Republic of Iraq
Presidency of council of Ministers
National Investment Commission

INVESTMENT MAP OF IRAQ 2020-2021



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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 achive 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 focuse 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 circumctances, the National Investment Commission and the Provences Investment commission steped forward since its foundation throught 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 attrack 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 paied 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 bugets 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 inforcment, 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:

E-mail:	**info@investpromo.gov.iq** **info@nici.gov.iq**

Or through

The NIC website:	**www.investpromo.gov.iq** **www.nici.gov.iq**

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:

www.investpromo.gov.iq
www.nici.gov.iq

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

National Investment Commission	**info@investpromo.gov.iq** **info@nici.gov.iq**

Department	e-mail
One-Stop Shop Department	**oss@ nici.gov.iq**
Economic Department	**economic@ nici.gov.iq**
Finance and Administrative Department	**management@ nici.gov.iq**
Legal Department	**Legal.dept@ nici.gov.iq**
Public Relations, Promotion and Media Department	**prd@ nici.gov.iq** **promotion@ nici.gov.iq** **media@ nici.gov.iq**
Provinces Coordination Section	**cwp@ nici.gov.iq**
Technical Section	**projects@investpromo.gov.iq**

Investment Commission of Kurdistan region	**http://www.kurdistaninvestment.org**

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**

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 attacking 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 allocatted 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 obstical 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 privet 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) .

A Glance at Iraq's Geography



Iraq has a strategic and effective position in the world as it represents a crossroad for the different routes connecting the world continents and a land bridge leading to naval communication routes. Iraq is important on both international and commercial levels. The capital of Iraq is Baghdad. The country consists of eighteen Provinces, three of them, Al-Sulaimanyah, Erbil, and Duhouk, constitute Kurdistan Region, whereas Basra, Mosul, and Erbil are considered the principal Provinces due to the large areas and large number of population they enjoy. Iraq's main resources are oil, natural gas, sulfur, phosphates, iron, red mercury, kaolin clays, bauxite, limestone, gravel and sand.

Geographically, Iraq can be divided into four main areas: the Western Area, the Southern Area, the Mountain Area, and the Sedimentary Plains Area on the Tigris and Euphrates. The area of the country is about (438,446) km^2. 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

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

Iraq's economy has showed a good performance for the years 2018-2019, since it varies in its natural, human, and spatial resources. In addition, it has a healthy economic structure. Given all that, it represents a very suitable environment for investments. The following economic, developmental, and social indications support such argument:

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

Monetary Policy

Monetary policy should control both the exchange rate and the rate of inflation. The sudden fluctuations in exchange rates have a negative impact on the investment climate. It makes it difficult to study the feasibility of projects and is subject to loss as well. The inflation rate has an impact on the pricing policies and the volume of production and its effect on production factors, the more the monetary policy is expansionary, the more investment attracting it shall be. The monetary policy applied by the Central Bank of Iraq continued to be stable, which led to the stability of the rate of inflation and interest, which reflects positively on the investment climate in Iraq.

Foreign exchange rate
Table (3)

US Dollar vs. Iraqi Dinar exchange rates averages for the period (2008-2015)

*** Values in Iraqi Dinar**

Year	Market rate	Auction rate
2008	1203	1193
2009	1185	1170
2010	1186	1170
2011	1196	1170`
2012	1233	1166
2013	1232	1166
2014	1214	1188
2015	1247	1187
2016	1240	1184
2017	1203	1182

*Iraqi Central Bank/ annual statistic group

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 (4)

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

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

Table (5)

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 (6)

Non- oil activities contribution in GDP 2018-2022 (billion ID)										
	2018		**2019**		**2020**		**2021**		**2022**	
Activity	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

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 (7)

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 (8)

Size of the estimated investments to achieve the target growth rates in the economic sectors ٢٠١٨-٢٠٢٢					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 32.6	41172.8 34.8	43934.2 37.2	46889.4 39.7	50052.5 42.3

Table (9)

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 (10)

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 (11)
Consumer Prices Index Numbers for the years (2015-2017)
(100 = 2012)

Home	Index Numbers			Inflation rate	Inflation Rate
	2015	2016	2017	2016	2017
General Index number	104	104.1	104.3	0.1	0.2
General Index Numbers after exclusion	105.2	104.6	105.1	)0.6(	0.5

Source: Central Statistics Organization, National accountancy directorate

Money Circulation Speed: Iraqi economy witnessed a big deceleration in the speed of money circulation. Speed of money circulation is considered as an analytical indicator for the average of inflation rate and in many occasions can unravel the reality of this average, as the speed of circulation had decreased from 3.2 times in 2014 to 2.7 times in 2015, decrease again to 2.6 in 2016 to raise in 2017 to reach 3.1 times which means that the number Iraqi dinar spent within a year had rebounded again as a result to the policies followed by the government and the central bank to avoid falling in economic crisis.

Table (12)

Money Circulation Speed and factors affecting it for the years (2012-2017)

Year	National Income in current prices (billion Dinars) 1	Money supply (Billion Dinar)	Money circulation speed (times) (1/2)
2012	227222	637336	3.6
2013	243517	73831	3.3
2014	236708	72692	3.2
2015	185551	65435	2.7
2016	186397	70733	2.6
2017	220906	71162	3.1

Source: Central Organization for Statistics, National accounts 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.

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 monitory, 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 monitory, 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 depositary 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 depositary to use the system and loaning services.

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

Developing the regulating body and structure of the CBI

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

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

- The monitory 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 monitory office, dept. of analyzing the banks performance and risk monitory, 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 m^3 annually.

Goal 4: Work towards sustainable water resources.

Energy and manufacturing industries

First: Oil and Gas sector

Objectives:

Goal 1: increase the production capacity of crude oil to reach (6.5) million bpd.

Goal 2: increase the export capacity of crude oil to (5.25) million bpd.

Goal 3: raising the crude oil capacity of the crude oil in export warehouses.

Goal 4: raising natural gas production to reach **(3500) mf^3** per day.

Goal 5: Strengthen proven gas reserves.

Goal 6: To achieve self-sufficiency and export of petroleum products by increasing the refining capacity to reach (900) thousand bpd.

Goal 7: To strengthen the reservoir energy of petroleum products to secure storage of 2267 m^3.
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 interlinkage between the manufacturing sector and other sectors and the involvement of the private sector within this threading by using the potential available to the private sector.
Goal 6: Revitalize geological surveys in order to develop an integrated map of the country's mineral resources in order to turn them into investment opportunities.

4.4: Transport, Communications and Storage Sector
First: Transport Sector
Port activity
Objectives:

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

Shipping activity

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

Air transport activity
Objectives:
Goal1: Improve the performance and development of the role of the national carrier through a global partnership which enjoys economic efficiency in the field of air transport.
Goal 2: Supporting the role of the private sector in the field of air transport.

Passenger transport activity
Objectives:
Goal 1: Improve the efficiency of transport activity performance.
Goal 2: Develop the role of the private sector in the transport sector.
Goal 3: Strengthen the role of public transport and support it through administrative and operational partnerships which enjoy economic efficiency.

Land transport by truck
Objectives:
Goal 1: Enhance the role of the private sector in implementing the comprehensive long-term transport plan and activate its real participation with the public sector.
Goal2: Join to the international transport agreements and activate the agreements with the neighboring countries.

Railway activity
Objectives:
Goal 1: Modernize the railway system, develop it and increase its operational capacity.
Goal 2: Improve the level of service delivered in this activity
Goal 3: Strengthen Iraq's geographical location as a link between east and west.
Goal 4: Enhancing the role of the private sector and foreign investment.

Activity of roads and bridges
Objectives:
Goal 1: Increase the length of the road network in all its details and branches.
Goal 2: build a modern maintenance system for the entire land network.
Goal 3: Implementing the traffic control system in an integrated and accurate manner.

Second: Telecommunications Sector
Objectives:
Goal1: increase the contribution of the telecommunications sector to GDP.
Goal 2: meet demand for services at competitive prices and qualities.
Goal 3: Keeping up with the rapid development of the ICT sector.
Goal 4: Reach everyone.
Goal 5: To make the communication environment safe and informative.

Third: the storage sector
Objectives:
Goal 1: secure strategic stocks of basic crops.
Goal 2: the contribution of the private sector in the management, maintenance and operation of the silos.

Buildings and services sector
Objectives
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.

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

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

Human and Social Development
First: Education
Objectives:
First: pre-university education
Goal 1:

Increase enrollment ratios as follows:
Increase the net enrollment rate in kindergartens to 30% in the target year.
Increase the net enrollment ratio at the primary level to 99%.
Increase the net enrollment ratio in the intermediate level to 70%.
Increase the net enrollment ratio in high school level to 45%.
Increase the enrollment rate in vocational education to 7%.
Increase the contribution of private education in the providing educational opportunities for public and higher education by at least 20%.

Goal 2: Provide the buildings and supplies necessary to accommodate the targeted numbers of pupils and students during the plan period.
Goal 3: Improve the efficiency of the educational system.
Goal 4: Provide educational services and supplies to create an attractive school environment.
Goal 5: Develop educational techniques in curriculum modernization.
Goal 6: Enhance the developmental role of vocational education.
Goal 7: Improve the use of administrative governance in schools.
Goal 8: Develop educational and social guidance and health care.
Goal 9: Develop the methods of testing and evaluation.
Goal 10: Support literacy projects.
Goal 11: Restore the educational institutions that have been affected by terrorism.
Goal 12: Promote coherence and positive values in education.

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

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

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

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

Sixth: Social development
Objectives:
Goal 1: Reduce the disabled and people with special needs rate.
Goal 2: Improve institutional services provided the disabled and people with special needs.
Goal 3: Raising awareness and community participation in educating people with disabilities and special needs in primary and secondary schools.
Goal 4: Reduce the rate of child labor.
Goal 5: Reduce violence against children.
Goal 6: Reduce juvenile delinquency.
Goal 7: Reduce levels of addiction to drugs, alcohol and smoking.
Goal 8: Reduce the rate of early marriage for females.
Goal 9: Rehabilitation of infrastructure and integration of vulnerable groups in areas affected by terrorism.
Goal 10: Improve quality of life.

Environmental sustainability
Objectives:
Goal 1: Ensure availability and management of water and sanitation, including:
- Protecting and improving water quality.
- Development of liquid waste management system.
- Preserving the marine and coastal environment.
- Reduction of oil pollution.
- Water harvesting projects.
- Systematic utilization of groundwater.

Goal 2: Address air pollution and its effects, including:
- Protect and improve air quality.
- Control oil pollution.
- Projects to reduce electricity pollution.

- Develop the waste management system.
- Development of energy and environment units.
- Reduction of radiation pollution.
- Integrated management of hazardous materials

Institutional framework and legislation.

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.

Population and Manpower

- Iraq is rich with several kinds of resources and one of which is human resources as the available estimations indicate that the rate of the average age between (20-29) makes Iraq a young country and that most of its population can be enrolled within the working age category. Available estimates indicate that the average age makes Iraqi society "young" to become after 2015 and the coming years a society with an average age as a result of increasing population of young people in the age of youth and therefore Iraq is exceptionally rich in human resources, the majority of working age makes a huge manpower.
- The average of the population growth maintained an annual stable rate at 3 % according to the available statistics until the year 2017.
- The age group of less than 15 years have decreased from 41% in 2009 to 40% in 2012 whereas the age group that range between 15-64 years have increased from 56% in 2009 to 56.9% in 2012 which indicates a raise in the pushing power of economy.
- The youth age group 15-24 years have increased from 20% in 2009 to 20.2% in 2013 the matter that require the government to carry out a developmental policy to improve job and education opportunities for young people.
- Urban areas population have increased to reach 69% of the total population while the rural areas population did not exceed 31% according to 2017 statistics

Table (13)

Number of Iraq's population according to provinces and environment 2019

No.	Province	Total
1	Nineveh	3828197
2	Kirkuk	1639953
3	Diyala	1680328
4	Anbar	1818318
5	Baghdad	8340711
6	Babil	2119403
7	Kerbala	1250806
8	Wasit	1415034
9	Saladin	1637232
10	Najaf	1510338
11	Diwanyah	1325031
12	Muthana	835797
13	Thi Qar	2150338
14	Misan	1141966
15	Basrah	2985073
KRG Provinces		
16	Erbil	1903608
17	Dhok	1326562
18	Sulaimaniyah	2219194
	KRG Provinces total	5449364
	Total Iraq Population	39127889

Source: Annual Statistical Abstract 2018-2019

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-Mudawarrah (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**

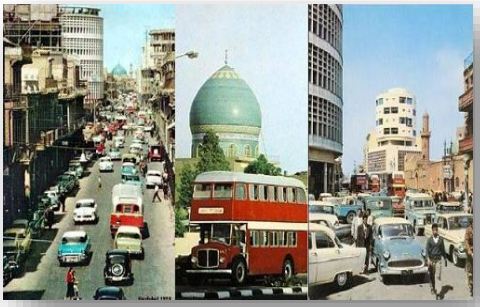
  Inhabitants of Baghdad are approximately (8.318.696), eight million and three hundred eighteen thousand, six hundred ninety six persons. Almost 83% of the inhabitants of the capital are concentrated in the City of Baghdad itself, while 17% of them reside in its countryside and outskirts as Baghdad is 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.



