
7	plot	3/787 m 38 Al Khachiya	3 donum	wasit	Ministers presidency Martyrs Foundation
8	plot	1/4207 m 57 Elebat	1 donum	Diyala	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
9	Housing complex	2/8/10578 m 27 Al Katoon 2 m23 Mahr Dar	25 donum	Diyala	Ministry of Youth & Sport
10	Housing complex	55 dis. 1 East Shifta	1 donum 22 ulk 50m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala	Ministry of Youth & Sport
11	Housing complex	2 dis. 21 Muhr Dar	914 donum 20 ulk 150 donum allocated	Diyala	Ministry of Youth & Sport
12	plot	110/43830 Al Jezera	11 donum 3000m <sup>2</sup>	Dhi Qar	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
13	Housing complex for Thi Qar Youth Dept. employees	9/545 Akad	18 dunum	Thi Qar	Ministry of Youth & Sport



14	Employees housing complex	Hasaw Al Shamiya 83/27430 m47	40 donum	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
15	Employees housing complex	7/4 m 77 Shawati Al Sofiya	9 donum 23 ulk 91m <sup>2</sup>	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
16	Employees housing complex	10/723 m 5 Wadi 12Shesheen	7 donum 21 ulk 56m <sup>2</sup>	Saladin	Ministry of Youth & Sport
17	Apartments units for employees	19/1416 m 18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	6 donum 16 ulk 16m <sup>2</sup>	Dewaniya	Ministry of Youth & Sport
18	Housing units	4/3411 m1 Um Al Khail	5 donum 93.3 m <sup>2</sup>	Dewaniya	Ministry of Youth & Sport
19	Housing complex	434/ 40 m67 Bekler Shatir Lo	1 dunum 1ulk 33.5 m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk	Ministry of Youth & Sport
20	plot	110/49566 Al Jezera	5 donum 1 ulk	Dhi Qar	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
21	plot	131/91 dis. 37 Al Shurfa & Al Hashimiya	1967m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
22	Horizontal housing units	1/1460 dis. 4 Hor Hijab	55 donum 5 ulk	Babylon	Municipality
23	Al Milook residential city	14 plots From 2/4063 To 2/4076 Dis. 7 Mhezim	2 ulk 61.7 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 16.6 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 75.36 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 17.90 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 25 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 16.82 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 12.45 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 52.72 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 17.40 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 17.40 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 40.60 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 8.26 m <sup>2</sup> 2 ulk 40.07 m <sup>2</sup> Plot 2/4077 includes the main road		
24	Housing complex	762/1 m 61 talaa Al hamza	4 donum 20 ulk	<b>Basra</b>	Ministry of Youth & Sport





25	Employees housing complex	1/584 m 63 Al Dair	10 donum 16 ulk 5m <sup>2</sup>	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
26	Employees housing complex	37/2359 m 27 Al Akawat	6 donum 10 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
27	Employees housing complex	15/1149 m 61 Tura Beni Mansoor	3 donum 8 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
28	Employees housing complex	2/17 m 53 Al Naseer	41 donum 21 ulk 51.25 m <sup>2</sup>	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
29	Employees housing complex	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kabeer	23 donum 2 ulk 0.96m <sup>2</sup>	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
30	Housing complex	Dis. 61 Al Jezeera 3/83411	300 donum	Karbala	Municipality
31	Housing complex	Dis. 61 Al Jezeera 3/83416	100 donum	Karbala	Municipality
32	Housing complex	10/3492 dis. 52 Qojaq	66 donum	Mosul	Governmental Real State
33	Housing complex	32/1 dis. 3 Airport	53 donum	Mosul	Governmental Real State
34	Housing complex	34 dis. 32 North Qara Qwanly	176 donum	Mosul	Governmental Real State
35	Housing complex	Part of 83/51 dis. 62 Sharia Al Saray	-	Mosul	Talafar municipality
36	Housing complex	5/2993 dis. 66 Al Sida	-	Mosul	Rabia municipality
37	Housing complex	5/653 dis. 66 Al Sida	-	Mosul	Rabia municipality
38	Housing complex and sport services	1/162 m 67 Bekler	18 ulk 24m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk	Ministry of Youth & Sport
39	Housing complex and sport services	434/40 dis. 67 Shatir Lo	1 donum 1 ulk 33.5m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk	Ministry of Youth & Sport
40	Housing complex	100/4/56 sekanian	100 donum	Kirkuk	-
41	Housing complex	50/4/dis.54 Khasa Temari	30 donum	Kirkuk	Kirkuk municipality
42	Housing complex	7/6 dis. 50 Khasa Temari	55 donum	Kirkuk	Province Local authority



43	Housing complex	1186/7/ dis. 52 Khasa Temari	9 donum	Kirkuk	Province Local authority
44	Housing complex	330/84 dis. 39 ninety	7 donum	Kirkuk	Housing authority
45	Housing complex	Khasa Temari 62,64,65,70,69,9 3 dus. 54	113 donum	Kirkuk	Province Local authority
46	Housing complex	Khasa Temari 87,89,91 dis. 54	136 donum	Kirkuk	Province Local authority
47	Housing complex	Part of 5 dis. 51 Khasa Temari	150 donum	Kirkuk	Ministry of Finance
48	Housing complex	Khasa Temari 44/45 dis. 64	94 donum 19 ulk	Kirkuk	Province Local authority
49	Housing complex	Khasa Temari 84 dis. 64	75 donum 8 ulk	Kirkuk	Province Local authority
50	Housing complex	2/1 dis. 1 Rjebat	689 donum	Kirkuk	Province Local authority
51	Housing complex	26/838 dis. 40 Soob Kirkuk	80 donum	Kirkuk	Kirkuk municipality
52	Housing complex	4/7 dis. 50	42 donum	Kirkuk	Province Local authority

- Babylon Governorate Investment Commission letter No. 2213 on 10/2/2022
- Babylon Governorate Investment Commission letter No. 215 on 1/30/2023
- Ministry of Transportation letter/ Contracts and Licenses 7178 in 1/2/2021
- Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation letter no 262 in 9/2/2022
- Ministry of Youth and Sports letter No. 96 on 15/1/2023
- Holy Karbala Governorate Investment Commission / Economic and Technical Section letter No. 2131 on 11/29/2023
- Nineveh Investment commission letter No. 2026 on 11/28/2022
- Ministry of Justice / Real Estate Registration Department letter No. 7039 on 9/20/2022
- Kirkuk Governorate Investment Commission letter No. 200 on 1/24/2023





## 6. Transportation Sector

Transport sector in Iraq includes land roads and related activities (passenger transport activities and land transport of goods by trucks), railways, airports, ports and associated maritime transport activity. Total lengths of the roads are (47,877) km, while railways in Iraq are



(2,375) km distributed on (9) lines, most of which are spread longitudinally on the Iraqi map. Iraqi Airways and two local airlines work together with limited capacity in five airports. As for the ports, Iraq owns four commercial ports (Umm Qasr, Khor Al-Zubayr, Abu Floos, Al-Maqal), two oil ports and four ferry platforms for oil export, in addition to (7) ships.

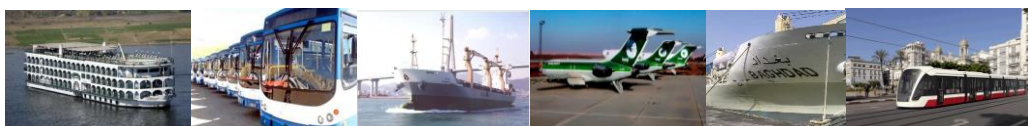
- 1- Road Network Density compared to the area of Iraq reached (121 km/1000 km<sup>2</sup>) which makes Iraq as a whole higher than the international standard of (105 km/1000 km<sup>2</sup>), but the governorates varied according to this indicator, as (Baghdad, Kirkuk, Diyala, Qadisiyah, Karbala, Babylon, Saladin, Maysan, Dhi Qar, Basra) has exceeded the international standard.
- 2- Road Network Density index for the population in Iraq is about (146 km/100 thousand people), which is less than the value of the international standard, (496 km/ per 100 thousand people). The table indicates how poor all governorates in this matter which explains the traffic jams and the weak transport network in Iraq.

To determine planning priorities in addressing the problem of low density of the road network and low per capita share of paved roads, and depending on the gap per capita of roads m/people, the first priority in road projects and paving works for the governorates should be for (Najaf, Nineveh, Baghdad, Basra, Dhi Qar) provinces, (Wasit, Babylon, Muthanna, Holy Karbala) as a second priority, (Maysan, Saladin, Diyala, Kirkuk, Qadisiyah, Anbar) as a third priority.



**We can list some proposals for the development of the transport sector in the country below:**

1. **Increasing the length of the network:** by completing the implementation of the strategic main roads, including Road No. (2), which connects the capital, Baghdad, to the governorate of Dohuk in the far north, with the rehabilitation and development of the ring road network around major cities.
2. **Enhancing integration between cities:** by linking governorates to new and medium cities, with the implementation of the alternative movement network (pedestrians and bicycles in the main streets in city centers).
3. **Enhancing public transportation:** by implementing a comprehensive transport plan in Iraq, modernizing the passenger transport fleet, as well as initiating the implementation of the monorail train in major cities.
4. **New railway tracks:** by implementing the (Baghdad- Kut) line, extending a line towards Basra, implementing the (Baghdad-Kirkuk) line all the way long towards Sulaymaniyah and Erbil and improving the rail link with the neighboring countries (establishing the dry canal).
5. **Developing the existing airports** according to solid economic feasibility studies, to avoid wasting economic resources.
6. **Completing the construction of the Grand Faw Port** in addition to rehabilitation of the current ports and raising their capacity by deepening their shipping lanes, giving a broader role to the private sector in the implementation and operation of port services.



## Available Investment Opportunities in Transportation

### First: Railways State Company

no	Project name	Details	length	Number of lines	Signals & communication	Axial load/ton	Speed (km/h)		Total transport (million)		Estimate cost (million USD)			Project implementation period
							passengers	Goods/ton	passengers	Goods/ton	Acquisitions	implementation	total	
1	Circle line around Baghdad	Detailed designs were conducted 1982 by Italian consulting company (Sotkny) circle line length (ring) 112km, total length main and branches 284km.	284	mixed	ERTMS/ level 2	25	200	140	23	46	430	2000	2430	5 years
2	Basra- Fao	Detailed designs were recently conducted by German consulting company (Dorsh Group)	100	double	ERTMS/ level 2/1	25	140	100	1	70	300	1410	1710	3 years
3	Baghdad- Kut- Umara- Basra Branch line (Kut- Nasriya- Um Qasir)	Detailed designs (1982) prepared by British Henderson Hughes are old and most of them are lost. The main line (Baghdad- Kut- Umara- Basra) is 504 km –double. The Branch line (Kut- Nasriya- Um Qasir) is 406 km –double. Designs need to be updated with a new feasible study to the project.	100	double							2730	11000		
4	Musaieb- Karbal- Najaf- Semawa	Detailed designs were conducted 1982 by Italian consulting company (Sotkny) updated by Italian (Ital Fair)	228	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	6	2	750	2400	3150	3 years
5	Mousil- Dehouk- Zakho- Turkey	Designs were conducted by British consulting company (Henderson Hughes) 1982, updated by Czech companies, EKB, CZ Group, Power Office.	160	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	200	140	1	55	450	2157	2607	3 years

6	(Baghdad-Baquba-Kirkuk-Erbil-Mousil) branch line (Baquba-Khanaqeen-Munthirya-Iran)	detailed designs were conducted by French consulting company (Sorfrel) 1982, currently updated by Czech consulting company (CZ Group).double line length 455km single line length 200km, can be doubled. Total length of main and branches is 700-750 km	700	mixed	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	6	20	1650	7000	8650	7 years
7	Railway connection between Iraq & Jordan (from Rutba to Traibeel)	Designs were recently conducted by German consulting company (Dorsh Group)	400	Single can be doubled	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	3	12	50	4000	4050	5 years
8	Sheaba-Zubair-Marbid-Safwan-Kuwait	Detailed designs were recently conducted by Italian (Ital Fair). Length shall be according to future projects, final length might be 14kn only from Marbid to Safwan/ Kuwait- Al Hadeed)	52	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	2	20	150	500	650	3 years
9	Kut- Baquba	No previous designs or documents, new ones are required	250	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	6	20	750	3000	3750	4 years
10	Mono Rail (Karbala-Najaf)	New project (above the main road towards Najaf	70	Double	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Railway line (Kirkuk – Sulaimaniya)	Feasible study and detailed designs were done by the Hungarian Company (Mozer Automatica)	120	Single Can be doubled	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	3000	-	5.5
12	Railway line (Ramadi – Karbala)	Original designs were done 1982by Italian Sotkeny Designs were modernized + New Feasible study were done by German Dorch Group	133	Double	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1500	-	3

Ministry of Transportation letter/ Contracts and Licenses Dept. 7008 in 26/1/2022

## 7- Industry and Minerals sector

Despite the lifting of all international sanctions imposed on Iraq and its converting to the economic openness policy after the 2003 war, the manufacturing system suffered big deterioration especially in the public sector for several reasons like those related to State policy in general through inactivating the laws that contribute to supporting the industrial sector in addition to other technical reasons related to the MIM companies performance and the nature of their management of the manufacturing process, which in the end led to delaying the manufacturing system and the inability of the companies to produce, compete or achieve economic revenues. This status pushed the investment law to activate the industrial sector and technology transfer through partnerships between the public and private sectors.

### - Big Industrial enterprises

- 1- In 2018 the number of the big industrial enterprises reached (627) in both public and private sectors working in (Baghdad, Missan, Diyala, and Qadisiyah)
- 2- The number of the workers in the big industrial enterprises reached (115,545) worker, mostly in (Baghdad, Basra, Babylon, Najaf and Kirkuk)
- 3- The added value of the big industries sector, which represents the net increase in the industrial production and reflects the industrial production efficiency standard and the range of its participation in the national income, reached (2.731.546.15) Million ID for the year 2018 in (Baghdad, Basra, and Babylon)
- 4- It is perceived through analyzing the comparative advantage industrial activity index for the big enterprises, that Babylon province has special spatial comparative advantage with a rate of (3.1%) followed by Najaf province with a rate of (2.87%) and in general the index had showed the existence of spatial comparative advantages for all provinces with different rates but (Karbala, Basra, Anbar, Baghdad and Saladin) showed weak comparative





advantage, the matter that requires studying the reasons behind this weakness and tackling them accordingly. The priority according to the comparative advantage will be to (Babylon and Najaf) for group one, Kirkuk, Diyala, Thi Qar, Nineveh, Wasit, Qadisiyah, Muthana and Missan) for group two, and (Karbala, Basra, Anbar, Baghdad and Saladin) for group three.

- 5- The economic efficiency index, which measures the size of the workers participation in creating the added value, showed the Excellency of (Basra, Babil) provinces in group one, (Kirkuk, Missan, Baghdad, Muthana, Karbala) in group two, and (Thi Qar, Qadisiyah, Saladin, Diyala, Najaf, Nineveh, Wasit, Anbar) in group three.

