

Republic of Iraq

Presidency of council of Ministers
National Investment Commission



INVESTMENT MAP OF IRAQ 2022

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2022

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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 atmosphere in Iraq and main travelling information. For help or more information, do not hesitate to contact us on:

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Are You Interested in Investing in Iraq?

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

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

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One-Stop Shop Department	oss@nici.gov.iq
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Finance and Administrative Department	management@nici.gov.iq
Legal Department	Legal.dept@nici.gov.iq
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Provinces Coordination Section	cwp@nici.gov.iq
Technical Section	projects@investpromo.gov.iq

Investment Commission of Kurdistan region	http://www.kurdistaninvestment.org
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Websites of Provincial Investment Commissions:

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



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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 the year 2006, amended) 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.
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.
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.

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 and according to the percentage of the local materials contribution in manufacturing which represent support to local productions.

- 1- 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.
- 19. 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.
- 20. Covering strategic partnerships with public sector projects in rehabilitating, operating or establishing in cooperation with private sector by the advantages of the Investment Law.
- 21. 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 defined the investment climate on two dimensions:

The first dimension: includes various basic factors affecting the investment decision, including the level of political, economic and social stability, laws related to foreign investments, applicable standards for dealing with foreign investors, work 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: relates to the state's reputation, quality of life, the level of investment support and promotion through the provision of financial incentives such as tax and customs exemptions, financial incentives such as granting loans with low interest rates, and subsidies provided to the investor.

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

Some defined the investment climate as the political, institutional and regulatory environment in which companies operate. While others see that the appropriate



investment climate is limited to a set of specific conditions that are subdivided into the basic conditions for attracting investment, As follows:

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

Other conditions to attract investment: After the basic conditions are met, additional ones must be guaranteed to create an appropriate investment climate and an encouraging and attractive environment for investment. These conditions include (market size and growth rate, availability of skilled and qualified human resources, a developed base for means of communication, and an effective institutional environment).

Investment climate components:

The investment climate consists of a set of factors that determine the appropriateness of the economic, investment and legislative environment, the degree of its attractiveness to attract and localize investment, and the achievement of increasing rates of commercial exchanges in open markets, which in turn raise the rate of economic growth and push it towards development sustainability that leads societies to prosperity and a higher standard of living. The investment climate, which can be divided into economic components and non-economic components, as follows:

Economic components of the investment climate

It includes a set of elements indicative of the level of performance of the national economy, the most important of which are:

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

The state's fiscal policy is considered one of the most important economic tools, because of its effects on economic variables, as it affects the actual demand and consequently the levels of activity and operation and the general level of prices and others. One of the results of this policy is the occurrence of an equilibrium, a deficit, or a surplus in the public budget. However, what is undesirable regarding the investment climate is an excessive deficit that leads to a significant rise in the rate of inflation or a sharp deflation and economic depression. The more fiscal policy maintains a stable rate of the state's general budget deficit, in a manner that does not lead to mass inflation or a downward stagnation, and this is attractive to investment so that the deficit is not an obstacle to investment growth.



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As for the monetary policy, it refers to the planned change in the money supply in order to influence aggregate demand in the desired direction, it can be expansionary or deflationary, and with regard to the investment climate, monetary policy should control both the exchange rate and the inflation rate. Sudden fluctuations in exchange prices has 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, as well as inflation rates a direct impact on pricing policies and the size of profits, and thus the movement of capital. It also affects the production costs that investment companies are interested in. Therefore, the more expansionary monetary policy is, the more attractive it is to investment and vice versa, provided that this is done using appropriate monetary tools, and that it is compatible with the change in the volume of economic activity required and is characterized by stability.

As for foreign trade, and 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, it is distinguished by a flexible, low and transparent customs tariff, few procedures and easy implementation, far from bureaucratic complications, and the effects of this policy are reflected positively or negatively in the current account of the balance of payments, as the current account achieves a surplus if the foreign trade policy is good and sound and thus brings new investors, or a deficit in the opposite case.

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

Investment climate in Iraq (reality and challenges):

Iraq enjoys enormous potentials and huge resources, if well exploited and managed, it would upgrade its economy and encourage national investments and attract international investments. These ingredients are embodied in all the necessary factors of production; In terms of the land element, Iraq owns a large area, and its land represents an important geographical area with distinctive characteristics capable of embracing agricultural, industrial, commercial and many other projects. In terms of the raw materials, raw materials produced in Iraq are of high efficiencies if produced according to standard specifications and have the appropriate atmosphere, in addition to Iraq's openness to foreign markets. Regarding work element; the working age group represents the largest proportion of the population of Iraq, so the population of Iraq is called the young population. As for the capital component; providing capital in Iraq is of high



potential, considering the free movement of capital and its production locally. Therefore, if these ingredients were efficiently managed, they would be enough to attract huge investments, and if those investments were directed towards the productive sectors, the backward and forward linkages would have resulted in much better economic growth.

First: the internal economic balance: It is the stability of the internal indicators of the economy in its structure, and it includes the gross domestic product, the rate of inflation and interest rates (monetary policy evaluation), the stability of the public budget (financial policy evaluation), and the stock market index in the Iraq Stock Exchange.

Gross Domestic Product: The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicator is one of the most famous indicators to measure the country's production base and its diversity. By analyzing the structure of GDP in Iraq, it is possible to know the extent of diversification of the Iraqi economy. In this context, focus must be placed on a detailed analysis of economic growth, in order to assess the course of macroeconomic policy and the extent to which 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) km². 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.



Iraq Geography

Source: Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia

<http://ar.wikipedia.org>



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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

Oil Sector

- Oil plays a vital role in the development of Iraq's economy as it contributes to GDP about 56% in fixed prices for the year 2018, (according to primary estimation of the five- year plan 2018-2022) and more than 90% of financial revenues.
- Oil sector has achieved a daily production of 4.401 m bpd in 2018 while it was 4.469 m bpd in 2017.
- Gas proven reserves is 132.9f³ trillion.
- Iraq has large potentials and competitive experience in sulfur-related industries. It also produces significant amounts of nitrogen fertilizers and phosphate.
- The daily average of oil exports for 2018 (3.836) million barrels / day
- The daily average of oil exports for 2017 (3.802) million barrels / day
- fixed oil reserves (146.9) million barrels

Table (1)

Oil Sector Indications

Fixed Oil Reserves 1/1/2018	146.9 Billion barrel
Fixed Gas Reserves 1/1/2018	132.9 trillion cubic feet (TCF)
The daily average of oil production for 2017	4.469 m bpd
The daily average of oil production for 2018	4.401 m bpd
The daily average of oil exports for 2017	(3.802) m bpd
The daily average of oil exports for 2018	(3.836) m bpd
Target crude oil 2019	5.000 thousand barrels
Target crude oil 2020	5.000 thousand barrels

*source: Iraqi Ministry of Oil/ studies, planning and follow-up Dept. according to its letter no.961 on 9/1/2019



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 aims 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 (2)

Public /private sector contribution to the capital formation in fixed prices				
Sector	Standard year 2015		Target year 2022	
	Public sector %	Private sector %	Public sector %	Private sector %
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
Total	65.3	34.7	61.7	38.3



GDP

The value of goods and final services produced in a country with a certain period of time. It consists of public and private expenditures, capital structure and changes in exports and imports. GDP is an important indication that reflects the economic stability.

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 (3)

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	239042.8	255618.5	273395.7	292463.8
			189.2	202.2	216.3	231.3	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 (4)

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 (5)

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


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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 (6)

Estimated revenues and investments for 2018-2022 plan	Trillion ID
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 (7)

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 (8)

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 (9)

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.



Table (10)

Consumer Prices Index Numbers for the years (2019-2020)

(100 - 2012)

	Main sectors	Weight	Annual rate		Change rate	Contribution Rate
			2019	2020		
1.	Foods and non alcoholic drinks	29.605	97.5	97.0	(0.5)	-31.7
2.	Tobacco	0.615	121.1	121.9	0.7	0.9
3.	Readymade clothes and shoes	6.472	102.2	101.9	(0.3)	-4.2
4.	Lodging, water supply, power supply, gas	25.539	113.9	113.8	(0.1)	-5.4
5.	Domestic equipment and maintenance	6.524	96.7	96.1	(0.6)	-8.4
6.	Medical care	4.124	123.1	131.2	6.6	58.3
7.	Transportation	15.185	97.6	97.5	(0.1)	-3.3
8.	telecommunication	3.109	109.7	109.1	(0.5)	-3.3
9.	Entertainment and recreation	1.998	94.2	95.1	1.0	4.3
10.	Education	0.922	144.0	154.7	7.4	14.6
11.	Restaurants and hotels	1.527	112.1	112.2	0.1	0.3
12.	Different goods and services	4.542	106.7	115.2	8.0	77.8
00	General index number	100	104.5	105.1	0.6	100.0
	General index number after exclusion	100	105.2	106.2	1.0	

Source: Central Statistics Organization, General Indexes directorate



Interest Rates: there are several effects and dimensions for interest rates that extend deeply in macroeconomics; as it widely affects investment especially the productive side of it which contributes to expanding the productive capacity and increasing the resilience of the production system; on one hand it affects the investment costs and on the other has an impact on the capital sufficiency limits.

Interest rate represents the cost of the borrowed capital, the increase in the interest rate leads to higher borrowed capital cost and in the end to low investment; investment is reversely connected with the interest rate as it depends on the real interest average considering it as cost of borrowing, and the trend of the investment mark is minus: raising the interest rate leads to lowering investment levels and vice- versa.

On the other hand, interest rate affects the sufficiency limits of investment as well as the present value of the future income streamline and the market interest rate connects reversely with the present value of the future income streamline, as a result the increase in interest rates leads to (I) lowering the present value and if it is higher than costs means that the investment is profitable before raising the interest rates but in raising market interest rates present value shall become lower than costs and the investment is unprofitable.

Likewise, the market interest rate affects the investment by its effect on the marginal sufficiency of the capital. After calculating the marginal sufficiency of the investment, it is compared with the market interest rate and thus the increase (or decrease) of the market interest rate may make the marginal sufficiency of the investment less (or greater) than the price. Market interest and thus the investment is unprofitable (or profitable). This is because the market interest rate represents the opportunity cost of investing. The higher it is, the higher the opportunity cost. Whereas the higher the marginal sufficiency of the investment, the higher the investment.

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.



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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.

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 the fellows 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 31st of January 2018, which included the membership of 44 government and private banks (6 government banks, 22 commercial banks, and 16 foreign banks), this establishment shall play a big role in protecting the banking sector especially individuals and corporate 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



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recommendations of receiving the returning information from the banks regarding applying these regulations.

The CBI reconsidered the monetary regulations to make sure they are compatible with the international standards issued by Basil Committee for Banking Monetary (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 the 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 m³ 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) mf³ per day.

Goal 5: Strengthen proven gas reserves.



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- 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 m³.
- 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 to reach (20869) megawatts.
- 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 link 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**

- Goal1: 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.



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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.
- 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.



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- Development of energy and environment units.
- Reduction of radiation pollution.
- Integrated management of hazardous materials
- Legislation and institutional framework

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

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Province of Baghdad

Historical Background

Province of Baghdad is 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 km².

- **Population**

Inhabitants of Baghdad are approximately (8.318.696), eight million and three hundred eighteen thousand, six hundred ninety six persons. 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, Zuhoor)
- 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, 14th of Ramadhan Bridge, Iron Bridge, Bab Al-Muadham Bridge, Shuhada Bridge, Ahrar Bridge, Sinak Bridge, Jumhuria Bridge, 14th 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 and crucial 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.

• Infrastructures

- There is a wide net of main roads and highways which link the capital to its south, north, east, and west. Among the most important of these is the international highway which links Baghdad to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in addition to the international way which links Basra to Turkey through Zakho in the north and passes through Baghdad, the capital.
- There are a number of important railway lines which link north Iraq to its south. There is, for instance, (Baghdad- Mosul) and (Baghdad- Basra) railways.
- There is also one of the most important airports (Baghdad International Airport), which is located at the western part of Baghdad, 16 km away from the center of the city. In addition, there is a net of land roads which link Baghdad, the capital, to the international lines, such as, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Turkey, and Syria.

• Education

Baghdad has four state Universities, Baghdad University (est. 1957), Mustansiriyah University (est. 1963), Technology University (est. 1974), and Nahrain University (est. 1980) and the Iraqi university. There is also the Technical Institutes Foundation (est. 1969) which turned to be (Technical Teaching Commission) in 2001. Fine Arts institutes (6) and teachers' institutes (50). There are many private Universities and Colleges all over the city, in addition, there are almost 2474 public and private primary school and 317 public and private kindergartens and more than 1334 public and private secondary school, and 97 technical institutes.

• Health:

Baghdad has 85 public and private hospital, 43 specialized public hospitals, 19 general hospital, 4 pediatric hospital, 2 Maternity and child hospital, 2 Maternity and Gynecology hospitals and 16 specialized hospital. In addition to 69 health center with 357 other health facilities.

• Tourist sites



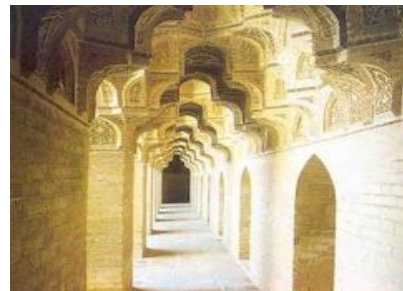
Baghdad has many museums, most important of which are the National Iraqi Museum which exhibit the antique treasures of Mesopotamia Civilization, Baghdadi Museum for Folklore Arts. It has numerous mosques, religious shrines, such as Al Kadhimiya Holy shrine, the Great Imam Mosque in addition to churches 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 Allah (575- 623 A. H./ 1179- 1225 A. D.).



3. **Murjaniyah School:** Murjaniyah 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.



4. **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.



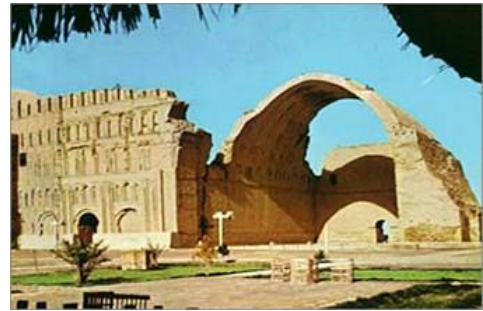
5. **Aqarquf:** This is an important historical city. It is one of the cities which were built according to Sumerian- Babylonian architectural concepts. It is situated on 30 km west northwards of the city center. Its building age traces back to the 15th century B. C. according to an order by the King 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.

6. **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 2nd 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 3rd 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. All over the Province there are ancient buildings and historical sites 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 5th 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) km² which represents 4% of the total area of Iraq.

Population

Population of the province is (1.660.007) person according to population growth in Iraq 2.8%

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 km^3 and Qazaniya and Mendly dams with storage capacity of 1.25 km^3 . 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 bees, 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.

Education:

The Province has only one University, University of Diyala and two private colleges, Al Yarmook and Mesopotamia colleges. There are more than 844 primary school in Diyala; 44 kindergarten, more than 409 secondary school; 15 technical school 2 institutes for Teachers' Qualifying, and one technical institute.

Health:

Diyala has 10 governmental hospitals, 3 private hospitals, 54 main medical center and 39 clinics.



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 Thirhar lake.

Area

The area of the Province of Saladin is 25.807 km².

Population

Population of the Province is (1.615.924) person.



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.

Infrastructures

One of the main roads that lead to the north passes through the province of Saladin. In addition, there are roads which link it to Kirkuk to the east, and Haditha and Qaim to the west. Baghdad- Mosul railway passes through the city of Tikrit, too.

Education:

The Province has only one University, (University of Tikrit), more than 1199 primary school, 42 kindergarten, more than 527 secondary school, 11 Teachers' Qualifying Institute and many vocational institutes and schools

Health

Province of Saladin has 12 hospitals and almost 98 medical center.



Tourism

City of Samara: The ruins of the city of Samara run on the eastern bank of the River Tigris for 35 km, from Samara to the south: The Grand Mosque, Malwiyah, and Ashiq Palace.

To the north of Malwiyah, there is the house of the Caliph, Equestrian arena, Abu Dulaf Mosque, Mutawakkiliyah, and Rasasi River.



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

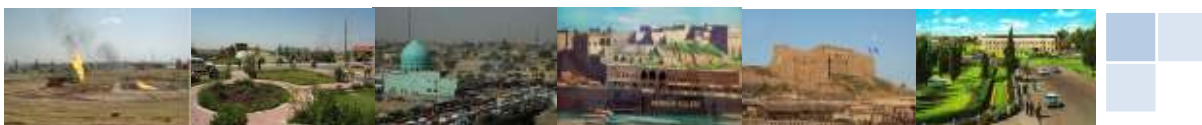
The area of the Province of Kirkuk is 9.679 km², 2.2% of the total area of Iraq.

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 (Serkaran)



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) dunams.
 - B- Al-Hajjah project: irrigates an area estimated at (150,000) dunams.
- Kirkuk has several main sources of water that the governorate depends on for agriculture and industry activities. Among these sources are: -
 - C- The Lower Zab River, from which five small rivers branch in the Zab district within the Hawija district.
 - D- Part of the Tigris River in the Zab region, south of Hawija, near the city of Al-Shak.
 - E- Khasa River (seasonal), a dam is currently being built to regulate the water course.
 - F- Artesian and surface wells.
 - G- Springs and wells
 - H- Valleys that feed Al-Uthaim River / Tuz, Zgaitoun, Taza, Gai Daquq

Infrastructures

Province of Kirkuk is characterized by the many main roads which link it to the neighboring provinces. It is located on the main road linking the capital with the north.

The strategic location of the province which links the north to the middle has made the city a crossway for roads and railways linking it to the capital, Baghdad.



Education:

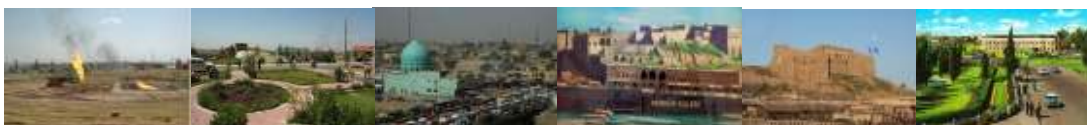
The Province of Kirkuk has only one University, (University of Kirkuk), more than 1121 primary school, 77 kindergartens, more than 461 secondary school, and many vocational institutes and schools.

Health

Province of Kirkuk has 9 hospitals and more than 114 medical center.

Tourism

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

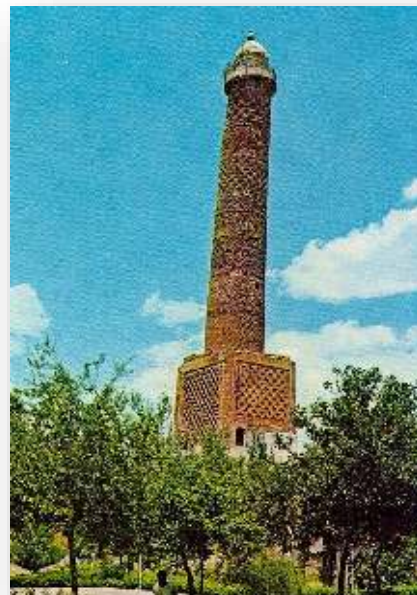
The area of the Province of Nineveh is (36.515 km²).