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 mother 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 Illah (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 bm³ and Qazaniya and Mendly dams with storage capacity of 1.25 mm³ 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 breading, poultry, honey heaves, and fisheries.

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

Education:

The Province has only one University, University of Diyala and two private collages, Al Yarmook and Mesopotamia collages. 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 Thirthar 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 breading, 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: -

A. The Lower Zab River, from which five small rivers branch in the Zab district within the Hawija district.
B. Part of the Tigris River in the Zab region, south of Hawija, near the city of Al-Shak.
C. Khasa River (seasonal), a dam is currently being built to regulate the water course.
D. Artesian and surface wells.
E. Springs and wells
F. Valleys that feed Al-Uthaim River / Tuz, Zgaitoun, Taza, Gai Daquq

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

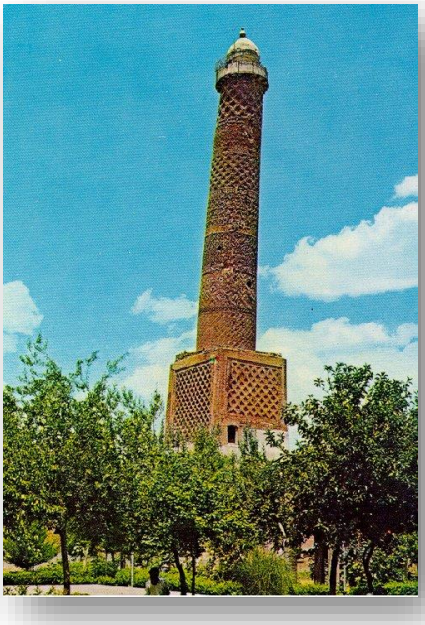
The area of the Province of Nineveh is (36.515 km²).

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 Younus, 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)
- Benslawa District (Dartoo, Qoshtaba, Rezkari, Kesnezan)
- Soran District, (Khlaifan, Diana, Sedkan)
- Shaqlawa District. (Saladin, Hareer, Heran, Basmera, Balisam)
- Joman District (Haj Umran, Smelan, Gelala, Qasry)
- Kwesenjeq District (Taqtaq, 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 immune stronghold for the city of Irbil by then.

Gilli Ali Beg waterfall



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



Bikhal waterfalls

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

Shaqlawa resort

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







Province of Duhok

Historical Background



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

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

Location

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

Population

Inhabitants of the Province is (1318458).

Main cities

Province of Duhok is consisted of several important districts:

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



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

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

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

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

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

Jarsteen cave
This is a four columned cave at the valley of Duhok. Some historical references and some historians who visited the area confirm that it is one of the most ancient caves in which man had lived.
Historians confirm that Jarsteen cave dates back to the middle ages with its most ancient documents dates back to 12.000 years B. C. There is also the hill of Bastik and of Kammoun which date back to the history of the Kurdish Metanic State, in addition to the hill of Malta, the cave of Hilamta at Shandoukha, southward the province center which dates back to the ages of the Kurdish medians.
Still, there are many other caves and antiques sculptured on stones and many other ancient sites.












Province of Sulaimaniyah



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

Population

Inhabitants of the Province are (2.212.099).

Main cities

Province of Sulaimaniyah is consisted of several important districts including:

- Sulaimaniyah District, Bakra Jo
- Qara Dagh District, She Setan
- Shara Zour District, Halabcha Taza- Warmao
- Sayed Sadiq District, Serjok
- Halebcha District, Serwan- Khormal- Byara
- Penjoueen District, Kermek- Talbareez
- Sharbareez District, Chwarta- Sewtel- Setek- Zlan- 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 breading
- Dates production
- Fertilizers production
- Cement Manufacturing
- Ceramics Manufacturing
- Glass Manufacturing



Economy at a Glance

Industrial raw materials are available at Anbar Province which can be extracted through open mine methods like that of natural gas and oil in (Ukaz) gas field westward Anbar which reserves is estimated to be (50) b. f^3 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 1220 MW overall power.

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, Maisan 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.

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

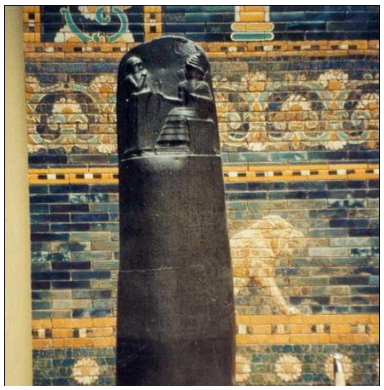
The population of the Province is (**2.093.416**) person.

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 breading
- 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 situated directly southwards 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 Province s 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.

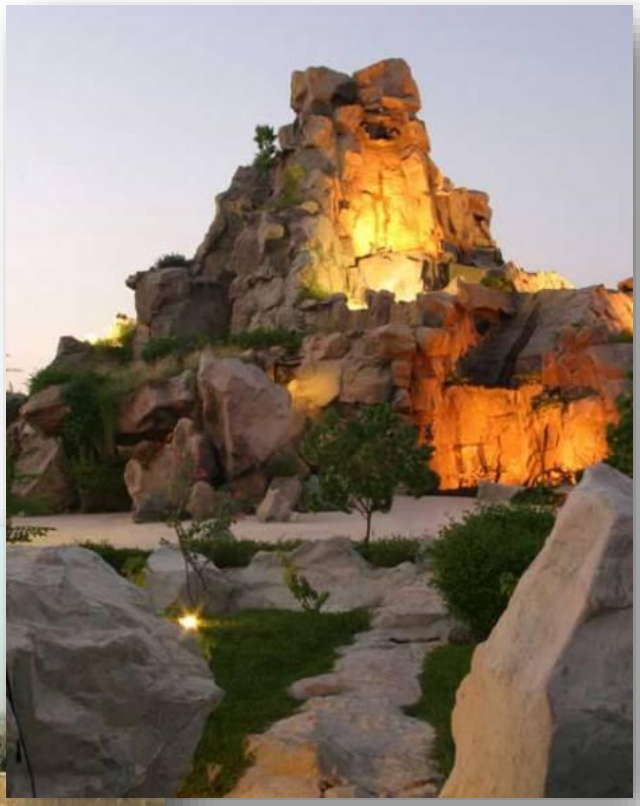


Burs:

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 Kerbala



Historical Background

The city history dates back to the Babylonian era. Some historians see that the word Kerbala means (qurb Alilah: near God), a Babylonian origin word. It is said that the word has been chiseled from (Kur Babil: a 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 Kerbala is the shrine of Imam Hussein (Poh) and the shrine of his brother, Al-Abbas, (Poh). Within the Province, there is also Al- Akhaidhir stronghold, southward the city, the palace of Sham'oun at Ain Tamr, and Al-Tar historical caves.

Location

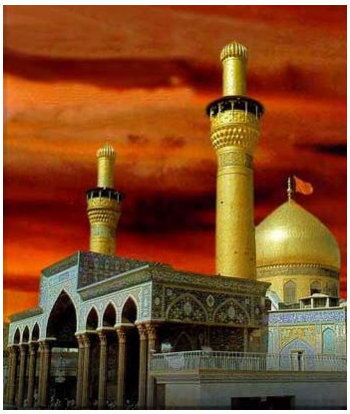
Province of Kerbala is situated on the right bank of River Euphrates, surrounded by important agricultural areas on three sides, particularly, the eastern side which occurs between the city and the River Euphrates. The city is 105 km to the western south of Baghdad, bordered from the north by the Province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

Area

The area of the Province of Karbala is 5.034 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 breading
- 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 (Poh):
It is one of the most important sites for religious tourism. Its attended by almost 40 million visitors a year.

Khan of Rahba:

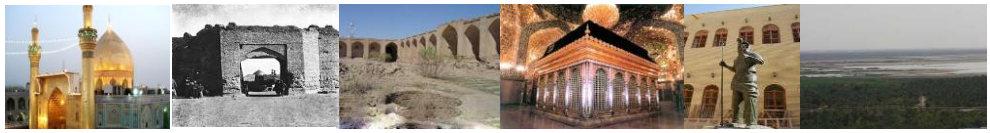


It occurs on the old Hajj route within a low area, almost 30 km from the village of (Rahba). It was built from rocks and gypsum.

Palace of N'uman Bin Al-Munthir:



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



Province of Muthanna

Historical Background



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

Location

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

Area

The area of the Province of Muthanna is (51.740) 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



Sawah Lake



Main activities

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



Akad Heritage City

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 boarders.
- (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 pipe line which transfers gas from the province of Basra to Baghdad passing 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



Euphrates River



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 (Prominently rice)
- Food stuff industries
- Textile industries
- Rubber industries (Tires)
- Cattle breading
- White meats, eggs and fishes
- Construction industries (Bricks factories)
- Oil industry (Dewaniya 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 human being and established the first human civilization and there still lays the ancient archeological monuments of cities such as Ur and Lagash and else.



Area

The area of the Province of Thi Qar is (13,626) 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



Aaqura Heritage City




Archeological Harp

Main activities

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

Infrastructures:

Thi Qar Province has an electric-thermal station that produces 600 **MW**, there is also Al Nasyriah 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" that means a number of villages alongside the River Tigris.

Location

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

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 breading
- 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 breading. 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 facilities and services in the site**.**
- **Baghdad Investment Zone**/ near the International Airport, for advanced technology for scientific activities and information. Social activities, meeting rooms, specialized courses, an electronic marketplace, skills development center and halls for investment companies are available in the site.
- **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**/, The site of the proposal either in the site of Al Kindy Company or the site of Jaber bin Hayyan Company, for precision engineering industries, equipment and integrated engineering systems for medium and small projects.
- **Diyala Investment Zone**/ New Camp of Iraq (multipurpose, tourism)
- **Anbar Investment Zone**/ construction materials and glass factories

A - **The importance of establishing investment 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 between 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 these areas.
- Iraq adopts a free-market approach, and therefore, allowing national and foreign private sector initiatives is the direction that should be encouraged at the present time.

B. Advantages of establishing investment zones:

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

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

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

1. Reducing population density in large cities, thus reducing pressure on transportation, housing and energy.
2. Protecting residential areas from pollution 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.

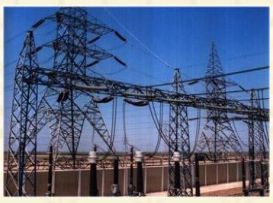


Iraq's Investment Map 2020- 2021

Overview of Sectors

Oil & Gas Sector	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 & Infrastructure 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
Service 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 %56 during 2018 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 marsh 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 1st Jan. 2018	**146.9 billion barrel**
Fixed gas reserves 1st Jan. 2018	132.9 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF)
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 TCF in proven reserves.