#### - **Medium industrial enterprises**

1. In 2018 the number of the medium industrial enterprises was (198), most of them were in (Baghdad, Diyala, and Kirkuk)
2. The number of the workers in the medium industrial enterprises was (2,624) worker and were concentrated in the provinces of (Baghdad, Diyala, and Kirkuk)





**Table of investment opportunities available to public companies to conclude rehabilitation and participation contracts for 2022\***

N.	Company name	N.	Opportunity	Geographical location
1.	<b>The state company for petrochemical industries</b>	1.	Establishment of Chlorine and Caustic Soda project Basra Paper Plant	Basra / al-Der
		2.	The construction of new PVC plant with rehabilitating and developing the current one	Basra/ khor al- Zubair
		3.	The construction of new production line for paper machine pm3 (writing & typing paper) with rehabilitating the current one	Basra / al-Der
		4.	The construction of new production line for hardened paper machine and the supporting units with rehabilitating the current one	Missan / al- Majar
		5.	The construction of new production line for paper (cement sacks, floantic, liner and packing paper)	Missan / al- Majar
٢.	<b>State company for steel industries</b>	6.	Heavy foundry rehabilitation project/ investment. 16000 Ton/year	Baghdad
		7.	Free forging rehabilitation project/ investment, 9000 ton/year	Baghdad
		8.	Closed forging rehabilitation project/ investment. 600000 piece/ year	Baghdad
		9.	Project of producing build – up steel sections and bridge girder. 40% of total local market	Baghdad
		10.	The project of developing the production of bridge cranes under a solid commercial name	Baghdad



		11.	The project of rehabilitating, developing and operating the Galvanizing plant	Baghdad
		12.	The project of rehabilitating the structures and towers plant	Baghdad
<b>3.</b>	<b>The state company for electric and electronic industries.</b>	13.	Production and maintenance of miscellaneous electrical and electronic devices for domestic and industrial purposes. 32625 piece/ year Number of workers/ 40	Baghdad
		14.	Production and maintenance of irrigation systems (pumps and submersibles) of all Kinds. 630 piece/ year Number of workers/ 30	Baghdad
		15.	Production, installation and maintenance of visual surveillance systems and electrical doors 11000 piece / year Number of workers/ 25	Baghdad
		16.	Production, installation and maintenance of elevators and escalators 380 controls panels according to order Number of workers/ 32	Baghdad
		17.	Production and rehabilitation of ceiling, table, wall and vertical fans	Baghdad
		18.	Exploitation of plastic injection machines and Styrofoam machines	Baghdad
		19.	Early warning systems	Baghdad
		20.	Solar systems	Baghdad
		<b>4.</b>	<b>Diyala state company</b>	21.



		22.	Project of itemizing and assembling of cable boxes	<b>Diyala</b>
		23.	Project of constructing a plant for producing capacity transformers (partnership contract) 5000 MVA/ year	<b>Diyala</b>
		24.	Project of constructing a workshop to repair distribution transformers (partnership contract) 3500 transformer/ year	<b>Diyala</b>
		25.	Project of constructing supporting stations (partnership contract) 35 station / year	<b>Diyala</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Al- Faris State Company</b>	26.	Rehabilitation and operation of anti-fire sandwich panel production line	<b>Baghdad/ Abo Ghreb</b>
		27.	Construction of small oil refineries production line	<b>Baghdad</b>
		28.	Construction of water technologies line / water purification systems of different capacities	<b>Baghdad</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>The State Company for drugs manufacturing and medical equipment/ Samarra</b>	29.	Rehabilitation and operation of al- Tariq plant for pesticides	Anbar/ Garma/ Faluja
		30.	Establishing of pharmaceutical city on Yusofieah district	Baghdad/ Yusofieah
		31.	Developing and rehabilitating of Babil plant for medical syringes	Babylon/ Hila
		32.	Establishing Factory For Producing vaccines and serums	Saladin/ Samara
		33.	Offering lands owned by Nineveh plant for other investment purposes	Nineveh/ Mosul
		34.	Project of producing biotic alternatives including insulin ampoules	Saladin/ Samara
		35.	Rehabilitation and operation of sterilizers and extracts line	Saladin/ Samara



7.	<b>The state company for automotive and equipments industry</b>	36.	Establishing modern after-sale services workshop	Babylon/ Hila
		37.	Buses assembly project	Babylon/Alexandria
		38.	Production of Iraqi salon car (5 Passengers)	Babylon /Alexandria
8.	<b>The state Company of hydraulic industries.</b>	39.	Production of Barbed and razorblade wires and chain link Fence.	Baghdad
		40.	The Mechanical and Hydraulic Smart parking and elevators production project.	Baghdad
		41.	Project of Welding Wires production line.	Baghdad
		42.	Assembly of early warning systems, extinguishing equipment, and military & civil public safety materials	Baghdad
9.	<b>State company for iron and steel</b>	43.	Sponge Iron plant	Basra/
		44.	ERW Longitudinally Welded Pipes Plant ERW	Basra
		45.	Seamless Pipes Plant	Basra
		46 .	Iron and steel complex (medium pipes, hotly rolled iron rolls – plates)	Basra
10	<b>State company of textile &amp; leather industry</b>	47.	Rehabilitation men suits production factory	Najaf
		48.	Establishment of unwoven fabrics production factory	Najaf
		49.	Theaters sets production line	Babylon
		50.	Lining fabrics production line	Babylon
		51.	Cotton– polyester shirt fabrics production line	Babylon
		52.	Fiascos – polyester pant fabrics production line	Babylon



		53.	Fiascos – polyester sheets fabrics production line	Babylon
		54.	Coplan and velvet fabrics production line	Babylon
		55.	Establishment of new factory for the production of unwoven fabrics SMS	Najaf
11	The state company for Rubber Industries and Tires	56.	Rehabilitation and operation of rubber products factory	Najaf
		57.	Grinding, purifying and granulating black carbon project	Dewaniya
		58.	Rubber conveyor belts production project	Dewaniya/ Dewaniya Tires Factory
12	The State company for Glass & Refractory Industries	59.	Silicon bricks production factory	Najaf
		60.	Crystal glass production factory	Diwaniyah
		61.	Opal glass production factory	Najaf
		62.	Household utensils and Ceramics production factory	Diwaniyah
		63.	Glass electrical insolents Factory	Anbar/ Ramadi
		64.	Glass bricks Factory	Anbar/ Ramadi
		65.	High alumina bricks Factory	Anbar/ Ramadi
		66.	Ceramics insolents Factory	Anbar/ Ramadi
		67.	Glazing materials Factory	Anbar/ Ramadi
		68.	Mud washing and purification Factory	Anbar/ Ramadi
13	The state company for fertilizers industry / the southern region	70.	Establishment of new plant with high production capacity and new technology for fertilizers (2 expansion)	Basra/ Abo al- Khaseeb
		71.	- Establishment of new plant for the production of Urea fertilizers - 3859 ton/ day	Basra
14	Mishraq Sulfur State Company	72.	- Rehabilitation of the purified sulfur production line with developing the current one - 1 million ton / year Purified granular sulfur	Nineveh



		73.	Establishment of a factory for alum production from local Kaolin mud with additional unit to produce concentrated sulfuric acid	Nineveh
15	The state company for communication equipments and power.	74.	Establishment of a production line for (energy modulators) for medium capacities	Nineveh
		75.	Rehabilitation and development of digging mud factory	Saladin/ Shirqat
16	Ibn majid company	76	Compound to build and repair river and marine ship.	Basra
		77	Establishment of production lines for the manufacture of oil equipment and pipeline accessories.	Basra
17	Ur state company	78.	Establishment of new modern factory for the production of low voltage cables	Thi Qar / cables factory
		79.	A factory for the production of flat and ribbed strips and sheets, and aluminum discs (working by continuous casting)	Thi Qar
		80.	Extrusion factory to produce medium and small aluminum sections	Thi Qar/ aluminum factory
		81.	O.H.L factory 7300 ton/ year	Thi Qar
18	The state company for mining industries	82	- Magnesium Oxide production - 2500 ton/ year Al- Thagher factory	Bsara
		83	- Silicon factory to exploit Iraqi sands - 1000 ton/ year	Anbar
19	The state company for food industries	84.	Establishment of starch and dextrin factory	Babylon
		85.	Establishment of cooking oil production line/ Mansour factory	Saladin
		86.	Establishment of cartoon printing production line/ al- Farabi factory	Baghdad





		87.	Establishment of sterilized milk / cream/ cocked cheese/ yoghurt/ ice creams/ Dewania dairy products factory	<b>Dewania</b>
		88.	Establishment of cigarettes production line / Sumer/Nano/ al- Naser factory for tobacco and cigarettes	<b>Baghdad</b>
		89.	Establishment of new production line for (toilet soap, detergents, liquid soaps, tooth pastes. Bleach, cocking oil) al- Maamoon factory	<b>Baghdad</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Al zawraa state company</b>	90.	Current and voltage transformers of different measures, specifications and purposes	
		91.	- Rehabilitation and operation of the sedimentation tablets production line for the electrostatic precipitates required by cement factories 10000 tablet/ year	Baghdad
		92.	- Rehabilitation and operation of the production line of discharge electrodes for the electrostatic precipitators required by cement factories 25000 / year	Baghdad
		93.	Production of bag filters with the containers for all factories and plants	Baghdad
		94.	Current transformers of plastic covers with transforming rates (200/5 – 15- A 1600) and capacity (2.5 – 15 VA)	Baghdad
		95.	Power suppliers for electrostatic precipitators	Baghdad
		96.	- Assembling and supplying of industrial power thermometers with thermometers boxes.	Baghdad



		97.	Establishment of new production line for plastic seals	Baghdad
		98.	Rehabilitation of high voltage engines (11,6.6, 3.3) kv	Baghdad
		99.	Conical filters type 59	Baghdad
		100.	Cylindrical filters type 59	Baghdad
		101.	Filamentous water purification filters	Baghdad
		102.	Water purification filters	Baghdad
		103.	Industrial batteries chargers	Baghdad
		104.	DC.POWER SUPPLES	Baghdad
		105.	Electronic cards of one and two sides	Baghdad
		106.	Chock roller 10 ampere and 800 ampere (CHOCKE A.C,D.C)	Baghdad
		107.	Current and low voltage transformers between 50 and 2000 ampere	Baghdad
		108.	Transformers (1 kv – 12 kv)	Baghdad
		109.	Manufacture of cathode protection systems	Baghdad
		110.	Solar systems	Baghdad
<b>21</b>	<b>Industrial Zones commission</b>	111.	Industrial zone in Missan province / with an area of 2527 donum	Missan
		112.	Industrial zone in Wasit province / with an area of 5000 donum	Wasit
		113.	Food and medical drugs Industrial zone / with an area of 1200 donum	Nineveh
		114.	Industrial zone for Middle and heavy industries province / with an area of 2543 donum	Nineveh
		115.	Industrial zone in Baghdad – yousifieah / with an area of 285 donum	Baghdad



22	Iraqi State Cement Company	116.	Establishment of a cement factory	Najaf
		117.	Najaf Cement factory	Najaf
		118.	Kufa cement factory for clinker production	Najaf
23.	State company for design and projects implementation	119	Rehabilitation, development and operation of concrete production factories / 3 factories	Baghdad
24.	State company for phosphate production	120	Establishment of new projects for the production of various phosphate fertilizers	Anbar / Qaem
25.	Basra water factory	121	Purification and filling station 2000 m <sup>3</sup> Mineral water filling factory 2700 m <sup>3</sup>	Basra
26.	Constructional industries	122	Constructional project/ constructional industrial zone / Ain al Tamur road/ near the thermo stone factory	Kerbala
27.	Industrial	123	industrial project on the lot numbered 1/18 district 27 Hermat with an area of 13800 m	Mosul

- Reference to Ministry of Industry and Minerals letter no. 10092 in 24/2/2022
- Prime ministry / Martyrs Foundation letter no. 262 in 9/2/2022
- Kerbala Investment commission letter no. 2131 in 29/11/2022
- Nineveh governorate letter no. 2026 in 28/11/2023



### Future petrochemical and fertilizers projects in Iraq

No	Project	Province
1.	Faw complex for petrochemical industries	Basra / Faw
2.	Faw petrochemical complex no. 2	Basra/ west of Qurna
3.	Nitrogen fertilizers project	Basra/ Abo Al- Khaseeb
4.	Nitrogen fertilizers project	Basra / Khor al – Zubair
5.	Dry methanol gas production project	Saladin
6.	Methadone production project / treatment gas	Basra / Faw
7.	Nitrogen fertilizers project	Kirkuk
8.	Nitrogen fertilizers project	Anbar / Qaem
9.	Nitrogen fertilizers project	Saladin/ Biji

### Investment opportunities of Kirkuk province

	Investment type	Lot and district	Area	Land ownership
1.	Industrial (factories)	68 m9 Sari Tabah	25 Donum	Ministry of finance
2.	Industrial (green field)	30/1 m/ 4 Turkishkan	16 Donum	Kirkuk company for constructional industries
3.	Industrial (green field)	36/1 m/ 4 Turkishkan	20 Donum	Kirkuk company for constructional industries
4.	Industrial (green field)	37/1 m/ 4 Turkishkan	10 Donum	Kirkuk company for constructional industries

- Reference to Kirkuk Investment commission letter no. 200 in 24/1/2023



## 8. Tourism Sector

Tourism is considered as a social phenomenon and a pattern of individual and community behavior, it is a part of the modern civilization requirements and an indicator of the development and advancement in any country since each country has tourism enhancements which surely needs hotels that eventually need services, accordingly all tourism and hotels management teams are directed to adopt philosophies that keep pace with development and change that occur on societies.



Iraq is full of big and diversified tourism potentials. We can see different climate and landscapes, in addition to internationally and regionally competitive tourism environments. Iraq, as it is generally known, has a very ancient history with huge civilization heritage of the empires that ruled Mesopotamia for thousands of years represented by various archeological sites. Regarding religious aspect, there is also religious tourism potentials represented by the religious thresholds which are considered as a polarizing point for local and regional visitors. Other tourism potentials like cultural and sport tourisms are also available represented by the sport and cultural festivals since Iraq is the country of authors, poets, artists and athletes.

- 1- In 2018, the number of the workers in the tourism and hotels sector was (8.920) worker who served in (1.666) hotel and tourism entity distributed over most of the Iraqi provinces knowing that most of the tourism entities are located in (Karbala, Najaf and Baghdad)
- 2- The number of guests who used hotels and tourist accommodation complexes during 2018 was (6,097,036) guests, mostly in (Baghdad, Karbala and Najaf).