Population

Inhabitants of the Province are (3793982).

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.

Infrastructures

Mosul represents the crossways center in the north of Iraq. Both the main road from Baghdad to Turkey and the railway line pass through it. It also has an international airport, a number of bridges on the River Tigris which links east to west banks.

Education:

The Province has only one University, (University of Mosul), more than (1802) primary school, 114 kindergartens, more than (647) secondary school, 10 Teachers' Qualifying Institutes, (43) library and many vocational institutes and schools.

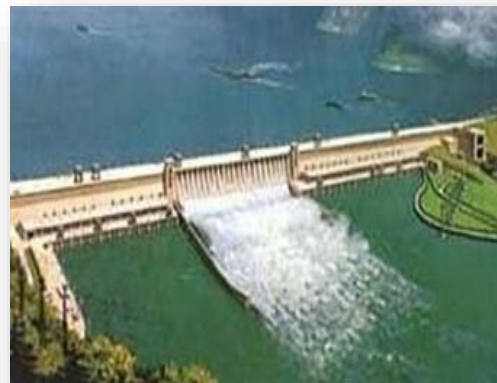
Health

Nineveh has 18 hospitals and 156 health center.

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 km². 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 and climate

The area of Irbil is (13.165) km². 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

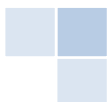
Main cities

Province of Irbil constitutes of a number of main districts:

- Irbil District, (Behraka, Ainkawa, Shamamek)
- Benslawia 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, Shoresh, 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 as an 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 Hilmanta 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- Kapilon
- 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.



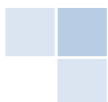
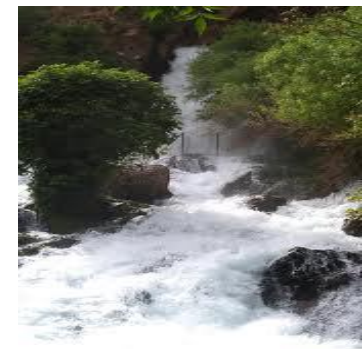
Dokan Lake:

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 137.723km².

Population: The population of the Province is (1.796.557) person

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. f³ 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.

Infrastructures

There is only one railway in the province. It starts from the capital, Baghdad, to end at the mines' area at Ukashat in Qaim, having the length of (522) km. This railway is used to carry passengers and goods. Anbar has (24) station for passengers and (5) for goods.

- The highway is regarded as the longest of the main roads in the province of Anbar, as it is (596) km. It stretches from Baghdad- Faluja- Ramadi- Turaibeel- Tunuf at the Iraqi- Syrian borders.
- Another way has the length of (219) km linking Qaim – Ukashat- Rutbah district.
- Qaim- Hadeethah road, (156) km
- Nikhaib- Ar'ar outlet (160) km on the borders of Saudi Arabia.

Province of Anbar has borders with three states: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia Kingdom.

The Province has (4) outlets:

- Turaibeel outlet with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- Tunuf outlet with Syria.
- Qaim outlet with Syria.
- Ar'ar outlet with Saudi Arabia Kingdom.



Education:

The Province has two Universities, Anbar University and Faluja University, in addition to technical institutes, a number of private colleges and the College of Al-Imam Al-'Aadham- Branch of Anbar. There are 1201 primary school; 47 kindergarten, 584 secondary school, 4 Teachers' Qualifying Institute and many vocational institutes and schools.

Health

Province of Anbar has (15) hospital and (161) medical center

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.m³ and to return 2.7 b.m³ 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.m³. 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 Maisan 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) km²

Population

The population of the Province is (1.401.442) person

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 Provinces famous for its Minerals and natural resources and a huge reservations 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. Livestock is 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.

Infrastructure:**Electricity:**

Al Zobaidiah station is considered as a large electrical project in the country, it includes six generating units, four of them is of 330 MW per unit, and two of them are of 610 MW each one of them.

**Education:**

The Province has only one University, 3 private collages (Al Kut Collage, Imam Al Kadhim Collage, and Al Wasity Collage) and a number of technical institutions, 754 primary school; 222 secondary school and some technical schools.

Health

Province of Wasit has 10 public and private hospital, 47 health center and 33 clinics.

Roads and Transportations:

In Wasit there is a net of main roads that link it with the Capital Baghdad and other province s such as (Thi Qar, Maysan and Babylon) in addition to the main road that



connects the province with the borderline with The Islamic Republic of Iran through Badra Border Port.

Tourism Locations:

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.



Imam Mahdi Threshold (PBH):

The Threshold is located on the road connecting between Numaniyah and Kut,(15 Km far from Numaniyah and 22 Km far from Kut). The threshold regularly visited by lots of visitors during the 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) km².

Population

The population of the Province is (**2.093.416**) person.

Main cities

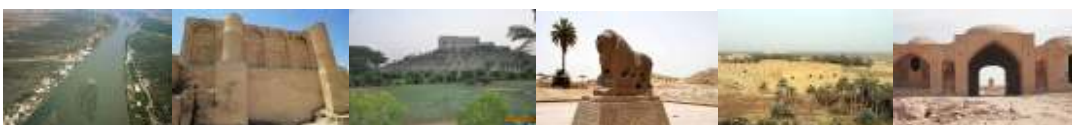
- Hilla District, Al Kifil- Abi Gharaq
- Mahaweel District, Al Mashrooa- Al Imam- Al Nile
- Hashimiyah District, Al Qasim- Al Midhatiya- Al Shomaly- Al Taliaa
- MUSAIEB District, Sadat Al Hindiya- Jurf Al Sakhar- Al Eskandariya

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.

Infrastructures

The Province is located to the south of Baghdad; therefore, it has many roads which link it to the capital and other areas in Iraq. There is a direct road which links the Province to the Provinces of Karbala, Najaf, Diwaniyah, and Wasit. the (Basra – Baghdad) highway road passes through the Province.

Education

The Province has two Universities (Babylon University) and (Al Qasim /Al-Khadraa University), technical college and institute and a number of private collages, more than 881, primary school; 46 kindergartens, more than 383 secondary school, 5 Teachers Qualifying Institutes and a number of vocational Institutes.

Health

Babylon Province has (19) hospital and (111) health center.

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.

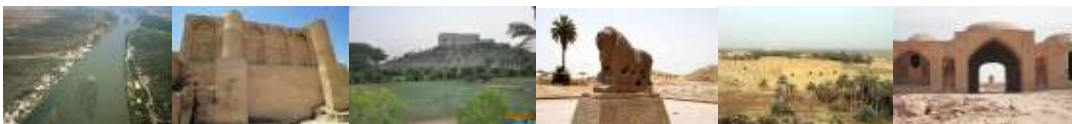


Burs:

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 Karbala

Historical Background

The city history dates back to the Babylonian era. Some historians see that the word Karbala means (qurb Alilah: near God), a Babylonian origin word. It is said that the word has been chiseled from (Kur Babil: a collection 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 Karbala 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 Karbala 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

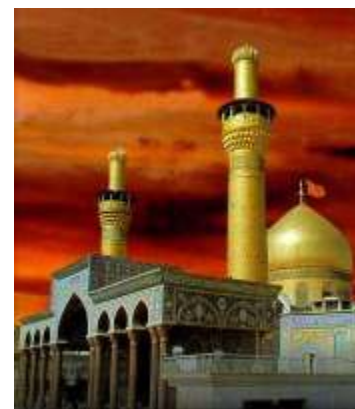
The area of the Province of Karbala is 5.034 km².

Population

The population of the Province is (1.241.237) person.

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



Infrastructures

There are two main roads pass through Karbala, the first starts from southern Baghdad, passes through Karbala, and continues to Najaf. the second starts from Babylon and goes westward to Kerbala and continues through the south part of Anbar to the border outlet of 'Ar'ar towards Saudi Arabia Kingdom, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Syria.

Education:

The Province has two Universities, Karbala University and Ahl al-Bait University, 532 primary school; 43 kindergartens, 233 secondary school, 5 Teachers' Qualifying Institutes and many vocational institutes and schools.

Health

The Province has (8) hospitals and (51) medical center.

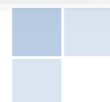
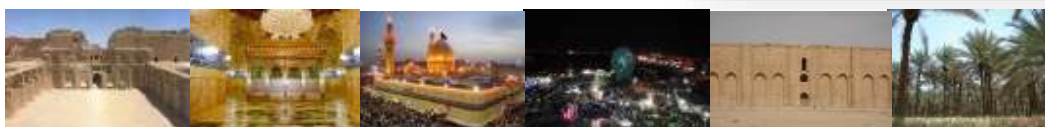
Tourist sites

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). It receives millions of visitors from all over the world.



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) km².

Population: The population of the Province is (1.500.522) person

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



Infrastructures

- A main road starts from Baghdad southward to the Province of Babylon, and then to the province of Najaf. Another road links province of Najaf to the Province of Karbala.
- The Province has the International Airport of Imam Ali (Poh).

Education:

The Province of Najaf has only one University, University of Kufa and (616) primary school; 45 kindergartens (322) secondary school; (4) Teachers' Qualifying institutes and many vocational institutes and schools.

Health

Province of Najaf has 13 public hospitals and 76 medical center.

Tourist sites:

Tomb of Imam Ali (Pbh):

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

Human settlements in the southern part of the province were found during various ancient eras. Sumerians settled in Warka City in the fifth millennium B. C. many civilizations were built representing the first shift to the stable style of life and the early beginnings of the appearance of modern lifestyle, laws which organized the social life in addition to developed Agriculture and irrigation system 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 borders 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.

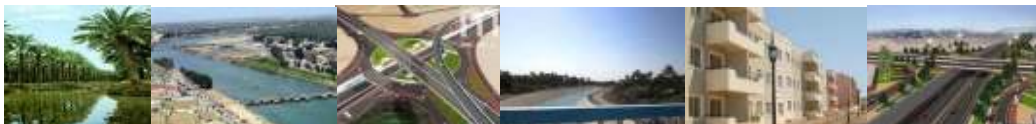
Area

The area of the Province of Muthanna is (51.740) km², 12% of the total area of Iraq. The desert occupies 47.000 km², which means 91% of the total area of the Province.

Population: The population of the Province is (824.831) person.

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 historian location of AL Warkaa to join the international heritage which granted the province an international reputation and importance.

Infrastructures

- The Province has a vital location in the southern part of Iraq on the International road linking Basra to Baghdad and international borders.
- (Baghdad- Basra) railway line goes through the city with a maintenance station for locomotives and train carriages.
- Oil refinery with 30.000 bpd capacity
- The strategic gas pipe line from Basra to Baghdad passes through Muthanna Province.

Education:

The Province of Muthanna has only one University and (496) primary school; 21 kindergartens (154) secondary school; (2) institutes for Teachers' Qualifying, and 1 vocational institute.

Health

The Province has (4) hospitals and (57) general medical center.



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) km².

Population: The population of the Province is (1.311.699) person.

Main cities:

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



Main activities

- Agriculture (rice as the most famous product)
- Food stuff industries
- Textile industries
- Rubber industries (Tires)
- Cattle breeding
- White meats, eggs and fishes
- Construction industries (Bricks factories)
- Oil industry (Diwaniya Oil refinery)



Infrastructures

There is a main road starts from Baghdad to Diwaniyah and a multi-track highway passes through the Province. The main Iraqi railway passes through the Province as well from north to south. Three generating stations are available in the province, two of them produce 300 MW and the third one produces 500 MW, in addition to the International Diwaniya Airport. It also has many industrial companies for rubber, textiles, dairy, cement, petrochemicals, and oil refinery.

Education:

The Province of Diwaniyah has only one university and some private collages and institutes (Technical, Teachers and Fine Arts) and (666) primary school; 58 kindergartens, (249) secondary school; And a good number of private teaching institutes (nursery, kindergarten, primary schools) .

Health:

Province of Diwaniyah has (9) hospitals, 4 specialized centers, (73) medical center in villages around the city and 3 working private hospitals and others under construction.



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 mankind 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) km².

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



Zaqura Heritage City



Main activities

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



Archeological Harp

Infrastructures:

Thi Qar Province has an electric-thermal station that produces 600 MW, there is also Al Nasryiah Gas turbine station and an Oil Refinery with a refining capacity of 30,000 bpd, it has a good net of roads and transportation linking it to the neighboring provinces as there are many land roads. These are:

- Baghdad -Basra international highway
- Nasiriyah- Kut way
- Imarah – Ri'fai- Diwaniyah way
- Nasiriyah- Diwaniyah way
- Nasiriyah- Samawa way
- Nasiriyah- Imarah way



The Province is also penetrated by the railway which links Basra to the capital, Baghdad.

Education:

The Province of Thi Qar has two state universities, Thi Qar University at the City center and Sumer University at Ri'fai district and there are almost (1273) primary school; 40 kindergartens, (555) secondary school; (7) institutes for Teachers' qualifying, and many vocational institutes and schools.

Health:

There are 11 hospitals and 138 public medical center in Thi Qar.



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" which 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.

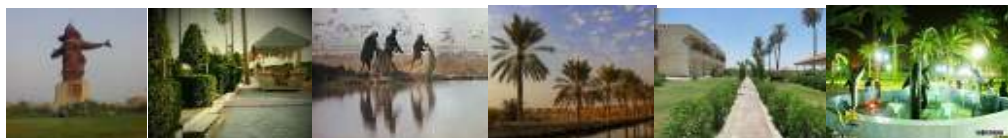
Population: The population of the Province is (1,134.968) person.

Area

The area of the Province of Maysan is (16.072) km²

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

Education:

The Province of Maysan has only one university and (653) primary school; 31 kindergartens, (186) secondary school; (4) institutes for Teachers' Qualifying, and many vocational institutes and schools.

Health:

In Maysan, there are 6 hospitals and 80 general medical center



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) km².

Population: Approximately (2,972.162) person.



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.

**Infrastructures**

Province of Basra has all the six Iraqi sea ports, including the deep port. Thus it is the transportation cross point of the southern part of Iraq. There is also a highway linking the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan to Iraq which starts from the Jordanian borders and ends in Basra. The province is also linked to the State of Kuwait via Safwan border crossing point, a main commercial outlet. In addition to these, there is Basra International Airport too.



Education:

The Province of Basra has only one university, University of Basra and (1198) primary school; 88 kindergartens, (632) secondary school; (14) institute for Teachers' Qualifying, and many vocational institutes and schools.

Health

Province of Basra has 19 hospitals and (121) medical center.

Tourist sites:**Sindibad Island**

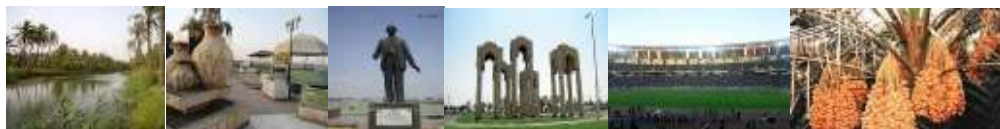
This island is a marvelous tourist site which is located at the middle of Shatt Al-Arab, opposite to Shatt Al-Arab Hotel in Maqal. It is linked to both river banks via Sindibad Bridge.

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 in - site facilities and services.
- **Baghdad Investment Zone/** near the International Airport, for various economic sectors (housing, recreational, services, educational, exhibitions, and social activities.
- **Middle Euphrates Investment Zone/** (between the Holy province of Najaf and the Sacred Province of Karbala) for Agricultural industries such as milk and dairy products, fruits canning, vegetables, meat and food industries.
- **Nineveh Investment Zone/**, suggested to be 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/** The New Camp of Iraq (multipurpose, tourism)
- **Anbar Investment Zone/** construction materials and glass factories

A - The importance of establishing investment areas 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 with all the controls imposed by 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 among some institutions.
- The application of such model will greatly reduce the dependence on allocations of the investment budget for the establishment of these areas, where the private sector, whether local or foreign will build them .
- 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 hazards 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 standers and the economic base, productivity and employment.
4. Provide special services for workers in these areas at appropriate rates.

Free Zones in Iraq



First: Khor Al Zubair Free Zone

Owned by the Ministry of Finance/ State Commission of Free Zones

Area	Dis. & plot no.	Specifications
20364200 m ²	13/8 M44 Hela 1/3 2/2 3/1 M20 Shaawan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available electricity 2. Near Khor Al Zubair port 3. 25 km to Um Qasir port 4. 55 km to Safwan border Crossing point 5. Paved roads

Second: Al Qaim Free Zone

Area	Dis. & plot no.	Specifications
430000 m ²	133/7533 M 21 Dayoom Al Maniy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Next to Al Qaim border crossing point to Syria 2. Near power and water resources 3. Near the center of AL Qaim town 4. Paved road 25 km between to free zone and Ukaz gas field

Third: Al Qaim Free Zone/ Ukashat

Area	Dis. & plot no.	Specifications
6612500 m ²	133/7530 11/5 M 21 Dayoom Al Maniy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the way linking Al Qaim border crossing point to Al Waleed and Traibeel 2. 20 km paved road from Al Qaim border crossing point 3. Strategic location near Ukashat mine and phosphate factory near Ukaz gas field

Fourth: Expanding Free Zone in Nineveh

Area	Dis. & plot no.	Specifications
4204980 m ²		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Located in Felfeel town to the north of the province 2. 20 km from the road linking Nineveh to Douhok 3. 120 km from Rabiaa Crossing point 4. 180 km from Ibrahim crossing point 5. Strategic location for big trade exchange between Iraq and Turkey in the last few years which makes it a good choice for a vital crossing point.

Ministry of Finance/ State Commission of Free Zones/ property and construction Dept. letter no. 1682 in 21/10/2020





Overview of Sectors

Oil & Gas Sector

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

Electricity Sector

<http://www.Meolc.gov.iq>

Communication Sector

<http://www.Moc.gov.iq>

Health Sector

<http://www.Moh.gov.iq>

Housing Sector

<http://www.Imariskan.gov.iq>

<http://www.Moch.gov.iq>

Transportation Sector

<http://www.Motrans.gov.iq>

<http://www.Motransport.gov.iq>

Industry & Minerals Sector

<http://www.Industry.gov.iq>

Tourism Sector

<http://www.tourism.gov.iq>

Education Sector

<http://www.Mohesr.gov.iq>

Services Sector

<http://www.Mot.gov.iq>

Youth and Sports Sector

<http://www.Moys.gov.iq>

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 & Gas Indicators

Fixed oil reserves 1 st Jan. 2018	146.9 billion barrel
Fixed gas reserves 1 st Jan. 2018	132.9 Trillion Standard Cubic Feet
Daily average of oil production 2017	4.469 m bpd
Daily average of oil production 2018	4.401 m bpd
Daily average of oil exports for 2017	3.802 m bpd
Daily average of oil exports for 2018	3.836 m bpd
Target crude oil capacity 2019	5.000 thousand barrel
Target crude oil capacity 2020	5.500 thousand barrel

Source: Iraqi MoO- Planning & Studies Office, according to letter no: 961 in Jan.9th 2019

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 concentrated 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 Trillion Cubic Feet 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.