Oil and gas export and distribution pipelines



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

Production, Distribution and Export:



As Iraq is developing its infrastructure at the present time, and heading towards expanding its productive operations in oil field, and to attract investments in production, distribution and export fields for oil sector in order to improve the current situation of oil sector as well as it will help to attract investments in other fields such as export pipelines particularly in Basra Port, and the export pipelines from Kirkuk Province to Jihan Turkish Port. There is a wide range of needs in the south of Iraq which includes the need to establish a new pipeline to link the resources extracted from oil wells to refineries and to establish storage facilities in addition to expanding the ports. A number of studies were conducted to develop infrastructure which would enable Iraq to gain its position as a source for natural gas and this requires constructing an expanded infrastructure for gas sector in order to enable Iraq to supply the gas pipelines heading to Turkey and therefore it will supply major European markets.



Investment Opportunities in Oil and Gas Sector

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

Investment opportunities in Refineries and Oil &Gas Projects:

No	Refinery Name	Refinery capacity (barrel)	investment/ funding	Location
1	**Simawa Oil Refinery**	70.000 bpd	-	Simawa

Source: Iraqi MoO- Planning & Studies Office, according to letter dated in 17th Dec. 2019

Lands allocated for investment

Company name	**Plot number and area**			
Wasit Oil Company	**Plot no.**	**Area**	**Ownership**	**Type**
	10/250 m 9 Thalba	330 dunom out of total are 699 dunom	Middle Oil Co.	plot
Oil Exploration Company	Inve4stment project to build vertical residential complex for employees (593/3) district 2 Wazeriya –area 10 dunom 12 ulk 46m²			

Source: Iraqi MoO- Planning & Studies Office, according to letter 6/50/615 dated in 15th Jan. 2020



2- Electricity Sector



Electricity sector in Iraq presents a number of attractive investment opportunities to local and foreign investors. The government has ambitious plans aiming at raising the sector's capacity through motivating investors in the fields of building, operating and supplying.

The Ministry of Electricity (MoE) has sought to activate the role of the private sector in several fields like finance, quick construction and the contribution in raising the additional generation capacity to cover the country’s need. The demand has grown furiously mainly by the essential consumer of electricity, families, in the recent years. Since the national power grid does not meet the local needs of the Iraqi families, they are forced to pay large amounts of money to be provided with electricity from the private sector.

MOE realizes that the current lack of electricity is the main obstacle for investments in all sectors since it is essential for the diversification of economy in the country.

The plan is to reach 24-25 thousand megawatt 2020-2021.

Current production is about 18 thousand megawatts 2019.

This sector has shared %1.1 of the GDP in the constant prices for 2016.



Investment Opportunities Available in the Electricity Sector

Investment projects in renewable energy field

No.	Project name	Additional capacity/ MW	Province
1	Sawa 1 Solar Station	30	Al Muthana
2	Sawa2 Solar Station	50	Al Muthana
3	Al Khidher	50	Al Muthana
4	Badra (Wasit Solar Station)	50	Wasit
5	Eskandariya (Babylon Solar Station)	175	Babylon
Total		**355**	

Source: Ministry of Electricity/ Planning and Studies Office letter 63436 in 6/12/2018





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.



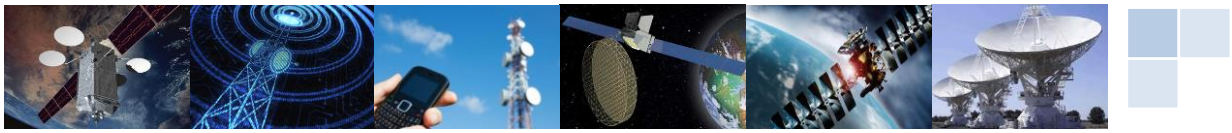
Which indicates the acceptable costs that can be afforded by many Iraqi families, with the government planning for a full coverage. In addition to that, the market remained open to the foreign companies to increase the national competition and prices comparison, as there are more than 3 main operating 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 the lands belonging to the Public 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.

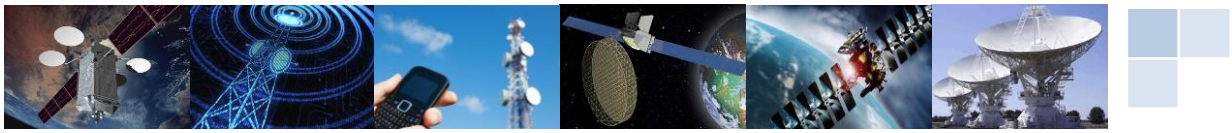
10. The Space Station Project: Rehabilitation and development of space stations in the General Telecommunications Company through investment and introduction of modern satellite communications applications, and increasing the capacity of (HTS) for broadband services and satellite applications to secure 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.

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



4-Health and Environment Sector

During the 1970s and 80s of the last century, the Republic of Iraq was considered as one of the leading nations in healthcare in the Middle East and North Africa. Sanctions imposed on Iraq in the 1990s led to deterioration in the healthcare system.

Today the Iraqi government works on changing the healthcare system to make a better one through investment in teaching, training and infrastructure. The government is committed to give the healthcare system its natural prestige as a regional pioneer in this sector by increasing the health care budget, which indicates a fundamental change in the government priorities in this vital sector. There are 360 hospitals and 1609 healthcare clinic located in the provinces and tens of thousands private medical clinics.

Health indicators is of great importance to growth, standard of living and human capacity building. It is well known that the health status of the people in any country is considered as a main factor in the economic growth of the country. In Iraq, the Ministry of Health is in charge of determining the health level within a large system of hospitals and different medical clinics in addition to the private health sector represented by private hospitals and private medical clinics.

Health Indicators reflecting the sector's status and development:

- Number of hospitals in Iraq (public and private) in 2018 is 416 hospitals, 216 health institutions, 339 public health clinics (including KRG).



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 Heart 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-Diwaniah
26.	1 General hospital plot 18/4105 m18 Sadir Al Yousfiya (4 donum) Ifak	New	Al-Diwaniah
27.	1 General hospital: plot 21/14 m2 Al Hebsa 6 dunum	New	Al-Diwaniah
28.	Specialized Major Surgery Center (cardiac & blood vessels , neurosurgery, oncology)	New (estimated cost $5 million, 4000m² 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



5- Housing and Infrastructure sector:



Economically speaking, housing is a very vital sector for the important roles it plays in the formation of the fixed capital, generating incomes and creating job opportunities and through the connection with other activities. Many countries which enjoy financial surpluses go to maximizing the role of this sector, in other words considering it as a producing sector.

The Government of Iraq granted the private sector and the foreign investor the enabled role that may achieve touchable results in the housing production field by providing the lands suitable for housing purposes which will contribute to treating the problem of the residential slums and expanding in manufacturing the construction materials, taking into consideration the average growth of the Iraqi population and the fact of the need of 2 million housing units.

The contribution of the private sector to the GDP in the fixed prices was approximately %85, while contribution of this sector to the GDP in the fixed prices the year 2018 was %7.5 based on the national development plan.

This sector greatly contributes to the increasing demand on the materials used in production in addition to addressing unemployment in Iraq. The National Investment Commission announced the national housing project to build 1 million housing units in all provinces of Iraq and have already started the implementation of the first stage of this huge project through constructing 100 thousand units in Baghdad (Bismaiya New Housing City Project) implemented by Hanawah South Korean Company for Engineering & Construction, to build. These 100 thousand units is part of Baghdad's total housing quota of 224 thousand units.

The following table shows the housing units needed by each province according to the database available at the Ministry of Planning:



Number of Housing Units that are to be implemented in each Province

Province/ Region	Number of units
Anbar	45 thousand units
Babylon	54 thousand units
Baghdad	224 thousand units
Basra	80 thousand units
Diwania	35 thousand units
Diyala	43 thousand units
Holy Kerbala	31 thousand units
Kirkuk	40 thousand units
KRG	140 thousand units
Maysan	31 thousand units
Muthana	22 thousand units
Holy Najaf	37 thousand units
Nineveh	101 thousand units
Saladin	39 thousand units
Thi Qar	58 thousand units
Wassit	36 thousand units

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 entertainment centers.



Available Investment Opportunities at Housing Sector *

No.	Project name	Location	allocated area in dunem **	Province	Land owner
1	Housing complex	3/671Abo Jadail/ Tajiat	8	Baghdad Karkh	Ministry of Youth & Sport
2	Housing complex	37/40 M 36 Saba Abkar	7	Baghdad Rusafa	Ministry of Youth & Sport
3	Housing complex	2/5794 m29 Damook	5	Wasit	Ministry of Youth & Sport
4	Housing complex	2/8/10578 m 27 Al Katoon 2 m23 Mahr Dar	5	Diyala	Ministry of Youth & Sport
5	Housing complex and sport services	1/162 m 67 Bekler Shatir Lo 434/ 40 m67 Bekler Shatir Lo	18 ulk 24m² 1 dunum 1ulk 33.5 m²	Kirkuk	Ministry of Youth & Sport
6	Housing complex for Thi Qar Youth Dept. employees	9/545 Akad	18 dunum	Thi Qar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
7	Employees housing complex	Hasaw Al Shamiya 83/27430 m47	40	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
8	Employees housing complex	7/4 m 77 Shawati Al Sofiya	9 donum 23 ulk	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
9	Employees housing complex	9/1615 m 1	5 donum 21 ulk	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
10	Employees housing complex	10/723 m 5 Wadi Shesheen	7 donum 21 ulk	Saladin	Ministry of Youth & Sport
11	Housing complex	Plot 672/1 m 61 talaa Al hamza	4 donum 20 ulk	**Basra**	Ministry of Youth & Sport
12	Employees housing complex	1/584 m 63 Al Dair	1 donum 11 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport



13	Employees housing complex	37/2359 m 27 Al Akawat	6 donum 10 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
14	Employees housing complex	15/1149 m 61 Tura Beni Mansoor	3 donum 8 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
15	Employees housing complex	2/17 m 53 Al Naseer	41 donum 21 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
16	Employees housing complex	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kabeer	4 donum 3 ulk	Basra	Ministry of Youth & Sport
17	Apartments units for employees	19/1416 m 18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	6 donum 16 ulk	**Dewaniya**	Ministry of Youth & Sport
18	Housing units	4/3411 m1 Um Al Khail	5	Dewaniya	Ministry of Youth & Sport

* Ministry of Youth & Sport 29 in 5/1/2020 and letter no. 77 in 18/1/2021

**Donum is 2500m², ulk is 100m²



7. Transportation Sector



It is one of the important economic sectors for its direct impact on the daily life of people and its tangled connection with the other economic sectors which can't be improved and developed without good infrastructure and efficient services of the transport system and all types of land usage requires a road net that meets its needs.

This sector is characterized by a big contribution of the local and foreign private sector and investments in implementing and operating lots of its projects.

The contribution of this sector to the GDP in the fixed prices was approximately %7.8 for the year 2018, according to the national development plan.

Iraq has planned to exploit its special geographic location in developing the transport sector in all its branches (land, maritime and air), the matter that will help in achieving the economic growth and creating lots of job opportunities in the international commercial businesses especially when developing the sector's infrastructure which will result in diversifying revenues and providing better services to people and all users.