## Available Investment Opportunities in Tourism Sector

no	Project name	Allocated land/	Province
1	AL Madain	4 donum	Baghdad
2	Grand dam site	364 dunum	Diyala
3	Entertainment city	8 donum 7 ulk 74.38 m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
4	Hatra land	7 dunum - 20 ulk	Mosul
5	Sawah Lake	60 dunum	Al-Muthana
6	Tikrit hotel	65 donum 20 ulk	Saladin
7	Al Salam hotel land	11 dunum - 13 ulk	Najaf
8	Ain Tamr Spa	5 dunum -45 ulk	Karbala
9	Safwan motel	7 dunum -20ulk	Basra
10	Al Marbid hotel	7 dunum -20ulk	Basra





## Available Investment Opportunities in Tourism Sector In the Provinces

No.	Project	Location	Allocated Land/ dunam	Province
1	Hotel	Tikrit City Center	16	Saladin
2	Tourism project on the Tigris banks	Tikrit City Center	30	Saladin
3	Tourism City	Tikrit City Center	40	Saladin
4	Tourism location	Tikrit City Center	35	Saladin
5	Luna park	Tikrit City Center	48	Saladin
6	Luna park	Jalawlaa 111/15/34 Koshek	10	Diyala
7	Luna park	1334/ Al Uroba	8	Diyala
8	Luna park	23/899/27 Al Rakaa/ Al Muqdadya	26	Diyala
9	Tourist city	Aziziya 1/188/m19	5	Wasit
10	Casino & Rest	1/648 Aziziya	4	Wasit
11	Luna park	12/13 Al Hay	19	Wasit
12	Damlaj marshes	Between Wasit and Dewaniya	Wide areas	Wasit
13	Luna park and parks	11/918 Jassan	6	Wasit
14	Hotel	Trade center plot 27/13625	-	Holy Najaf
15	5 stars hotel	Plot 1 m1 Najaf sea	25	Holy Najaf
16	Hotel and indoors pool	Al Salam Q.	11	Holy Najaf
17	park	72/161 dis. 39 south Nineveh	3	Mosul
18	park	Part of 140/2 dis. 41 Qara Koz	2	Mosul
19	Entertainment park	Part of 140/2 dis. 41 Qara Koz	5.5	Mosul
20	park	Part of 275/2 dis. 40 Al Qadhiya	11000 m <sup>2</sup>	Mosul
21	Luna park	133/4 dis. 74 Biar Al Tair	-	Mosul



22	Hotel and Rest.	133/74 dis. 74 Biar Al Tair	-	Mosul
23	Luna park	12/956 dis. 73 Zerwan	-	Mosul
24	park	outside the basic design	169	Kirkuk
25	park	Plots 307,308,309,310,312,294/ 4,294/5,294/6	-	Kirkuk
26	Luna park	Plot 1/2010 dis. 18 Sadr Al Yosfiya	17 donum 4 ulk 80.47 m <sup>2</sup>	Dewaniya
27	Luna park	3/6 dis. 1 Um Al Khail	77 donum 13 ulk 21.4 m <sup>2</sup>	Dewaniya
28	Hotel	100/2 dis. 1 Um Al Khail	3 donum 15 ulk 8.85 m <sup>2</sup>	Dewaniya

- Nineveh Governorate / Nineveh Governorate Investment Commission letter No. 2026 on 11/28/2022
- Ministry of Justice / Minister's Office letter No. 10454 on 11/17/2022
- Kirkuk Governorate / Kirkuk Governorate Investment Commission letter No. 200 on 1/24/2023
- Diwaniyah Governorate / Diwaniyah Governorate Investment Commission letter No. (14/871) on 4/25/2023 and (14/920) on 4/26/2023 and (14/887) on 4/25/2023



## 9. Education Sector

Sustainable development concept is always at the forefront of the international community interests, and since people has always occupied the first priority among the sustainable development factors, international world gave more importance to paying strong attention to develop the mental abilities and learning opportunities for human beings making education a human right for each individual in the society guaranteed by all international laws. The education standards in any country are seen as a measure for its advancement and development. In Iraq; laws guarantee the opportunity of obtaining good education for all Iraqis.

Education is still one of the greatest concerns of countries and despite the big progress in the primary education and the increase in the numbers of pupils joining schools and anti- illiteracy movements, big efforts are still being made increasingly to improve education quality by the government and it is still a big challenge for the developing countries including Iraq to keep pace with the intellectual advancement and skill development starting from pre schools to university.

Iraq is one of the most important countries that gave special attention to education system since the mid twentieth century, as it owns many reliable universities which are listed among the best ones in the Arab region. Iraqi universities were established in the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century starting with Baghdad University in 1957, Mustansyriah University 1963, whereas other universities were established after 1980 like University of Technology, Basra University, Mosul University, Sulaimanyah University in addition to a number of technical institutes. Iraq is in need for many educational institutions to meet the increasing demand as a result of population growth, the reality that provides investors with great opportunities to invest in this sector.



### Available Investment Opportunities in Higher Education Sector

no	University name	Plot no.	Area	Ownership Type	Investment opportunity
1	Thi Qar university	33/8 -----	379 donum 2 ulk 70 donum	Property Under allocation	- Olympic pool - Educational hospital 100 beds
2	Babylon university	1/3474/M 17 Tajiya	1300 m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon university	Educational environment and research Center
		1/3474/M 17 Tajiya	2400 m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon university	Central Students Club
		1/12908/M 17 Tajiya	12500 m <sup>2</sup>	Agriculture	Educational pools and multipurpose halls
		24/17859 M11 Waisiya	8700 m <sup>2</sup>	Plot	Medical research center, educational labs
3	Mustansiriya University/ Baghdad	19/9013 M 1 Al Khir	None	None	
		16/18 M 16 Saba Abkar	None	Teachers Institute Education Ministry	
		3/3454 M3 Wazeriys	None	University property	Study center
		6/5841 M3 Wazeriys	(80000*2800) m <sup>2</sup>	University property	Bank facility in Economic and Administration Collage
		3/3501 M3 Wazeriys	15 donum The second 12.8 donum	University property	Administration and IT Development Center Printing Shop
		6/5844 M5 Silakh		University property	
4	Technical University/ Mosul	8/17248	900m <sup>2</sup>	Land allocated to the MoHE	Fuel station
5	Diyala University/ Diyala	2/4749 dis. 27 Katoon 2/10570 dis. 27 Katoon	17000m <sup>2</sup>	University property	Educational hospital in the medical collage

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research / Department of Government Contracts  
no. 837 on 6/2/2023



### Available Investment Opportunities in Education Sector

No.	Type of investment	Plot no.	Area	Notes
1	Kindergarten	43/6904 dis. 1 Al Khir	14 ulk 4 m <sup>2</sup>	Empty
2	School	14/718 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	1 donum 17 ulk	Empty
3	School	14/720 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	1 donum 13 ulk 50 m <sup>2</sup>	Empty

Ministry of defense letter 9350 on 15/2/2023

### Available Investment Opportunities in Education Sector (Kirkuk Investment Commission)

No.	Type of investment	Plot no.	Area	Ownership
1	Educational institution	91/8/ dis. 66 Sari Khaya	1740m <sup>2</sup>	Local authority
2	Educational institution	112/1465 dis. 35 Temari	2 donum	Kirkuk municipality

Kirkuk Investment Commission letter no. 200 on 24/1/2023





## 10. Services Sector

Services provision is considered as one of the main factors for a successful investment environment, so GOI has been serious to pay much attention to provide best services as it plays an essential role to achieve productivity and social stability.



The Government of Iraq has always sought to ensure the provision of good services and infrastructure and to display investment opportunities to the private sector with circulating a number of successful policies and programs in this regard.

After the restriction to regional traditional markets, Iraq markets have witnessed a big expansion with a shift in consumption, purchasing and entertainment patterns due to opening investment doors in this vital sector and the orientation towards constructing new commercial centers the matter that led to the large increase in the number of the commercial malls in the last three years with more new ones that are still under construction.





### Available investment opportunities in services sector

No.	Plot no.	Area	Location	Notes
1	1/7099 dis. 4 Wazeriya	7 donum 4 ulk 99.25m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad/ Jamela/ Al Sadir	Commercial location with available services
2	4/19 dis. 15 Bezaiz Al Fadhailiya	45 donum 731 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad/ Al Mashtal	To be invested according to purpose
3	8/9 dis.19 8/8 dis.19 8/7 dis.19 8/6 dis.19 8/5 dis.19	9 donum 928.77m <sup>2</sup>	Shamaiya/ Al Ubaidy Stores Baghdad –Al Sadir	Within Al Ubaidy industrial zone with damaged stores due to explosion
4	1/406 dis. 27 Hamamiyat	98 donum	Badghdad / Taji	near the main street, plot has a fence ,a warehouse, reception room and guard room
5	75/191 Utaifiya	635.25 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	
6	1/10/50 dis. 18 Um Al Kibr wa Al Ghizlan	48 ulk	Baghdad	Trade center
7	14/697 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	13 ulk 80 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	Plot
8	14/705 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	24 ulk 11.5 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	Public utility
9	14/7078 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	30 donum 17 ulk 55 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	near the main street
10	14/709 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	11 donum 10 ulk 79 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	near the main street
11	14/720 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	12 ulk 94.5 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	Public utility
12	14/787 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	13 ulk 77 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	market
13	4/20874 dis. 11 Hamdi farm	2 ulk 95.5 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad	Multi story Parking area with shops
14	4/20875 dis. 11	3 ulk	Baghdad	Multi story Parking area with shops
15	25/2694 dis. 5	2.4 donum out of 50 donum	Dewaniya/ Shanafiya Um Al Abasiyat	Warehouse compound, reception and guarding HQ
16	8/141 m 2	1 donum	Dewaniya / Albo Salih	In the industrial zone near the main road Dewaniya- Semawa
17	47/12 m 8	130 donum	Babylon/ Al Aliya and Khamrawiya	2 km from the main road Babylon – Najaf- 10 km to the left side of Babylon University



18	163/344 m 21	1 donum	Anbar/ Aziziya/ Al Hoz	Included in services, inside city center of Ramadi, no buildings near healthcare center, schools and markets
19	23/24 m 6	25 donum	Muthana/ Abo Mahar/ Semawa	500 m from the main road Semawa/ Nasriya near the warehouse complex for our company no buildings included in services but far from healthcare centers, markets and schools
20	9/108 m 36 Dhamin River	40 donum	Wasit	500 m form the main road left to checkpoint Baghdad- Wasit,
21	10/1368 m 5 Al Uofiya	9 donum 14 ulk 89m <sup>2</sup>	Missan - Al Uofiya	The plot is near Missan branch and is one kilometer away from the main street, Emarabasra road. No buildings and about 3 km away from health centers, schools and markets.
22	1/1911 dis. 61 Jezera	4 donum 6 ulk Commercial project	Karbala	Municipality of Karbala
23	1/1912 dis. 61 jezera	6 donum 19 ulk 20.53 m <sup>2</sup> Commercial project	Karbala	Municipality of Karbala
24	61/17006/3	6410.64 m <sup>2</sup> Commercial project	Karbala / Al Salam	Municipality of Karbala
25	17/2 dis. 24 Abasiya	1 donum 1 ulk 237m <sup>2</sup> Mall and parking	Karbala	Municipality of Karbala
26	1/1437 dis. 61 jezera	Trade building	Karbala	Municipality of Karbala
27	4/131 dis.40 Freha	4 donum 19 ulk 60 m <sup>2</sup>	Karbala	Municipality of Karbala
28	4/132 dis. 40 Freha	2 donum 10 ulk	Karbala	Municipality of Karbala
29	19/1 dis. 4 Al Athba	4175 donum	Mosul	Government real estate
30	part of 83/51 dis. 62 Sharia Al Sarai	Commercial project	Mosul	Talafar Municipality
31	Part of 94 dis. 73 Zerwan	Recycling factory	Mosul	Talafar Municipality



32	323/39 Jewar Talafar	Mall	Mosul	Talafar Municipality
33	80/17 dis. 25 Turklan	17 donum 20 ulk	Kirkuk	Outside city boarders
34	355/44 dis. 39 Teseen	1200 m <sup>2</sup> Commercial project	Kirkuk	Kirkuk Municipality
35	112/6 dis. 53 Khasa Temari	10 donum Commercial project	Kirkuk	Province property
36	100/1642 dis. 36 Daqooq	2200 m <sup>2</sup> Commercial project	Kirkuk	Province property
37	100/1604 dis. 36 Daqooq	1329 m <sup>2</sup> Commercial project	Kirkuk	Province property
38	97/805 dis. 53	5000 m <sup>2</sup> multi story parking area	Kirkuk	Kirkuk Municipality
39	2237/21 dis. 53 Khasa Temari	1997 m <sup>2</sup> Commercial project	Kirkuk	Kirkuk Municipality
40	192 & 1/223 Bekler Shaterloo	8 donum Commercial project	Kirkuk	Ministry of Finance
41	412/31 dis. 67 Bekler Shaterloo Central market	5341 m <sup>2</sup> mall	Kirkuk	Ministry of Trade State Co. for Central markets
42	235/7 dis. 39 Teseen	17575 m <sup>2</sup> mall	Kirkuk	Ministry of Trade State Co. for Central markets

\*Ministry of Trade letter / Private Sector Development Department / Investment Department, No. S / 18 on 1/8/2023

\*Holy Karbala Governorate Investment Commission letter / Economic and Technical Section No. 2131 on 11/29/2022\

\*Ministry of Defense letter/ General Secretariat No. 9350 on 2/15/2023

\*Nineveh Governorate letter / Nineveh Governorate Investment Commission No. 2026 on 11/28/2022

\*Ministry of Justice letter / Minister's Office No. 10454 on 11/17/2022

\*Kirkuk Governorate letter / Kirkuk Governorate Investment Commission No. 200 on 1/24/2023

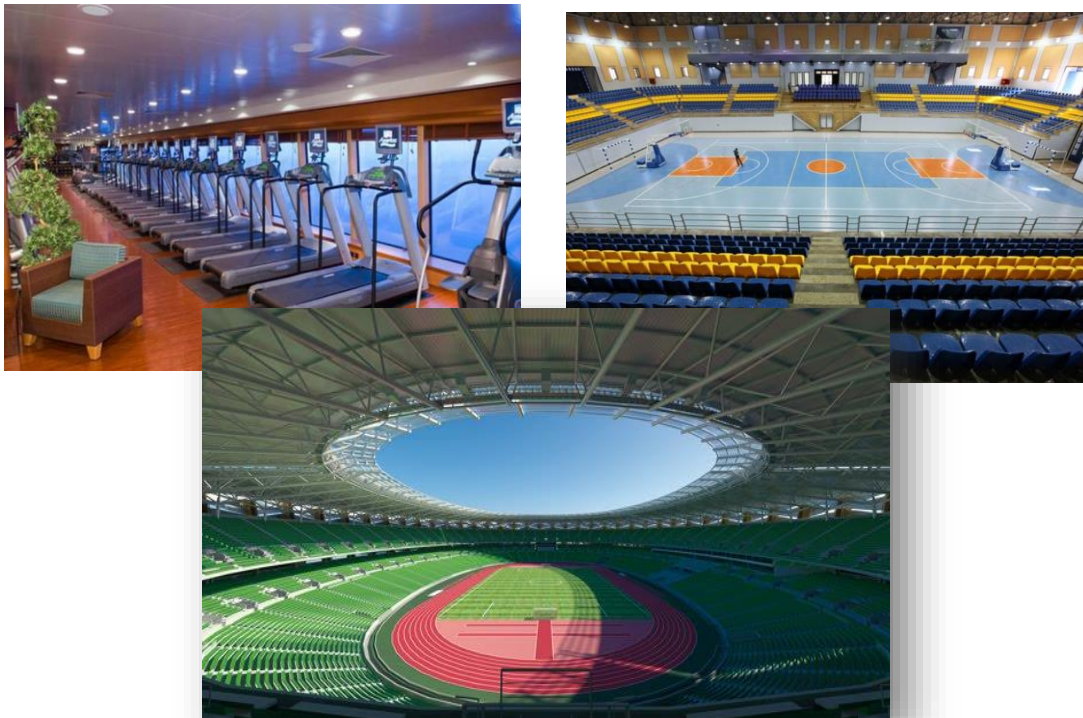


## 11. Youth and Sport Sector:

Youth and Sport Sector provides essential services for a successful investment environment, therefore; the government keeps to secure this sector to provide services and care for youth since this sector has a great importance in increasing productivity and achieving stability and welfare for youth.

The government has sought to provide services and infrastructure in addition to providing investment opportunities for private sector to participate in developing this vital sector. The government has launched several policies and successful programs as Iraq's youth witnessed an intellectual expansion and a real desire to develop sport.

Different investment areas have been launched in this sector especially with the trend toward establishing new youth centers and forums, which increased the number of these centers significantly over the last three years noting that there are several projects that are under implementation in this sector.