1. Investment projects in Refineries and Oil & Gas sectors:

No	Refinery Name	Location	Type of investment
1	Oxide asphalt production unite 10 KBPO	Basra	BOO Or BOOT
2	LAB project 75 KT/Y	Basra	BOO Or BOOT
3	Fuel oil hydrogenation project KBPO 30	Basra	BOO Or BOOT

2. Future investment projects in storage and transportation sector

No.	Project	location	How to implement	Capacity
1	Mosul warehouse for oil products	Mosul	Investment or EPC+F	Gasoline 4*20000 M3 Gasoil 3*20000 M3 Kerosene 3*10000M3 Jet fuel 2*10000M3 LPG 2*3000 ton

Source/ Ministry of oil/ Follow up ,planning, and study office letter no. 2814 dated in 27/1/2022



2- Electricity Sector

Electrical power is considered as one of the pillars that achieve economic and social development programs in all countries since the advancement of all economic sectors intrinsically depends on upgrading the power services.



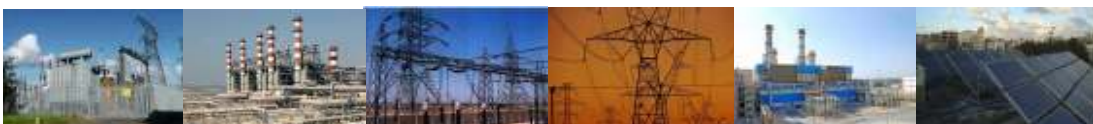
The electrical grid system enters the core of the development process as it is considered one of the most important sectors upon which many other sectors depend.

Iraq is witnessing a crisis in power supply due to the unbalance between supply and demand as the production of power cannot meet the increasing demand which is affected by many factors.

Probably the most prominent problems hindering the provision of electrical power is the dependence on a lonely source, which is the fuel, in production whereas other countries started to resort to sustainable alternatives to meet the rising need.

Many problems result from miscoding in opting the right locations for the electrical generation stations like the environmental problems represented by pollution and the production problems represented by the remoteness of the fuels resources, the matter that largely affected production capacities in addition to the distribution problems represented by the inefficient electricity distribution grid that led to waste large amount of power before its being received by the consumer.

Source: Ministry of Planning/ Local & Regional Development Office letter 17867 in 3/8/2021



Available Investment Opportunities in the Electricity Sector

No.	Project name	Additional capacity/ MW	Province
1	Al Shanafiya thermal power Station	3×330	Al Dewaniya
2	Al Yousfiya thermal power Station	2/ 210+4×350	Baghdad
3	North thermal power Station	4×350	-

Source: Ministry of Electricity/ Investment and Contracts Office letter 9279 in 8/3/2021



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.



Which indicates the acceptable costs that can be afforded by many Iraqi families, with the government planning for a full coverage. 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 the telecommunications sector

1. Establishing optical landlines (FTTH): This opportunity is one of the most important investment opportunities offered to sober international companies to establish (Fiber To The Home) lines to provide various services to nearly five million customers, at all governorates of Iraq.
2. 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.
3. Marketing a whole basket of telecommunications and Internet services (video call, voice, data, high-definition television channels, games) through the existing Access Net Work networks.
4. Investing in the optical cable extending from north to south to provide telecommunications and internet services.
5. Investing lands belonging to the State Telecommunications Company
6. Marketing communication services and the Internet through land (international and local) and sea ports.
7. Securing, improving and developing security systems in the field of communications and electronic protection.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
 11. 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.
 12. The smart financing card project: one of the most important strategic projects and investment opportunities provided by Al Salam State Company and in partnership with the private sector. It is the smart financing card project, according to which the current routine mechanisms for receiving ration card materials will be automated and converted into an advanced electronic mechanism that allows citizens to easily receive their monthly ration from the official agent based on an electronic card.
 13. A project to assemble a national mobile phone: one of the investment projects provided by the Al Salam State Company, in partnership with the private sector, to open a production line for all national mobile phones and tablets bearing the trademark of the Al Salam State Company.
 14. Integrated Media City Project and Transmission Content Management for Satellite Channels (Media Gateway): This project is currently being prepared by Al Salam State Company as an investment opportunity with the private sector to



- manage satellite transmission content for satellite channels operating in Iraq (visual and audio) to achieves technical, economic and security goals.
15. The project of smart electronic monitoring systems for refineries: one of the investment projects provided by Al Salam State Company in partnership with the private sector to design electronic systems and programs related to electronic and administrative monitoring of work sites and workers in oil refineries. These systems are linked within an independent and secure communications network in addition to connecting a main data center and other centers for monitoring and control.
 16. Electronic payment project: The General Post and Savings Company provides an investment opportunity with the banking sector to prepare a project to issue electronic payment cards, which are used in many financial transactions (depositing money, partial or total cash withdrawal, money transfer, paying bills, shopping and buying through the internet)
 17. The One Stop Shop Project: One of the projects provided by the General Post and Savings Company, through which post offices are considered as a site for providing services that are practiced by state ministries with all their facilities to citizens by linking post offices with a modern technology system.
 18. Establishing the mixed Iraqi Postal Bank: The General Post and Savings Company provides an investment opportunity by establishing the Postal Bank in partnership with the private sector to create the best way to help the middle and vulnerable citizens of society, as it will provide investment opportunities for this class while providing financial transactions for those with limited income.
 19. Internal and external transactions project through post offices: The General Post and Savings Company provides investment opportunities in cooperation with the private sector to launch bank transfer services or transfer money through post offices in Baghdad and provinces.
 20. Al-Madaen site rehabilitation project for the Al Salam State Company: for the purpose of activating the company's production lines.



4-Health and Environment Sector

The healthcare system is defined as the set of the medical programs and activities that aims at protecting community from health problems, and its being developed in any country refers to the country's whole development since health is considered as an important urban development indicator.

healthcare should be ensured for all of the population and can be on different levels and shapes that ranges from the primary medical and child care, medical centers, to the hospitals ... etc, according to the city level in the outposts hierarchy.

- The local planning criterion specified the necessity of the existence of one hospital for each 50 thousand citizen, whereas the number of hospitals in the year 2018 was about 286 public and private hospital, which is an indicator of weak medical services in Iraq for all provinces, and according to this criterion the defect in the number of hospitals will be about 370 public and private hospital. The needs were concentrated in the provinces of (Baghdad and Nineveh) and in the second place come the provinces of (Basra, Thi Qar, Kirkuk, Diyala, Anbar, Saladin, Wasit, Babylon) while come in the third place the provinces of (Qadisiyah, Missan, Najaf, Karbala, Muthana)

- The local planning criterion specified the necessity of the existence of one medical center for each 10 thousand fellow citizen and that the available number is 1,868 medical center in the year 2018 and according to this criterion Iraq is in need for about 1,413 medical center, the need was concentrated in Baghdad province in the first place and in the second place come the provinces of (Nineveh and Basra) while in the third place come the provinces of (Babylon, Najaf, Wasit, Karbala, Diyala, Qadisiyah, Thi Qar, Saladin, Missan, Kirkuk, Muthana and Anbar)

Suggestions to reform the medical situation in Iraq

- 1- Constructing new hospitals and medical centers in parallel way with the rise in the population numbers according to the defect recorded in this service and announcing the investment opportunities in the healthcare sector to build public and private modern hospitals and medical cities.
- 2- Working on improving the quality of the medical service provided to people.



- 3- Working on periodical maintaining of the medical institutions infrastructure services
 - 4- Activating the role of medical awareness in both rustic and urban areas
 - 5- Providing modern and developed diagnostic devices.
 - 6- Working on establishing specialized hospitals in the high population density areas.
 - 7- Activating the role of cooperation between the public and the private sectors.
-

Source/ Ministry of Planning letter / regional and local development department/ numbered 17867 dated 3.8.2021



Investment Opportunities in Health Sector announced by Provinces

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.	Extra governmental hospitals to be submitted as an investment opportunity	Contracting with specialized companies to open new hospitals in Iraq	Baghdad , Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa
13.	1 General hospital capacity: (100 beds) area 2 dumun	New	Wasit/ Kut city center
14.	1 Specialized Cardiac and Blood Vessels Surgery	New	Wasit/ kut
15.	1 Specialized gynecology Center	New	Wasit/ kut
16.	1 Specialized Infertility and IVP (Tube Baby) Center	New	Wasit/ kut
17.	1Specialized ophthalmology Surgery hospital (50 beds)	New	Wasit/ city center
18.	1 Specialized oncology Center	New	Wasit/ city center



19.	General hospital 100 beds	new	Wasit/ Swaiyra
20.	1 Specialized in Laparoscopic surgery and laser center	New	Wasit/ Kut
21.	1 Specialized Plastic Surgery Center	New	Wasit/ Kut
22.	1 Complete Medical City	New	Wasit/ Kut
23.	Medical Supplies and drugs Plant	New	Wasit/ Swaiyra- Kut
24.	1 General hospital 1000 dunum	New	Holy Najaf
25.	1 General hospital plot 25/2738 m5 Um Abasyat (10 dunum) Al Shafiya	New	Al-Diwaniya
26.	1 General hospital plot 18/4105 m18 Sadir Al Yousfiya (4 donum) Ifak	New	Al-Diwaniya
27.	1 General hospital: plot 21/14 m2 Al Hebsa 6 dunum	New	Al-Diwaniya
28.	Specialized Major Surgery Center (cardiac & blood vessels, neurosurgery, oncology)	New (estimated cost \$5 million, 4000m ² 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 ² Building area 10000m ² *		Basra
31.	Real Estate 70/129 M 66 Sari Kehaiya **		

* 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



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

- 1- number of housing units for 2018 was 2,743,164 housing units for all governorates.
- 2- The total deficit in Iraq of housing units in 2018 is about (2,266,531) housing units.
- 3- the housing deficit is mainly in the governorates of Baghdad, Nineveh, Basra, Kirkuk and Babylon.
- 4- number of housing units in the governorates affected by terrorism and liberation operations, is (58,167) housing units according to the Damage Assessment Survey of 2017, and that the most affected governorates are Nineveh with a percentage of (62.1%), Anbar governorate with (20.4%), Saladin, Kirkuk, Diyala, Babylon and Baghdad.
- 5- The planning priorities to address the problem of the housing deficit are (Baghdad, Nineveh, Basra, Kirkuk, Babylon,) as first priority (Dhi Qar, Anbar, Saladin, Diyala, Najaf) As a second priority, and then (Wasit, Karbala, Qadisiyah, Maysan, Muthanna) as a third priority.

• **Source / Ministry of Planning letter / Regional and Local Development Department No. 17867 on 3/8/2021**



How to address the housing crisis and develop the housing sector

1- complete the ongoing and suspended housing projects to secure adequate housing in accordance with the development plans to reduce the overcrowding and occupancy rates, including the city of Bismayah in Baghdad and the Al-Jawhara residential complex in southern Baghdad, as well as the new Habbaniyah city in Anbar governorate, Sinbad city in Basra governorate and Zubaydia city in the governorate New Wasit and Tharthar City included in the Strategic Framework for Urban Development in the Governorates of Iraq.

2- reduce the spatial disparity in the housing deficit among governorates.

3- Encouraging investors to participate in building new cities in Iraq, in accordance with the provincial development strategy, and to provide job opportunities to reduce unemployment in the provinces.

4- Cooperation between ministries and commissions in charge of managing lands, such as the Municipality of Baghdad, as well as governorates and urban planning departments, to facilitate land sorting and distributing, and to announce attractive investment opportunities in this vital sector.

NIC is supervising the implementation of the I million housing project in all Iraqi provinces through facilitating the process of allocating lands for investors, while a group of Iraqi banks (Rafidain Bank, Rasheed Bank, and TBI) are regulating the financial processes regarding this project.

The National Investment Commission has announced many strategic housing projects as investment opportunities, among which are the following:

- **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 recreational centers.



Available Investment Opportunities at Housing Sector

No.	Project name	Location	allocated area in dunem **	Province	Land owner
1	plot	2/17 m1 Waziriya	3509.58 m ²	Baghdad	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
2	plot	4/6/ m 23 Ruqaya & Fadhil	81 donum 237.5m ²	Baghdad	Ministers presidency/Martyrs Foundation
3	plot	10/1157 m 19 Shamiya &Karaa	70 donum		Ministers presidency/Martyrs Foundation
4	Housing area	3/671 Abo Jadail/ Tajiati	8 donum		Ministry of Youth & Sport
5	Housing area	17/40 M 36 Saba Abkar	7 donum 15 ulk 25m ²	Baghdad Rusafa	Ministry of Youth & Sport
6	Housing area	2/5794 m29 Damook	5 donum	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	5	Diyala	Ministry of Youth & Sport
10	Housing complex and sport services	1/162 m 67 Bekler Shatir Lo 434/ 40 m67 Bekler Shatir Lo	18 ulk 24m ² 1 dunum 1ulk 33.5 m ²	Kirkuk	Ministry of Youth & Sport
11	plot	110/43830 Al Jezera	11 donum 3000m ²	Dhi Qar	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
12	Housing complex for Thi Qar Youth Dept. employees	9/545 Akad	18 dunum	Thi Qar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
13	Employees housing complex	Hasaw Al Shamiya 83/27430 m47	40	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport



14	Employees complex	housing	7/4 m 77 Shawati Al Sofiya	9 donum 23 ulk	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
15	Employees complex	housing	9/5615 m 1	5 donum 21 ulk	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
16	Employees complex	housing	10/723 m 5 Wadi Shesheen	7 donum 21 ulk	Saladin	Ministry of Youth & Sport
17	Housing complex		672/1 m 61 talaa Al hamza	4 donum 20 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
18	Employees complex	housing	1/584 m 63 Al Dair	1 donum 11 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
19	Employees complex	housing	37/2359 m 27 Al Akawat	6 donum 10 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
20	Employees complex	housing	15/1149 m 61 Tura Beni Mansoor	3 donum 8 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
21	Employees complex	housing	2/17 m 53 Al Naseer	41 donum 21 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
22	Employees complex	housing	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kabeer	4 donum 3 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
23	Apartments for employees	units	19/1416 m 18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	6 donum 16 ulk	Dewaniya	Ministry of Youth & Sport
24	Housing units		4/3411 m1 Um Al Khail	5	Dewaniya	Ministry of Youth & Sport
25	plot		110/49566 Al Jezera	5 donum 1 ulk	Dhi Qar	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
26	plot		392/20 m 33 Al Heera	600m ²	Holy Najaf	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
27	plot		726/21 m3 Al Mishkhab	754m ²	Holy Najaf	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation
28	plot		131/91 m 37 Al Shurfa & Al Hashimiya	1967m ²	Babylon	Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation

* Ministry of Youth & Sport letter no. 102 in 17/1/2022

* Ministry of Transportation letter/ Contracts and Licenses 7178 in 1/2/2021

* Ministers presidency / Martyrs Foundation letter no 262 in 9/2/2022



7. 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

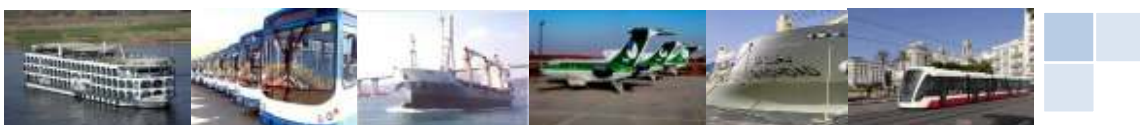


are (47,877) km, while railways in Iraq are (2,375) km distributed on (9) lines, most of which are spread longitudinally on the Iraqi map. Iraqi Airways and two local airlines work together with limited capacity. As for the ports, Iraq owns four commercial ports (Umm Qasr, Khor Al-Zubair, Abu Floos, 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 km²) which makes Iraq as a whole higher than the international standard of (105 km/1000 km²), 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), this percentage is less than the value of the international standard, which is (496 km/ per 100 thousand people). The table indicates the different degrees of backwardness of all governorates based on this indicator 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.

• Source / Ministry of Planning letter / Department of Regional and Local Development No. 17867 on 3/8/2021



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 circle 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 wider role to the private sector in the implementation and operation of port services.

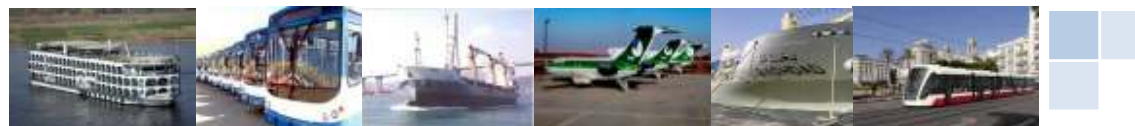


Available Investment Opportunities in Transportation*

First: Railways State Company

no	Project name	Details	length	Number of lines	Signals & communication	Axial load/ton	Speed (km/h)		Total (million) transport		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

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

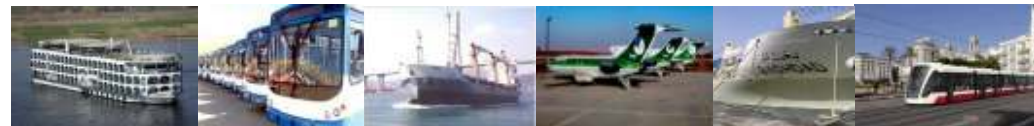


5	Mousil-Dehouk-Zakho- Turkey	Designs were conducted by British consulting company (Henderson Hughes) 1982, updated by Czech companies, EKB, CZ Group, Power Office.	160	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	200	140	1	55	450	2157	2607	3 years
6	(Baghdad-Baquba-Kirkuk-Erbil-Mousil) branch line (Baquba-Khanaqeen-Munthirya-Iran)	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



- Iraqi Airways

Name of project	location	Summery	Plot no. District	area	Specifications and requirement	Estimated cost	Implementation period	Notes
5 stars hotel	Area around BIAP	5 stars hotel, 8-10 floors +services facility + all requirements. Plans, Designs, specifications and bill of quantities subjected to modification	9/10 Dis. No 17 Al Sowaib	15000 m ²	38-40 m height building subject to Civil Aviation Authority Equipped with all required services and security systems	\$ 100 m according to the updated feasibility study	36 months from the date of signing the contract	Plot belongs to the Iraqi Airways Co.