Available Investment Opportunities in Transportation

First: Railways State Company

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



5	Mousil-Dehouk-Zakho- Turkey	Designs were conducted by British consulting company (Henderson Hughes) 1982, updated by Czech companies, EKB, CZ Group, Power Office.	160	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	200	140	1	55	450	2157	2607	3 years
6	(Baghdad-Baquba-Kirkuk-Erbil-Mousil) branch line (Baquba-Khanaqeen-Munthirya-Iran)	detailed designs were conducted by French consulting company (Sorfrel) 1982, currently updated by Czech consulting company (CZ Group).double line length 455km single line length 200km, can be doubled. Total length of main and branches is 700-750 km	700	mixed	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	6	20	1650	7000	8650	7 years
7	Railway connection between Iraq & Jordan (from Rutba to Traibeel)	Designs were recently conducted by German consulting company (Dorsh Group)	400	Single can be doubled	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	3	12	50	4000	4050	5 years
8	Sheaba-Zubair-Marbid-Safwan-Kuwait	Detailed designs were recently conducted by Italian (Ital Fair). Length shall be according to future projects, final length might be 14kn only from Marbid to Safwan/ Kuwait- Al Hadeed)	52	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	2	20	150	500	650	3 years
9	Kut- Baquba	No previous designs or documents, new ones are required	250	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	6	20	750	3000	3750	4 years
10	Mono Rail (Karbala- Najaf)	New project (above the main road towards Najaf	70	Double	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Lands allocated for investment in Transportation Sector

No.	Plot no.	Name & no.	Area - m^2	Province	Note
1	1/24	6 Abo Mahar	26000	Muthana	
2	5/35	6 Abo Mahar	85000	Muthana	
3	2/35	6 Abo Mahar	87500	Muthana	
4	7/186	6 Abo Mahar	47500	Muthana	
5	2/1	23 Reboty Gardens	2300	Muthana	
6	16/176	44 Al Maqal	2900	Basra	
7	11/411	44 Al Maqal	1000	Basra	
8	11/412	44 Al Maqal	800	Basra	
9	1/145	14 Southern Jumjuma	6600	Babylon	Removed railway
10	2/138	14 Southern Jumjuma	1590	Babylon	Removed railway
11	2/140	14 Southern Jumjuma	3900	Babylon	Removed railway
12	141	14 Southern Jumjuma	6100	Babylon	Removed railway
13	8/135	14 Southern Jumjuma	300	Babylon	Removed railway
14	1/125	14 Southern Jumjuma	600	Babylon	Removed railway
15	2/131	14 Southern Jumjuma	700	Babylon	Removed railway
16	2/123	14 Southern Jumjuma	190	Babylon	Removed railway
17	68	14 Southern Jumjuma	2400	Babylon	Removed railway
18	2/54	14 Southern Jumjuma	8000	Babylon	Removed railway
19	3/139	14 Southern Jumjuma	11300	Babylon	Removed railway
20	2/119	14 Southern Jumjuma	1000	Babylon	Removed railway



Second: Iraqi Civil Aviation Company

No.	Company	Project	location	Plot no.	Area m²	Estimated Cost	Implementation period	Notes
1	Iraqi Airways	5 Stars Hotel in BIAP	Baghdad/ BIAP	Plot 9/10 17 Al Sewaib	15000	$ 100 million	36 months	Land belongs to the Iraqi Airways Co.
		Mall or Multistory building for travel agencies	Baghdad/ Bataween	20/1	1000	7-8 billion ID	24 months	Land belongs to the Iraqi Airways Co.
		Hotel or Motel for staff members with central reservation office	Holy Karbala	3/53484 61 Al Jezera	750	5-6 billion ID	30 months	Land belongs to the Iraqi Airways Co. Located on the main road to Najaf. Designs were developed for 6 story building, central reservation office for cargo and duty free shop



7- Industry and Minerals sector





The Industrial sector is seen as one of the most prominent component of the non- oil economy, and the Ministry of Industry and Minerals (MIM) is considered as the main pillar for the industrial policy in Iraq which encourages investment according to investment law for the year 2006 as amended and it runs the state owned enterprises (SOEs) and seeks to develop these SOEs in cooperation with other sides willing to invest to raise efficiency of performance. MIM also specified a number of projects through which it aims at attracting foreign investments especially that this Ministry already has a number of investment bases and regulations.

Law No.22 for the year 1997 (regarding state owned companies) focuses on rehabilitating the operating plants which employ capitals and special expertise and it allows the SOEs to conclude agreements with foreign investors who will also be covered by the incentives and privileges provided by the investment law No. 13 for 2006 that encourages investment and it also provide protection to foreign investments in this sector among other economic sectors.

MIM launched an ambitious program in 2005 for granting licenses to establish joint ventures and production sharing agreements for the purpose of promoting investment in this sector where investor should undertake all the rehabilitation processes, management and operating the plant at his own within the framework of the investment concept announced by the Ministry against a share of the production within a pre specified duration of 15-20 years, and the investor is free to suggest rehabilitation through rehabilitating the available machines and equipment or substitute all by new machinery, in all cases, the Ministry will be an active partner and shall be ready to provide the investor with all available database in addition to helping in issuing the entry visas for the technical teams to the plant sites.

The developments in this sector included evaluating the suggestions to reduce the imports volumes to reinforce domestic products and ensure a package of comprehensive reforms which guarantee protection of investors' benefits and help to maintain a framework for the sustainable investment in SOEs, it is expected that the reforms package wall not only lead to rehabilitate this sector but will result in producing new proactive energies and enforcing the available laws.

Iraq currently has diversified light and heavy industries like carpets, automobile assembling, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, fertilizers and other more industries. It is hoped that SOEs can play an important role in supplying both the state and private industries with the required products and services in light of applying a series of technical and management reforms and the investment directions to improve the quality of performance and production.



Most of SOEs works in low capacities for the following reasons:

1- Old machinery, equipment and production lines as most of them were provided during the seventies and eighties of the last century.
2- Old technology that does not match the international progress in the industrial sector
3- The unreliable national power grid that can't meet the electrical needs of industrial plants.
4- Domestic market opening up to imported products, the matter that impacted the competitiveness of the national products with prices and quality.

Consequently, MIM has adopted a plan to rehabilitate and develop most of SOEs through partnering with Arab and foreign private sector.

The Role of Government in the Industrial Sector

MIM is aiming at rehabilitating its companies or turning them into state or private joint stock companies and has announced a number of investment profiles for several companies, some of which have already been won by investors in order to be rehabilitated and operated, while issuance of investment law No. 13 for the year 2006 as amended has contributed much to reinforcing this trend.

Legal frameworks that govern the process of rehabilitating SOEs in addition to investment law can be shown below:

State companies' law No. 22 for the year 1997as amended:

This law regulates the work of the state owned companies, the provision (15/3) of the same law allows the state company to conclude partnership with foreign company to implement a business that lays within the state company activities in Iraq depending on the legal basis for the partnership contracts included in the state companies law which gave the right to these companies to partner with Arab and foreign companies and enterprises to implement works relevant to the state companies objectives inside Iraq.

Public sector projects that are to be rehabilitated or operated with private and mixed sector, are covered with all privileges and guarantees prescribed in the investment law no.13 of 2006 (the first amendment of investment law no.13 of 2006 (Article 6/B), that was added to the text of (Article 32). The law applies to the projects agreed on and contracted before the enforcement of this law.

Companies law No. 21 for the year 1997 as amended:

Provision No. (8) of this law allows limited companies to form projects where the state contributes less than 25% of the capital shares.

Projects belonging to the Ministry of Industry and Minerals presented as investment opportunities (rehabilitation projects and new projects):

Investment is based on partnership contracts with private sector according to Article 15/third, State Companies law no. 22 in 1997 amended, contracts can enjoy privileges in investment law no 13 amended Article 33/B.

Below, you can find the table of Available Investment Opportunities at Ministry of Industry and Minerals that are distributed in terms of the type of the project, form of investment and the Province the project is located on the bases of management and production partnership, increasing the production capacity regarding rehabilitation projects and FDI for new projects.



No	State Company	Investment Opportunities	Investment type
1	State Co. for petrochemicals	- cement bags and support units in Maysan factory	Rehabilitation and development
		- Chlorine and sodium hydroxide in Basra Factory for Paper	Partnership
		- New factory for Liquid Nitrogen in the petrochemical plant	Rehabilitation and development
		- Basra paper factory	Rehabilitation and development
		- Chlorine and sodium hydroxide in the petrochemical plant	Rehabilitation and development
		- Cardboard line and supporting units in Maysan factory	Rehabilitation and development
		- Production lines in petrochemical plant	Rehabilitation and development
		- PVC Rehab, operate and develop	Rehabilitation and development
		- Adding poly Ethylene LLDP	Partnership
		- HCL acid factory	Partnership
		- Water filling factory	Rehabilitation and development
		- Sodium carbonate and lime	Rehabilitation and development
		- Cardboard line (90-140) g/m²	Partnership
		- Notebook and record book	Partnership
		- Box file, paper folder	Partnership
		- Paper bags	Partnership
		- 5 layer Boxes and cardboard	Partnership
		- Pencils	Partnership
		- Egg trays for Basra factory	Partnership
		- A 3 –A4 paper	Partnership
		- Raping paper production line	Partnership
		- Production line of cartoon axes	Partnership
		- Paper envelops	Partnership
		- Paper bags	Partnership
		- Sanitary paper packing and raping	Partnership
2	**State Company for Steel Industry**	- Heavy casting	Rehabilitation and development



		- Free style hammering	Rehabilitation and development
		- Closed style hammering	Rehabilitation and development
		- Preassembled pre casted concrete portions walls and beams	Partnership
		- Air filters for power generating	Partnership
		- Traffic signs production	Partnership
		- Bridge cranes production under a trade mark	Partnership
3	**State Company for electronic and electric industries**	- Production and maintenance of electronic and electric devices for home and industry purpose	
		- Product and maintain electrical, tube and solar heaters	
		- Production and maintenance of irrigation systems (pumps and submersibles)	
		- Production, installing and maintenance of camera and electric doors	
		- Production, installing and maintenance of elevators, stairs and Conveyor belts	
		- Production of different size caravans	
		- Production and maintenance of power stations working with solar cell energy	
		- Manufacturing of spare tools such as mechanical parts (axles, gears, flanges, carbon and copper brushes, and other spare parts) for the Ministry of Oil and Electricity	
		- Production and rehabilitation of distribution transformers to exploit the available capacities in the company	
		- Rehabilitation of power plants to exploit the available capacities in the company	



		- Production and rehabilitation of roof, table, wall, vertical and air evacuation devices, in different sizes and capacities to exploit available capacities in the company	
		- Production of evaporative cooling air engines and utilization of available capacities in the company	
		- Production of water pumps for evaporative air coolers and domestic pumps to exploit the available capacities in the company	
		- Production and maintenance of high voltage motors with different capacities of (5Mw - 200Kw)	
		- Production and maintenance of wire and wireless telecommunication devices	
		- Production of biologically sewage treatment stations	
		- Establishment of central laboratories for testing the company's finished products and other entities	
		- Giant screens	
		- Power Distribution Boards	
		- Aluminum cables, cables, flexes and Siemens	
4	**Al Furat State Co. for chemicals and Pesticides**	- development and modernization of concentrated sulfuric acid plant	Rehabilitation and development
		- rehabilitation and operation of Al Tariq plant for agricultural	Rehabilitation and development
5	**Diyala State Co.**	- Fans factory	Partnership
		- Fiber optic factory development	Partnership
6	**Al Zawra State Co.**	- Project of the production of links connecting the ends of the cables	Partnership
		- Project of rehabilitation and assembly of high voltage motors	Partnership
		- production of different types of filters with developed tech.	Partnership
		- Power distribution project	Partnership
		- All capacity generators and all mechanical works	Partnership
		- All type pumps assembly	Partnership
		- Self-extinguishing system assembly	Partnership



		- Cathode protection system manufacture	Partnership
		- Medical distilled water	Partnership
		- Hydrogen gas production 600m³/day	Partnership
		- Co_2 100 t/d	Partnership
		- Rehabilitation and operation of the sedimentation plate production line for electrostatic precipitators for cement factories	Partnership
		- Rehabilitation and operation of the production line of vacuum electrodes for electrostatic precipitators for cement factories	Rehabilitation and development
		- Qualification and operation of the bag filters production line	Rehabilitation and development
7	**Al Faris State Co.**	- Various pressure vessels such as wet oil treatment	Partnership
		- Refinery towers	Partnership
		- Various heat exchangers for oil installations and power stations	Partnership
		- Steam boilers, fire house type	Partnership
		- Pre cast project	Partnership
8	**State Co. for Electronic Systems**	- Materials and equipment System for power transmission	Partnership
		- Wind energy and applications	Partnership
		- Solar energy and applications	Partnership
		- Industrial waste treatment	Partnership
		- Waste treatment	Partnership
		- Installing and maintaining medical and pathological tests devices	Partnership
9	**State Company for medication and medical supplies / Samara**	- Karada plot and building	Partnership
		- Baghdad Plant	Partnership
		- Production lines in Samara Plant	Partnership
		- Ampoules	Partnership
		- Plastic eye drops	Partnership
		- Sterilizers	Partnership