## Investment Opportunities of Youth and Sport Sector

NO	Project Name	Location	Area	Province
1.	Multistory project. balling hall, billiard or PC center, electronic games, multipurpose indoors hall or commercial complex shops for sports supplies ,	17/663 dis. 2 Zafaraniya	8 ulk 9.12 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad/Russafa
2.	Multipurpose yard for youth and sport activities.	1064/1 dis. 6	2 donum 20 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
3.	Multipurpose yard for youth and sport activities.	6/3041 dis. 10 Husainiya	8 dunum 15 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
4.	Complete project with ideal playground, seats and admin office	1/12909 dis. 9 Thaalba	4 dunum 22 ulk 85 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad/Russafa
5.	Taekwondo and sports halls	6/4092 dis.19 Shamaia and Karra	1 dunem 15 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
6.	Sport area	5/39 dis. 11 Hamdi farm	15 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
7.	Open pool	4/16164 dis. 11	8961 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad/Russafa
8.	Establishment of a multi-purpose hall (500 spectators with a center for intellectual games or an Internet center, or the establishment of (k-SPAN) halls of type (a,b) three specialized centers for sports medicine to treat sports injuries. Completing the construction of the pool	5/849 dis. 22 Al Sabiyat	2.3 dunum	Baghdad/ Karkh
9.	Expansion, development, management, operation and maintenance of the stadium and investment of halls for sports purposes (there is a rental property on part of the plot)	4/67169 dis. 4	20739 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad / Sadir City
10.	Management, operation and maintenance of the establishment of a commercial mall, a martial arts center hall, a medical center, development, management, operation and maintenance of the closed	4/28167 dis. 4 Wazeriya	13 bunum 5ulk 12m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad / Sadir City



	hall. The hall can be invested for events, expansion, development and roofing of the swimming pool, management, operation and maintenance of the swimming pool, and the investment of the empty space for sports purposes			
11.	contains two floors of apartments with shops	4/226	7 Ulk and 20 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad / Sadir City
12.	Expansion, development, management and operation of the swimming pool and investment of the empty space for sporting purposes (there is a lease contract on part of the plot)	4/25222 dis.4 Waziriyah	3161.25 m <sup>2</sup>	Baghdad / Sadir City
13.	Penta playground	14/789 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	10 ulk	Baghdad
14.	Sport investment	4/100 dis. 5 Um AlTelool & Jelaja	8 Dunam	Al Muthana
15.	Sports investment use the arena close to the sports arena in building investment facility the investor considers appropriate and preferably a sport facility	56/1289 dis. 19 Um Al Asafeer	3 Dunam 16 ulk	Al Muthana
16.	Sports investment using the coffee shop , electronic library, sports halls, pool, kids pool, indoors hall and outdoors playgrounds	56/1386 dis. 19 Um Al Asafeer	5 dunem 16 ulk	Al Muthana
17.	Sport investment	5/9 m 17 Al Houashly	13 donum 16 ulk	Al Muthana
18.	Youth club and sports medical center	2/1 dis. 5 Um AlTelool & Jelaja	5 Dunam	Al Muthana
19.	Multipurpose Sports investment (youth house near Semawa municipality)	2/1 dis. 5 Um AlTelool & Jelaja	1 Dunam	Al Muthana
20.	Swimming Pool rehabilitation of the building to be used as sports shops.	18/523 dis.3	1 Dunam 4 ulk	Al Muthana
21.	Sports halls and facilities	70/4 dis.22 16/1 dis.22 Al Amiya	2 Dunam 16 ulk 3 Dunam 12 ulk	Al Muthana





22.	Club, playgrounds and pool	440	6 dunum	Al Muthana
23.	Investment of swimming pools and exploitation of the empty land for the establishment of tourist hotel and paradise of Aden, multi-purpose halls and tourist facilities.	72952	60 dunum	Holy Najaf
24.	Constructing a closed swimming pool, multipurpose hall, shops and any other facilities	2/17229	2 dunum 6 ulk	Holy Najaf
25.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	2498/2	21 dunem 8 ulk	Holy Najaf
26.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	1/733	12 dunem 50m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Najaf
27.	Tourist hotel 6 floors + shops and sports	1426	5 ulk and 10 m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Najaf
28.	Removal of the building and use of lands for the construction of multi-purpose sports halls, recreational swimming pools, the Garden of Eden, a developed games city, five-a-side playgrounds, and any facility that serves the youth	3/9094 dis.4 Najaf Island	3 dunums and 13 ulk	Holy Najaf
29.	Sport area	1/1580 dis. 3 Al Haswa	1 dunem 17 ulk 77m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Najaf
30.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	19/1328	14 dunem 1000m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Najaf
31.	Multipurpose hall , pool any other sport facility	6/40 dis.7 Al Saheela	1 dunem 5 ulk 36m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Najaf
32.	Al hashmiya stadium (2500) spectators already exist. Investment vision seeks expansion, development, operating and invest the stadium with the surrounding area	92/7 dis. 37 Al Shurfa & Al Hashmiya	11 Dunam 14 ulk 68m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon
33.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the sport hall	1179/1 dis. 13 Abo Sdera center	2 Dunam 4 ulk	Babylon



34.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the sport hall	224/24 dis. 30 Al Qasim (Jotheriya)	60*50 m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon
35.	Rehabilitation of the Tartan Squares and the sports halls, or (establishing a commercial shopping center for the purchase of sports and youth supplies, since the site is located in the middle of the Musayyib district).	39/28 dis. 19 Tala	11 Ulk and 69.18 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Babylon</b>
36.	Sports complex	17/336 dis. 37	1 dunum 3 ulk 80.94 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Babylon</b>
37.	Al Musaiab stadium	105/9 dis. 17 Jelawiya	16 dunem	Babylon
38.	Plot for spots activities	5/64 dis.9 Hour Husain	6 dunem	Babylon
39.	plot	17/1156 dis.24 Zurfiya	6 dunem 22 ulk	Babylon
40.	Artificial grass play ground	1/2051 Al Bidaa Al Kabeer	24 ulk 26m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon
41.	Old building	8/787 dis. 17 Shakha & Ouda	14 ulk 76m <sup>2</sup>	Babylon
42.	plot	26/964-965 dis. 41 Refeiyia & Abo Kseeb	Part of 10 donum	Babylon
43.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	10/3/ dis. 27 Al Rakaa	20 dunem	Diyala
44.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	3/22 dis.4 Al bazool	5 dunem	Diyala
45.	Investment of stadium for football championships	1059/9 dis. 18 Al Uthmaniya	24 ulk	Diyala
46.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/546 dis. 82 Qasab	3417 m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
47.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/3928 dis.1 Sati	3000 m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
48.	Investment of stadium for football championships	82 dis.51 Sindiya	2950 m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
49.	Investment of stadium for football championships	3/277 dis.39 Khirnabat	11250 m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
50.	water city	2/10578 dis. 27 Al Katoon	25 dunem	Diyala
51.	Investment in the construction of a playground or indoor swimming pool	23/2103 dis.31 Um Al Karami	7 dunem	Diyala
52.	Investment in sports city, tourist resort and water city.	Part of plot 2 dis. 21 Meherdar	914 dunem 20 ulk	Diyala



53.	Penta playground in youth committee	315/1603 dis. 54 Qara Tapa	11 ulk 58 m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
54.	Olympic stadium , penta playground, sports hall , other sports activities	1/2028 dis. 57 Elaibat	1 dunum 97.5m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
55.	Plot next to the Youth House	3/1221 dis. 19 Khan Al Lulu	684 m <sup>2</sup>	Diyala
56.	It can be invested in the establishment of football tournaments	1/1165 dis. 1 Sherwin	2950 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Diyala</b>
57.	It can be invested as a sports forum for the establishment of sports activities, and it can be invested as a cultural forum, event halls, billiards halls, and electronic game halls	5/10 dis. 27 Al-Rikaa'	10 dunum	<b>Diyala</b>
58.	Swimming Pool	3/2936 dis. 61	5 dunem 4 ulk	Holy Karbala
59.	Indoor swimming pool, sport hall and football field	1/4793 dis. 21 Al Haideriya	5 dunem 21 ulk	Holy Karbala
60.	Sport investment	26/428 dis. 51	6 dunem 10 ulk	Holy Karbala
61.	Tourism spa and Luna park	3/51839 dis. 61 Al Jezeera	60 dunem 11ulk 44m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Karbala
62.	football field or Various sports activities	3/51848 dis. 61 Jezeera	5 dunem 1 ulk	Holy Karbala
63.	Various sports activities	880/1 Atiya	3 dunem	Holy Karbala
64.	sport investment (football field)	3/1511 dis. 21 Al Haideriya	Part of total area 8 dunem 24 ulk	Holy Karbala
65.	Total investment for the hall with any other additions	1/980 dis. 67 Hashmiya	1 dunem 20ulk	Holy Karbala
66.	Areas in the sport city	3/51859 dis. 61 Jezeera	125.422 m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Karbala
67.	Possibility of establishing a pentagonal square, Gym and a celebration hall	5/798 dis. 77 Tarfaya	2 dunum 16 ulk	Holy Karbala
68.	Mall	50/1 dis. 27 Abo Aseed	963 m <sup>2</sup>	Holy Karbala
69.	It shall be a total investment for the hall or any addition provided by the investor to serve the objectives of the ministry	26/428 dis. 51	6 dunums 10 ulk	Holy Karbala
70.	Artificial grass play yard with seats	Ramadi- Zangoora 83/38654 dis. 47 haswa Al Shamiya	5 dunem	Anbar



71.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi- Al Dewar near Al Irada school 74/146 dis. 37 Karghooliya	9 dunem	Anbar
72.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi – Zangoora 35/102 dis. 39 Al Dewar	4 dunem	Anbar
73.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Al Khaldiya – habaniya 40/1353 dis. 47 haswa Al Shamiya	30 dunem	Anbar
74.	Sport city in Habaniya	Habaniya 4/1364 dis. 47 haswa Al Shamiya	600 dunem	Anbar
75.	Olympic swimming pool	Ramadi- Soufiya 7/4 dis. 77 Soufiya beaches	9 dumen	Anbar
76.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	29/24 dis. 12 Albo Ubaid	7 dumen	Anbar
77.	Indoors hall 1000 spectators	66/6020 dis. 4 Zeweaa Al Dhiban	2 dumen 20 ulk	Anbar
78.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Ramadi- Zeweaa Al Sherqiya 1/5127 dis. 37 Al Jeel	16 dunem	Anbar
79.	Sport playground 15000 spectators	4/643 dis. 29 Tel Al Riyian	30 dunem 14 ulk 31.6 m <sup>2</sup>	Anbar
80.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Heet- Yatamiya/ between Heet and Hadetha 40/3 dis. 27	7 dunem 12 ulk	Anbar
81.	Establishment of Al-Baghdadi Youth Forum Model B	223/1173 dis. 48 Janftah and Al-Waqsiyah	13 dunem 3 ulk 62.61 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Anbar</b>
82.	Rehabilitation of the swimming pool and its roofing, rehabilitation of stadiums and sports halls, and construction of a recreational complex	9/2653 dis. 12	11 dunums and 13 Ulk	<b>Anbar</b>
83.	Construction of a swimming pool, a playground and sports halls + a university building	162/5092 dis. 28	7 dunum and 24 ulk	<b>Anbar</b>
84.	Sports project	9/2654 dis.2 Mabadyat and Hammadi	2 dunums and 4 Ulk	<b>Anbar</b>
85.	Sport project	9/5615 dis.1	5 dunem 21 ulk	Anbar
86.	Rehabilitation of the hall to support sports	83/18909 dis. 47 haswat al shamiya	3 donum	Anbar
87.	Pool and spots fields	9/28950 dis.1 Jubail Kharab	11 dunem 6 ulk 37.07 m <sup>2</sup>	Anbar
88.	10 sports shops	55/3469 dis. 21 Deyom Al Rayhana		Anbar



89.	Youth & Sport Club	City Center near to retirement office 10/723 dis.5 Shesheen Valley	7 dumen 21 ulk	Saladin
90.	Al Hajaj Playground	Town Center main street 44 dis.22 Hasa & Kooz	15 donum	Saladin
91.	Al Dour Playground	162/1672 dis. 32 Tal Al Banat	6 donum 7 ulk 50 m <sup>2</sup>	Saladin
92.	Saad Playground	49/5764 dis.34	18 donum 2 ulk 93 m <sup>2</sup>	Saladin
93.	Old Art House	City center 2/2413/2 dis. 7 Mtarda	1 dunum 7 ulk	Saladin
94.	Hotel for sport delegation	4484 Al Sharqiya	18 ulk 2m <sup>2</sup>	Saladin
95.	Touz Playground	Touz 1/47 dis. 6 Basas	32 donum 2 ulk	Saladin
96.	multi-purpose hall, sports, scientific and cultural activities	2/14852 dis. 7 Matarda	1 dunem 5 ulk	Saladin
97.	Sport city	7425/1 dis. 45 Un Hilana	20 dunem	Wasit
98.	Plot	248/104 dis. 28 Jaisimiyah	9 dunum	Wasit
99.	Penta playground with accessories	Wasit – Aziziya near Baghdad –Kut main road 7/1 dis. 19 Al Ashar	10000 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
100.	Plot in Zurbatiya Penta playground with services	Wasit- Badra- Zurbatiya part of plot 1/95 dis. 1/ Jezman	4 dunem	Wasit
101.	A plot of land within the Badra Wasit Forum	Badra District - Jassan Dis. 31 925/11/ Al-Sakli and Al-Dayer	2 dunum	Wasit
102.	Indoor hall with services	Wasit Al Hay Baasher 1/30 /16 Bahiya	2 dunem 16 ulk 55.62 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
103.	Indoor hall	Wasit- Deboni 2-294 dis. 32 Al Deboni	1 dunem 1 ulk 70.65 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
104.	Indoor hall	Wasit- Deboni 2-295 dis. 32 Al Deboni	1 dunem 4 ulk 29.35 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
105.	Plot within Muafaqiya playground	1/ 1463 8/Khamesiya (Al Muafaqiya playground)	1 dunem	Wasit
106.	Swimming pool, penta playground in Dejely district	Kut- Dejely district 15/1443 47 Nisf AlDejely (Dejely playground)	6 dunem	Wasit
107.	Sport city,	Al Hawraa near the Tigress and the residential complex 7425/1 dis. 45 Um Hilana	4 dunem	Wasit





108.	Sport city 2000 spectators	7425/1 dis. 45 Um Hilana	4 dunem	Wasit
109.	Old playground (Al Numaniya old playground) 5000 people	Wasit- Numaniya 6/2535/18 Al Baghela	23 dunem 7 ulk	Wasit
110.	Baasher stadium 500 people artificial grass and a five-lane arena	1/26 dis. 16 Bahiya	10 dunem 19 ulk	Wasit
111.	plot	166/3 dis. 46 Naseef Al Dejaila	3 dunem	Wasit
112.	Shehaimiya stadium	2/1840 dis. 6 Jazeera	12 dunem 5 ulk	Wasit
113.	Wasit Olympic stadium	1/5 dis. 46 Naseef Al Dejaila	11340 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
114.	Penta playground	Wasit/ Kut/ Al Jihad 2/2513/44 Al Sefha	43 ulk 71 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
115.	Stadium , mall and hotel	1/2633 Al Ghrebawiya	20 donum 9 ulk 96 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
116.	Rebuild Al Shaheed Club building	7596/1 Al Ghrebawiya	21 ulk 24 m <sup>2</sup>	Wasit
117.	Plot	Kut near the sport city 2/2948 dis. 45 um hilana	10 ulk	Wasit
118.	plot	4/691 dis. 53 khasa temari	9 dunem 23 ulk 86m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk
119.	A regular swimming pool with multi-use activities	100/1698 dis. 36 Daqooq	6 dunem 26 ulk	Kirkuk
120.	Sport and commercial investment for a plot	46/7 dis.53 khasa temari	8 dunem 2249m <sup>2</sup> were referred	Kirkuk
121.	Pool with multi-purpose halls	619/3 Biryadi	1.5 dunem	Kirkuk
122.	Al Noor penta playground	4/291 dis. 53	1 ulk 15m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk
123.	Indoor pool	383/562 dis. 41 Taza	1 dunem6 ulk 64.14 m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk
124.	Sport project	46/5 dis.53 khasa temari	1 dunem 5 ulk 50 m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk
125.	Sport project	658/910 dis. 39 Tiseen	3 dunem5 ulk	Kirkuk
126.	Youth House	440/1 dis. 76 bkler Shaterlo	1 dunem 1 ulk 56.75 m <sup>2</sup>	Kirkuk
127.	Youth House	110/5905 jezers	1 dunem 9 ulk 3m <sup>2</sup>	Thi Qar
128.	Old stadium with old seating rows, area can be used as pool and recreational halls	11/1275 tafeej	32 dunem 13 ulk	Thi Qar