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 were (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 are (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, is (2.731.546.15) Million ID for 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 location 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 location 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 (Basra, Babil) were the best to be 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)



Source/ MoP/ local & regional development dept. letter 17867 in 3/8/2021



Investment opportunities available for state companies to conclude rehabilitation and participation contracts for 2022

N.	Company name	N.	Opportunity	Target capacity	Geographical location
1.	The state company for petrochemical industries	1	Rehabilitation, development and operation of (cement bags, fluting ,liner and wrapping) paper lines and their supporting units plus establishing cement bags production line Missan Paper Plant	150 tons/day	Missan
		2	Establishment of Chlorine and Caustic Soda project Basra Paper Plant	50 tons/day	Basra
		3	Line of operation and completion of the deficiencies of the tissue paper machine(PM5) which is qualified with the product sharing system products : (White & Colored tissue paper) Basra Paper Plant	16 tons/day	Basra
		4	Rehabilitation of paper machine (PM3) products (writing & printing paper + drawing paper) Basra Paper Plant	64 tons/day	Basra
		5	Rehabilitation, development and operation of board machine production line with service and supporting units products : (duplex , liner, triplex & common) Missan Paper Plant	90 tons/day	Missan
		6	Rehabilitation of board machine (PM1) products (duplex , liner and paper) Basra Paper Plant	16200 tons/year	Basra
		7	Rehabilitation, modernization and development of production lines (Ethylene, LDPE , HDPE) and Their Supporting Units Petrochemical Plant	Liquid Ethylene : 113200 tons/year LDPE : 51000 tons/year HDPE : 25500 tons/year	Basra
		8	Establishing egg dishes production line Missan Paper Plant	50,000,000 dishes/year	Missan



		9	Egg dishes production line (new) Basra Paper Plant	216,000,000 dishes/year	Basra
۲.	State company for steel industries	10	Heavy foundry rehabilitation project/ investment.	16000 tons/ year	Baghdad
		11	Free forging rehabilitation project/ investment	9000 tons/ year	Baghdad
		12	Closed forging rehabilitation project/ investment.	600,000 forged/ year	Baghdad
		13	Project of producing build – up steel sections and bridge girder.	(40%) of the total local market.	Baghdad
		14	Air filters production project for electric power plants.		Baghdad
		15	Project for developing overhead cranes production and using a solid commercial name.		Baghdad
3.	The state company for electric and electronic industries.	16.	Production and maintenance of miscellaneous electrical and electronic devices for domestic and industrial purposes	32625 pes/year No. of workers 40	Baghdad
		17.	Production and maintenance of irrigation systems(pumps and submersibles)of all Kinds	630 pes/year No. of workers 30	Baghdad
		18	Production and rehabilitation of ceiling, table, wall and vertical fans	295000 pes/year No. of workers 35	Baghdad
		19	Smart meters	100000 unit / year No. of workers 30	Baghdad
		20	Early warning systems	Upon request (investor) No. of workers 30	Baghdad
		21	Exploitation of plastic injection machines	Upon request (investor) 35 workers	Baghdad
		22	Production of evaporative air cooled engines and water pumps for evaporative air coolers and domestic pumps to exploit the energies available in the State Company	3000 units 30 workers	Baghdad



		23	Solar powered air conditioners	Upon request (investor) 30 workers	Baghdad
		24	Fogging chambers	3000 unit/year 20 workers	Baghdad
		25.	Production , installation and maintenance of visual surveillance systems and electrical doors	11000 pes/year 25 workers	Baghdad
		26	Production , installation and maintenance of elevators stairs	380 control panels 32 workers	Baghdad
		27	Manufacture of spare parts represented by mechanical parts (axes, gears, flanges, brushes, carbon, copper, and other spare parts(of the Ministry of Oil and Electricity and others ministries.	Upon request (Investor) 35 workers	Baghdad
		28.	Solar energy systems	350 unit/year 25 workers	Baghdad
4.	Diyala state company	29	Project for the manufacture kiosk package substations and ring main units (RMU) (partnership contract)	1000 substation / year 2000 RMU / year	Diyala
		30	Project to individualization and assembly of cable kitting (partnership contract)	20000 pes / year	Diyala
		31	Project for the construction of a power transformer production plant. (Partnership contract)	5000 MVA/year	Diyala
		32	Project for the construction of a distribution transformer repair workshop. (Partnership contract)	3500 transformer/year	Diyala
		33	Project for the construction of a Secondary stations production line project.	35 station/year	Diyala



			(Partnership contract)		
5.	The State Company for drugs manufacturing and medical equipment/ Samarra	34.	Establishing Factory for Medical Intravenous Solution Using Highly Advanced Scientific Technology	1000000 Bottle/Bag /Year	Saladin
		35.	Establishing Factory For Producing Blood and Urine Bags and Medical Appliances	-1000000/Bag/ Year - 80000/ Pack100ml/ Year	Saladin
		36.	Establishing Factory For Producing Cancer Drugs	750000 vial/Year	Saladin
		37.	Establishing Factory For Producing Human Vaccines	2000000 vial/Year	Saladin
6.	The state company for automotive and equipments industry	38	Project for the production of liquid and SMF batteries	750000 battery/year	Baghdad
		39	Project of manufacturing and production of metal structures and iron rolls	27000 ton/year	Babylon
		40	Rehabilitation and operation of a factory for the manufacture and production of agricultural machinery	12000 pes/year	Babylon
		41	Production of salon cars and pickups	22500 car/year	Babylon
		42	pure lead production project	7200 ton /year	Baghdad
		43	Production and manufacture of tourist and medium buses	1000 bus/year	Babylon
		44	Production and manufacture of electric cars	2000 car/year	Babylon
		45	Production and assembly of Iraqi salon cars	40,000 car/year	Babylon
		46	SMF battery production project	2000000 battery/year	SMF battery production project
		47	Integrated plastic box set production project	1 m box/year	Baghdad/
7.	The state Company of hydraulic industries.	48.	Production of Barbed and razorblade wire and chain link Fence .	769.3 ton/year	Baghdad
		49.	The Mechanical and Hydraulic Smart parking and elevators production project.	100 park	Baghdad



		50	Development of the hydraulic centers for the test , training and conformity certification project.	900 cheek and model 900 person train 45 certificate 70 advice	Baghdad
		51	Manufacturing and assembly of pivoted sprinklers project .	800 unit	Baghdad
8.	State company for iron and steel	52.	Sponge Iron plant	- first stage (400000 – 500000) tons per year - target Production capacity is 800,000-1000000 tons per year of iron sponges to meet the needs of melting shop of steel plant in the state company for iron and steel, and the private companies in Iraq instead of steel scrap	Basra/
		53.	ERW Longitudinally Welded Pipes Plant ERW	The suggested total productivity of the plant is assumed to be 150000 Ton year	Basra
		54.	Seamless Pipes Plant	The energy of proposed to produce pipe seamless estimated 100 thousand tons per year and diameters of different. Where ranging diameters pipe accused produced between from 6 to 28 inch and thickness up 40 mm under international or equivalent.	Basra



		55.	Construction of an electric power plant	The power of the is (150 – 200) mega watts	Basra	
		56.	- Execute, operate, manage Steel & Iron Plant - Sponge iron fac. 1260 thousand ton/ year - Steel fac. 1925 thousand ton/ year - rolling mill fac. 1750 thousand ton/ year		Basra	
9	State company of textile & leather industry	57.	Leather tanning for cows and buffaloes	1060000 foot m2	Baghdad	
		58.	Small sheep and goat tanning	132500 foot m2	Baghdad	
		59.	Leather cleats	16000 pieces	Baghdad/	
			60.	School bags	68000/bag	Baghdad
			61.	Industrial safety shoes	93000 pairs	Baghdad
			62.	civilian shoes	1192500 pairs	Baghdad
			63.	sport shoes	119250 pairs	Baghdad
			64.	leather gloves	265000 pairs	Baghdad
			65.	Industrial occupational safety suit	53000 pieces	Baghdad
			66.	Different business suit	70000 pairs	Baghdad
			67.	Occupational safety gloves	300000 pairs	Baghdad
			68.	professional work helmet	50000 pairs	Baghdad
			69.	Embroidered acrylic blanket	500000 blankets	Baghdad
			70.	Acrylic woven blanket	326000 blankets	Baghdad
			71.	Knitted blanket	450000 blankets	Thi qar
		72.	Mattresses	4800	Babylon	
		73.	Bed sheet	24000	Babylon	



		74.	pillows	36000	Babylon
		75.	Velvet fabrics	560000 meters	Babylon
		76.	Patterned cut knotted rug	420000	Baghdad
		77.	Patterned mechanical carpet	179	Baghdad
		78.	Knitted outerwear	744000 pieces	Wasit
		79.	socks	1983000 pairs	Wasit
		80.	Knitted underwear	2752000 pieces	Wasit
		81.	Berry headdress	271000 pieces	Wasit
		82.	Woven cotton fabrics	8750000 meters	Wasit
		83.	home towels	300000	Nineveh
		84.	Lady's gown	240000 pieces	Nineveh
		85.	Baby suit	480000 pieces	Nineveh
		86.	Jute bags	2million bags	Babylon
		87.	Men's suit	24000 suit	Najaf
		88.	Two – piece business suit	100000 suit	Najaf
10	The state company for construction industries	89	The old qadisiyah brick factory to establish alternative industries including a factory for the production of thermestone.	Installing the thermos ton production line with a capacity of (90000) m3 annually.	Dewaniya
		90	Diyala brick factory for the production of pottery bricks	Supplying and installing tow integrated lines to produce (40) million bricks annually for each line.	Diyala
11	The state company for rubber & tires industries	91.	Production project of passenger , light truck and agriculture tires.	(1.550) million tires	Najaf
		92.	Hummer tire production project	(45) thousand tires /year	Diwaniyah
		93	Project for development scrap tires recycling plant	(15) thousand tons/year TPF (1.2) thousand tons/year reclaim (6) thousand tons/year particles	Najaf
		94	Project of producing (500,000) tire / year for radial type .	(500) thousand tires /year	Diwaniyah
		95	Project for the production of rubber pieces from waste tires which is used as fuel (TDS) .	48000 ton/year	Diwaniyah



		96.	The establishment of a national laboratory to test imported and local tires.	Test (24) thousand tires/year	Diwaniyah
		97	Project of production for (off-tires –road) (OTR).	(60) thousand tires/year	Diwaniyah
		98	Project for the production of conveyor rubber belts.	(100) thousand square meters/years of various sizes	Diwaniyah
		99.	Project of production of (450) thousand big radial tires	(450) thousand tires/year	Diwaniyah
12	The State company for Glass & Thermal materials	100	Glass Tableware production plant	160 tons/day	Anbar
		101	High Alumina Brick production plant	1,000 ton/ year	Anbar
		102	Thermal Material production plant	10,000 ton/ year	Anbar
		103	Sodium Carbonate production plant (soda Ash)	300 tons/ day	Anbar
13	The state company for the northern fertilizer industry/ the northern region	104	Nitrogenous fertilizer production project	2000 metric tons/day Ministry of Agriculture/ export Natural Gas	Saladin
		105	Methanol production project	2000 metric tons/day Chemical Industries / export Natural Gas	Saladin
14	The state company for fertilizers industry / the southern region	106	Rehabilitations of fertilizer plant in Abu Al-Khaseeb	1300TPD	Basra
		107	Establishment of a new plant for the urea fertilizer	3850 TPD	
15	Mishraq Sulfur state company	108	Rehabilitation of Purified sulfur Production Project	one million Tons Per year	Nineveh
		109	Establishment of a plant for Alum production from Kaolin With concentrated sulfuric acid plant	75,000 Tons Per year sulfuric	Nineveh
		110	Establishment of a plant for Sodium Sulfate production	30,000 Tons Per year	Nineveh



16	The state company for communication and power equipment.	111	Systems to improve the power factor and increase the performance efficiency of bower plants various electrical energy using modern technologies	240 unit	Saladin
		112	Cathode protection (design and manufacture of materials used in the work of systems catholic protection	300 varied anode	Saladin
		113	Electricity generation project through trash recycling	Single station capacity (mw)	Saladin
		114	Plastic parts production	10 m set +200 tons	Saladin
		115	Design and assembly of materials and equipment for automated control systems for devices and machines	75 unit	Saladin
		116	Communication equipment production plant (UHF, VHF)	5750 different type	Saladin
		117	Assembling and producing smart security fencing systems	100 systems	Nineveh
		118	e- governance and smart government	Soft wares	Nineveh
		119	Improving renewable energy systems and high-capacity solar energy systems		Nineveh
17	Ibn Majid company	120	Establishment of production lines for the manufacture of oil equipment and pipeline accessories.	The Ministry of oil	Basra
		121	compound to build and repair river and marine ship.	State Co. for the Iraqi Ports, Ministry of Defense , Interior and private sector	Basra
18	Ur state company	122	Factory production of aluminum bars 9.5mm	7428 tons/year	Thi Qar
		123	Factory producing polygonal and flat bars and sheets and aluminum discs works with continuous casting	16000tons/year	Thi Qar
		124	Extrusion factory to produce medium and small aluminum clips	4000 tons/year	Thi Qar
		125	PVC section production factory	2160 tons/year	Thi Qar
		126	O-H-L suspended air wire production factory	7300 tons/year	Thi Qar



19	The state company for mining industries	127	Production of Ferro silicon	25000 ton/year	Anbar	
		128	Production of sodium sulfate	50000 ton/year	Saladin	
		129	Sodium carbonate Production	200000 ton/year	Baghdad	
		130	Production of poly silicon for solar cells	20000 ton/year	Baghdad	
		131	Magnesium oxide production	2500 ton/year	Basra	
		132	Production of silicon from Iraqi sands	1000 ton/ year	Baghdad	
		133	Production of dyes and inks	10000 ton/year	Baghdad	
	20. State Co. for Food Industries					
	134	Shampoo and Detergent line	25000 ton/ year	Almamon factory- Baghdad		
	135	Soap line	3ton/ hour	Alrasheed factory- Baghdad		
	136	Soap line	3 ton/hour	Almamon factory- Baghdad		
	137	Toilet Soap Line	3ton/ hour	Alameen factory- Baghdad		
	138	Al-Ghar line	3ton/ hour	Alameen factory- Baghdad		
	139	Detergent line	5 ton/hour	Alrasheed factory- Baghdad		
	140	Washing soap	3ton/ hour	Alameen factory- Baghdad		
	141	Al Nasir Fac. For Cigarettes	396000 box/year	Baghdad		
	142	Sugarcane factory and farm	50000 ton/ year	Missan		
	143	Rehabilitation of sugar and yeast factory	White sugar 3000 ton/ year Instant dry yeast 1000ton/year Ethyl alcohol 600 m ³ / year	Nineveh		
	144	CO ₂ carbon dioxide production plant	10000 Kg/day	Baghdad / al Mansour factory		
145	Hydrogen gas production plant	1100m ³ /day	Baghdad / al Mansour factory			
146	Oxygen and Nitrogen production plant	50 ton/day	Basra			
147	Oxygen Filling cylinder stations	1000cyl/day	Three provinces North- middle- south			
148	Industrial Water production factory:- Anionic water production plant Radiator water production plant Cooling water production plant	12000Lt/hr 12000Lt/hr 10000Lt/hr	Baghdad			



		149	infant drinking water production factory	6000 bottle/hr	Baghdad
		150	Modernization and development of starch industry	40 ton/ day	Babylon
		151	Healthy water production	2000 box/day	Babylon
		152	Bread flour	150 t/d	Babylon
		153	Production of gelatinous starch for oil Ministry	3000 ton/ year	Babylon
		154	Pellet feed production	30 ton/ day	Babylon
		155	Detergent line / Imam Hadi (PBUH) factory	5 ton/hour	Missan
٢١	Al Zawraa State Company	156	Manufacture of cathode protection system	10 systems	Baghdad
		157	Production of connections and joints of medium cables.	100,000 box/ year	Baghdad
		158	Solar heater production	10,000 heater/ year	Baghdad
		159	Rehabilitation and maintenance of electrical distribution transformers.	2000 tr/ year	Baghdad
		160	Production and assembly of self-extinguishing system.	25000 m3	Baghdad
		161	Production of current and voltage transformer for low and medium voltage.	20,000 tr./l.v . 50 m.v/tr. current. 25m.v/tr. voltage	Baghdad
		162	Rehabilitation and operation of the electrostatic precipitation plate production line for cement factory.	10,000 plate/year	Baghdad
		163	Rehabilitation and operation of the electrostatic precipitation plate production line for cement factory.	25000 electrode /year	Baghdad
22	Industrial Zones Commission	164	industrial zone in Holy Najaf / 6000 donum area		Holy Najaf
		165	The industrial city in Wasit / 5000 donum area		wasit
		166	The industrial city in Nineveh / 748 donum area		Nineveh
		167	The industrial city in Missan / 2527 donum area		Missan
23	plot		6/41 m11 Hamdi farm	1291,23 m ²	Baghdad
24	plot		2/42 m21 Al Salam	2500 m ²	Baghdad
25	Basra water Fac.		Purification and filling fac. Mineral water filling fac.	2000m ² 2700m ²	Basra

- 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



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 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).

***Source/letter of the Ministry of Planning/Department of Regional and Local Development No. 17867 on 3/8/2021**



Available Investment Opportunities in Tourism Sector

no	Project name	Allocated land/	Province
1	Military Canal project	Rusafa/ 23km	Baghdad
2	Grand dam site	364 dunum	Diyala
3	Babylon Hotel	12 dunum - 16 ulk	Babylon
4	Mousil Hotel land	20 dunum - 24 ulk	Nineveh
5	Nineveh Hotel	22 dunum - 18 ulk	Nineveh
6	Sawah Lake	60 dunum	Al-Muthana
7	Luna park	10 dunum	Al-Muthana
8	Najaf hotel land	19 dunum - 24 ulk	Najaf
9	Al Salam hotel land	11 dunum - 13 ulk	Najaf
10	Ain Tamr Spa	5 dunum -45 ulk	Karbala
11	Safwan motel	7 dunum -20ulk	Basrah
12	Al Nikhaib motel	1500m ²	Anbar

- Ministry of Culture letter – Tourism Commission 1068 in 21/1/2019



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 Azizya	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 Dis. 1 Najaf sea	25	Holy Najaf
16	Hotel and indoors pool	Al Salam Q.	11	Holy Najaf



10. 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 levels.

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, which provides investors with great opportunities to invest in this sector.