		- Printer shop	Partnership
		- Aluminum tubes	Partnership
		- Plastic plant	Partnership
		- Asthma inhaler	Partnership
		- Aluminum covers plant	Partnership
		- Blood and urine bags	Partnership
		- Surgical masks	Partnership
		- B.F.S bags	Partnership
		- Safety boxes	Partnership
10	**State Co. for Automobile and equipment**	- Tractor	Partnership
		- Automobile fronts	Partnership
		- After sales services workshop	Partnership
		- Sprinkler irrigation equipment plant	Partnership
		- Farming machinery	Partnership
		- Development and rehabilitation of the lead foundry to produce 30 tons of pure lead per day	Partnership
		- Assembling electric power generators and manufacturing silencers	Partnership
		- Solar cells batteries capacity 100-200 , 200.000 annually	Partnership
		- The production of base batteries of 100 amps (Ni-cd), the capacity of 200 thousand batteries	Partnership
		- A plastic unit to produce 3 million battery boxes annually	Partnership
		- Rehabilitation and operating of the Renault trucks assembly line	Partnership
		- Al Nahrawan Complex for Batteries	Partnership
		- - Lithium-ion batteries AH 200 capacity per year 100,000	Partnership
		- Dry Batteries AAA,AA annual capacity 50m	Partnership
		- Production of saloon, pickup and field cars	Partnership



		- Production and manufacture of tourist, medium and inner-city buses	Partnership
		- Electric Cars production	Partnership
		- lead foundry to produce 50 tons of pure lead per day	Partnership
		- SMF Batteries, 2m annually	Partnership
		- Rehab and develop Power transmission towers lines	Partnership
11	**State Company for Hydraulic Industries**	- manufacture and assembly of hydraulic, pneumatic systems, connections and lubrication	Partnership
		- Production project of recycling and waste treatment equipment	Partnership
		- Manufacturing of water magnetization equipment	Partnership
		- Barbed wire production line and fences	Partnership
		- assembly and manufacture of smart parking areas, hydraulic, mechanic and electric lifting equipment	Partnership
		- develop a hydraulic center for testing, training and matching	Partnership
		- produce and assemble equipment for transporting, injecting and pumping compressed air and liquid gas of different types	Partnership
		- assembling alarms and fire distinguish equipment	Partnership
		- Project of manufacturing of axial irrigation systems	Partnership
		- rehabilitation and maintenance of turbines	Partnership
12	**State Company for Cement**	- Al Rafedain Cement Factory	Rehab and operate
		- Al Muthana Cement Factory	
13	**State Co. for Iron & Steel**	- Sponge iron and steel plant – 1 m ton capacity- cost 125 b ID	Partnership
		- Medium and small diameter pipes, (ERW) welded- production capacity 100.000 ton/year- estimated cost 100b	Partnership
		- Medium size metal section, capacity 60.000 ton/year	Partnership
		- Seamless pipes, estimated cost 200 b ID- capacity 200.000 ton/year	Partnership



		- Recycling hot gases resulting from scrap melting	Partnership
		- Steel and iron plant	Partnership
		- Ductile pipes production line	Partnership
		- Rehab the second phase for steel and iron plants to reach 1 m ton/year	Rehab and develop
		- Iron structure manufacturing plant	Rehab and develop
		- Transport and reinstall tires recycling factory	Partnership
14	**State Co. for designing and implementing projects**	- Vertical housing units -	Partnership
15	**Industrial Zones Commission**	- Industrial Zones in Nineveh	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Najaf	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Semawa	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Babylon	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Wasit	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Karbala	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Maysan	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Dewaniya	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Saladin	Investment
		- Industrial Zones in Thi Qar	Investment
16	**State Co. for Construction industries**	- Old Qadisiyah bricks Factory - (Dewaniya)	Partnership
17	**State Co. for leather and textiles industries**	- Sewing lines/ Al Najaf factory	Partnership
		- shoes production lines PU+EVA	Partnership
		- Leather and Wool Collection Center in Baghdad and Kufa	Partnership
		- Lingerie production lines / Wasit weaving and knitting factory	Partnership
		- Cotton and metal tents factory	Partnership
		- Plastic mat production plant / Nasiriyah fabric	Partnership
		-- Advanced textile / textile production lines in Hilla + Diwaniyah textile	Partnership
		- Mechanical / Carpet Factory	Partnership
		- Different types of blankets	Partnership
		- Waladi Factory in Mosul- men, women and kids	Partnership
		- Home towels / Mosul Factory	Partnership



		- Furniture (mattress + quilt + pillow + bed sheet) / Hilla Factory- Wool Factory	Partnership
18	**State Company for Tires and Rubber Industries**	- Invest in Babylon tires factory for heavy duty vehicles and saloon	Partnership
		- Invest in Al Dewaniya tires factory for heavy duty vehicles	Partnership
		- Investment of tire recycling plant in Babylon tire factory	Partnership
		- Invest in the production of tires for military uses by the Ministry of Defense and Interior - sizes (12 "- 20")	Partnership
		- Artificial grass production (Tartan)	Partnership
		- Investment in the production of rear agricultural tractor tires	Partnership
		- Tires Test Center	Partnership
		- Rubber lining project	Partnership
		- rubber conveyor belts	Partnership
		- The project of producing rubber bands	Partnership
19	**State Co. for glass and thermo**	- glass panel production plant	Rehab and develop
		- medical bottles production plant	Rehab and develop
		- flat glass 700 ton/day	Rehab and develop
		- bottles and jars plant with a capacity of 175 tons/day	Rehab and develop
		- wall tiles plant	Rehab and develop
		- floor tiles plant	Rehab and develop
		- High -Alumina brick plant	Rehab and develop
		- thermal materials plant	Rehab and develop
		- ceramic sanitary ware plant	Rehab and develop
20	**State Company for Fertilizer Industry/ North Zone**	- - Urea production plant (the fifth project) with a production capacity not less than (2000) tons / day	Partnership
		- A project to produce 99% and 9 pure methanol	Partnership
		- Melamine Project	Partnership
		- Sulfur covered urea project	Partnership
		- A small unit of concentrated sulfuric acid plant to cover the factory's need. Extra production is to be marketed to the Ministry's companies 30 ton/day.	Partnership
		- Caustic Soda project 20 ton/day	Partnership



21	**State Company for Fertilizer Industry/ South Zone**	- Abo Al Khaseeb Fertilizer factory	Rehab and develop
22	**State Co. for Mishraq Sulfur**	- granular sulfur production line	Rehab and develop
		- Establishing a factory to produce alum from local kaolin, with an implicit unit for producing concentrated sulfuric acid	Partnership
		- Establishing a factory for the production of sodium sulfate	Partnership
23	**State Company for communication and power equipment**	- Crude oil treatment units	Partnership
		- Chlorine and cortical caustic soda factory	Partnership
		- Hydrochloric acid factory	Partnership
		- Medical alcohol production plant	Partnership
		- Formalin production plant	Partnership
		- Urea formaldehyde production plant	Partnership
		- Coke production plant from oil waste	Partnership
		- Galvanization plant	Partnership
		- Towers and structures plant	Partnership
		- LED lights plant	Partnership
		- Plastic parts production	Partnership
		- Production of electrical transformers	Partnership
		- UHF,VHF communication devices	Partnership
		- Power generating from trash recycling	Partnership
		- Assembly of sewage plants, heavy industrial water treatment and sterilization systems	Partnership
		- Establishing a training workshop for transferring scientific knowledge in implementing various engineering, oil and gas projects	Partnership
		- E-governance and smart governments	Partnership
		- Systems to improve the power factor and increase the efficiency of performance of various electric power plants using modern technologies	Partnership



		- Improving renewable energy systems and high-capacity solar energy systems	Partnership
		- Establishing a line to assemble thermal cameras and its accessories	Partnership
		- Design and manufacture of materials used in the work of cathodic protection systems	Partnership
		- Assembly and production of smart security fence systems	Partnership
		- Assembling the EX explosion-proof lighting systems	Partnership
		- Design and assembly of materials and equipment for automatic control systems for devices and machines	Partnership
		- Assembling the stations of the efficiency of the pristine warning systems in Iraq	Partnership
24	**Ibn Majid Co.**	- Installing a RO water plant of 100 m3 / hour inside the company to meet the governorate's need with potable water	Partnership
25	**State Co. for mining**	- manufacture oil and gas pipelines with their iron accessories	Partnership
		- building and repairing marine and river ships	Partnership
		- Provide logistical support and designs for all types of bridges and navigation outlet	Partnership
		- Design and production of oil equipment and heat exchangers	Partnership
		- armoring and repairing war machinery	Partnership
		- Executing electricity towers, oil equipment, and heavy equipment	Partnership
		- Design iron pillars of all kinds	Partnership
		- A project to manufacture gunboats	Partnership
		- a production line for structures, walls and roofs for gables	Partnership
		- Novolac production line	Partnership



		- P.V.A production line	Partnership
		- production line of polyester fiber, PET	Partnership
		- -Metal rock wool production plant	Partnership
		- Factory for the production of sandwich panels lined with metal wool	Partnership
		- Silica sand production plant	Partnership
		- Rehabilitation, modernization and development of the concrete additive plant	Partnership
		- Liquefied nitrogen production line	Partnership
		- A production line for manufacturing desalination systems (RO)	Partnership
		- Silicon production line	Partnership
		- Rehabilitation and development of the glass fiber production plant	Rehab And develop
		- A line for producing dyes	Partnership
		- Alkyd production line	Partnership
26	**Ur State Co. (3 opportunities)**	- Aluminum rods production line 9.5 mm	Partnership
		- Production line for strips, sheets, flat sheets and aluminum discs by continuous casting	Partnership
		- A line for casting lines and producing oxidized and colored aluminum sections	Partnership
		- PVC sections production line	Partnership
		- Production line of rectangular copper wires for electrical transformers	Partnership
		- Copper rod production line 8-12 mm	Partnership
		- O.H. air wire production line.	Partnership



		- 0.710-3mm thick coiling wire production line	Partnership
		- Low pressure electrical cables production line	Partnership
		- control cable production line.	Partnership
		- 0.150-1.01mm thin coil wire production line	Partnership
27	**State Company for Engineering Inspection and Qualification**	- Transfer technology to protect facilities, vehicles, reservoirs, oil pipelines and marinas due to terrorist acts	Partnership
		- checkup, Set up, operate, Rehabilitation and maintenance of oil refineries, wells, transmission lines and oil derivatives	Partnership
		- Batteries and tires check	Partnership
		- Check electronic and electric devices imported thorough boarders outlet	Partnership
		- Technology transfer for all medical devices for the purpose of carrying out maintenance and rehabilitation operations with their authorizations	Partnership
		- Treatment and recycling of waste, solar and wind energy research, and clean electrical energy generation	Partnership
		- Design, implementation and evaluation of the cathodic protection system for all facilities, lines, pipes, reservoirs and bridges	Partnership
		- The use of three-dimensional (3D) technology for design and manufacturing purposes	Partnership
		- A production line for structures, tanks, steel pipes and caravans of various types and high pressure towers	
		- Inspection and rehabilitation of electrical stations (power and distribution), provide an integrated	



		line for the rehabilitation and examination of transformers of all kinds (power and distribution), which includes (a machine for winding wires, purification of oils ... etc.) and for high and low capacities in addition to adding units for the purpose of development and rehabilitation of oil refineries	
		- Contributing to the reconstruction of the infrastructure of the liberated and affected areas as a result of the fierce terrorist attack on the governorates of our country by establishing on-site laboratories for the purposes of examination and rehabilitation to provide electricity with solar energy, a home system or wind energy and providing water through the construction of Latvian and Ro stations or desalination of sea water	
		- Establishing an integrated workshop or factory to produce decorations and medallions and the complementary products that result from them	
		- Establishing an integrated laboratory to calibrate all types of equipment (engineering, medical, radiological) while ensuring that accreditation and authorization certificates are obtained for workers.	
		- Firefighting and early alarm systems, in addition to surveillance cameras and motion sensors	
		- Inspection and installation of cables production lines with special measurements and optical cables	