129.	Water city, recreational facilities	1m 98-1/ m 97-1 m 96	37 dunem 185 donum 608 donum	Thi Qar
130.	Sport area	110/49564	-	Thi Qar
131.	Pool and mall	1538 dis. 17 July	-	Thi Qar
132.	Sport Club / Qalaa Suker	405/1055 Sarai	632 m <sup>2</sup> plot 494 m <sup>2</sup> youth building	Thi Qar
133.	Football stadium 5000 people	449/5 Salba	17 donum 7 ulk 50 m <sup>2</sup>	Thi Qar
134.	plot	13/2/ dis. 8 Aziz Alla	12 dunum 22 ulk	Al Dewaniya
135.	plot	Part of 91/92 dis.57 Akar	6 dunum	Al Dewaniya
136.	Stadium	Part of 4/1512 dis. 1 Um Al Khail	36800 m <sup>2</sup>	Al Dewaniya
137.	plot	2/16489 dis. 23 Abo Al Fadhil	-	Al Dewaniya
138.	plot	7/438 7/445 dis.18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	-	Al Dewaniya
139.	Sport Plot	Part of 39/1009 39/1010 dis. 5 Manfahan	-	Al Dewaniya
140.	Sport Plot	135/959 dis. 74 Sahi Abo Hilan	1 dunem 5 ulk	Al Dewaniya
141.	Sport halls	Part of 26/56 dis.18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	2116 m <sup>2</sup>	Al Dewaniya
142.	Efek pool and shops	2/2422 dis. 2 um al Etham	18 dunem 22 ulk 39.2 m <sup>2</sup>	Al Dewaniya
143.	Indoor hall and Tartan yard	Part of 2/4178 Efak		Al Dewaniya
144.	Al Bedair playground	9/485 dis.4 Al Bedair	5 donum 12 ulk 15.87 m <sup>2</sup>	Al Dewaniya
145.	Nefer playground	34/390 dis.15 Nefer	5 donum 19 ulk	Al Dewaniya
146.	Sport complex+ indoor hall	39/1011/ dis. 5 Manfahan	12 dunem 1 ulk 58 m <sup>2</sup>	Al Dewaniya
147.	Ghamas stadium	506/ 740 Al Gharb	23 ulk 25m <sup>2</sup>	Al Dewaniya
148.	Pool +multi- purpose hall	4/782 dis.15	3 dunum	Maysan
149.	Whole building investment	18/2336	8 ulk	Maysan
150.	Investing the indoor hall	110/1467	1610 m <sup>2</sup>	Maysan
151.	Two story building with sport and youth activities	108/1853	2 dunem 5 ulk	Maysan
152.	2000 people stadium	40/784 dis. 6	11 dunem 13 ulk	Maysan



153.	K- Span hall	3500/10 dis.52 Qojaq		Nineveh
154.	K- Span hall	1/2209 dis.39 Hawi Al Kenisa		Nineveh
155.	Plot	432/5 Jewar Al Mousil	1200 m <sup>2</sup>	Nineveh
156.	Plot	275/2 dis. 40 Qadhiya	4.5 donum	Nineveh
157.	plot	432/5 Jewar Al Mousil	1125 m <sup>2</sup>	Nineveh
158.	Hospitality house	432/10 Jewar Al Mousil	-	Nineveh
159.	Sport Falls pool	45/46 Ulmish		Nineveh
160.	Sport project	2760/10 dis. 52 Qojaq	1 dunem 8 ulk	Nineveh
161.	Sport project	8 dis. 47 New mankoba	1 dunem	Nineveh
162.	multi-purpose sport base	180/706 180/7 187/1 180/4 Dis. 41 Shamaliya		Nineveh
163.	Sport complex, pool and shops	2/1006 dis. 43 Jeela	4 donum 9 ulk 74.6 m <sup>2</sup>	Nineveh
164.	Indoor pool	504/30 dis. 42 west Nineveh	1 dunem	Nineveh
165.	Penta field, shops luna park	6/8 dis. 38 Jedida Al Mufti	2 donum 164 m <sup>2</sup>	Nineveh
166.	Plot	272/2 dis. 43 Al Qadhiya	8 donum 75m <sup>2</sup>	Nineveh
167.	Club	28/21/ dis. 42 west Nineveh	2 ulk 66.2 m <sup>2</sup>	Nineveh
168.	Artificial grass playground + pool	957/251 dis. 40 east Nineveh part of plot	6000 m <sup>2</sup>	Nineveh
169.	Sport city	Plot 849 Qibla near Al Zubair bridge	585 dunem	Basra
170.	Sport project	1/762 dis. 61 Tlaa Al Hamza Abo Al Khaseeb	4 dunem 20 ulk	Basra
171.	Sport project	37/2359 dis. 27 Al Akawat Shat Al Arab opposite to the old university	6 dunem 10 ulk	Basra
172.	Sport project	1/584 dis. 63 Al Deer – Al Deer sport club	1 dunem 11 ulk	Basra
173.	Sport project	15/1149 dis. 61 Tera Beni Mansour / Medina town/ Imam Sadiq village	3 dunem 8 ulk	Basra
174.	Land within the Safwan club, (421/534 m Safwan)	Safwan sub-district, opposite Safwan Club	600 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Basra</b>



175.	Sport project	175/604 dis. 15 Al Swalih/ Qurna village Sharash club property	1 dunem	Basra
176.	Sport project	17/2/ dis.53 Al Naseer/ Qurna village	10 dunem	Basra
177.	Sport project	175/605 & 175/604 Al Swalih/ Sharash Club pool Qurna village	1 dunem	Basra
178.	Sport project	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer	4368 m <sup>2</sup>	Basra
179.	Hay Al Husain Stadium 1000	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer	12 donum	Basra
180.	Shat Al Arab indoors hall 1000 seat	2361/37 m Al Akawat Shat Al Arab opposite to the old university	3 dunem 11 ulk	Basra
181.	Al Zubair hall 1000 seat	1700 m Al Kut/ Zubair village near the farmers union	7 dunem 18 ulk	Basra
182.	Part of plot next to Olympic pool and motel	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer / Hay Al Husain	2 dunem	Basra
183.	Sport project	2071/12956 / Saad Sq. near the main garage	1 dunem	Basra
184.	Sport project	Part of plot 1/2107 Al Rabaat Al Kabeer Al Hussain Q. Sport Collage first line	1 dunum 20 ulk 45m <sup>2</sup>	Basra
185.	A sports project	part of a total area belonging to the Al-Faw Sports Forum, back part No. 1 (2/3325 dis.6 Al-Faw)	3300 m <sup>2</sup>	Basra
186.	Sport project	1/2107 Al Rabaat Al Kabeer hospitality house	2 dunum 386m <sup>2</sup>	Basra
187.	Sport project	part of a total area belonging to Al Brekan Forum 1815/520 Kut Al Zubair	Area 1 260 m <sup>2</sup> Area 2 390 m <sup>2</sup>	Basra
188.	A sports project	part of a total area belonging to the Al-Faw Sports Forum, side part No. 2 (2/3325 m6 Al-Faw)	2 dunum 6 ulk	Basra



## 12. Agricultural Sector

Agricultural activity is one of the important activities due to its contributions to several development elements and dimensions, as agricultural activity contributes to the gross domestic product and is considered an important source of investment attraction and the food basket for secure life, Unemployment and providing job opportunities, not to mention its significant contributions to the environmental aspect by preserving biodiversity, combating desertification and increasing the area of agricultural land.

Agricultural activity in Iraq faces several challenges, such poor use of technology and agricultural mechanization in agricultural and animal production, poor use of modern irrigation systems that works to irrigate crops optimally by using fewer resources and instead relying on traditional irrigation methods in most cases.

The lack of investment in this sector, the high costs of production requirements such as equipment, seeds, fertilizers, the problems of desertification, salty land fertility, and the import of agricultural crops competing with the national product, have a great impact on exacerbating the problems of this important sector in Iraq.



1. Arable agricultural areas in 2018 were (18,142,800) dunums, mostly in (Nineveh, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Wasit).
2. The actually cultivated areas during in 2018 were (6,269,864) dunums, which represents about (34.6%) of the total arable areas most of them were in (Saladin, Kirkuk, Wasit, and Nineveh).
3. The percentage of uncultivated arable areas in 2018 was about (65.4%), due to water scarcity, the weak pace of agricultural land reclamation, urban sprawl, desertification, farmers abandoned their lands, especially after 2003. Arable and uncultivated agricultural areas are mostly located in (Basra, Najaf, Karbala and Saladin).



### Number and area of agricultural investment opportunities in Iraqi provinces for 2023

No.	Province	Number of opportunities	Total area / dunam
1.	Baghdad/ Karkh	-	-
2.	Baghdad/ Rusafa	-	-
3.	Nineveh	14	52700
4.	Kirkuk	9	27954.38
5.	Saladin	-	-
6.	Anbar	16	1252382
7.	Babylon	4	208459
8.	Diyala	51	174062.47
9.	Wasit	37	394596
10.	Holy Karbala	3	76179
11.	Holy Najaf	4	796435
12.	Dewaniya	33	84337.2
13.	Thi Qar	2	15000
14.	Muthana	-	-
15.	Maysan	-	-
16.	Basra	5	9153
<b>Total</b>		<b>178</b>	<b>298507905</b>

According to MoA letter/ 790 in 16/5/2023 Agricultural Investment Office



### Lands for Agricultural Investment in Nineveh Province 2023

Seq.	District / Town	County No. / Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share/ source	Ground waters depth	Soil Analysis PH- type	Groundwater validity	Location from irrigation projects	Coordinates x y	Notes
1	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 1/9 51	3200	Rocky	Not available					X: 270358 Y: 4050918	
2	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 1 48	16800	Rocky	Not available					X: 261099 Y: 4041416	
3	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 15 1	600	Rocky	Not available					X: 267656 Y: 4040193	
4	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 6 3	1400	Rocky	Not available					X: 280200 Y: 4036621	
5	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 93 15	1600	Rocky	Not available					X: 268331 Y: 4035409	
6	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 1 /2 43	8000	Rocky	Not available					X: 251975 Y: 4042440	
7	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 47	2000	Rocky	Not available					X: 257282 Y: 4043474	



8	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 2/2 34	350	Rocky	Not available					X: 244943 Y:4035850	
9	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 1 60	600	Rocky	Not available					X: 265388 Y:4039912	
10	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 4 60	350	Rocky	Not available					X: 263206 Y:4039146	
11	Taal Afar	Al Eyadhiya 116 75	9500	Rocky	Not available					X:271436 Y:4040165	
12	Singar – Center	1/18 Sito	200	Rocky / woods	Not available/ Wells	Less than 100m	9.6- Gypsum	2500 Milimos	90km from Al Jezeera irrigation project	X: 362155 Y: 4002918	Allocated for livestock projects
13	Sinjar/ Al Qairawan	1 /2 /19 Um Al Shababeet	100	Salty for projects	Not available/ Wells	80-100 m	9.7- Gypsum	More than 2000 Milimosz	90km from Al Jezeera irrigation project	X: 362150 Y: 4002910	Allocated for livestock projects
14	Singar – Center	18/ 85 Sinjar mountain	8000	Salty for projects	Not available/ Wells	100-120m	8.5 Celtic	Less than 2000 milimosz	90km from Al Jezeera irrigation project	X: 362141 Y: 4004200	Allocated for woods
<b>Number on opportunities</b>				<b>14</b>							
<b>Total area</b>				<b>52700 dumen</b>		Agriculture Investment Office in Nineveh Province letter number 1706 in 1/2/2021					

## Land for Agricultural Investment in Anbar Province 2023

No.	District/ town	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Water source	Method of irrigation	Depth of underground waters	Analysis of soil		Validity of underground waters according to international & local stander	Location to irrigation projects	Coordinates x y	notes
										PH	soil Tissues				
1.	Qaem	24/Kalban al- Tayara And 22/dayoom al- Der	1/49 And 27	107200	desert Lands	available	-	wells	-	7.78	Mixed sandy	Valid	5km to the Euphrates	X/ 166909 Y/ 3843882	-
2.	Qaem	20/Western Dayoom Jibab	43	116000	desert Lands	available	-	-	-	7.27	Mixed	Valid	5km to the Euphrates	X/ 179951 Y/ 3793720	-
3.	Hdeetha	71/Dayoom , the middle island	1	14000	desert Lands	Unavailable	Underground waters	wells	100 meters	6.66	Mixed sandy	valid	12km to Al Qadisiya lake	X/ 0279047 Y/ 3805631	-
4.	Ramadi	Waffa	1 Rutba	60000	Ministr y of Financ e	Available	wells	wells	150	8.1	Mixed sandy	valid	5km to the Euphrates	X: 220105 Y: 3664015	
5.	Rutba	1 Nekhaib	1	500000	Desert	-	wells	wells	170-160	7.6	Mixed			X: 236585 Y: 3633654	
6.	Hadeetha	Haqlaniya	1/69 Shamiya	2250		Unavailable	wells	wells	250-180	6.6	Mixed	valid		X: 231402 Y: 3758413	
7.	Heet		390 / 6 haswat Al Shamiya	150	Govern mental land	Available	Euphrates	Wells	45	7.5	mixed Gypsum	valid	3km to the river	X: 302438 Y:3716522	Near the forest of Heet Agricu lture dept.
8.	Amriya		1/9802 21 Shamiya	400	High lands	Available	Euphrates	Wells		7.8	Mixed sandy			X: 399350 Y: 3667325	

9.	Hadeetha	Berwana 1	73 Deom north island	200000		Available	wells		250	7	mixed			X:271504 Y:3804754		
10.	Hadeetha	Berwana 1	71 Deom mid island	200000		Available	wells		270	7	mixed			X:266634 Y:3818999		
11.	Hadeetha	Haqlaniya	1 69 haswat Shamiya	2520		Unavailable	wells	wells	250-180						MILIT ERY BASE	
12.	Hadeetha	Haqlaniya	25 26 haswat Shamiya	1512		Unavailable	wells	wells	250-180						MILIT ERY BASE	
13.	Qaim	Al Rumana 1/49	24/Kalban al- Tayara And Abo Karis	305000	Desert	Unavailable	river	wells	100	8	Mixed sandy	invalid	6 km	X:699800 Y:3820000		
14.	Qaim	Al Rumana 1/43	5 Al Rumana	102800	Desert	Unavailable	river	wells	100	8	Mixed sandy	invalid	6 km	X: 733100 Y:3842300		
15.	Ramadi	Ramadi 83	47 haswat Al Shamiya	500	Desert	Unavailable						valid		X: 330196 Y:3679530		
16.	Faluja/ Saqlawiya	36/Al- Jabal	1/5094	50										X/ 375648 Y/ 3712099		
<b>Number on opportunities</b>							15	<b>Total area in donum</b>							<b>452662</b>	