Available Investment Opportunities at Education Sector

no	University name	Plot no.	Area	Ownership Type	Investment opportunity
1	Al Hamdaniya University/ Mosul	1-125 district 139 Eastern Bertila	5 dumun 2 ulk	Ministry of Finance Approvals for allocation are completed	1- Multipurpose stadium 2- Sport hall and pool
		2-127 district 139 Eastern Bertila	2 dumun 2 ulk	Ministry of Finance Approvals for allocation are completed	3- Language and computer learning center 4- Investment commercial Center
2	Al Qadisiya University Al Qadisiya Province	4/4175 M1/ Um Al Khail	1 donum	Governmental	Surgical Research Center
		37/21 Al Noriya	265 donum	Agriculture	Cows and poultry farm
		9/5 M1/ Um Al Khail	1200 donum	Educational	Students Club in Arts Collage
		9/7 M1/ Um Al Khail	1225 m ²	Educational	Printing Shop
3	Holly Karbala University	1/1359	400 donum	Agriculture, owned by the Ministry of Finance, allocated for our Ministry	Kindergarten and nursery
					Swimming pool
					Club and services center for dormitories
					Residential area for employees in the university
					Printing and publishing shop
4	Al Kufa University	3/88267 dis.4 Jezeera	435 domun 22 ulk	Ministry of Higher Education / established university	1. Nursery 2. Nursing center 3. Manufacturing, production, assembling of PC Tech, teaching and programing 4. Drugs factory
		31 M 15 / Al Fahal	2 domun 22 ulk 50m ²	Agriculture, owned by the Ministry of Finance, allocated for Kufa University	Drugs factory
			4 domun 3 ulk 50m ²		Manufacturing, production, assembling of PC Tech, teaching and programing
			1 domun 6 ulk 50m ²	Agriculture/ Vocational Teaching Institute	Research, educational and production laboratory for various types of fodder



			11 donum 23 ulk 50m ²		A research, educational and production laboratory for dairy and foodstuffs
		Plot 49 district 26	1 donum 10	Agriculture/ Vocational Teaching Institute	Research and educational laboratory for various types of fodder
		Plot 49 district 26	14 donum 8 ulk	Agriculture/ Vocational Teaching Institute	A research and educational laboratory for dairy and foodstuffs
		½ dis. 26 Alo Madhi	4 donum 18 ulk 15m ²	Al Kufa University presidency	Culture Center
		3/88267 dis.4 Jeseera	435 donum 22 ulk	Ministry of Higher Education / established university	Students Club
5	Thi Qar university	33/8 -----	379 donum 2 ulk 70 donum	Property Under allocation	- Olympic pool - Educational hospital 100 beds
6	Babylon university	1/3474/M 17 Tajiya	1300 m ²	Babylon university	Educational environment and research Center
		1/3474/M 17 Tajiya	2400 m ²	Babylon university	Central Students Club
		1/12908/M 17 Tajiya	12500 m ²	Agriculture	Educational pools and multipurpose halls
		24/17859 M11 Waisiya	8700 m ²	Plot	Medical research center, educational labs
7	Mustansiriya University/ Baghdad	19/9013 dis. 1 Al Khir	None	None	
		16/18 dis. 16 Saba Abkar	None	Teachers Institute Education Ministry	
		3/3454 dis.3 Wazeriys	None	University property	Study center
		6/5841 dis. 3 Wazeriys	(80000*2800) m ²	University property	Bank facility in Economic and Administration Collage
		3/3501 dis. 3 Wazeriys	15 donum The second 12.8 donum	University property	Administration and IT Development Center Printing Shop
		6/58844 dis.5 Silakh		University property	



11. 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 to 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. Services sector participation in GPD is around 10% in fixed prices 2017.



Available investment opportunities in the State Company for Food Trade

No.	Plot no.	Area	Location	Notes
1	1/7099 dis. 4 Wazeriya	7 donum 4 ulk 99.25m ²	Baghdad/ Jamela/ Al Sadir	Commercial location with available services- it has its issues
2	8/9 dis.19 8/15 dis.19 8/8 dis.19 8/7 dis.19 8/6 dis.19 8/5 dis.19	4 donum13 ulk 39m ² 20 ulk 20 ulk 20 ulk 20 ulk 20 ulk	Shamaiya/ Al Ubaidy Stores Ghadad –Al Sadir	Within Al Ubaidy industrial zone with damaged stores due to explosion
3	Al Sadir Sales Center Stores	Area for each roofed plot 1080m ²	Baghdad – Kasra & Atash	First hall has 4 roofed plots with total area 4320m ² Second hall has 3 roofed plots with total area 3280 m ²
4	1/406 dis.27 Hamamiyat	98 donum	Badghdad / Taji	near the main street, Baghdad-Mosul Road, the Al-Makhzani complex in Al-Taji, less than a kilometer from schools and health centers, and the northern and southern parts of the plot, with an area of 22 and 15 acres.
5	25/2694 dis. 5	2.4 donum out of 50 donum	Dewaniya/ Shanafiya Um Al Abasiyat	Warehouse compound, reception and guarding HQ
6	19/1409 dis. 18	1 donum	Dewaniya Sadir Al Yousfiya	Near the main road Efak- Dewaniya near a residential area 5 km away from health centers and schools
7	8/141 dis. 2	1 donum	Dewaniya / Albo Salih	In the industrial zone near the main road Dewaniya- Semawa
8	24/14420 dis. 11	7 donum 16 ulk 22.88m ²	Babylon/ Al Waisiya	Near the main road Hilla- Najaf, close to storage houses belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture- 5km from health care centers and schools

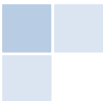


9	47/12 dis. 8	130 donum	Babylon/ Al Aliya and Khamrawiya	2 km from the main road Babylon – Najaf- 10 km to the left side of Babylon University
10	3/8510 dis. 61	4 donum	Karbala/ Jezera	500 m from Karbala- Najaf road No buildings 500 m from residential area 1 km from health care centers and schools
11	3/5751 dis. 67 jezera	2 donum	Karbala/ Jezera	Near our company's branch No buildings
12	83/28706 dis. 47	80 donum	Anbar/ haswa/Al Shamiya/ Al Rumadi	Outside municipality borders near the highway with no buildings and not included in services ,far from markets and schools
13	163/344 dis. 21	1 donum	Anbar/ Aziziya/ Al Hoz	Included in services, inside city center of Ramadi, no buildings near healthcare center, schools and markets
14	23/24 dis. 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
15	23/29 dis. 6	17 donum 4 ulk 75m ²	Muthana/ Abo Mahar	State Company for Food Trade / 17 extra stores
16	9/108 dis. 36 Dhamin River	40 donum	Wasit	500 m form the main road left to checkpoint Baghdad- Wasit, no buildings
17	1/2438 dis. 39	20 ulk 2m	Wasit/ Al Hora	Governmental facilities
18	22/6 dis. 4 Ibrameen river	50 donum	Kenaan – Diyala	A plot of land within Kanaan store complex - The complex is located on the road linking Baquba District and Kanaan District.



19	25/760 dis. 1 east Shefta	1 donum 7 ulk	Diyala- Tahreer	The front facade of the company's headquarters building / Diyala branch / located on a commercial public street that can be used to build shops.
20	1/ 2461 dis. 3 Jezeera/ Najaf	2 donum	Najaf	Old building with 4 stores on the road Kufa-Najaf
21	10/1368 dis. 5 Al Uofiya	9 donum 14 ulk	Missan - Al Uofiya	The plot is near Missan branch and is one kilometer away from the main street, Emar-Basra road. No buildings and about 3 km away from health centers, schools and markets.
22	7/1016 Telkaif	10 ulk (1000)m ²	Nineveh	The plot is near the Armenian Church. It was allocated to be sold to the church whom did not pay, the sale was canceled and currently there is a lawsuit against them.
23	18x40 m ²		Kirkuk – Co. branch HQ	4 extra store halls
24	192 & 1/223 Shaterloo		Kirkuk	
25	75/191 Utaifiya	635.25 m ²	Baghdad	





State Company for Central Markets

No.	Name	Area	Location	Plot & dis.
1	Maysan Central Market	5982.9m ²	Maysan province Emara city center Siria district Strategic location , in good shape	27 Siria district
2	Al Faw Central Market	12800m ²	Basra Province Al Faw District	3343.2 m2
3	Al Simawa plot	4950 m ²	Al Muthana Province Unused plot in an excellent locating in city center	133.2 m7
4	Karbala Central Market	3648m ²	Karbala City center, Abasiya zone	86.25 Abasiya
5	Al Aamil Market plot	24700m ²	Crowded area along side to BIAP	7992.19 Al Khir
6	Al Salhiya Central Market	10955 m ²	Near Al Sinak Brg.	44.2 Karada Maryam
7	Al Shaab Central Market	26565 m ²	Crowded popular area	4.753 m5

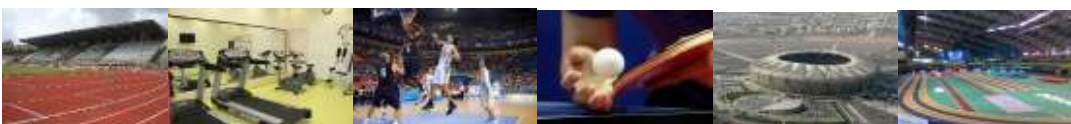


11. Youth and Sport Sector:

Youth and Sport Sector provides essential services for a successful investment environment, therefore; the government is keen 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 announced by the Ministry of Youth and Sport

NO	Project Name	Location	Area	Province
1.	Multistorey project. balling hall, billiard or PC center, electronic games, multipurpose indoors hall or commercial complex shops for sports supplies ,	17/663 m2 Zafaraniya	8 ulk 9.12 m ²	Baghdad/Russafa
2.	Multipurpose yard for youth and sport activities.	1064/1 m 6		Baghdad/Russafa
3.	Multipurpose yard for youth and sport activities.	6/3041 m 10 Husainiya	8 dunum 15 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
4.	Complete project with ideal playground, seats and admin office	1/12909 m 9 Thaalba	4 dunum 22 ulk 85 m ²	Baghdad/Russafa
5.	Taekwondo and sports halls	6/4092 m19 Shamaia and Karra	1 dunem 15 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
6.	Completing the pool building	30/7 m 18 nothern Harkawi	8 dunum 13 ulk	Baghdad/ Karkh
7.	Sport area	5/39 m 11 Hamdi farm	15 ulk	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 m 22 Al Sabiyat	2.3 dunum	Baghdad/ Karkh
9.	Completion of the swimming pool	1150/1 m 15 Latifiya	4 dunum, 2 Ulk and 40 m ²	Baghdad / Karkh
10.	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 m 4	20739 m ²	Baghdad / Sadir City



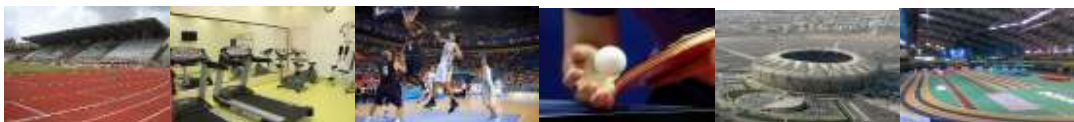
11.	Management, operation and maintenance of the establishment of a commercial mall, a martial arts center hall, a medical center, development, management, operation and maintenance of the closed hall. The hall can be invested for events, expansion, development and roofing of the swimming pool, management, operation and maintenance of the swimming pool, and the investment of the empty space for sports purposes	4/28167 m 4 Wazeriya	13 bunum 5ulk 12m ²	Baghdad / Sadir City
12.	contains two floors of apartments with shops	4/226	7 Ulk and 20 m ²	Baghdad / Sadir City
13.	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)	4/2522 m4 Waziriyah	3161.25 m ²	Baghdad / Sadir City
14.	Sport investment	4/100 m 5 Um AlTelool & Jelaja	2 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 m 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 m 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 m 5 Um AlTelool &Jelaja	5 Dunam	Al Muthana
19.	Multipurpose Sports investment (youth house near Semawa municipality)	2/1 m 5 Um AlTelool &Jelaja	1 Dunam	Al Muthana



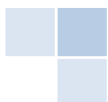
20.	Swimming Pool rehabilitation of the building to be used as sports shops.	18/523 m3	1 Dunam 4 ulk	Al Muthana
21.	Sports halls and facilities	70/4 m22 16/1 m22 Al Amiya	2 Dunam 16 ulk 3 Dunam 12 ulk	Al Muthana
22.	Club, playgrounds and pool	440	6 dunum	Al Muthana
23.	Investment of swimming pools and exploitation of the empty land for the establishment of tourist hotel and paradise of Aden, multi-purpose halls and tourist facilities.	72952	60 dunem	Holy Najaf
24.	Constructing a closed swimming pool, multipurpose hall, shops and any other facilities	2/17229	2 dunem 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	Holy Najaf
27.	Tourist hotel 6 floors + shops and sports	1426	5 ulk and 10 m ²	Holy Najaf
28.	One floor for delegations	1427	5 ulk and 20 m ²	Holy Najaf
29.	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 m4 Najaf Island	3 dunums and 13 ulk	Holy Najaf
30.	Sport area	1/1580 m 3 Al Haswa	1 dunem 17 ulk 77m ²	Holy Najaf
31.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	19/1328	14 dunem 1000m ²	Holy Najaf
32.	Multipurpose hall , pool any other sport facility	6/40 m7 Al Saheela	1 dunem 5 ulk	Holy Najaf



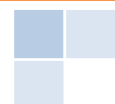
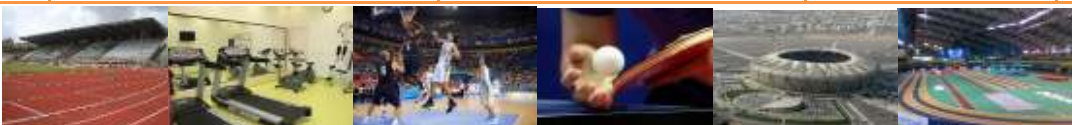
33.	Al hashmiya stadium (2500) spectators already exist. Investment vision seeks expansion, development, operating and invest the stadium with the surrounding area	92/7 m 37 Al Shurfa & Al Hashmiya	11 Dunam 14 ulk 68m ²	Babylon
34.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the sport hall	1179/1 m 13 Abo Sdera center	2 Dunam 4 ulk	Babylon
35.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the sport hall	224/24 m 30 Al Qasim (Jotheriya)	60×50 m ²	Babylon
36.	Babylon stadium	128+126/1 m14 south Jumjuma 112/1 m19 north Jumjuma	-11 Dunam 18 ulk 25m ² -2 Dunam 2 ulk 26.30m ² -3 Dunam 2 ulk 50m ²	Babylon
37.	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 m/19 Talaa	11 Ulk and 69.18 m ²	Babylon
38.	Sports complex	17/336 m 37	1 dunum 3 ulk 80.94 m ²	Babylon
39.	Al Musaiab stadium	105/9 m 17 Jelawiya	16 dunem	Babylon
40.	Plot for spots activities	5/64 m9 Hour Husain	6 dunem	Babylon
41.	plot	17/1156 m24 Zurfiya	6 dunem 22 ulk	Babylon
42.	Artificial grass play ground	1/2051 Al Bidaa Al Kabeer	24 ulk 26m ²	Babylon
43.	Oil building	8/787 m 17 Shakha & Ouda	14 ulk 76m ²	Babylon
44.	Sport complex	17/336 m 37	1 Dunam 3 ulk 80.94m ²	Babylon
45.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	10/3/ m 27 Al Rakaa	20 dunem	Diyala
46.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	3/22 m4 Al bazool	5 dunem	Diyala



47.	Investment of stadium for football championships	1059/9 m 18 Al Uthmaniya		Diyala
48.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/546 m82 Qasab	3417 m ²	Diyala
49.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/3928 m1 Sati	3000 m ²	Diyala
50.	Investment of stadium for football championships	82 m51 Sindiya	6 dunem 21 ulk	Diyala
51.	Investment of stadium for football championships	3/277 m39 Khirabat	11250 m ²	Diyala
52.	water city	2/10578 m 27 Al Katoon	25 dunem	Diyala
53.	Investment in the construction of a playground or indoor swimming pool	23/2103 m31 Um Al Karami	7 dunem	Diyala
54.	Investment in sports city, tourist resort and water city.	Part of plot 2m 21 Meherdar	914 dunem 20 ulk	Diyala
55.	Penta playground in youth committee	315/1603 m 54 Qara Tapa	11 ulk 58 m ²	Diyala
56.	Olympic stadium , penta playground, sports hall , other sports activities	1/2028 m 57 Elaibat	1 dunum 97.5m ²	Diyala
57.	Plot next to the Youth House	3/1221 m 19 Khan Al Lulu	684 m ²	Diyala
58.	It can be invested in the establishment of football tournaments	1/1165 m 1 Sherwin	2950 m ²	Diyala
59.	Establishment of a housing complex for employees,	55 m 1 east of Shafa	1 dunum, 22 ulk and 50 m ²	Diyala
60.	Tartat Square, Bani Saad Youth Forum, ,	120 m 9, Bani Saad	31 ×50 m ²	Diyala
61.	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 m 27 Al-Rikaa'	10 dunum	Diyala
62.	Swimming Pool	3/2936 m61	5 dunem 4 ulk	Holy Karbala
63.	Indoor swimming pool, sport hall and football field	1/4793 m 21 Al Haideriya	5 dunem 21 ulk	Holy Karbala
64.	Sport investment	26/428 m 51	6 dunem 10 ulk	Holy Karbala



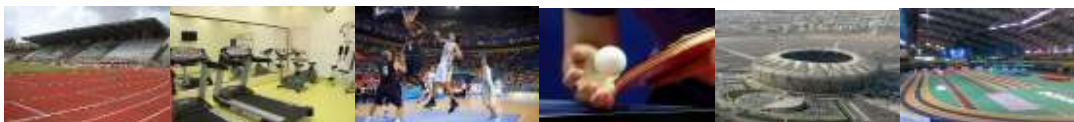
65.	Tourism spa and Luna park	3/51839 m 61 Al Jezeera	60 dunem 11ulk 44m ²	Holy Karbala
66.	football field or Various sports activities	3/51848 m 61 Jezeera	5 dunem 1 ulk	Holy Karbala
67.	Various sports activities	880/1 Atiya	3 dunem	Holy Karbala
68.	sport investment (football field)	3/1511 m 21 Al Haideriya	Part of total area 8 dunem 24 ulk	Holy Karbala
69.	Total investment for the hall with any other additions	1/980 m 67 Hashmiya	1 dunem 20ulk	Holy Karbala
70.	Karbala Olympic Swimming Pool	3/51859 m 61 Jezeera	Swimming pool 5068 m ² + empty space in front of the swimming pool 1984.5	Holy Karbala
71.	Possibility of establishing a pentagonal square, Gym and a celebration hall	5/798 m 77 Tarfaya	2 dunum 16 ulk	Holy Karbala
72.	Mall	50/1 m 27 Abo Aseed	963 m ²	Holy Karbala
73.	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 m 51	6 dunums 10 dunum	Holy Karbala
74.	Artificial grass play yard with seats	Ramadi- Zangoora 83/38654 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	5 dunem	Anbar
75.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi- Al Dewar near Al Irada school 74/146 m 37 Karghooliya	9 dunem	Anbar
76.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi – Zangoora 35/102 m 39 Al Dewar	4 dunem	Anbar
77.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Al Khaldiya – habaniya 40/1353 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	30 dunem	Anbar
78.	Sport city in Habaniya	Habaniya 4/1364 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	600 dunem	Anbar
79.	Olympic swimming pool	Ramadi- Soufiya 7/4 m 77 Soufiya beaches	9 dumen	Anbar
80.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	29/24 m 12 Albo Ubaid	7 dumen	Anbar
81.	Indoors hall 1000 spectators	66/6020 m 4 Zeweaa Al Dhiban	2 dumen 20 ulk	Anbar
82.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Ramadi- Zeweaa Al Sherqiya 1/5127 m 37 Al Jeel	16 dunem	Anbar