* Investment opportunities presented for investment

No.	Plot no.	Area	Ownership	Registration office
1	**15/18 Al Amia**	**2 donum 25m² 22 ulk**	**Ministry of Industry (MoI)**	**Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb**
2	25/18 Al Amia	1 donum 75m² 2 ulk	Ministry of Finance/ under the works of (MoI)	Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb
3	26/18 Al Amia	1 donum 50m² 7 ulk	Ministry of Finance/ under the works of (MoI)	Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb
4	30/18 Al Amia	12 donum	Ministry of Finance/ under the works of (MoI)	Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb
5	33/18 Al Amia	16 donum 50m² 7 ulk	Ministry of Finance/ under the works of (MoI)	Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb
6	1/1 Al Luqta	18 donum 50 m²	Ministry of Finance/ under the works of (MoI)	Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb
7	2/1 Al Luqta	2 donum 25 m²	Ministry of Finance/ under the works of (MoI)	Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb
8	6/1 Al Luqta	4 donum 51 m²	Ministry of Finance/ under the works of (MoI)	Basra - Abo AL Khaseeb

- **Reference to MoI letter no. 767 in 7/1/2020**



Available Investment Opportunities Announced by Provinces Investment Commission in Industrial Sector

No	Project name	Suggested Industries	Land allocated for the project	Location
1	Industrial Zone	Electric & Mechanic factories	93 dunem/ Tikrit center	Saladin
2	Garbage recycling	Garbage recycling	16 dunem part of plot 10/m5 Shesheen	Saladin
3	Wheat Mill	Wheat Mill	2 dunem plot 162/1220	Saladin
4	Vegetable oil factory	Vegetable oil factory	200 dunem Kut 15/3, 18/12, 3/3 Al AlKawiya	Wasit
5	Dairy products plant	Dairy products plant	Al Aziziya/ according to project need	Wasit
6	Industrial Zone	Industrial Zone	1600 dunem/ Jassan district	Wasit
7	Cement factory	Cement factory	Badra district according to project need /	Wasit
8	Dates pressing & Canning	Dates pressing & Canning	Al Aziziya & Swaira/ according to project need	Wasit
9	Chemical Fertilizers	Chemical Fertilizers	Badra district according to project need /	Wasit
10	Hiteen company/ industrial location	Transformation & Assembling industries	6000 dunem/ Al Eskandariya district	Babylon
11	Food industry city	Food industries (canning, Dates processing, oils)	146 dunem/ Mahaweel	Babylon
12	Construction Industries city	Concrete, metal sections, electric boards	320 dunem/ Imam district	Babylon
13	Abo Smeech Industrial city	Heavy and transformed industry	2600 dunem/ Al Kifl	Babylon
14	Sodium Carbonates	Sodium Carbonates	50 dunem	Al Muthana
15	Cement paper bags	Cement paper bags	50 dunem	Al Muthana
16	Dairy products	Dairy products	25 dunem	Al Muthana
17	Vegetable oil	Vegetable oil	20 dunem	Al Muthana
18	Detergents production	Detergents production	20 dunem	Al Muthana
19	Multipurpose industrial zone	Small & medium industries	4000 dunem	Al Muthana
20	Calcium Chloride	Calcium Chloride/ Semawa Desert		Al Muthana



21	White cement	White cement project		Al Muthana
22	Garbage isolate, recycle	Garbage recycle		Al Muthana
23	Industrial zone	Various industrial activities	100 dunem	Thi Qar
24	Insulation boards	Insulation boards for constructions	20 dunem	Thi Qar
25	Steel & Iron	Complete factory	212 dunem	Thi Qar
26	precast concrete plant	Concrete blocks	3 dunem	Thi Qar
27	Heavy equipment assembly	Modern assembly factory	4 dunem	Thi Qar
28	Chemical industries	detergents	1 dunem	Thi Qar
29	Recycling	collect, isolate, recycle	10 dunem	Thi Qar
30	Diary and mineral water	Complete modern factory	20 dunem	Thi Qar
31	Food factories, light industries, construction factories	Food factories, light industries, construction factories	125 hectare (1ha) = 10,000m²	Maysan
32	Recycling factories	500 ton/day	20 dunem	Maysan
33	Industrial zone	120 factories	4000 dunem	Maysan
34	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	7 dunem 2000m²	Basra
35	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	20 dunem	Basra
36	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	4 dunem for each factory	Basra
37	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	7 dunem 1750m²	Basra
38	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	6 dunem 1250m²	Basra
39	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	5 dunem 1250m²	Basra
40	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	8 dunem	Basra
41	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	1 dunem to each site	Basra
42	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	5 dunem 700m² (divided into several sites)	Basra



43	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	2 dunem 1000m²	Basra
44	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	40 dunem	Basra
45	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	22 dunem	Basra
46	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	30 dunem	Basra
47	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	66 dunem	Basra
48	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	17 dunem	Basra
49	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	24 dunem	Basra
50	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	30 dunem	Basra
51	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	15 dunem	Basra
52	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/7 district 56 south Arkely	27 dunem	Basra
53	Industrial project	Part of plot 1/2- district 62 Al Sabkh lands (salt lands)	4 dunem to each plant	Basra
54	Limestone	Cement and marble alternatives	White valley 75km S. west Ramadi	Anbar
55	Limestone	Cement and marble alternatives	Ghadaf valley (1) 90km S. west Ramadi	Anbar
56	Limestone	Cement and marble alternatives	Ghadaf valley (2) 100km S. west Ramadi	Anbar
57	Limestone	Cement and marble alternatives	H3 70km west of Rutba	Anbar
58	Limestone	Cement and marble alternatives	Wadi Sawab 90km north of Rutba- near Ukashat Mines	Anbar



59	Cement mud	Different types of cement	Fuj valley 60kmS.west Al Ukhadher	Anbar
60	Cement mud	Different types of cement	Ain Al Zerka 110km S. west Al Ukhadher	Anbar
61	Cement mud	Different types of cement	Ghadaf valley 70km S. west Ramadi	Anbar
62	Cement mud	Different types of cement	Jabha 35-30 km west of Ramadi	Anbar
63	Cement mud	Different types of cement	Makir Al Dheeb 60km S. west Al Qaim	Anbar
64	Cement mud	Different types of cement	34km west Kabeesa Al Jaif valley	Anbar
65	Cement mud	Different types of cement	Al buhaira 65km west Kabeesa	Anbar
66	Cement mud	Different types of cement	Zankora 10km west of Ramadi	Anbar
67	AL4 Kaolin Si4 O	Kaolin mud, red, purple, yellow, white, iron, 3%, aluminum oxide, 20-30%	Kara 60km north of Rutba Samhat- Malsi Nejeli	Anbar
68	Kaolin mud	Colored - red violet white and mixed colors with iron less than 3% aluminum oxide more than 40%	N. east Al Husainiya and S. west Al Husainiyat	Anbar
69	Kaolin mud	COLORED	Amij 70km east of Rutba (5km) north of the highway	Anbar
70	Gypsum	Multiple layers	Millan valley (5-10)km north of Rawa	Anbar
71	Gypsum	High purity	35km east of Haditha	Anbar
72	Phosphate	Medium grade phosphate rock	90 km north of the Rutba between Wadi Al-Harri and Wadi Suab	Anbar



73	Silica Sands	Glass, Ceramic, thermo, molding, solar energy cells, acid cover for metal melting, silicon components	West of Tayara valley, north Tayara valley, south AlSoufy valley, Abeeran valley, Amij valley east Rutba- K160- K180	Anbar
74	Bentonite mud	Bentonite Industry Activated by Na2Co3 Used in Drilling Oil Wells - Pillars and Bridges - Purifying Vegetable Oils - Paraffin Wax Purification	H3 Ukashat to the south	Anbar
75	Heavy sands	Important Heavy Metals - Zirconia - Tourmaline - Monazite is a source of Thornium ronile and a source of titanium	Amij valley	Anbar
76	Deposit iron	Salt resistant cement	Kaara Hussainiyat	Anbar
77	Limonic rocks	Cement- glass- sugar paper	Ubaida valley Ghadaf valley (1) H3 Ghadaf valley (2)	Anbar
78	Flint mud	White cement – thermo	Rawasib Al Khasafat north Al Hussainiyat	Anbar
79	Porcelains	Light concrete purification of building oils and food - sulfur	Dukma- Ukashat	Anbar
80	Lime stone	Cement and marble alternatives	White valley 75 km S. west Ramadi	Anbar
81	Phosphate Fertilizer Plant	Phosphate Fertilizer production	The industrial city 70 km west of the city of Ramadi / 80 dunums	Anbar
82	Production of nitrogen fertilizers	Production of nitrogen fertilizers	The industrial city 35 km west of the city of Ramadi / 10 dunums	Anbar
83	Portland cement factory	Portland cement factory	Industrial zone in Heet city/ 40 dunums	Anbar
84	Salt resistant cement production plant	Salt resistant cement production	Industrial zone in Heet city/ 40 dunums	Anbar
85	Production of Crystal glassware	Production of Crystal glassware	The industrial city 30 km west of the city of Ramadi / 1 dunums	Anbar



86	Phosphoric Acid Production Plant (H3po4) Sulfuric acid (H2so4)	Phosphoric Acid Production Plant (H3po4) Sulfuric acid (H2so4)	The industrial city 70 km west of the city of Ramadi / 20 dunums	Anbar
87	Production of float glass panels	Estimated cost $75 m	30km west of Ramadi 50 dunums	Anbar
88	brick Factory and stone paneling for facades	brick Factory and stone paneling for facades	Industrial zone in Heet city/ 20 dunums	Anbar
89	Alumina Production Project Smelter Grade	Alumina Production Project Smelter Grade	70km west of Ramadi 10 dunums	Anbar
90	Ceramic Plates & Home Hygiene	Ceramic Plates & Home Hygiene	35km west of Ramadi 10 dunums	Anbar
91	Project of production of ceramic electrical insulators	Project of production of ceramic electrical insulators	35km west of Ramadi 10 dunums	Anbar
92	Veroslicon factory	Veroslicon factory	Industrial zone in Heet city/ 10 dunums	Anbar
93	Recycling project	Recycling project	Ramadi m36 plot 1/5115 Jerayshi /25 dunums	Anbar
94	Iron waste Collection and Fusion Project	Iron waste Collection and Fusion Project	Industrial zone in Heet city/ 40 dunums	Anbar
95	Mud wash factory	Mud wash factory	Industrial zone in Heet city/ 25 dunums	Anbar
96	Industrial zone (B) in Aanna	Industrial zone (B) in Aanna	Aanna/ 1568 dunume	Anbar
97	Industrial zone (A) in km 70 in Ramadi	Industrial zone (A) in km 70 in Ramadi	Ramadi-Muhamadiyat near Abo AlJeer plot 83m 47 Haswat Al Shamiya/ 2000 dumuns	Anbar
98	Industrial zone (A & B) in Heet	Industrial zone (A & B) in Heet	Heet plot 390/460 m6 Haswat Al Shamiya/ 600 dumuns	Anbar



99	Production of artistic plaster	Production of artistic plaster	Rawa village- land not allocated yet/ 50 dunums	Anbar
100	Logistic village/ industrial zone in km 35	Logistic village/ industrial zone in km 35	Ramadi – industrial zone in km 35 west of Ramadi/ area according to project need	Anbar
101	Rehabilitation and operating Faluja white cement factory	Faluja white cement factory	FAluja- 2km easr Faluja/ 256 dunums	Anbar
102	Rehabilitation and operation of high alumina thermal bricks production plant	high alumina thermal bricks production plant	Falluja - near Falluja cement plant / area according to need of the project	Anbar
103	Ceramic wall tiles factory	Ceramic wall tiles production	Ramadi- Tammem (Ceramic St.)	Anbar
104	Foam Concrete Factory	Manufacture of foam concrete Production capacity: 500 m^3 / day Estimated cost / $ 5 million	Saqlawiya 10 dunums	Anbar
105	Medication factory	Industrial	46.5 dunum	Najaf
106	Vegetable oil	Industrial	80 dunum	Najaf
107	Paper bags and various packing materials	Industrial	30 dunum	Najaf
108	Cement factory	Industrial	462 dunum	Najaf
109	Cement factory	Industrial	480 dunum	Najaf



8- Tourism Sector:





Iraq's cultural, religious and natural environment is regarded as an attracting factor for investors and visitors since it is a country of ancient civilization, international archeological sites and sacred religious sites in addition to the outstanding natural sites in the northern parts of Iraq.