Directorate of Agriculture in Anbar province letter No. 3272 on 4/14/2021

## Lands for Agricultural Investment in Diyala Province 2023

Seq	District	Town	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Source of water	Method of irrigation	Analysis of soil		Water validity	Location to irrigation projects	Coordinates	notes
										PH	soil Tissues				
1	Muqdadiah	Muqdadiah	37/Wadi Alhesan	24/1	2813	Agricultural Lands	Unavailable	Evergreen	unguaranteed rain	8.5	Clay Sand y	Unsuitable	outside	X: 501306 Y: 3755283	
2	Muqdadiah	-	1/39 1/40 1/41	25 Al Haronia	600	Agricultural Lands	Unavailable	Evergreen	unguaranteed rain						
3	Muqdadiah		1	70 Himreen Mountain	26200	Mountains	unavailable	unavailable	unguaranteed rain					X 513582 Y3756206	
4	Muqdadiah		229/1	24/ Al Etha	190	Sand lands	unavailable	Evergreen	unguaranteed rain					X 502128 Y 3756178	
5	Muqdadiah		91/12	26/ Haroniya	20	Agriculture	unavailable	Evergreen	unguaranteed rain					X 504513 Y 3761770	
6	Muqdadiah		76/12	26/ Haroniya	30	Agriculture	unavailable	Evergreen	unguaranteed rain					X 502599 Y 3763291	
7	Muqdadiah		76/12	26/ Haroniya	50	Agriculture	unavailable	Evergreen	unguaranteed rain					X 503527 Y3764589	
8	Muqdadiah	Wajehia	10/Alezia	11/1	150	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project	surface irrigation	7.8	muddy	Unsuitable	inside	X: 496350 Y: 3728200	No contracts on land
9	Muqdadiah	Wajehia	10/Alezia	1/2	150	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project,(evergreen)	surface irrigation	7.2	muddy	unsuitable)	inside	X: 493500 Y: 3737200	

10	Baquba	Buhriz	13/10 23/10	17 Imam Habash	86.15	Evergreen Lands	available		surface irrigation	7.2	Sand y		inside		
11	Baquba	Buhriz	2/14 2/25	13/Tal Al Doob	28.12	Evergreen Lands	available		surface irrigation	7	Sand y		inside		
12	Baquba	Buhriz	3/6 5/6	16 Tal	160	Evergreen Lands	available		surface irrigation	7	Sand y		inside		
13	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/66	19 south Mreja	150	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Low fertilit y	Invalid	X 520060 Y 3727000	Area in document 150 d, while in planning is 92 d.
14	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/133	19 south Mreja	100	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Low fertilit y	Invalid	X 520660 Y 3727000	Suitable for livestock production
15	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/87 – 7/86	19 south Mreja	403	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 519720 Y 3721080	Included in law 42 for 1987 and law 103 for 1997
16	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/97	19 south Mreja	60	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 518020 Y 3717020	Included in law 42 for 1987 and law 103 for 1997
17	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/88	19 south Mreja	228	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 519520 Y 3719280	Included in law 42 for 1987 and law 103 for 1997
18	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/7 7/81	19 south Mreja	871			none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid		Plots apart from each other

19	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/94 7/95 7/96	19 south Mreja	362	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 519080 Y 3717540	50 donums were omitted within plot 7/7 dis. 19
20	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/89	19 south Mreja	221	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 3719460 Y 518860	Separated to be an opportunit y on its own away from 7/94
21	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	7/106	19 south Mreja	90	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 517560 Y 3726330	Within Baladrooz dis.
22	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	1/9	6 Tel Abo Rasain	250	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 514220 Y 368230	Plot 1/10 has a drain
23	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	1/8	6 Tel Abo Rasain	3550	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 513280 Y 3688150	MoF has a part of the plot The other part belongs to the Military housing
24	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	1/43 1/42	4 Abo Kebeer	168	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 490610 Y 3685900	
25	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	1/6	6 Tel Abo Rasain	600	Agricultur e	unavailable	none	unguaran teed rain	30	7	Mediu m fertilit y	Invalid	X 513280 Y 3688150	MoF part



26	Baladrooz	Baladrooz	1/6	6 Tel Abo Rasain	168	Agriculture	unavailable	none	unguaranteed rain	30	7	Medium fertility	Invalid	X 513200 Y 3686090	
27	Baladrooz	Mendly	303/46	30 Tehmaya	208	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells	Wells	70	10	mud	Invalid		
28	Baladrooz	Mendly	81	16/ Kenkeer valley	177	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells	evergreen	70	5	mixed	invalid		
29	Baladrooz	Mandly	31/ Ain Al Baghda di	40/8	2001	agriculture	unavailable	Irrigation project	Means irrigation	-	-	invalid	invalid		
30	Al Khalis	Al Mansooriya	Many plots	36 / project	5000	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	Unknown	7.5	Sandy mixed	invalid		Has an Agricultural runway
31	Al Khalis	Al Mansooriya	Many plots	36 / project	11000	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	Unknown	7.4	Sandy mixed	invalid		Crosses a military site
32	Al Khalis	Al Mansooriya	1/32 1/30	15 / Al Marfoo	500	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	Unknown	7.1	Sandy mixed	invalid		
33	Al Khalis	Al Mansooriya	43	28 Al Mansooriya	200	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	Unknown	7.3	Sandy mixed	invalid	X 495100 Y 2777300	
34	Al Khalis	Al Mansooriya	1/2936	16 Al Mansooriya	500	evergreen	unavailable	Irrigation project	Irrigation	Unknown	7.3	muddy mixed	invalid	X 486000 Y 3773600	
35	Baladrooz	Qazaniya	1/6	35/Moualih	800	agriculture	unavailable	unavailable	unguaranteed rain	800	7	Mixed	Valid		Cannot be invested. For breeding purposes only
36	Khalis	Udhaim	Part of 8/272 Part of 43	29 Abair valley 28 Mansooriya	21000	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	100	76	Mixed	Valid	X 465024 Y 316929	Most of plot 8/272 are inhibited

				Al Jabal											by locals
37	Khalis	Udhaim	Part of 2/36 1000 donum	34 Enjana police station	3000	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	100	6	Mixed	Valid	X 469221 Y 3808613	inhibited by locals
38	Khalis	Udhaim	Part of 39/307	33 Hadhar Kao	4250	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	100	6	Mixed	Valid	X 470272 Y 3793702	2/36 sand hills
39	Khalis	Udhaim	Part of 2/44 & 49	35 Ain Laila	9000	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	100	6	Mixed	Valid	X 479027 Y 3785501	inhibited by locals
40	Khalis	Udhaim	43	28 Mansooriya Al Jabal	50550										Unreachable due to security situation
41	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	18/111	34/Kushok	100	Mountains	Unavailable	underground waters	wells 70-80 m	7.2		Calcareous lands	suitable	outside	X 513140 Y 3799100
42	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	201	31 Jamela Arab	100	Mountains	Unavailable	underground waters	wells 70-80 m	7.2		Calcareous lands	suitable	outside	X 509117 Y 3799612
43	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	14	34/Kushok	13.2	evergreen	unavailable	Underground waters	wells	7.7		mixed	suitable	outside	
44	Kifry	Jbara	7/Sari Koul	2/1	10000	agriculture	unavailable	Rains	Evergreen 80-100 m				suitable	outside	
45	Kifry	Jbara	13/Zerdaw	3	6592	agriculture	unavailable	Rains	Evergreen 80-100 m				suitable	outside	X 343457047 Y 445921632
46	kifry	Jbara	13/Zerdaw	26	5279	agriculture	unavailable	Rains	Evergreen 80-100 m				suitable	outside	35 contracts 1983 2110 donum

47	Khanaqin	Khanaqin	4/9	9 Kehreez	2547	evergreen	unavailable	Wells	Evergreen	80	7	mixed	valid	X 561656 Y 3724139	
48	Khanaqin	Khanaqin	Part of 8	8/ Qara Haj	150	evergreen	unavailable	Wells	Evergreen	80	7	mixed	valid	X 560909 Y 560211	
49	Khanaqin	Al Sadiya	1/161	6 / Al Sadiya	1600	evergreen	unavailable	rains	Evergreen	70	7	mixed	valid		
50	Khanaqin	Al Sadiya	63/161	6 / Al Sadiya	1600	evergreen	unavailable	rains	Evergreen	Unknown	Unknown	suitable	remote		
51	Al Khalis	Al Khalis	Part of 1/106	72 Bakir Agha	137	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation project	Irrigation			Suitable		X 3752 Y 3751	Approved by MoA, investment office to be announced as an investment opportunity
<b>Total area</b>			<b>174062.47</b>		<b>Number of opportunities</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>Agriculture Office in Diyala Province letter number 625 in 13/1/2022</b>						

## Lands for Agricultural Investment in the Province of Holy Karbala 2023

Seq.	District	town	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	source of water	Availability of water share	Method of irrigation	Depth of underground water	Analysis of soil		Validity of underground waters	Coordinates x Y
											PH	soil Tissues		
1	Centre	Alhur	61/Jazera	3	160000	Desert/ unsuitable	underground water/	Do not have a share of water	well	30m depth	7.8	Lomé sandy	invalid	398586/x 3574295/y
2	Ain Altamur	Alhur	20/Jazera	50	120000	Desert / suitable	underground water/	Do not have a share of water	well	25m depth	7.8	Lomé sandy	valid	365447/x 3572708/y
3	Centre	Husainia	60/Haswa 4/Mkeheel	1,1	35000	Desert unsuitable	irrigation project /	Do not have a share of water	surface irrigation	10 m depth	7.4	sandy	invalid	402462/x 3621094/y
<b>Total</b>					<b>315000 dunam</b>									
<b>Number of opportunities</b>					<b>3</b>									

- Karbala Agro letter 10299 in 15/11/2018

## Lands for Agricultural Investment in Thi Qar Province 2023

No.	District	Township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / Dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Source of water	Method of irrigation	Coordinates X Y	Analysis of soil		Notes
											PH	soil Tissues	
1.	Chibaesh	Manar	17/AlJazera	1/2	10000	Lands belong to the government	available	150 m from Al Hurriya river		X 681950 Y 3394100			
2.	Nasiriya	Ur	26 36 38	48/Al akhriya Al Sharqiya	5000	Lands belong to the government		250 m from Ebada river					
<b>No. of opportunities 2</b>			Total area 15000										
			Thi Qar agriculture office letter no. 170 on 9/1/2022 1145 on 6/2/2022										

## Lands for Agricultural Investment in Basra Province 2023

No.	District	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / Dunam	Type	source of water	Availability of water share	Method of irrigation/ location to irrigation projects	Depth of underground waters	Coordinates x Y	Analysis of soil		Notes
												PH	soil Tissues	
1.	Seeba		19 Sabbagh	2	7017						X 237858 Y 3354499			Belong to MoF with oil pipes
2.	Seeba		19 Sabbagh & Al khor	2	1393						X 235058 Y 3355566			Belong to MoF, needs approval from concerned entities
3.	Al Hartha		10 Tlaa Um Al Masjid	5	383						X 758586 Y 3398913			Belong to MoF
4.	Fao		kut khalifa	2/111	253					-	X 246822 Y 3344915			Belong to MoF
5.	Fao	Bihar	1/ kut Bander	14/2	107	salty soil	New irrigation cannel	available	Means/	-	X 243628 Y 3348640			Belong to MoF
<b>Total</b>			<b>9153</b>	<b>Number of opportunities</b>		<b>5</b>								

Basra Province Agriculture office letter no. 4309 on 11/4/2022



### Agricultural investment opportunities announced by Kirkuk Investment Commission

No.	Plot & dis.	Type on investment	Area	Ownership	Type of activity
1	287/5 dis. 28 Lillian	Qara Hassan nursery	5 donum	Ministry of Finance	Woods plants
2	1/16 dis. 14 Jekora/ Daqooq	Livestock & vegetables project	60 donum	-	Livestock & vegetables
3	26 dis. 13 Betlo	3000 trees	30 donum	Ministry of Agriculture	woods
4	255/dis. 5/ 24 Jeeman Al Kabeer and part of plot dis. 3/ 26 Jeeman Al Sagheer	Agricultural and Industrial	1260 donum	Ministry of Finance	Agricultural and Industrial

- Kirkuk Investment Commission letter no. 200 on 24/1/2023

## Lands for Agricultural investment in Kirkuk Province 2023

	District	Plot no.	Dis. No.	Area / donum	Type	Notes
1	Centre	Part of 2	75/ Boor mountain		mountain	Unsuitable for cultivation Lands with oil
2	Centre	41	59/ kokaja	1070	mountain	Unsuitable for cultivation
3	Centre	46	59/ kokaja	34	mountain	Unsuitable for cultivation
4	Centre	47	59/ kokaja	375	mountain	Unsuitable for cultivation
5	Dibs	71	6/ Qaradada	2417		Two parts, suitable and Unsuitable for cultivation
6	Dibs	72	4/ Qaradada	2831.13	mountain	Unsuitable for cultivation
7	Daqooq	1	35/ Jeoreka	4507.2	deserted land	Used as Sheep pastures Lands belong to North Oil Company
8	Daqooq	1	34 Imam	3254.05	deserted land	
9	Daqooq	4	39 Mattara	13466	deserted land	
<b>Number of opportunities</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>Total area / donum</b>	<b>27954.38</b>		

Kirkuk Agriculture office letter no. 9648 in 6/6/2022

## Lands for Agricultural Investment in Wasit Province 2023

No.	District	town	County No.	Plot No.	Area / duna m	Type	Availability of water share	Source of water	Method of irrigation	Analysis of soil		Coordinates x Y	notes
										PH	soil Tissues		
1.	Azezia	Centre	34/Jazera	191/1	5932	Agricultural	Un Available	-	Means	3.8	Clay	524392 3664083	Emara project papers are being processed
2.	Azezia	Center	23/Jazera	67/1	5	Agricultural	Un Available	-	Means	7.6	Clay	509036 3647530	Area reduced from 35 to 5
3.	Essouira	Al Zobaidia	13/Saysabana	6/1	12	Agricultural	Un Available	-	Means	7.4	Clay	512318 3619156	
4.	Nu'mania	Centre	33/Jazera	1/46	5900	Agricultural	Un Available	-	Means	7.6	Clay	548086 3627869	
5.	Nu'mania	Centre	30 Bezaiz & 32 jazera	9/2 and 1/10	95	Agricultural	Un Available	-	Means	-	-	526682 3596068	
6.	Badra	Jassan	21/Mweleh	1	3600	Agricultural	Un Available	-	wells	7.3	Clay	576889 3636937	
7.	Badra	Jassan	33/Al Hor	2/6	49000	Agricultural	Un Available	-	wells	-	Celtic Clay	577358 3629557	
8.	Badra	Jassan	27/Jazera	1/18	10000 0	Agricultural	Un Available	-	wells	-	clay	576362 3633511	
9.	Badra	Centre	16/ Sajla & Sabkha	1	800	Agricultural	Un Available	-	wells	8.5 8.4	Celtic Clay	584743 3665664	
10.	Badra	Centre	16/ Sajla & Sabkha	3	30000	Agricultural	Un Available	-	wells	7.2	Celtic Clay -	584143 3665245	