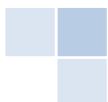
83.	Sport playground 15000 spectators	40/643 m 29 Tel Al Riyian	30 dunem	Anbar
84.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Heet- Yatamiya/ between Heet and Hadetha 40/3 m 27	7 dunem 12 ulk	Anbar
85.	Establishment of Al-Baghdadi Youth Forum Model B	223/1173 m 48 Janftah and Al-Waqsiyah		Anbar
86.	Rehabilitation of the swimming pool and its roofing, rehabilitation of stadiums and sports halls, and construction of a recreational complex	9/2653 m 12	15 dunums and 17 Ulk	Anbar
87.	Construction of a swimming pool, a playground and sports halls + a university building	162/5092 m 28	7 bunum and 24 ulk	Anbar
88.	Sports project	9/2654 m2 Mabadyat and Hammadi	2 dunums and 4 Ulk	Anbar
89.	Sport project	9/5615 m1	5 dunem 21 ulk	Anbar
90.	Rehabilitation of the hall to support sports	83/18909 m 47 haswat al shamiya	3 dunum	Anbar
91.	Pool and spots fields	9/28950 m1 Jubail Kharab	12 dunem 6 ulk	Anbar
92.	10 sports shops	55/3469 m 21 Deyom Al Rayhana		Anbar
93.	Youth & Sport Club	City Center near to retirement office 10/723 m5 Shesheen Valley	7 dumen 21 ulk	Saladin
94.	Al Hajaj Playground	Town Center 44/22m Hasad & Kooz	Different areas	Saladin
95.	Al Dour Playground	162/1672 m32 Tal Al Banat	Different areas	Saladin
96.	Saad Playground	49/5764 m34	Different areas	Saladin
97.	Old Art House	City center 2/2413/2 m 7 Mtarda	1 dunum 7 ulk	Saladin
98.	Hotel for sport delegation	4484 Al Sharqiya	18 ulk 2m ²	Saladin
99.	Touz Playground	Touz 1/47 m Basas	Different areas	Saladin
100.	multi-purpose hall, sports, scientific and cultural activities	2/14852 m 7 Matarda	1 dunem 5 ulk	Saladin
101.	Sport city	7425/1 m45 Un Hilana	20 dunem	Wasit



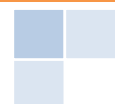
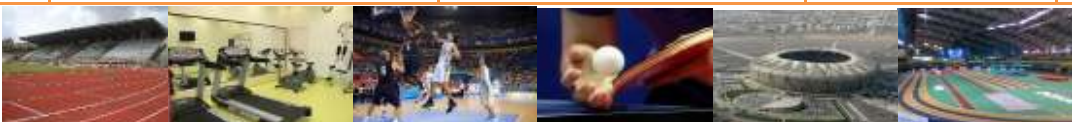
102.	Plot	248/104 M28 Jaisimiyah	9 dunum	Wasit
103.	Penta playground with accessories	Wasit – Aziziya near Baghdad –Kut main road 7/1 m19 Al Ashar	5 dunem	Wasit
104.	Plot in Zurbatiya Penta playground with services	Wasit- Badra- Zurbatiya part of plot 1/95 1/ Jezman	4 dunem	Wasit
105.	A plot of land within the Badra Wasit Forum	Badra District - Jassan District 31/925 11/ Al-Sakli and Al-Dayer	2 dunum	Wasit
106.	Indoor hall with services	Wasit Al Hay Baasher 1/ 30 /16 Bahiya	2 dunem 16 ulk	Wasit
107.	Indoor hall	Wasit- Deboni 2- 294/29532 Al Deboni	2 dunem 6 ulk	Wasit
108.	Plot within Muafaqiya playground	1/ 1463 8/Khamesiya (Al Muafaqiya playground)	1 dunem	Wasit
109.	Swimming pool, penta play ground in Dejely district	Kut- Dejely district 15/1443 47 Nisf AlDejely (Dejely playground)	6 dunem	Wasit
110.	Sport city,	Al Hawraa near the Tigress and the residential complex 7425/1 m45 Um Hilana	4 dunem	Wasit
111.	Sport city 2000 spectators	7425/1 m45 Um Hilana	4 dunem	Wasit
112.	Old playground (Al Numaniya old playground) 5000 people	Wasit- Numaniya 6/2535/ 18 Al Baghela	23 dunem 7 ulk	Wasit
113.	Baasher stadium 500 people artificial grass and a five-lane arena	1/26 m 16 Bahiya	10 dunem 19 ulk	Wasit
114.	plot	166/3 m46 Naseef Al Dejaila	3 dunem	Wasit
115.	Shehaimiya stadium	2/1840 m6 Jazeera	12 dunem 5 ulk	Wasit
116.	Wasit Olympic stadium	1/5 m 46 Naseef Al Dejaila		Wasit
117.	Penta playground	Wasit/ Kut/ Al Jihad 2/2513/44 Al Sefha	43 ulk 71 m ²	Wasit
118.	Plot	Kut near the sport city 2/2948 m 45 um hilana	10 ulk	Wasit
119.	1 st June pool with 3 outdoors tartan playground + penta grass field	510/4625 m 39 near Adala Police Station	4 dunem 10 ulk	Kirkuk



120.	plot	4/691 m 53 khasa temari	9 dunem 23 ulk 86m ²	Kirkuk
121.	A regular swimming pool with multi-use activities	100/1698 m 36 Daqooq	6 dunem 26 ulk	Kirkuk
122.	Sport and commercial investment for a plot	46/7 m53 khasa temari	8 dunem	Kirkuk
123.	Pool with multi-purpose halls	619/3 Biryadi	1.5 dunem	Kirkuk
124.	Al Noor penta playground	4/291 m 53	8 ulk 15m ²	Kirkuk
125.	Indoor pool	383/562 m41 Taza	1 dunem5 ulk 50m ²	Kirkuk
126.	Sport project	46/5 m53 khasa temari	8 dunem	Kirkuk
127.	Sport project	658/910 m 39 Tiseen	3 dunem5 ulk	Kirkuk
128.	Sport project	193/38 m 39 Tiseen	3.5 dunem	Kirkuk
129.	Youth House	110/5905 jezzars	1 dunem 9 ulk 3m ²	Thi Qar
130.	Old stadium with old seating rows, area can be used as pool and recreational halls	11/1275 Al tafeej	32 dunem 13 ulk	Thi Qar
131.	Water city, recreational facilities	Number (25,24, 3) 1m 98-1/ m 97-1 m 96	830 dunem	Thi Qar
132.	Sport area	110/49566	5 dunum 1 ulk	Thi Qar
133.	Pool and mall	1538 m 17 July	Different area	Thi Qar
134.	Sport Club / Qalaa Suker	405/1055 Sarai	632 m ²	Thi Qar
135.	Football stadium 5000 people	449/5 Salba		Thi Qar
136.	plot	13/2/ m8 Aziz Alla	12 dunum 22 ulk	Al Dewaniya
137.	plot	Part of 91/92 m57 Akar	6 dunum	Al Dewaniya
138.	Stadium	Part of 4/1512 m1 Um Al Khail	5 dunum	Al Dewaniya
139.	plot	2/16489 m23 Abo Al Fadhil	-	Al Dewaniya
140.	plot	7/438 7/445 m18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	-	Al Dewaniya
141.	Sport Plot	Part of 39/1009 39/1010 m5 Manfahan		Al Dewaniya
142.	Sport Plot	135/959 m 74 Sahi Abo Hilan	1 dunem 5 ulk	Al Dewaniya



143.	Sport halls	Part of 26/56 m18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	2 dunem 13 ulk	Al Dewaniya
144.	Indoor hall- Ramadhan District	44/74 Albo Salih		Al Dewaniya
145.	Efek pool and shops	2/2422 m2 um al Etham	18 dunem 22 ulk	Al Dewaniya
146.	Indoor hall and Tartan yard	Part of 2/4178 m2 um al Etham		Al Dewaniya
147.	Al Bedair playground	9/485 m4 Al Bedair		Al Dewaniya
148.	Nefer playground	34/390 m15 Nefer		Al Dewaniya
149.	Sport complex+ indoor hall	39/1011/m 5 Manfahan	12 dunem 1 ulk	Al Dewaniya
150.	Ghamas stadium	506/ 740 Al Gharb	23 ulk	Al Dewaniya
151.	Pool +multipurpose hall	4/782 m15	3 dunum	Maysan
152.	Whole building investment	18/2336	18 ulk	Maysan
153.	Investing the indoor hall	110/1467	1610m ²	Maysan
154.	Two story building with sport and youth activities	108/1853	2 dunem 5 ulk	Maysan
155.	2000 people stadium	40/784 m6	11 dunem 13 ulk	Maysan
156.	K- Span hall	3500/10 m52 Qojaq		Nineveh
157.	K- Span hall	1/2209 m/39 Hawi Al Kenisa		Nineveh
158.	Plot	432/6 Jewar Al Mousil	23 ulk 36.15 m ²	Nineveh
159.	Plot	275/2 m 40 Qadhiya	Allocated	Nineveh
160.	Sport Hospitality hall	432/10 Jewar Al Mousil		Nineveh
161.	Sport Falls pool	45/46 Ulmish		Nineveh
162.	Sport project	2760/10 m52 Qojaq	1 dunem 8 ulk	Nineveh
163.	Sport project	8 m47 New Mankoba	1 dunem	Nineveh
164.	multi-purpose sport base	180/706 180/7 187/1 180/4 M41 Shamaliya		Nineveh
165.	Sport complex, pool and shops	2/1006 m 43 Jeela		Nineveh
166.	Indoor pool	504/30 m42 west Nineveh	1 dunem	Nineveh
167.	Penta field, shops luna park	6/8 m 38 Jedida Al Mufti		Nineveh
168.	Plot	272/2 m43 Al Qadhiya		Nineveh



169.	Club	28/21/ m 42 west Nineveh	2 ulk	Nineveh
170.	Artificial grass playground + pool	957/251 m40 east Nineveh part of plot		Nineveh
171.	Sport city	Plot 849 Qibla near Al Zubair bridge	585 dunem	Basra
172.	Sport project	1/762 m61 Tlaa Al Hamza Abo Al Khaseeb	4 dunem 20 ulk	Basra
173.	Sport project	37/2359 m 27 Al Akawat Shat Al Arab opposite to the old university	6 dunem 10 ulk	Basra
174.	Sport project	1/584 m 63 Al Deer – Al Deer sport club	1 dunem 11 ulk	Basra
175.	Sport project	15/1149 m 61 Tera Beni Mansour / Medina town/ Imam Sadiq village	3 dunem 8 ulk	Basra
176.	Land within the Safwan club, (421/534 m Safwan)	Safwan sub-district, opposite Safwan Club	600 m ²	Basra
177.	Sport project	175/604 m 15 Al Swalih/ Qurna village Sharash club property	2 dunem	Basra
178.	Sport project	17/2/ m53 Al Naseer/ Qurna village	10 dunem	Basra
179.	Sport project	175/605 & 175/604 Al Swalih/ Sharash Club pool Qurna village	1 dunem 39 ulk	Basra
180.	Al Nashwa stadium with artificial grass 500 seat	115/134 m 24 Nashwa village near town center	12 dunem	Basra
181.	Esood Al Rafedain stadium with artificial grass 2000 seat	6/ 293 m 41 Balad Mihzim/ Abo Al Khaseeb near Hamdan industrial area	16 dunem	Basra
182.	Hay Al Husain stadium with artificial grass 1000 seat	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer	12 dunem	Basra
183.	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
184.	Al Zubair hall 1000 seat	1700 m Al Kut/ Zubair village near the farmers union	7 dunem 18 ulk	Basra
185.	Part of plot next to Olympic pool and motel	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer / Hay Al Husain	2 dunem	Basra
186.	Sport project	2071/12956 / Saad Sq. near the main garage	1 dunem	Basra



187.	Sport project	Part of plot 1/2107 Al Rabaat Al Kabeer Al Hussain Q. Sport Collage first line	1 dunum 20 ulk 45m ²	Basra
188.	A sports project	part of a total area belonging to the Al-Faw Sports Forum, back part No. 1 (2/3325 m6 Al-Faw)	3300 m ²	Basra
189.	Al Zubair Sport club	1815/520 Kut Basra- Al Zubair		Basra
190.	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. Agriculture sector

The agricultural sector is considered as one of the important sectors for its contribution in many factors of development as it well contributes to the GDP. Securing agriculture sector leads to food security in addition to its role in reducing unemployment rates and improving environment through preserving biological diversification, stopping desertification and expanding agricultural lands areas.



The agriculture sector in Iraq is facing difficulties represented by several factors like the weak usage of technology and agricultural mechanization in the agricultural and livestock production add to the weakness in using modern irrigation systems that lead to lowering resources wastage.



Agriculture is badly affected by the weak investment in this sector and the increase in the costs of production needs as equipments, seeds, and fertilizers adding to desertification and salinity problems.

- 1- The number of the arable lands areas is about 18.142.800 donum according to 2018 records distributed over the provinces of (Nineveh, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Wasit).
- 2- The number of the planted lands is about 6.269.864 donum according to 2018 records which represent (34.6%) from the total arable lands , the planted areas are distributed over the provinces of (Saladin, Kirkuk, Wasit, Nineveh)
- 3- The percentage of the unplanted arable lands areas is about (65.4%), according to 2018 records, and this high percentage comes due to the lack in water resources and the weakness process of lands reclamation in addition to desertification and farmers migration especially after 2003. The unplanted arable lands are distributed over the provinces of (Basra, Najaf, Karbala, Saladin)



***source/ Ministry of Planning letter/ regional and Local development dept. no. 17867 dated 3.08.2021**



Number and area of agricultural investment opportunities in Iraqi provinces for 2022

No.	Province	Number of opportunities	total area / dunam
1.	Baghdad/ Karkh	-	-
2.	Baghdad/ Rusafa	-	-
3.	Nineveh	14	52700
4.	Kirkuk	-	-
5.	Saladin	-	-
6.	Anbar	15	1252382
7.	Babylon	-	-
8.	Diyala	53	259070
9.	Wasit	43	409272
10.	Holy Karbala	3	315000
11.	Holy Najaf	3	726435
12.	Dewaniya	43	14903.23
13.	Thi Qar	10	29908
14.	Muthana	-	-
15.	Maysan	-	-
16.	Basra	11	52845
Total		197	2311995023

- According to MoA letter/ 317 in 17/2/2020 Agricultural Investment Office

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Nineveh Province for 2022

Seq.	District / Township	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	Singar/ 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
Number on opportunities				14							
Total area				52700 dumen							

- According to Agriculture Investment Office in Nineveh Province letter/ number 1706 in 1/2/2021

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Anbar Province for 2022

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	Loca tion to irrig ation proje cts	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 Euph rates	X/ 166909 Y/ 3843882	-
2.	Qaem	20/Western Dayoom Jibab	43	116000	desert Lands	available	-	-	-	7.27	Mixed	Valid	5km to the Euph rates	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 Qadis iya 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 Euph rates	X: 220105 Y: 3664015	
5.	Rutba	1 Nekhaib	1	500000	Desert	-	wells	wells	170-160	7.6	Mixed		Not availa ble	X: 236585 Y: 3633654	
6.	Hadeeth a	Haqlaniya	1/69 Shamiya	2250		Unavailable	wells	wells	250-180	6.6	Mixed	valid	Not availa ble	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 Agricult ure dept.
8.	Amriya		1/9802 21 Shamiya	400	High lands	Available	Euphrates	Wells		7.8	Mixed sandy			X: 399350 Y: 3667325	
9.	Hadeeth a	Berwana 1	73 Deom north island	200000		Available	wells		250	7	mixed			X:271504 Y:3804754	
10.	Hadeeth a	Berwana 1	71 Deom mid island	200000		Available	wells		270	7	mixed			X:266634 Y:3818999	

11.	Hadeeth a	Haqlaniya	25 26 haswat Shamiya	1512		Unavailable	wells	wells	250-180						MILITERY BASE	
12.	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		
13.	Qaim	Al Rumana 1/43	5 Al Rumana	102800	Desert	Unavailable	river	wells	100	8	Mixed sandy	invalid	6 km	X: 733100 Y:3842300		
14.	Ramadi	Ramadi 83	47 haswat Al Shamiya	500	Desert	Unavailable						valid		X: 330196 Y:3679530		
15.	Faluja/ Saqlawi ya	36/Al- Jabal	1/5094	50										X/ 375648 Y/ 3712099		
Number on opportunities							15	Total area in dunum							1252382	

predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Diyala Province in 2022

Seq	District	Township	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	Muqdadiyah	-	26/Al Haronia	70/12	86	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	ground water and rain	wells	8.6	Mixed Clay	Unsuitable	Outside	X: 503100 Y: 3764200	
2	Muqdadiyah	-	26/Al Haronia	76/12	359	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	ground water and rain	wells	8	Mixed Clay	Unsuitable	outside	X:502400 Y: 3764731	Gas pipe area from A1 to A1 Mansouriy a station is excluded
3	Muqdadiyah	-	37/Wadi Alhesan	42/1	2813	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	ground water and rain	wells	8.5	Clay Sandy	Unsuitable	outside	X: 514400 Y: 3756650	
4	Muqdadiyah	Wajehia	10/Alezia	11/1	150	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project evergreen	surface irrigation	7.8	Mixed Clay	Unsuitable	inside	X: 496350 Y: 3728200	
5	Muqdadiyah	Wajehia	10/Alezia	1/2	500	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project,(ever green	surface irrigation	7.2	Mixed Clay	unsuitable)	inside	X: 493500 Y: 3737200	
6	Baquba	Kana'n	24/Tal Abo Raseen	9/1	350	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project, evergreen	surface irrigation	7.1	Clay	,(unsuitable)	inside	X: 488550 Y: 3727300	
7	Baquba	Buhriz	21/Tal Al asmar	96/1 to 51/96 & 96/57	4632	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project, ,(unsuitable) evergreen	surface irrigation	8.7	Mixed Clay Sandy	,(unsuitable)	inside	X:490376 Y: 3671000	
8	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	34/Kushok	14	40	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground , evergreen	wells	7.7	Mixed Sandy	suitable	outside	-	The coordinates could not be taken due to interfere with the army
9	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	34/Kushok	111	50	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground , evergreen	wells	7.2	Mixed Sandy	suitable	outside	X: 513600 Y: 3798880	