There is a plan prepared by the government to develop and expand transport infrastructure to serve the largest number of tourists.

Tourism is regarded as an important factor of the economic and social development factors in the various countries and it represents a main resource of the national income resources which provide job opportunities through its different projects and activities, accordingly; the government has been serious to lay down plans to invest the country's cultural and tourism components. The big changes that Iraq witnessed in all its economic and social sides have motivated the state to adopt active policies and programs to draw the development advancement features, the diversification and social mergers basement with putting investment plans for the coming years aiming at laying the foundations for an investment environment to improve the economic and cultural status supporting the Iraqi economic pillars and reinforcing the social security.

Ministry of Tourism and Archeology is considered as the Iraqi governmental side responsible for developing and sustaining the tourists sites in Iraq through developing required infrastructure and maintaining its genuineness and impact whereas this includes rehabilitating, maintaining and reviving specified sites, contracting with archeological establishments and holding official teaching and training programs.

There are lots of opportunities to invest and rehabilitate tourists' sites all over the country.



Available Investment Opportunities in Tourism Sector

no	Project name	Allocated land/ dunum	Province
1	Military Canal project	Rusafa/ 23km	Baghdad
2	Grand dam site	364	Diyala
3	Babylon Hotel	12- 16 ulk	Babylon
4	Mousil Hotel land	20- 24 ulk	Nineveh
5	Nineveh Hotel	22- 18 ulk	Nineveh
6	Sawah Lake	60	Al-Muthana
7	Luna park	10	Al-Muthana
8	Najaf hotel land	19- 24 ulk	Najaf
9	Al Salam hotel land	11- 13 ulk	Najaf
10	Ain Tamr Spa	5-45 ulk	Karbala
11	Safwan motel	7-20ulk	Basrah
12	Al Nikhaib motel	1500m²	Anbar

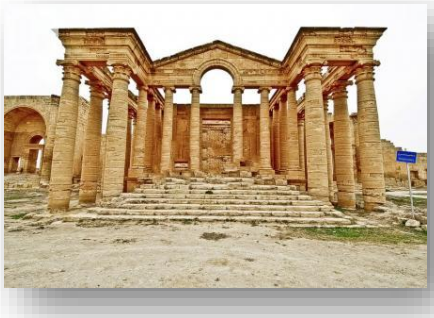
- **Ministry of Culture letter – Tourism Commission 1068 in 21/1/2019**



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 Tigress 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 m1 Najaf sea	25	Holy Najaf
16	Hotel and indoors pool	Al Salam Q.	11	Holy Najaf







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 in this vital sector and the orientation towards constructing new commercial centers the matter that led to the large increase in the number of the commercial malls in the last three years with more new ones that are still under construction. Services sector participation in GPD is around 10% in fixed prices 2017.









Available investment opportunities in Services Sector

No.	Name	Area	Location	Notes
1	Khanaqeen Central Market	8600m²	Khanaqeen City, Al Hamediya Khan gardens	
2	Thi Qar Central Market	8500m²	Nasriya city center, commercial zone	
3	Maysan Central Market	5982.9m²	Maysan province Emara city center Siria district	
4	Al Simawa plot	4950 m²	Al Muthana Province Unused plot in an excellent locating in city center	
5	Dewaniya Central Market	5890.25m²	Dewaniya Province	
6	Karbala Central Market	3648m²	Karbala City center, Abasiya zone	Type of investment was determined, either commercial or hotel
7	Mosul Market	4997.32m²	In the left side of Nineveh City center	
8	Al Faw Central Market	12800m²	Basra Province Al Faw District	

- **Ministry of Trade- Private Sector development office/ Investment Dept. letter 35 in 10/1/2020**



Available investment opportunities State Company for Food Trade

No.	Plot no.	Area	Location	Notes
1	1/7099 m 4 Wazeriya	7 donum 4 ulk 99.25m²	Baghdad/ Jamela/ Al Sadir	Commercial location with available services- it has its issues
2	1/7098 m4 Wazeriya	6 donum out of total plot area 41 donum	Baghdad/ Jamela/ Al Sadir	Inside Imam Ali complex for the Tech dept. to the exit gate
3	31/19	6 ulk 71.50m²	Baghdad/ Shukur coffee shop	Baghdad center- Sinek- currently car parking area
4	4/156 m 121 Salam	38 donum out of total plot area 264 donum	Baghdad /Debash	Suspended since 2003, the factory has production lines for tea mixing and filling
5	4/19 Bizaiz Al Fedhailiya m 15	Part of plot where Transport and Cargo dept. is built/ total 28 donum		Transport and Cargo dept. in Al Mashtal District
6	25/2694 m 5	2.4 donum out of 50 donum	Dewaniya/ Shanafiya Um Al Abasiyat	Warehouse compound, reception and guarding HQ
7	19/1409 m 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
8	8/141 m 2	1 donum	Dewaniya / Albo Salih	In the industrial zone near the main road Dewaniya- Semawa
9	110/9742 Jezera	4 donum	Thi Qar	Good location with available services. Same plot where the burned warehouse is located
10	24/14420 m 11	7 donum 16 ulk 22.88m²	Babylon/ Al Waisiya	Near the main road Hilla- Najaf, close to storage houses belongs to the Minstry of Agriculture- 5km from health care centers and schools
11	47/12 m 8	130 donum	Babylon/ Al Aliya and Khamrawiya	2 km from the main road Babylon – Najaf- 10 km to the left side of Babylon University



12	3/8510 m 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
13	3/5751 m 67 jezera	2 donum	Karbala/ Jezera	Near our company's branch No buildings
14	83/28706 m 47	80 donum	Anbar/ haswa/Al Shamiya/ Al Rumadi	Outside municipality boarders near the highway with no buildings and not included in services ,far from markets and schools
15	163/344 m 21	1 donum	Anbar/ Aziziya/ Al Hoz	Included in services, inside city center of Ramadi, no buildings near healthcare center, schools and markets
16	23/24 m 6	25 donum	Muthana/ Abo Mahar/ Semawa	500 m from the main road Semawa/ Nasriya near the warehouse complex for our company no buildings included in services but far from healthcare centers, markets and schools
17	9/108 m 36 Dhamin River	40 donum	Wasit	500 m form the main road left to checkpoint Baghdad- Wasit, no buildings

State Company for Grains

No	plot	Area	Location	Notes
1	1/855 Musla	-	Kirkuk	
2			Utaifiya	Housing area for State Company for Grains Employees
3	Baghdad Bakery			



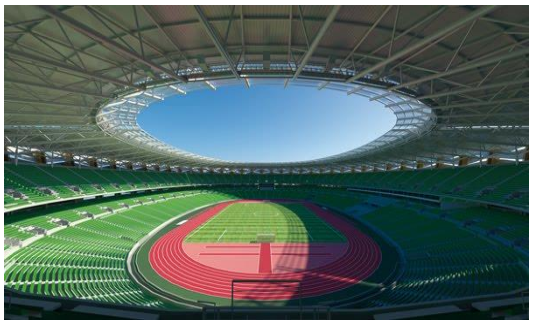
11. Youth and Sport Sector:

Youth and Sport Sector provides essential services for a successful investment environment, therefore; the government keens 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.	Multistory 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 m²	Baghdad/Russafa
2.	Multipurpose yard for youth and sport activities.	1064/1 m 6		Baghdad/Russafa
3.	Sport area	4/16164 m 11 Hamdi farm	3.5 dunum	Baghdad/Russafa
4.	Sport area	5/39 m 11 Hamdi farm	15 ulk	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 investment	4/100 m 5 Um AlTelool & Jelaja	2 Dunam	Al Muthana
8.	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
9.	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
10.	Sport investment	5/9 m 17 Al Houashly	13 donum 16 ulk	Al Muthana
11.	Youth club and sports medical center	2/1 m 5 Um AlTelool &Jelaja	5 Dunam	Al Muthana
12.	Multipurpose Sports investment (youth house near Semawa municipality)	2/1 m 5 Um AlTelool &Jelaja	1 Dunam	Al Muthana
13.	Swimming Pool rehabilitation of the building to be used as sports shops.	18/523 m3	1 Dunam 4 ulk	Al Muthana
14.	Sports halls and facilities	70/4 m22 16/1 m22 Al Amiya	2 Dunam 16 ulk 3 Dunam 12 ulk	Al Muthana



15.	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
16.	Constructing a closed swimming pool, multipurpose hall, shops and any other facilities	2/17229	2 dunem 6 ulk	Holy Najaf
17.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	2498/2	21 dunem 8 ulk	Holy Najaf
18.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	1/733	12 dunem	Holy Najaf
19.	Sport area	1/1580 m 3 Al Haswa	1 dunem 17 ulk 77m²	Holy Najaf
20.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	19/1328	14 dunem 1000m²	Holy Najaf
21.	Multipurpose hall , pool any other sport facility	6/40 m7 Al Saheela	1 dunem 5 ulk	Holy Najaf
22.				
23.	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 68m²	Babylon
24.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the sport hall	1179/1 m 13 Abo Sdera center	2 Dunam 4 ulk	Babylon
25.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the sport hall	224/24 m 30 Al Qasim (Jotheriya)	60*50 m²	Babylon
26.	Al Musaiab stadium	105/9 m 17 Jelawiya	١٦ dunem	Babylon
27.	Plot for spots activities	5/64 m9 Hour Husain	6 dunem	Babylon
28.	plot	17/1156 m24 Zurfiya	6 dunem 22 ulk	Babylon
29.	Artificial grass play ground	1/2051 Al Bidaa Al Kabeer	24 ulk 26m²	Babylon
30.	Oil building	8/787 m 17 Shakh & Ouda	14 ulk 76m²	Babylon



31.	Sport area	17/336 m 37	1 Dunam 3 ulk 80.94m²	Babylon
32.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	10/3/ m 27 Al Rakaa	20 dunem	Diyala
33.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	3/22 m4 Al bazool	5 dunem	Diyala
34.	Investment of stadium for football championships	1059/9 m 18 Al Uthmaniya		Diyala
35.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/546 m82 Qasab	3417 m²	Diyala
36.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/3928 m1 Sati	3000 m²	Diyala
37.	Investment of stadium for football championships	82 m51 Sindiya	6 dunem 21 ulk	Diyala
38.	Investment of stadium for football championships	3/277 m39 Khirnabat	11250 m²	Diyala
39.	water city	2/10578 m 27 Al Katoon	25 dunem	Diyala
40.	Investment in the construction of a playground or indoor swimming pool	23/2103 m31 Um Al Karami	7 dunem	Diyala
41.	Investment in sports city, tourist resort and water city.	Part of plot 2m 21 Meherdar	914 dunem 20 ulk	Diyala
42.	Penta playground in youth committee	315/1603 m 54 Qara Tepa	11 ulk 58 m²	Diyala
43.	Olympic stadium , penta playground, sports hall , other sports activities	1/2028 m 57 Elaibat	1 dunum 97.5m²	Diyala
44.	Plot next to the Youth House	3/1221 m 19 Khan Al Lulu	684 m²	Diyala
45.	Swimming Pool	3/2936 m61	5 dunem 4 ulk	Holy Karbala
46.	Indoor swimming pool, sport hall and football field	1/4793 m 21 Al Haideriya	5 dunem 21 ulk	Holy Karbala
47.	Sport investment	26/428 m 51	6 dunem 10 ulk	Holy Karbala
48.	Tourism spa and Luna park	3/51839 m 61 Al Jezeera	60 dunem 11ulk 44m²	Holy Karbala
49.	football field or Various sports activities	3/51848 m 61 Jezeera	5 dunem 1 ulk	Holy Karbala
50.	Various sports activities	880/1 Atiya	3 dunem	Holy Karbala
51.	sport investment (football field)	3/1511 m 21 Al Haideriya	Part of total area 8 dunem 24 ulk	Holy Karbala