11.	Badra	Zurbatia	8/Hashema		33000 & 1200 Variou s	Agricultural	Un Available	-	wells	7.6 7.6	Clay	578816 3662630	750 donum has been excluded for the purpose of the construction of a cement factory and query
12.	Kut	Shekh Sa'ad	46/Ramadan Ajer	1	26200	Agricultural	Un Available	-	means	7.3	Celtic Clay	632612 3606647	
13.	Kut	Shekh Sa'ad	45/Ramadan Ajer	1	11470	Agricultural	Un Available	-	means	7.7	Mixed	634482 3612307	processing Ema Co. papers (Brazil)
14.	Kut	Shekh Sa'ad	38/Sayed Mohamed	1	832	Agricultural	Un Available	-	means	7.3	Clay	633713 3619964	processing Ema Co. papers (Brazil)
15.	Kut	Shekh Sa'ad	45/um Al Jaradi	1	20501	Agricultural	Un Available	-	means	7.4 to 8.5	Sandy Clay	637531 3628153	processing Ema Co. papers (Brazil)
16.	kut	center	30 Shwaija	325/1 116 to 129/1	59555	Agricultural	Available	-	Means	7.4	clay	559703 3620412	Area reduced from 80000 to 59555
17.	Alhay	Mowafaqia	22/ Tarat Efaj	1/14	1050	Agricultural	Available	-	Means	7.1 7.8	Celtic Clay	0587302 3573905	
18.	Kut	Dejela	5/Hamedia & Jalebia	7/2	6	Agricultural	Available	-	Means	7.7	Celtic Clay	623184 3591212	
19.	Kut	Dejela	15/Hor kharab	5	4725	Agricultural	Available	-	means	7.6	Celtic Clay	0638113 3553540	
20.	Kut	Dejela	15/Hor kharab	7/6	9155	Agricultural	Available	-	Means	7.8	Celtic Clay	644943 3543497	
21.	Al Hay	center	24Khamesia	1/8	120	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	means	7.5	clay	576655 3629257	

22.	Kut	center	235/1	30/ Shaweeja	800	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	means	-	--	X: 601743 Y:3615763	Al- Hamid project for strategic corps papers are being processed for the favor of the investor Hamid Mahdi Hassan / objected by the farmer
23.	Kut	center	325/1	30/ Shaweeja	513	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	means	-	--	-	Mushroom project
24.	Nu'mania	Ahrar	316/1	42/ Fhel	1	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	means	-	--	X: 558313 Y:3552596	
25.	Nu'mania	Ahrar	4/1	5/ Abo Jaber	500	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	means	-	--	X: 516584 Y:3620203	
26.	Azezia	Zubaidiyah	5/3	10/ al- Taweel al- Sharqi	200	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	means	-	--	X: 516584 Y:3620203	
27.	Alhay	Mowafaqia	22/ qurat Efak	14/2	3624	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	means	-	--	X: 563462 Y:3550411	Papers of the investor Kareem Hussein dhafer are being processed
28.	Al Azizia	Al Deboni	32/10 32/11 32/12 32/13	29/ Shasheef al- Garbi	980	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means	-	-	X: 515937 Y:3630776	
29.	Essouira	Taj el- Deen	401/1	21/ Jazera	4000	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means	-	-	X: 515937 Y:3630776	

30.	Essouira	Taj el-Deen	401/1	21/ Jazera	1700	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means	-	-	X: 495399 Y:3665820	
31.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	1/191	34 Jazera	1600	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means	-	-	-	
32.	kut	Shikh Saad	1/al- Uja	1	1000	Agricultural	Available		means			X: 603046	
33.	kut	Shikh Saad	45/Ramadan	1	12920	Agricultural	Available		means	7.5	mixed	X: 624625	
34.	kut	Shikh Saad	15/al- musanak	1	3040	Agricultural	Available		means			X: 629690	Recently added
35.	Badra	Jassan	21/Mweleh Marsh	1/1	860	Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36.	Numaniya	center	Al- Momalh	-	700	Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37.	Numaniya	center	Al- Muheyee	-	1200	Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>			<b>394596 dunam</b>										
<b>Number of opportunities</b>			<b>37</b>										

• Wasit Province Agri Office letter no. 8392 in 24/4/2022



### Lands for Agricultural Investment in the Province of Holy Najaf 2023

Seq.	town	District	County No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Method of irrigation and depth	Soil analyses	Coordinates x y
								PH and type	
1	Najaf	Shabaka	1	6435	Agriculture	-	-	-	X3490687 y3490525
2	Najaf	Shabaka	1	700.000	Agriculture	-	-	-	X3420000 y497493
3	Najaf	Shabaka	1	20.000	Agriculture	-	-	-	X3449876 y434979
4	Najaf	Shabaka	5	70.000	-	-	-	-	X3570275 y405880
<b>Number of opportunities</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>Total area in dunum</b>			<b>796435</b>	

Agriculture office in Najaf / letter no. 1114 in 20/1/2022

## Lands for Agricultural Investment in Diwaniyah Province 2023

No.	District	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / duna m	Type	Availability of water share	Source of water	Method of irrigation	Depth of underground waters	Analysis of soil		Validity of underground waters	Coordinates X Y	Location	notes
											PH	soil Tissues				
1.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	11/Al Rekbaniya	1	6000	Agriculture	Unavailable	Underground waters	Wells	40-50	7.9	sandy	valid	496106 3464235	Outside	-
2.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	10 hor alla	2	1050	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	5 m	7.8	mixed	valid	499168 3470440	near	-
3.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	3/ Al Masoodiyah	1/23	1703	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	20-30	7.8	clay	valid	X: 479653 Y: 3502135	near	-
4.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	12/ Al Usra	1394/136	2600 0	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells	Means				Valid	34835941 455650	Outside	-
5.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	Agroogiyah /6		1099			Wells		-						-
6.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	8. Aziz Alla	1/10	399	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation cannels	Means	-	7.5	mixed		490043 3508647	Outside	-
7.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	Abo Hasheesh/9	2/5368	590	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation Cannels	Means	-	7.6	mixed		484766 3503035	Outside	-
8.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	11/ al-Ramla	6/1	880	Agriculture	available	Irrigation Cannels	Means	-	7.6	mixed		3490980 509837	Outside	-
9.	Ghammas	Ghammas	23/ al-Assiyah	17/1	152	Agriculture	Unavailable	-	-	-	-	-	-	459013 3517637		

10.	Ghammas	Ghammas	2/ Al Garaa	134	660	Agriculture	Available	Al- Hafar irrigation project	Means	-	-	-	-	3509376 470411		
11.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	415	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						533381 3557012		
12.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	425	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						537080 3553691		
13.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	450	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						536962 3555406		
14.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	3000	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						539091 3556487		
15.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	950	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						541437 3556543		
16.	Afak	Afak	33	16	45	Agriculture	available	Al Khair river						158426 3546162		
17.	Al Bdair	Al Bdair	14/ Al fawar	19/1	4410	Agriculture	Unavailable							524124 3517943		
18.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	1/9	980	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	Outside irrigation limits	530120 3563656	
19.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	1/9	575	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	Outside irrigation limits	526800 356476	
20.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	1200	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	X: 524200 Y: 3572450		

21.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	285	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	521069 3573944		
22.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	400	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	526462 3567779		
23.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	310	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	525800 3567369		
24.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1 ,6 ,11, 7/7 ,7/6 , 5/7	6100	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	523123 3561083		
25.	Afak	Nafar	5/ Nafar	26	270	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	522632 3556596	Outside	
26.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	3	1100	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	527190 3556154	Outside irrigation limits	
27.	Hamza	Sadeer	Eman Madian/ 6	34/1	250	Agriculture	available	Euphrates River	means	-	8.1	Clay	invalid	48451 3516400	Near	
28.	Hamza	Sadeer	Al-Dahayah / 2	24/1	273.2	Agriculture	available	Euphrates River	means	6 m	7.2	Clay	valid	3521200 504900	Near	
29.	Hamza	Sadeer	Al-Dahayah / 2	7/1 7-6	166	Agriculture	available	Euphrates River	means		7.4	Clay	valid	352182 505125	Near	
30.	Hamza	Sadeer	Al-Dahayah / 2	33/10	500	Agriculture	available	Euphrates River	means		7.9	mixed	nvalid	3517640 0503720	Near	
31.	Al Bdair	Dijla	Al- Taweel / 19	1/1, 2	1700 0	Agriculture	Unavailable	Outside the irrigation limits	Outsid e the irrigati on limits		7.4	Clay	-	567109 3306147	Outside the irrigation limits	

32.	Al Bdair	Dijla	Al- Bdair/ 16	31	1900	Agriculture	Unavailable	Outside the irrigation limits	Outside the irrigati on limits	-	7.8	Clay	-	551390 3540230	Outside the irrigation limits	
33.	Al Bdair	Dijla	Al- Bdair/ 12	11/5	4800	Agriculture	Unavailable	Outside the irrigation limits	Wells	-	8.2	mixed	-	548621	Outside the irrigation limits	
<b>Total</b>				<b>84337.2 Dunam</b>												
<b>Number of opportunities</b>				<b>33</b>												

Agriculture office in Dewaniya / letter no. 5127 in 7 /3/2022

### Lands for Agricultural Investment in Babylon Province 2023\*

	Town	Plot no.	Dis. No.	Area/ donum	Notes
1	Al Imam	33/37	20/ Al Abara	100	Announced as an investment opportunity and applied to in Babylon Investment Commission
		2/1	31/ Al Shahwaniya	100	
		5/4	35/ Amiya Al Basha	203	
		6	29/ Abo Akarub	55	
2	Al Nile	1/1	44/ AL Jadal Al Sharqi	103	103 approved to be invested by Ammar Fouad Sabii who did not complete paper work and official procedures  244 announced as an investment opportunity
		1/1	44/ AL Jadal Al Sharqi	244	
3	Al Eskandariya	8/8	2/ Al Majassa	201654	Industrial, with some parts allocated for investment projects. Currently under procedures
4	Jurf Al Nasir	1/20	2/ Al Haswa Al Shamaliya	6000	Industrial  No applications yet
<b>Number of opportunities</b>		<b>4</b>			
<b>Total area</b>		<b>208459</b>			



For the importance of allocating the agricultural lands and rendering them ready to be invested according to regulations stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and the use of the drip irrigation system, A conclusive strategy has been drawn to concentrate on the increase of palm trees productivity (vertical expansion) which stresses increasing the palm tree individual productivity rather than increasing the number of palm trees depending on the drip irrigation system to reduce water consumption with the necessity to specify types of dates internationally proffered and match the Iraqi agricultural environment.

In light of this strategy the following surveys have been accredited:

### Wasit Province

No.	Area	District	Number of lots	Ownership	Agricultural dept.	Share of water
1.	1500 donum	19 al- Eyoon	1	Varied		Availability of groundwater of 60 m depth and 2700 ppm salts rate
2.	300 donum	8 al- Haseema	1	Varied	Zerbatia agricultural dept.	Availability of groundwater of 60 m depth and 3000- 3500 ppm salts rate
3.	267 donum	16 al- sajla and Sabkha	1	Varied	Badra agricultural dept.	Availability of groundwater of 60 m depth and 3000- 4000 ppm salts rate
4.	230 donum	11 al- Shafaf	1	Varied	Jasan agricultural dept.	Availability of groundwater of 60 m depth and 5000-6000 ppm salts rate
5.	2000 donum	21 moweleh marsh and 18 al- mzebela	2	Varied	Jasan agricultural dept.	Availability of groundwater of 18-24 m depth and 7000 ppm salts rate
6.	300 donum	21 moweleh marsh and 33 showeicha marsh	2	Varied	Jasan agricultural dept.	Availability of groundwater of 18-24 m depth and 7000 ppm salts rate

## Dewaniea Peovince

No.	Area	District	Number of lots	Ownership	Agricultural dept.	Notes	Share of Water
1.	52	Al- Aseiah 23	1	Ministry of Finance		Suitable for palm trees planting	Has an Over ground water share
2.	660	Al- Garaa 2	1	Ministry of Finance		Suitable for palm trees planting	Has an Over ground water share
3.	250	Emam Madyan 2	1	Ministry of Finance		Suitable for palm trees planting	Has an Over ground water share
4.	273.2	Al- Dahayah 2	1	Ministry of Finance	Al- Sadeer	Suitable for palm trees planting	Has an Over ground water share
5.	166	Dahayah 2	3	Ministry of Finance	Al- Sadeer	Suitable for palm trees planting	Has an Over ground water share
6.	500 donum	12 al- Dahayah	3	Ministry of Finance	Al- Sadeer	Suitable for palm trees planting	Does not have a share of water
7.	500	Dahayah 2	2	Ministry of Finance	Al- Sadeer	Suitable for palm trees planting	Does not have a share of water
8.	4800	Al- bedeir 12	5	Ministry of Finance	Al- Sadeer	Suitable for palm trees planting	Does not have a share of water
9.	169	12 al- Dahayah	2	Ministry of Finance	Al- Sadeer	Suitable for palm trees planting	Does not have a share of water

## Najaf Province

No.	Area	District	Number of lots	Ownership	Agricultural dept.	Source of irrigation	Notes	Water share availability
1.	100000	1/ al-Shabaka	1 lot/ no. 2	Ministry of Finance	Najaf district dep.	wells	Desert land	No wells in the area, the nearest well 11 km far and of 200 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
2.	891	4/Najaf island	1 lot/ no. 3	Ministry of Finance	Najaf district dep./ Najaf green belt	Wells	Desert land that intersects with the gas pipe extended next to the strategic line	Depth of the wells is 45 m and of 4500 ppm salts rate

## Diyala Province

	District	Sub- district	Lot	county	Area / donum	Type of land	Share of water availability
1.	Baladroze		1/6	16 tal abo rasen	600	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains	Availability of groundwater of 36-50 m depth and 900-3000 ppm salts rate
2.	Baladroze	Mandili	81	16/ kankeer vally	177	Evergreen land suitable to be planted as groves	Availability of groundwater of 80 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
3.	Al- Khalis	Mansuriyah	43	28/ mansuriyah	200	Evergreen agricultural lands irrigated through digging wells	Availability of groundwater of 24-100 m depth and 3500 ppm salts rate
4.	Al- Khalis	Mansuriyah	29/1	16/shohani	500	Evergreen agricultural lands	Availability of groundwater of 24-100 m depth and 3500 ppm salts rate
5.	Muqdadiyah	Al- wajeehiyah	11/1	10/ wajeehiyah town	150	Surface irrigated agricultural lands	Has a water share
6.	Muqdadiyah	Al- wajeehiyah	1/2	10/ wajeehiyah town	500	Surface irrigated agricultural lands	Has a water share
7.	Baquba	Buhrez	13/10 23/10 24/10	17/ emam Habash	86	Evergreen lands	Has no water share

8.	Baladroze	Mandili	8/40	31/ Ain al-Baghdadi	2001	Agricultural lands suitable for livestock investment	Flowing underwater springs available / Minister of irrigation approval is needed first
9.	Muqdadiyah		19/12	26/ northern Harooniyah	20	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains	Has no water share
10.	Muqdadiyah		76/12	26/ northern Harooniyah	30	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains	Has no water share
11.	Muqdadiyah		76/12	26/ northern Harooniyah	50	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains	Has no water share
12.	Muqdadiyah		39/1 40/1 41/1	26/ northern Harooniyah	600	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains	Has no water share
13.	Muqdadiyah		299/1	24/ al- Etha	190	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains	Has no water share
14.	Baquba	Buhrez	14/2 25/2	13/ Tal al-dareb	28	Evergreen agricultural lands irrigated by means	Has no water share
15.	Baquba	Buhrez	3/6 5/6	16/ Tal al-tarheeb	160	Sandy loam lands irrigated by means	Has no water share
16.	Baladroze		66/7	19/ southern Mareeja	150	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains / suggested to be a typical palm trees station	Has no water share
17.	Baladroze		133/7	19/ southern Mareeja	100	Agricultural lands with guaranteed rains	Has no water share
18.	Baladroze		1/6	6/ Tal Abo Rasen	2790	Agricultural lands with guaranteed rains	Has no water share