10	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	31/Jamelat Arab	201	100	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground , evergreen	wells	8	Mixed Clay	suitable	outside	X: 508900 Y: 3799900	
11	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	28/Mansoria t Al Jabal	43	200	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7.2	Mixed Sandy	,(unsuitable)	outside	X: 495100 Y: 3777300	
12	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	36/Almashroh	51.131	11000	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground ,(unsuitable) evergreen	wells	7.4	Mixed Clay	,(unsuitable)	outside	X: 472410 Y: 3782700	
13	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	16/Alshohani	293/1& 4	500	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project , evergreen	surfaces irrigation	7.3	Mixed Clay	(unsuitable),	inside	X: 486000 Y: 3773600	
14	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	36/Almashroh	46, 68 131/1	5000	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7.5	Mixed Sandy	,(unsuitable)	Outside	X: 472643 Y: 3782386	Agricultural airport Jet runway
15	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	15/Almarfoah	3/4 & 3/6	500	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground ,(unsuitable) evergreen	wells	7.1	Mixed Clay	unsuitable)	Outside	X: 469900 Y: 37702000	
16	Balad Ros	Mandly	25/ kok tepe	96/2	57181	pebble	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7	mixed	suitable	Outside	-	Ongoing Correspondence to exclude 300dunem
17	Balad Ros	Mandly	31/ Ain Al Baghdadi	40/8	2000	agriculture	available	Irrigation project	Means irrigation	-	-	invalid	inside	-	-
18	Balad Ros	Mandly	25/ kok tepe	96/2	153	pebble	Unavailable	evergreen	wells	7	mixed	valid	Outside		-
19	Balad Ros	Balad Ros	17/ Marhaba	1/146	8	agriculture	available	-	Means irrigation	-	mixed	valid	Inside	X: 503092 Y: 3726454	Partially used
20	Khanaqeen	Jibara	7/Sari Koul	2/1	12895	agriculture	available	-	Means irrigation		-	-		Inside	-
21	Khanaqeen	Jibara	13/Zerdaw	26	7389	agriculture	available	-	Means irrigation		-	-		Inside	-
22	Khanaqeen	Jibara	13/Zerdaw	13	6592	agriculture	available	-	Means irrigation		-	-		Inside	-
23	Khalis	Udhaim	-	28/Mansouriya/33 Khidhir Kawa/34 Nejana/35 Ain Laila	56500	-	Unavailable							Outside	-
24	Baladrooz	-	7/66	19 south Mreja	150	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for livestock production

25	Baladrooz	-	7/133	19 south Mreja	100	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for livestock production
26	Baladrooz	-	7/87 – 7/86	19 south Mreja	403	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
27	Baladrooz	-	7/97	19 south Mreja	60	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for livestock production
28	Baladrooz	-	7/88	19 south Mreja	228	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
29	Baladrooz	-	7/81, 7/7, 7/83, 7/82, 7/90	19 south Mreja	665	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
30	Baladrooz	-	7/95, 7/94, 7/7, 89/96	19 south Mreja	413	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
31	Baladrooz	-	144/7, 145/7	19 south Mreja	308	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
32	Baladrooz	-	7/85, 7/81	19 south Mreja	626	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
33	Baladrooz	-	7/106, 7/107	19 south Mreja	150	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
34	Baladrooz		1/43, 1/42, 1/44	4 Abo Kebeer	168	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
35	Baladrooz	-	7/90, 7/89	19 south Mreja	408	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production

36	Baladrooz	-	1/6	6 Tel Abo Rasain	608	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	
37	Baladrooz	-	1/9- 1/8- 1/10	6 Tel Abo Rasain	953	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
38	Baladrooz	-	1/6	6 Tel Abo Rasain	168	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production
39	Mendly		33/46	30 Tehmaya	208	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		70	10	mud	Invalid		
40	The great dam		87	77 Rakoob Al Ehaimer	2000	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	mud	valid		
41	Khanaqeen		4/9	9 Kehreez	2547	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		80	7	mixed	valid		
42	Khanaqeen		8	8 haj qara	150	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		80	7	mixed	valid		
43	Jalawla	Sadiya	1/161	6 Sadiya	1600	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		70	7	mixed	valid		
44	Mendly		18/16	Kenkeer valley	177	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells		70	5	mixed	invalid		Livestock, vegetables, olives
45	Muqdadiya		1	70 Himreen Mountain	26200	Mountains	unavailable	Wells		80	7	mixed	valid		X: 517460 Y:3759102
46	Muqdadiya		229/1	24/ Ataba	190	Sand lands	unavailable	Wells		30	-	Sandy	valid	Outside	X: 502269 Y:3756258
47	Mendly	Qazaniya	1/16	35/Moualih	800	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		80	7	Mixed	Valid	Outside	Breeding dairy cows and fattening calves
48	Khalis		4/3	42/ AIKuty	1650	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	mud	Valid	Outside	Breeding dairy cows and fattening calves
49	Muqdadiya		12/70 1/39 1/40 1/41	26/ Haroniya 25/ Haroniya	700	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		60	7	Mixed mud	Valid	Within Mahroot project	

50	Great dam		15/1140	32/Bergh ash	25300	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells		100	6	Mixed	Valid		livestock Project Fruit orchards and high oil olives
51	Great dam		8/272	29 Abair valley	21000	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells		100	6	Mixed	Valid		New irrigation methods, Animal Wealth Project Fruit orchards and high oil olives
52	Muqdadiya		1/39 1/40 1/41	26/ Haraniya 25/ Haraniya	600	agriculture	unavailable	Wells		60	7	Mixed mud	Valid	Within Mahroot project	Breeding dairy cows and fattening calves
53	Khalis		2/1 106/1 94/2	71 north Bekir Agha 72 south Bekir Agha 49 Keshkeen	1542 total 1000 suitable for agriculture 500 unsuitable 42 buildings	agriculture	available	Tigris		40	7	Mud	Valid	Khalis Caws project / milk and red meat	North 0457662 0457253 0457261 East 3749983 3749969 3749732

Total area	259070 Dunam					
Number of opportunities	53					

* According to Agriculture Office in Diyala Province letter number 27499 in 14/11/2019

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Wasit Province for 2022

No.	District	town	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	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	
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	100000	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 In different locations	Agricultural	Un Available	-	wells	7.6 7.6	Clay	578816 3662630	
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	Promote Ema Co. papers (Brazil)
14.	Kut	Shekh Sa'ad	38/Sayed Mohamed	1	832	Agricultural	Un Available	-	means	7.3	Clay	633713 3619964	Promote 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	Promote 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.	Al Azizia	Al Deboni	34 Jazera	1/191	8000	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means	7.6	clay	535543 3637694	
23.	kut	Shikh Saad	37/Khrehkir		960	Agricultural	Available		means			X: 614413 Y:3611361	
24.	kut	Shikh Saad	31/Salty Ramth	2/1	900	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			618302 3636154	
25.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Jazera	191/1	966	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			578129 3660399	
26.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Jazera	191/1	780	Agriculture	unavailable		Means			X:515441 Y:3647390	To be approved to Investors Mohamed Jasim
27.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Jazera	191/1	1800	Agriculture	unavailable		Means			529575 3653080	Undergoing procedures to Raad Jawad Hamad
28.	Badra	Zurbatia	8/ Hashima	8	70	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			587071 3693372	
29.	kut	center	30 Shiwaija	325/1	513	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			576796 3607743	
30.	Numaniya	Ahrar	5/ Abo Jabir	316/1	1	Agriculture	available	-	means				Mushroom project
31.	Numaniya	Ahrar	42/ Fhayl	4/1	500	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			558313 3552496	
32.	Al Azizia	Zubaidia	10/Sharqi Taweel	5/2	200	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			516584 3620203	
33.	Al Hay	Mouafaqiya	22/ Qura Ifak	14/2	3624	Agriculture	available		Means			X: 563462 Y: 3550411	
34.	Al Azizia	Debino	29 western Shadheef	10/32 11/32 12/32 13/32	980	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			515937 3630776	
35.	Al Sewara	Taj Al Deen	21 Al Jezeera	401/1	4000	Agriculture	available	-	means		Inside	X: 494234 Y: 3652700	License was granted to Abbas Talal, canceled by Prime Minister
36.	Al Sewara	Taj Al Deen	21 Al Jezeera	401/1	1700	Agriculture	available	-	means			495399 3665820	Run by State real-estate office, now investment opportunity

37.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Al Jezeera	191/1	1600	Agriculture	available	-	means					Palestine revolution land, now granted for investment
38.	Kut	Shaikh Saad	1/ Al Uoja	1	1000	Agriculture	available	-	means			603046 367112		
39.	Kut	Shaikh Saad	45 / Ramadan Ajir 39 Al Beda 38 Gheriba east	1	12920	Agriculture	available	-	means			624625 3610196		
40.	Kut	Shaikh Saad	1	15 west masnak 16 east masnak	3040	Agriculture		Tigris river	Means	7.5	Mixed	629690 3588401		
41.	Badra	Jasan	1/1	21/ hoor al demlaj	680	Agriculture								
42.	Numaniya	Town center		Mamla h	700	Agriculture								
43.	Numaniya	Town center		Al muhie	1200	Agriculture								
Total			409272 dunam											
Number of opportunities			43											

- Wasit Province Agri Office letter no. 6889 in 7/4/2021

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in the Province of Holly Karbala for 2022

Seq	District	township	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
Total					315000 dunam									
Number of opportunities					3									

- Karbala Agro letter 10299 in 15/11/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in the Province of Holly Najaf for 2022

Seq.	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Method of irrigation and depth	Soil analyses	Coordinates x y
								PH and type	
1	Shabaka	1	2	700.000	Agriculture	Not available	Valid Underground waters 120-180 m	6-8 mixed	X: 443018 Y: 3467027
2	Shabaka	1	2	20.000	Agriculture	Not available	Valid Underground waters 120-180 m	6-8 mixed	X: 434979 Y: 3449876
3	Shabaka	1	2	6435	Agriculture	Not available	Valid Underground waters 120-180 m	6-8 mixed	X: 421039 Y: 3490687
Number of opportunities			3	Total area in dunum				726435	

Agriculture office in Najaf / letter no. 10299 in 2/12/2020

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Diwaniyah Province for 2022

No.	District	Township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	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.	Ghammas	Ghammas	23 Asiya	1/17	52	Agriculture	unavailable							459013 3517637		
2.	Ghammas	Ghammas	2 Al Karaa	134	660	Agriculture	Available from water pump no. 29163	Al Haffar project	irrigation					3509376 470411		
3.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	11/Al Rekbaniya	1	6000	Agriculture	Unavailable	Underground waters	Wells	40-50	7.9	sandy	valid	496106 3464235	Outside	
4.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	10 hor alla	2	1050	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	5 m	7.8	mixed	valid	499168 3470440	near	
5.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	3/ Al Masoodiyah	1/23	1703	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	20-30	7.8	clay	invalid	X: 479653 Y: 3502135		
6.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	12/ Al Usra	1394/136	2600 0	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells	Means				Valid	34835941 455650		
7.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	8. Aziz Alla	1/10	399	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation canals	Means		7.5	mixed		490043 3508647		
8.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	Abo Hasheesh/9	2/5368	590	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation Canals	Means		7.6	mixed		484766 3503035		
9.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	11 Al Ramla	6/1	880	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation Canals	Means		7.6	mixed		3490980 509837		
10.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	6/Imam Medieen	1/34	250	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation Canals	Euphrates		8.1	clay	invalid	48451 3516400		

11.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al Dehaya	1/24,	273.2	Agriculture	Available	Euphrates	means	6 m	7.2	Mixed clay	valid	504900 3521200		
12.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al Dehaya	6-7 – 1/7	166	Agriculture	Available	Euphrates	means	-	7.4	Mixed clay	valid	505125 352182		
13.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al- Dahayah	33/12 33/10	500	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means		7.9	Mixed	Valid	X: 503720 Y: 3517640		
14.	Daghar a	Daghara	24 /Hor Shuaib	91/51	77	Agriculture							invalid	491453 3576047		
15.	Soumer	Soumer	30 Jazeera	8	1600	Agriculture	unavailable	Outside irrigation limits					Outside irrigation limits	520135 3576046		
16.	Soumer	Soumer	8 Al Sikab	29/35	200	Agriculture							Outside irrigation limits			
17.	Soumer	Soumer	30 Jazeera	9	1750	Agriculture							Outside irrigation limits			
18.	Soumer	Soumer	30 Jazeera	9	1500	Agriculture							Outside irrigation limits			
19.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	1/9	980	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	Outside irrigation limits	530120 3563656	
20.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	1/9	575	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	Outside irrigation limits	526800 3564760	
21.	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		
22.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	285	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	521069 3573944		

23.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	400	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	526462 3567779		
24.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	310	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	525800 3567369		
25.	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		
26.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	1/9	4173	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	526750 3561595	Outside irrigation limits	
27.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	1/9	8464	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	536919 3564502	Outside irrigation limits	
28.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	9239	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	524704 3569986	Outside irrigation limits	
29.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	3023 9	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	532926 3569142	Outside irrigation limits	
30.	Afak	Nafar	5/ Nafar	26	270	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	522632 3556596	Outside	
31.	Afak	Nafar	25/ Badaa	3	1100	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 m			valid	527190 3556154	Outside irrigation limits	
32.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	415	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						533381 3557012		
33.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	425	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						537080 3553691		
34.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	450	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						536962 3555406		
35.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	3000	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						539091 3556487		
36.	Afak	Afak	1/1	26	950	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						541437 3556543		

37.	Afak	Afak	16	33	45.21 .00	Agriculture	available	Al Khair river						158426 3546162		
38.	Afak	Afak	26	1/1 1/6 1/9 1/10 1/11	6000	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary						1540398 3553666		
39.	Al Bdair	Dijla	1/1, 2	19 Al taweel	1700 0	Agriculture	unavailable				7.4	Mixed clay	X: 567109 Y: 3306147	Outside		
40.	Al Bdair	Dijla	16/ Al Bdair	31	1900	Agriculture	unavailable				7.8	Mixed clay	X:551390 Y:3540230	Outside		
41.	Al Bdair	Dijla	13/ Al Bdair	2/4	2650	Agriculture	unavailable				8.1	Mixed clay	548160 3540230	Outside		
42.	Al Bdair	Dijla	12/ Al Bdair	7 & 16 & 5 &1 51/11	4800	Agriculture	unavailable	wells	means		8.2	Mixed clay	548621 3544520	Outside		
43.	Al Bdair	Al Bdair	14/ Al fawar	19/1	4410	Agriculture	Unavailable						524124 3517943			
Total				149030.23 Dunam												
Number of opportunities				43												

Agriculture office in Dewaniya / letter no. 2348 in 2 /2/2021

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Thi Qar Province for 2022

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	10/Albosha ma	1	1000	Agricultural	available	Al Gharraf river	pumps	3425089 677896	7.47	Mixed	
2.	Chibaesh	Manar	2/Behmeda	1	300	Agricultural	available	Euphrates	pumps	3426170/y 673460/x	7.05	Sandy Mixed	
3.	Shatra	Daweiya	4/ Hataman	7/7	1000	Agriculture	Available	Al Gharraf river	pumps	3492542 633624	7.64	Mixed sandy	
4.	Shatra	Daweiya	30/ Al Ghadeen	11	5000	Agriculture	Available	Al Gharraf river	pumps	3492682 634281	7.17	Mixed sandy	
5.	Shatra		12/ Al Hijia	157	2008	Agriculture	Available	Al Hashmiya& Al Hijia river	irrigation	603546 3482939	7	Mixed sandy	
6.	Al Rifaee	Sukar Castle	20/ um Al Kata	1, 2,3,5,9,12	2000	Agriculture	available	Al Gharraf river	pumps	3532969 617434	7.6	Mixed sand	
7.	Nasiriya	Center	8/ Al Hazim, 9 Salibiya, 48 Sakhriya	art of 15	15000	Agriculture medium fertility	available	Ibada river out of Al Huriya river	pumps	608038 3408705	7.1	sandy	After excluding 18000 dunem for oil exploring within the tenth zone of Southern oils
8.	Sooq Al sheyoukh	Al Fadhila	24/Algarta Algharbia	1	1500	Agriculture	available	Al Huriya river	pumps	642190 3403560	4.9	Mixed Clay Alluvial	
9.	Sooq Al sheyoukh	Al Fadhila	26/Algarta Alsharqia	1	1500	Agriculture	available	Ibada river	pumps	640908 3401110	6.8	Mixed Clay Alluvial	
10.	Sooq Al sheyoukh	Al Fadhila	37/ Tel Al laham	1	600	Agriculture	available	Ibada river	pumps	630312 3407000	7.2	Mixed	
Total			29908 Dunam										
Number of opportunities			10										

- Thi Qar Agri Office letter no. 13712 in 8/10/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Basra Province for 2022

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.	Al Zubair	-	25/south Badia	-	4768						701200 3378683			
2.	Al Zubair	-	25/south Badia		4275						700860 3378560			
3.	Al Zubair	-	25/south Badia		10831						693220 3375450			
4.	Al Zubair	-	25/south Badia		12235						678000 3362230			
5.	Al Zubair	-	25/south Badia		8800						684753 3378704			
6.	Al Mdaina		35 Al Hara & Abo kbarsa	94	37						711903 3424033			
7.	Seeba		19 Sabbagh	2	7017						737858 3354499			
8.	Qurna	Al Mdaina	29/ Al Fathiya	157, 34, 35,36,38	100	Agriculture	river waters/	available	means	-	718302 3427774		clay	

9.	Fao		2/ kut khalifa	2/111	253					-	746822 3344915			
10.	Fao	Bihar	1/ kut Bander	14/2	107	salty soil	New irrigation cannel	available	Means/	-	743628 3348640		Salty Clay	
11.	Al Zubair	-	25/south Badia	-	4422	Desert	undergrou nd waters / suitable	unavailable	wells	50 m	682600 3386800	-	Sandy	
Total			52845 Dunam											
Number of opportunities			11											

Basra Province Agri. office letter no. 1540 in 8/2/2021

Lands Suitable for investment west the Euphrates •

First: Semawa Province

There are two areas where investment can be achieved, **Al Intisar and Hammurabi** with total area of 300.000 donum, that can be increased to 500.000 donum within Al Salman district.

Al Intisar

- 150.000 donum of suitable lands
- Water holes thickness does not exceed 70 m
- Expected productivity for the wells in the water holes gathering is no more than 2 l/s, percentage of salinity is 10.000 m/cm

Hammurabi

- 220.000 donum of suitable lands, that can be increased to 300.000 donum
- Located near the old airport close to the modern village
- Wells depth is 100-250 m heading to the west
- Underground waters level is 70-125 m as far as heading to the west
- Expected productivity for the wells is 5-10 l/s, decreases to 3 l/s heading to the west
- TDS is between 2500 mg/litter to 4000 mg/litter

Second: Najaf

- 700.000 donum of suitable lands for investment in Al Shibacha district
- Wells depth is 150-200 m as far as heading to the west
- Underground waters level is 90-100 m heading to the west
- Expected productivity for the wells is 5 l/s, decreases to 3 l/s the heading to the west
- TDS is between 3000 mg/litter to 5000 mg/litter

• Ministry of Irrigation letter/planning and follow up dept./ Strategic Studies unit 33161 in 11/11/2019

*Al Muthana Province letter/ Governor office 106 in 13/1/2020

Given the importance of allocating agricultural lands and prepare them for investment in accordance with the criteria set by the Ministry of Agriculture and the use of drip irrigation systems, a comprehensive strategy was drawn up focusing on increasing palm trees productivity (vertical expansion), which means increasing the productivity of a single palm tree instead of increasing the number of palms with low productivity and adopting drip irrigation to legalize the use of water and its economic feasibility and identifying the globally desirable varieties of dates that are suitable for Iraq's agricultural environment.

In light of that strategy, the land surveys shown in the table were adopted.

Wasit Governorate

no	Area in dunums	Dis.	No. of plots	Ownership	Agri. office	Water shares
1	1500	19 Ouoon	1	various		Underground waters 60 m depth 3000-3500 ppm salts
2	300	8 Haseema	1	various	Zurbatiya	Underground waters 60 m depth 2700 ppm salts
3	267	16 Sajla & Sabgha	1	various	Badra	Underground waters 60 m depth 3000-4000 ppm salts
4	230	11 Shafaf	1	various	Jassan	Underground waters 60 m depth 5000- 6000 ppm salts
5	2000	21 hour Muilih 18 Mezaibla	2	various	Jassan	Underground waters 18-24 m depth More than 7000 ppm salts
6	300	21 hour	2	various	Jassan	Underground waters 18-24 m depth More than 7000 ppm salts

General Secretariat of the Ministers Council letter/ Ministers Council Affairs and committees dept. no. 35492 in 30/11/2021

Dewaniya Governorate

no	Area in dunums	Dis.	No. of plots	Ownership	Agri. office	Water shares	notes
1	52	23 Al Asiya	1	MoF		surface water	Suitable for palm trees
2	660	Karaa 2	1	MoF		surface water	Suitable for palm trees
3	250	Imam Median 2	1	MoF		surface water	Suitable for palm trees
4	273.2	Dahaya 2	1	MoF	Sadeer	surface water	Suitable for palm trees
5	166	Dahaya 2	3	MoF	Sadeer	surface water	Suitable for palm trees
6	500	Dahaya 12	3	MoF	Sadeer	No share of surface water	Suitable for palm trees

7	500	Dahaya 2	2	MoF	Sadeer	No share of surface water	Suitable for palm trees
8	4800	Bedair 12	5	MoF	Dijla	No share of surface water	Suitable for palm trees
9	169	Dahaya 12	2	MoF	Sadeer	No share of surface water	Suitable for palm trees

Holly Najaf Governorate

no	Area	Dis.	No of plots	owners hip	Agri. office	Source of irrigation	notes	Water share
1	10000	1 Shabaka	1 plot No. 2	MoF	Najaf dis.	wells	Desert lands	The nearest well is 11 km away 200 m depth 4500 ppm salt
2	891	Jazeerat Al Najaf 4	1 plot No. 3	MoF	Najaf dis. The green belt	wells	Desert lands with gas pipe along with the strategic line	Underground waters 45 m 4500 ppm salts

Diyala Governorate

No.	Village. And plot no.	Dis.	Area/ dunum	Property type	Water share
1	Baladros 6/1	16 Tel Abo Rasain	600	Agri. lands Rains are not guaranteed	Wells depth 36-50 m Salts 900-3000 ppm
2	Baladros/ Mandly 81	16// Wadi Kenkeer	177	Watered lands suitable for groves	Wells depth 80m Salts 3000 ppm
3	Al Khalis- Mansoriya 43	Mansoriya 28	200	Agri lands With wells	Wells depth 24- 100m Salts 3500 ppm
4	Al Khalis- Mansoriya 1/29	16/ Shohani	500	Watered lands	Wells depth 24- 100m Salts 3500 ppm
5	Muqdadiya- Wajehiya 1/11	10/ Wajehiya village	150	Irrigated lands	With water share
6	Muqdadiya- Wajehiya 2/1	10/ Wajehiya village	500	Irrigated lands by means	With water share
7	Baquba – Buhruz 10/13 10/23 10/24	17/ Imam Habash	86	Irrigated lands by means	Without water share
8	Baladros/ Mandly 8/40	31 Ain Al Baghdadi	2001	Suitable for animal investment / means irrigation	Water springs Available after the approval of the Water Resources Minister



9	Muqdadiya 19/12	26/ northern Haraniya	20	Agri lands Rains are not guaranteed	Without water share
10	Muqdadiya 12/76	26/ northern Haraniya	30	Agri lands Rains are not guaranteed	Without water share
11	Muqdadiya 12/76	26/ northern Haraniya	50	Agri lands Rains are not guaranteed	Without water share
12	Muqdadiya 1/39 1/40 1/41	26/ northern Haraniya	600	Agri lands Rains are not guaranteed	Without water share
13	Muqdadiya 1/299	24/Eetha	190	Sand lands Rains are not guaranteed	Without water share
14	Baquba – Buhruz 2/14 2/25	13/Tel Al Derb	28	Irrigated lands by means	Without water share
15	Baquba – Buhruz 3/6 5/6	16/ Tel Al Terheeb	160	Mixed sandy lands by means irrigation	Without water share
16	Baladros 7/66	19/ southern Mreja	150	Agri lands Rains are not guaranteed suggested as typical palm trees station	Without water share
17	Baladros 7/133	19/ southern Mreja	100	Agri lands Rains are guaranteed	Without water share
18	Baladros 6/1	6 /Tel Abo Rasain	2790	Agri lands Rains are guaranteed	Without water share
19	Baladros 7/94 7/95 7/96	19/ southern Mreja	362	Agri lands Rains are guaranteed	Without water share
20	Baladros 7/89	19/ southern Mreja	221	Agri. Lands suggested as cooling and freezing warehouses projects	Without water share
21	Baladros 7/106	19/ southern Mreja	90	Agri lands Rains are not guaranteed	Without water share
22	Baladros/ Mandly 303/46	30/Tahmaya	208	Agri lands Rains are not guaranteed Suitable for animal and crops production	Without water share
23	Al Khalis Part of plot 1/106	72/ Bakir Agha	137	Agri lands Irrigation project approved by investment unit letter no. 1525 in 28/10/2020 as an investment opportunity	Without water share

Al Muthana Governorate

no	Village	Dis.	plot	Area in dunums	Water shares
1	Hilal	8 Dihla	103	12	Has a water share
2	Majd	15	23	59	Has a water share
3	Hilal	3 Burja	1/4 & 1/5	17	Has a water share
4	Hilal	58 Eastern Deyam	135	18	Has a water share
5	Hilal	3 Burja	1/203/2	12	Has a water share
6	Hilal	8 Dihla	69	12	Has a water share
7	Khudhir	4 Ayn Al Said	20/2723	20	Do not has a water share
8	Khudhir	6 Shewaila	193	22 and 8 ulk	Do not has a water share
9	Khudhir	23 Ayn Al Said	1	108	Do not has a water share
10	Khudhir	23 Ayn Al Said	1	60	Do not has a water share
11	Khudhir	4 Ayn Al Said	20/2723	45 and 11 ulk	Do not has a water share
12	Khudhir	4 Ayn Al Said	20/2723	555	Do not has a water share
13	Salman	1 Rifaei	1	400	Do not has a water share
14	Hilal	6 Shewaila	193	23 and 14 ulk	Do not has a water share
15	Hilal	Manber	174-173	20	Do not has a water share



Holly Karbala Governorate

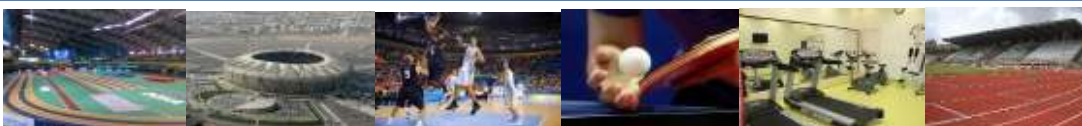
no	Agri. office	Dis. And plot no.	ownership	area	Source of irrigation	notes	Water share
1	Desert	Jazeera/ 61 3	For geological survey	1000	Wells	1- Allocated for geological survey 2- Located between the strategic line and Karbala- Najaf road 3- Currently used for vegetable crops	Wells depth 260- 280 m Salt percentage 3000 ppm
2	Ain Tamir	Jazeera/ 20 Tel Al Dhabia 50	Local private property	770	wells	1- Next to a project that belongs to the Abassiy Holly Shrine authority 2- Within Local private property	Wells depth 100m Salt percentage 3000 ppm
3	Ain Tamir	Jazeera/ 20 Um Al Khanazeer 50	Local private property	421	wells	3- 4 km from the highway between Karbala and Ain Tamir 4- Next to a project that belongs to the Husainy Holly Shrine authority 5- Within Local private property	Wells depth 45- 50 m Salt percentage 3000 ppm

Thi Qar Governorate

No.	Area	Dis. And plot no.	ownership	Agri. office	Source of irrigation	notes	Water share
1	200	35 Al Malha 1 /2	1	Al Fohood	Wells	Desert	Wells depth 12 m Salts more than 10000 ppm
2	10000	17 Al Jezeera 1 /2	1	Al manar	Wells	Desert	Wells depth 12 m Salts more than 10000 ppm
3	4000		1	Karma Beni Saad	Wells	Desert	Wells depth 12 m Salts more than 10000 ppm

Basra Governorate

No.	Area/ dunum	District	Plot No.	ownership	Agri. Office	Notes	Water share
1.	1118	South Badiyah/ 25		not determined yet	Al- Zubair	Site offered for investment	30 meter depth Wells/ salts percentage 5800 ppm
2.	2113	South Badiyah/ 25		not determined yet	Al- Zubair	Site offered for groves starting	70 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 7000 ppm
3.	2557	Hammar Marsh/ 65		not determined yet	Al- Sadiq	???	Over ground water
4.	604	Al- Waki/ 75		not determined yet	Al- Sadiq	???	Over ground water
5.	1750	Khaiaber / 78		Ministry of Finance	Al- Nashwah		150 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 8000 ppm



6.	2189	1 Kut Bander	14	Full ownership + contractors 117	Al- Faw	Neglected groves	Over ground water
7.	1800	2 kut khalefa	122 117 119 111	Full ownership Contractors 117	Al- Faw	Neglected groves and with Arab owners	Over ground water
8.	3520	3 al- Fadaghiah	26/3 1/17	Full ownership + contractors 117..... Endowments	Al- Faw	Neglected groves	Over ground water
9.	5300	4/ Al- Dora	16/2 14/2 3/86 3/453	Full ownership Contractors 11	Al- Faw	Neglected groves	Over ground water
10.	7236	5/ al- Maamerah	74 75 12/6	Full ownership Contractors 117	Al- Faw	Neglected groves	Over ground water
11.	5616	6/ southern Faw	15/7 915 1645	Right to act	Al- Faw		Over ground water
12.	134	Al- Shafi and Al- Shanana/ 22	5/4	Ministry of Finance	Al- Deer	Local private ownership For Tribes Meeh , Malik, Mansour	Over ground water
13.	118	Al- Shafi and Al- Shanana/ 22	5/4	Ministry of Finance	Al- Deer	Local private ownership for Malik Tribe	Over ground water
14.	626	Al- Shafi and Al- Shanana/ 22	15	Ministry of Finance + the right to act by Mr. Hamid Al- Naqib	Al- Deer	Local private ownership for Jubieem Tribe	Over ground water
15.	130	Yazdo/ 23	134	Ministry of Finance	Al- Deer	Local private ownership For Tribes Meeh , Malik, Mansour	Over ground water
16.	1672	Kut Swadi		Private properties	Shat Al- Arab		Over ground water
17.	401	33/ Al- Bor		Private properties	Shat Al- Arab	Area as in the map	Over ground water
18	2465	10 Al- Salihiah	4/5	Private properties	Shat Al- Arab		Over ground water

19	489	4 Al- Sulaimaniah	4/5	Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	The area is approximate as in the satellite photo shot	Over ground water
20.	954	2 Al- Bwareen	15	Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	The area is approximate as in the satellite photo shot	Over ground water
21.	2000	23 Al- Daeji	134	Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	The area is approximate as in the satellite photo shot	Over ground water
22.	4975	5 Nahar Jasim		Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	Area as in the plan	Over ground water
23.	686	31/ kut Hamlan		Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	The area is approximate as in the satellite photo shot	Over ground water
24.	2460	Al- ujairawiyah North		Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	The area is approximate as in the satellite photo shot	Over ground water
25.	2175	Al- ujairawiyah South		Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	The area is approximate as in the satellite photo shot	Over ground water
26.	3069	Al- taweela and Shamshomiyah		Private properties	Shat Al-Arab	The area is approximate as in the satellite photo shot	Over ground water
27.	436	15 Kaws		Diversified	Abo Al-Khaseeb	Registered, finance, Endowments inheritance, private property	Over ground water



28.	2090	16 Baljan and Baljaniyah	Number of plts/ 131	Diversified	Abo Al-Khaseeb	Royal Governmental property, registered in the real estate office, donated to farmers, private property, state property, none-inheritance Endowments	Over ground water
29.	1018	17 Al- Faiyadhi	Number of plots/ 141	Diversified	Abo Al-Khaseeb		Over ground water
30.	75	18 Al- Amiyah		Diversified	Abo Al-Khaseeb		Over ground water

Anbar Governorate

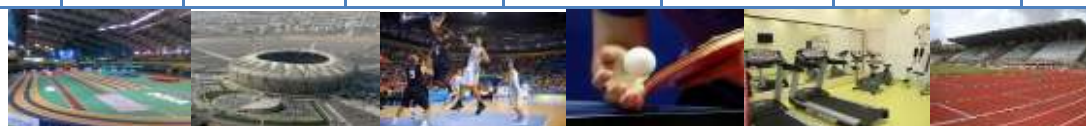
No.	Town	Dis.	Plot No.	Area/ dunum	Water Share
1.	Heet / Baghdadi	6 al- Haswah		50	80 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 2500 ppm
2.	Heet/ Al- Furat	36 Al- jabal		60	300 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 3000 ppm
3.	Heet/ Al- Furat	36 Al- Jabal		500	200 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 3000 ppm
4.	Al- Rutba	1 Al- Rutba	1	10000	150 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 3000 ppm
5.	Al- Qa'em	20 deyoom Jibab Al- Gharbiyah		60	150 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 3000 ppm
6.	Al- Qa'em	28 A Wadi Al- Maani lands		53	200 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 3000 ppm
7.	Heet	6 Haswat Al- Shamiyah	390	273	75 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 3000 ppm
8.	Heet	6 Haswat Al- Shamiyah		80	75 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 3000 ppm
9.	Al- Rumana	4 khteela & Dghema & Haweeja	108	1973	70 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 4000 ppm
10.		6 A- Haswat AL- Shamiyah	390	1000	120 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 5000 ppm
11.	Al- Garma	26 Al- Garma island	29	400	12 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 5000 ppm
12.	Al- Qa'em	28 Diyoom Al- Malti & Latefiyah & Al- Mheden		3166	12 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 5000 ppm
13.	Heet / Al- Furat	36 AL- Jabal		60	25-30 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 7000 ppm
14.	Heet / Al- Baghdadi	6 Haswat AL- Shamiyah		700	25-30 meter depth wells/ salts percentage 7000 ppm
15.	Al- habbaniyah	A- Haswat AL- Shamiyah	2	112, 1862	25meter depth wells/ salts percentage 7000 ppm
16.		Al- Jazeera	36 Al- Jabal	60	25meter depth wells/ salts percentage 7000 ppm
17.	Al- Qa'em	20 Diyoom Jibab Al- Gharbiyah		800	No water share
18.	Heet/ AL- Baghdadi	58 Haswat Al- Jazeera	250		No water share
19.	Heet/ AL- Muhammadi	6 Haswat AL- Shamiyah		194000	No water share
20.	Al- Ramadi	47 B. Haswat AL- Shamiyah	2	5000	No water share
21.	Ameriahat Al- Sumood	23 A. Wadi Abo Frokh	24/1	400	No water share



Maysan Governorate

No.	Area/ dunum	Dis.	Village and plot no.	Agri. Office	Ownership	Notes	Water share
1	210	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
2	40	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
3	20	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
4	25	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
5	20	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
6	60	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
7	40	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
8	450	11 western Jazeera Saeed Noor & Al Haweesha Marshes	1 Ali Al Sharqi	Maysan Ali Al Sharqi unit	Ministry of Finance	Near a private irrigation project	Surface waters are available
9	50	6 Al Zulaima & Abo Khafoora	1 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available

10	220	16 Al Kabeer & Al Kabsoon	2/2 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
11	1000	Hoor Al Kharaab	Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
12	1560	16 Al Kabeer & Al Kabsoon 12 Hoor Al Kharab	2/2 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
13	1000	43 Al Baqaa & Al Jefta	1 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
14	400	12 Hoor Al Sadiya & Al Kharab	1 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
15	100	12 Hoor Al Sadiya & Al Kharab	1 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
16	200	36 Al Shwaymia	2 & 3/30 1/32 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are available
17	77	7 Al Misada & Daghriyat	83/13 Al Mesharah	Agri. Unit in Al Mesharah	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied Water source from Al Masab river	Surface waters are available
18	99	6 Al Amood & Al Turaba	21 & 22 Al Mesharah	Agri. Unit in Al Mesharah	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied Water source from Al Masab river	Surface waters are available
19	13	6 Al Amood & Al Turaba	Plot 115 Al Mesharah	Agri. Unit in Al Mesharah	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied Water source from Al Malghood river	Surface waters are available
20	22	6 Al Amood & Al Turaba	8 Al Mesharah	Agri. Unit in Al Mesharah	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied Water source from Al Jadeed river	Surface waters are available



21	100	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Wells depth is 12-15m Salts percentage is more than 10000ppm
22	20	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Wells depth is 12-15m Salts percentage is more than 10000ppm
23	20	11 jazeera	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Maysan Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are not available
24	200	36 Al Shwaymia	2 & 3/30 1/32 Ali Al Gharbi	Maysan Ali Al Gharbi unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer Near a private irrigation project	Surface waters are not available
25	77	7 Al Misada & Daghriyat	83/13 Al Imarra	Agri. Unit in Al Mesharah	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied by a farmer	Surface waters are not available
26	450	1 western Jazeera Saeed Noor & Al Haweesha Marshes	1 Ali Al Sharqi	Maysan Ali Al Sharqi unit	Ministry of Finance	Near a private irrigation project	Surface waters are not available
27	10	8 Eastern Kasa	2 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are not available
28	25	3 half of western Kumait lands	1 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
29	24	3 half of western Kumait lands	1 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
30	5	9 the third of the eastern	2 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available

31	15	4 half of eastern Kumait lands	1 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
32	42	3 half of western Kumait lands	1 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
33	10	8 Eastern Kasa	5 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
34	8	8 Eastern Kasa	5 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
35	8	8 Eastern Kasa	2 kumait	Kumait Agri. Unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
36	64	11 jazeera Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
37	10	11 jazeera Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
38	20	11 jazeera Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
39	25	11 jazeera Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
40	20	11 jazeera Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
41	10	11 jazeera Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available
42	68	11 jazeera Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	288/1 Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie	Saeed Ahmed Al Rifaie unit	Ministry of Finance	Preoccupied	Surface waters are available