19.	Baladroze		94/7 95/7 96/7	19/ southern Mareeja	362	Agricultural lands with guaranteed rains	Has no water share
20.	Baladroze		89/7	19/ southern Mareeja	221	Agricultural lands / suggested to be invested by establishing freezing and cooling stores	Has no water share
21.	Baladroze		106/7	19/ southern Mareeja	90	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains	Has no water share
22.	Baladroze	Mandili	46/303	30/ Tahmayah	208	Agricultural lands with no guaranteed rains / Suggested to be invested by establishing an agricultural and livestock project	Has no water share
23.	Al- Khalis		Part of the lot 106/1	72/ Baker agha	137	Agricultural lands / irrigation project	Has no water share

### Investment opportunities offered by Diyala Investment Promotion Commission

Project	Site	Number of lot and county	Area
<b>A modern farm for cereal &amp; animal feed production and all kind of agricultural plants</b>	Mansuriyat al- Jabal	43 m 28 Mansuriyat al- Jabal	5000 donum



## Muthana Province

	Province	District	Sub- district	Lot No.	Area (donum)	Availability of water share
1.	Muthana	Al- Hilal	8 al- Delha	103	12 donum	Has a water share
2.	Muthana	Al- Majd	15	23	59 donum	Has a water share
3.	Muthana	Al- Hilal	3 al- Barja	5/1. 4/1	17 donum	Has a water share
4.	Muthana	Al- Hilal	58 Diyam al- Sharqiyah	135	18 donum	Has a water share
5.	Muthana	Al- Hilal	3 al- Barja	1 / 2. 3/2	12 donum	Has a water share
6.	Muthana	Al- Hilal	8 al- Delha	69	12 donum	Has a water share
7.	Muthana	Al- Khedher	4 ain al- Said	20/ 2723	20 donum	Has no water share
8.	Muthana	Al- Khedher	6 al- Shwela	193	22 donum & 8 ulk	Has no water share
9.	Muthana	Al- Khedher	23 Ain al- Said	1	108 donum	Has no water share
10.	Muthana	Al- Khedher	23 Ain al- Said	1	60 donum	Has no water share
11.	Muthana	Al- Khedher	4 ain al- Said	20/ 2723	45 donum & 11 ulk	Has no water share
12.	Muthana	Al- Khedher	4 ain al- Said	20/ 2723	555 donum	Has no water share
13.	Muthana	Al- Salman	1 al- Rifaee	1	400 donum	Has no water share
14.	Muthana	Al- Hilal	6 al- Shwela	193	23 donum & 14 ulk	Has no water share
15.	Muthana	Al- Hilal	9 al- Menbar	173 - 174	20 donum	Has no water share

## Kerbala Province

	Agricultural dept.	County	Lot no.	Ownership	Area	Source of irrigation	Notes	Availability of water share
1.	Al-Sahrawiyah	Al-Jazeera/ 61	C/ 3	Allocated for geological survey	1000	Ground water (wells)	1- Part of the land allocated for geological survey 2- Located between the strategic oil line and the road connecting Kerbala to Najf 3- The area is currently exploited by trespassers and planted with seasons vegetables	Availability of groundwater of 280 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
2.	Ain Tamur	Al-Jazeera/ 20- (Tal- al-Dhabea)	C/ 50	-	770	Ground water (wells)	1- Next to an agricultural project owned by the Abbassi Shrine Office 2- Locally inhabited	Availability of groundwater of 100 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
3.	Ain Tamur	Al-Jazeera/ 20 – (Um al-Khanazeer)	C/ 50	-	421	Ground water (wells)	1- Only 4 km far from Kerbala – Ain tamur high way 2- Next to an agricultural project owned by the Hussein Shrine Office 3- Locally inhabited	Availability of groundwater of 45-50 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate

## Thi Qar Province

	Area	County	Lot no.	Ownership	Agricultural dept.	Irrigation source	Notes	Availability of water share
1.	200	35 al-Maleha	1 / 2	1	Al- Fhood	Wells	Desert lands	Availability of groundwater of 12 m depth and 10000 ppm salts rate
2.	10000	17 al-Jazeera	1 / 2	1	Al- Manar	Wells	Desert lands	Availability of groundwater of 12 m depth and 10000 ppm salts rate
3.	4000			1	Garmat bani Saad	Wells	Unleveled desert lands	Availability of groundwater of 12 m depth and 10000 ppm salts rate

## Basra province

	Area (donum)	County	Lot no.	Ownership	Agricultural dept.	Notes	Availability of water share
1.	1118	Southern desert / 25		Uncompromised	Al- Zubair	The site is propose for investment	Availability of groundwater of 30 m depth and 5800 ppm salts rate
2.	2113	Southern desert / 25		Uncompromised	Al- Zubair	The site is proposed to be invested by planting groves	Availability of groundwater of 70 m depth and 7000 ppm salts rate
3.	2557	Al- Hamar Marsh / 65		County / Uncompromised	Al- Sadiq	Tribal issues	Available water
4.	604	Al- Waki/ 57		Uncompromised	Al- Sadiq	Tribal issues	Available water
5.	1750	Khaiyaber / 78		Ministry of Finance	Al- Nashwa		Availability of groundwater of 150 m depth and 8000 ppm salts rate
6.	2189	1 Kut Bander	14	Pure property and contracts 117	Faw	Abandoned groves	Available water
7.	1800	2 Kut Khalifa	122 117 119 111	Pure property and contracts 117	Faw	Abandoned groves of Arabian owners	Available water

8.	3520	3 al-Fadaghiyah	26/3 17/1	Pure property and contracts 117 and Endowment	Faw	Abandoned groves	Available water
9.	5300	4/ al- Dora	16/2 14/2 3/86 453/3	Pure property and contracts 117	Faw	Abandoned groves	Available water
10.	7236	5/ al-Maamera	74 75 12/6	Pure property and contracts 117	Faw	Abandoned groves	Available water
11.	5616	6/ Southern Faw	15/7 915 1645	Right to exploit	Faw		Available water
12.	134	Al- Shafi & Shanata / 22	5/4	Ministry of Finance	Al- Der	Tribal issues	Available water
13.	118	Al- Shafi & Shanata / 22	5/4	Ministry of Finance	Al- Der	Tribal issues	Available water
14.	626	Al- Shafi & Shanata / 22	15	Ministry of Finance gave the right to Mr. Hamid al-Naqib to exploit	Al- Der	Tribal issues	Available water
15.	130	Yazdo/ 23	134	Ministry of Finance	Al- Der	Tribal issues	Available water
16.	1672	Kut swadi		Private property	Shat al- Arab		Available water
17.	401	33/ al- Bor		Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area according to map	Available water
18.	2465	10 al-Salihyah	4/5	Private property	Shat al- Arab		Available water
19.	489	4 Sulaimaniyah	4/5	Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area is approximate according to Ariel image	Available water

20.	954	2 al-Bwareen	15	Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area is approximate according to Ariel image	Available water
21.	2000	23/ al- Daeji	134	Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area is approximate according to Ariel image	Available water
22.	4975	5 Jassim River		Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area according to map	Available water
23.	686	31/ Kut Hamlan		Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area is approximate according to Ariel image	Available water
24.	2460	Northern Ajerawiyah		Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area is approximate according to Ariel image	Available water
25.	2175	Southern Ajerawiyah		Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area is approximate according to Ariel image	Available water
26.	3069	Al- Taweela & Shamshoomiyah		Private property	Shat al- Arab	Area is approximate according to Ariel image	Available water
27.	436	15 Kaws		Varied	Abo al – Hkaseeb	Tabo registered / Ministry of Finance/ Family inheritance/ pure property	Available water
28.	2090	16 al- baljan & Baljaniyah	عدد القطع ١٣١	Varied	Abo al – Hkaseeb	Pure governmental/ Tabo registered/ governmentally granted by hand seize/ pure endowment	Available water
29	1018	17 al- Faiadhi	عدد القطع ١٤١	Varied	Abo al – Hkaseeb	-	Available water
30.	75	Southern desert / 25		Varied	Abo al – Hkaseeb	-	Available water



## Anbar Province

	District	Sub- district	County	Lot no.	Area	Availability of water share
1.	Heet	Al- Baghdadi	6 al- Haswa		50 donum	Availability of groundwater of 80 m depth and 2500 ppm salts rate
2.	Heet	Al- Furat	36 al- Jabal		60 donum	Availability of groundwater of 300 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
3.	Heet	Al- Furat	36 al- Jabal		500 donum	Availability of groundwater of 200 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
4.	Rutba		1 Rutba	1	10000 donum	Availability of groundwater of 150 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
5.	Qaem		20 Diyom Jibab al- Gharbiyah		60 donum	Availability of groundwater of 150 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
6.	Qaem		28 A al- Maani vally lands		53 donum	Availability of groundwater of 200 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
7.	Heet		6 Haswat al- Shamiyah	390	273 donum	Availability of groundwater of 75 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
8.	Heet		6 Haswat al- Shamiyah		80 donum	Availability of groundwater of 75 m depth and 3000 ppm salts rate
9.	Al- Rumana		4 khatela & Dagheema & Haweeja	108	1973 donum	Availability of groundwater of 70 m depth and 4000 ppm salts rate
10.			6 A Haswat al- Shamiyah	390	1000 donum	Availability of groundwater of 120 m depth and 5000 ppm salts rate
11.	Al- Garma		26 Garma Island	29	400 donum	Availability of groundwater of 12 m depth and 5000 ppm salts rate

12.	Qaem		28 Diyom al- Malti		3166 donum	Availability of groundwater of 12 m depth and 5000 ppm salts rate
13.	Heet	Al- Furat	36 al- Jabal		60 donum	Availability of groundwater of 25-30 m depth and 7000 ppm salts rate
14.	Heet	Al- Baghdadi	6 Haswat al- Shamiyah		700 donum	Availability of groundwater of 25-30 m depth and 7000 ppm salts rate
15.	Hananiyah		Haswat al- Shamiyah A	2	112,1862 donum	Availability of groundwater of 25-30 m depth and 7000 ppm salts rate
16.		Al- Jazeera	36 al- Jabal	1	60 donum	Availability of groundwater of 25-30 m depth and 7000 ppm salts rate
17.	Qaem		20 Diyom Jibab al- Gharbiyah		800 donum	Has no water share
18.	Heet	Al- Baghdadi	58 Haswat al- Jazeera		250 donum	Has no water share
19.	Heet	Al- Muhammadi	6 Haswat al- Shamiyah		194000 donum	Has no water share
20.	Ramadi		47 Haswat al- Jazeera	2	5000 donum	Has no water share
21.	Ameriyat al- Sommod		23 A Abo Frokh vally	24/1	400 donum	Has no water share

## Missan Province

	Area (donum)	County	Lot no.	Sub- district	Agricultural dept.	Ownership	Notes	Availability of water share
1.	210	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
2.	40	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
3.	20	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
4.	25	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
5.	20	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
6.	60	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai county	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
7.	40	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai county	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
8.	450	11 jazeerat sayed Noor al- Gharbiyah and haweesh marsh	1	Ali al- sharqi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Sharqi section	Ministry of Finance	Next to a private irrigation project	Has a water share

9.	50	6 al- Zalema & abo khafoora	1	Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
10.	220	16 al- kabeer & Kabsoon	2/2	Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
11.	1000	Al- Kharab Marsh		Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
12.	1560	16 al- kabeer & Kabsoon and 12 Al- Kharab Marsh	2/2	Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
13.	1000	43 al- Baga & Chafta	1	Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
14.	400	12 saadiyah and al- Kharab marshes	1	Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
15.	100	12 saadiyah and al- Kharab marshes	1	Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
16.	200	36 al- Shwemeiyah	2, 3/30, 1/32	Ali al- Gharbi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has a water share
17.	77	7 mesaada & daghriyat	83/13	Al- msharah	Al- Msharah Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed and source of irrigation is al- Masab river	Has a water share

18.	99	6 Amood and Traba	21, 22	Al- msharah	Al- Msharah Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed and source of irrigation is al-Masab river	Has a water share
19.	13	6 Amood and Traba	115	Al- msharah	Al- Msharah Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed and source of irrigation is al-Malghod river	Has a water share
20.	22	6 Amood and Traba	8	Al- msharah	Al- Msharah Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed and source of irrigation is al-Jadeed river	Has a water share
21.	100	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai county	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Availability of groundwater of 12-15 m depth and 10000 ppm salts rate
22.	20	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai county	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Availability of groundwater of 12-15 m depth and 10000 ppm salts rate
23.	20	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai county	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has no water share
24.	200	36 al- Shwemeiyah	2,3/30, 1/32		Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Gharbi section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer and is located next to a private irrigation project	Has no water share

25.	77	7 mesaada & daghriyat	83, 13	Al- emara	Al- Msharah Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed by a farmer	Has no water share
26.	450	1 jazeerat sayed Noor al- Gharbiyah and haweesh marsh	1	Ali al- sharqi	Missan Agricultural dept. Ali al- Sharqi section	Ministry of Finance	Next to a private irrigation project	Has no water share
27.	10	8 al- Gasa al- Sharqiyah	2	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has no water share
28.	25	3 half of kumait western lands	1	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
29.	24	3 half of kumait western lands	1	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
30.	5	9 third of the eastern three	2	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
31.	15	4 half of kumait western lands	1	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
32.	42	3 half of kumait western lands	1	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
33.	10	8 al- Gasa al- Sharqiyah	5	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
34.	8	8 al- Gasa al- Sharqiyah	5	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
35.	8	8 al- Gasa al- Sharqiyah	2	Kumait	Kumait Agricultural section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
36.	64	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share



37.	10	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
38.	20	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
39.	25	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
40.	20	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
41.	10	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share
42.	68	11 al- Jazeera sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	1/288	sayed Ahmed al- Refaai	Missan Agricultural dept. Sayed Ahmed section	Ministry of Finance	Trespassed	Has a water share

## Suitable lands for investment west of the Euphrates

### First: Semawa Province

Two areas, Al Intisar and Hammurabi, area is about 300 thousand donum which can be increased to 500 thousand donum in Salaman District.

#### Al Intisar

- Suitable lands for investment is 150 thousand donum
- Depth of underground water sources is 70m
- Wells productivity from underground water sources is 2L/S, salt is 10000 mm/ cm

#### Hammurabi

- Suitable lands for investment is 220 thousand donum, can be increased to 300 thousand donum.
- Near the old airport in Salaman District, close to the newly established Modern Town .
- Wells depth is 100-250 m the more deeper to the west.
- Water level is 70-125m towards the west.
- Expected productivity is 5-10 L/S, decreasing to 3 L/S to the west.
- TDS is 2500-4000 mg/l

### Second: Holy Najaf Province

- Suitable lands for investment is 700 thousand donum, in Shbecha Dis.
- Wells depth is 150-200 m the more deeper to the west.
- Water level is 90-100m towards the west.
- Expected productivity is more than 5L/S, decreasing to 3 L/S to the west.
- TDS is 3000-5000 mg/l