52.	Total investment for the hall with any other additions	1/980 m 67 Hashmiya	1 dunem 20ulk	Holy Karbala
53.	Sports area	50/1 m 27 Abo Aseed	963 m²	Holy Karbala
54.	Artificial grass play yard with seats	Ramadi- Zangoora 83/38654 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	5 dunem	Anbar
55.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi- Al Dewar near Al Irada school 74/146 m 37 Karghooliya	9 dunem	Anbar
56.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi – Zangoora 35/102 m 39 Al Dewar	4 dunem	Anbar
57.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Al Khaldiya – habaniya 40/1353 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	30 dunem	Anbar
58.	Sport city in Habaniya	Habaniya 4/1364 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	600 dunem	Anbar
59.	Olympic swimming pool	Ramadi- Soufiya 7/4 m 77 Soufiya beaches	9 dumen	Anbar
60.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	29/24 m 12 Albo Ubaid	7 dumen	Anbar
61.	Indoors hall 1000 spectators	66/6020 m 4 Zeweaa Al Dhiban	2 dumen 20 ulk	Anbar
62.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Ramadi- Zeweaa Al Sherqiya 1/5127 m 37 Al Jeel	16 dunem	Anbar
63.	Sport playground 15000 spectators	40/643 m 29 Tel Al Riyian	30 dunem	Anbar
64.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Heet- Yatamiya/ between Heet and Hadetha 40/3 m 27	7 dunem 12 ulk	Anbar
65.	Sport project	9/5615 m1	5 dunem 21 ulk	Anbar
66.	Rehabilitation of the hall to support sports	83/18909 m 47 haswat al shamiya	3 dunum	Anbar
67.	Pool and spots fields	9/28950 m1 Jubail Kharab	12 dunem 6 ulk	Anbar
68.	10 sports shops	55/3469 m 21 Deyom Al Rayhana		Anbar
69.	Youth & Sport Club	City Center near to retirement office 10/723 m5 Shesheen Valley	7 dumen 21 ulk	Saladin
70.	Al Hajaj Playground	Town Center 44/22m Hasad & Kooz	Different areas	Saladin
71.	Al Dour Playground	162/1672 m32 Tal Al Banat	Different areas	Saladin



72.	Saad Playground	49/5764 m34	Different areas	Saladin
73.	Old Art House	City center 2/2413/2 m 7 Mtarda		Saladin
74.	Hotel for sport delegation	4484 Al Sharqiya	18 ulk 2m²	Saladin
75.	Touz Playground	Touz 1/47 m Basas	Different areas	Saladin
76.	multi-purpose hall, sports, scientific and cultural activities	2/14852 m 7 Matarda	1 dunem 5 ulk	Saladin
77.	Sport city	7425/1 m45 Un Hilana	20 dunem	Wasit
78.	Penta playground with accessories	Wasit – Aziziya near Baghdad –Kut main road 7/1 m19 Al Ashar	5 dunem	Wasit
79.	Plot in Zurbatiya Penta playground with services	Wasit- Badra- Zurbatiya part of plot 1/95 1/ Jezman	4 dunem	Wasit
80.	Indoor hall with services	Wasit Al Hay Baasher 1/ 30 /16 Bahiya	2 dunem 16 ulk	Wasit
81.	Indoor hall	Wasit- Deboni 2- 294/29532 Al Deboni	2 dunem 6 ulk	Wasit
82.	Plot within Muafaqiya playground	1/ 1463 8/Khamesiya (Al Muafaqiya playground)	1 dunem	Wasit
83.	Swimming pool, penta play ground in Dejely district	Kut- Dejely district 15/1443 47 Nisf AlDejely (Dejely playground)	6 dunem	Wasit
84.	Sport city,	Al Hawraa near the Tigress and the residential complex 7425/1 m45 Um Hilana	4 dunem	Wasit
85.	Old playground (Al Numaniya old playground) 5000 people	Wasit- Numaniya 6/2535/ 18 Al Baghela	23 dunem 7 ulk	Wasit
86.	A sports and youth complex including a football field, a five-lane arena and shops	2633/1 Al Ghrebawiya	20 dunem 9 ulk	Wasit
87.	Baasher stadium 500 people artificial grass and a five-lane arena	1/26 m 16 Bahiya	10 dunem 19 ulk	Wasit
88.	plot	166/3 m46 Naseef Al Dejaila	3 dunem	Wasit
89.	Shehaimiya stadium	2/1840 m6 Jazeera	12 dunem 5 ulk	Wasit
90.	Wasit Olympic stadium	1/5 m 46 Naseef Al Dejaila		Wasit








91.	Penta playground	**Wasit/ Kut/ Al Jihad 2/2513/44 Al Sefha**	43 ulk 71 m²	Wasit
92.	Plot	Kut near the sport city 2/2948 m 45 um hilana	10 ulk	Wasit
93.	1st June pool with 3 outdoors tartan playground + penta grass field	510/4625 m 39 near Adala Police Station	4 dunem 10 ulk	Kirkuk
94.	plot	4/691 m 53 khasa temari	9 dunem 23 ulk 86m²	Kirkuk
95.	A regular swimming pool with multi-use activities	100/1698 m 36 Daqooq	6 dunem 26 ulk	Kirkuk
96.	Sport and commercial investment for a plot	46/7 m53 khasa temari	8 dunem	Kirkuk
97.	Pool with multi-purpose halls	619/3 Biryadi	1.5 dunem	Kirkuk
98.	Al Noor penta playground	4/291 m 53	8 ulk 15m²	Kirkuk
99.	Indoor pool	383/562 m41 Taza	1 dunem 6 ulk 64.14m²	Kirkuk
100.	Youth House	110/5905 jezers	1 dunem 9 ulk 3m²	Thi Qar
101.	Old stadium with old seating rows, area can be used as pool and recreational halls	11/1275 tafeej	32 dunem 13 ulk	Thi Qar
102.	Water city, recreational facilities	Number (25,24, 3) 1m 98-1/ m 97-1 m 96	830 dunem	Thi Qar
103.	Sport area	110/49566	5 dunum 1 ulk	Thi Qar
104.	Pool and mall	1538 m 17 July	Different area	Thi Qar
105.	Sport Club / Qalaa Suker	405/1055 Sarai	632 m²	Thi Qar
106.	Football stadium 5000 people	449/5 Salba		Thi Qar
107.	Sport Plot	Part of 39/1009 39/1010 m5 Manfahan		Al Dewaniya
108.	Sport Plot	135/959 m 74 Sahi Abo Hilan	1 dunem 5 ulk	Al Dewaniya
109.	Sport halls	Part of 26/56 m18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	2 dunem 13 ulk	Al Dewaniya
110.	Indoor hall- Ramadhan District	44/74 Albo Salih		Al Dewaniya
111.	Efek pool and shops	2/2422 m2 um al Etham	18 dunem 22 ulk	Al Dewaniya
112.	Indoor hall and Tartan yard	Part of 2/4178 m2 um al Etham		Al Dewaniya



113.	Al Bedair playground	9/485 m4 Al Bedair		Al Dewaniya
114.	Nefer playground	34/390 m15 Nefer		Al Dewaniya
115.	Sport complex+ indoor hall	39/1011/m 5 Mnefhan	12 dunem 1 ulk	Al Dewaniya
116.	Ghamas stadium	506/ 740 Al Gharb	23 ulk	Al Dewaniya
117.	Whole building investment	18/2336	18 ulk	Maysan
118.	Investing the indoor hall	110/1467	1610m²	Maysan
119.	Two story building with sport and youth activities	108/1853	2 dunem 5 ulk	Maysan
120.	2000 people stadium	40/784 m6	11 dunem 13 ulk	Maysan
121.	K- Span hall	3500/10 m52 Qojaq		Nineveh
122.	K- Span hall	1/2209 m/39 Hawi Al Kenisa		Nineveh
123.	Plot	432/6 Jewar Al Mousil	23 ulk 36.15 m²	Nineveh
124.	Plot	275/2 m 40 Qadhiya	Allocated	Nineveh
125.	Sport Hospitality hall	432/10 Jewar Al Mousil		Nineveh
126.	Sport Falls pool	45/46 Ulmish		Nineveh
127.	Sport project	2760/10 m52 Qojaq	1 dunem 8 ulk	Nineveh
128.	Sport project	8 m47 New mankoba	1 dunem	Nineveh
129.	multi-purpose sport base	180/706 180/7 187/1 180/4 M41 Shamaliya		Nineveh
130.	Sport complex, pool and shops	2/1006 m 43 Jeela		Nineveh
131.	Indoor pool	504/30 m42 west Nineveh	1 dunem	Nineveh
132.	Penta field, shops luna park	6/8 m 38 Jedida Al Mufti		Nineveh
133.	Sport city	Plot 849 Qibla near Al Zubair bridge	585 dunem	Basra
134.	Sport project	1/762 m61 Tlaa Al Hamza Abo Al Khaseeb	4 dunem 20 ulk	Basra
135.	Sport project	37/2359 m 27 Al Akawat Shat Al Arab opposite to the old university	6 dunem 10 ulk	Basra
136.	Sport project	1/584 m 63 Al Deer – Al Deer sport club	1 dunem 11 ulk	Basra
137.	Sport project	15/1149 m 61 Tera Beni Mansour / Medina town/	3 dunem 8 ulk	Basra



		Imam Sadiq village		
138.	Sport project	175/604 m 15 Al Swalih/ Qurna village Sharash club property	2 dunem	Basra
139.	Sport project	17/2/ m53 Al Naseer/ Qurna village	10 dunem	Basra
140.	Sport project	175/605 & 175/604 Al Swalih/ Sharash Club pool Qurna village	1 dunem 39 ulk	Basra
141.	Al Nashwa stadium with artificial grass 500 seat	115/134 m 24 Nashwa village near town center	12 dunem	Basra
142.	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
143.	Hay Al Husain stadium with artificial grass 1000 seat	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer	12 dunem	Basra
144.	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
145.	Al Zubair hall 1000 seat	1700 m Al Kut/ Zubair village near the farmers union	7 dunem 18 ulk	Basra
146.	Part of plot next to Olympic pool and motel	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer / Hay Al Husain	2 dunem	Basra
147.	Sport project	2071/12956 / Saad Sq. near the main garage	1 dunem	Basra
148.	Sport project	Part of plot 1/2107 Al Rabaat Al Kabeer Al Hussain Q. Sport Collage first line	20 ulk 45m²	Basra
149.	Sport project	175/604 m 15 Swailih Qurna near Al Sharash sport club	1 dunem	Basra
150.	Sport project	Part of plot 1/2107 Al Rabaat Al Kabeer Al Hussain Q. the sport university first line	2.5 dunem	Basra
151.	Sport project	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer hospitality building		Basra
152.	Al Zubair Sport club	1815/520 Kut Basra- Al Zubair		Basra



12. Agriculture sector







Previously, the agricultural sector achieved remarkable ratios to GDP due to availability of the basic factors to a successful agriculture where fertile plains, water of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and wide lands, whether depending on irrigation or rain, as well as having good amounts of water sources with the availability of other human and material resources, so Iraq was considered a food basket for the Middle East and exporter of various agricultural products, but this sector deteriorated in the fourth quarter of the last century because of neglect, poor management of water resources and a growing population, and in spite of these challenges, the sector continues to play an important role in the Iraqi economy to its potential in employment which contribution to the GDP has reached at current prices %4.16 and constant prices %2.5, while there are approximately (3,321,223) dunem declared by the Ministry of Agriculture, all of these ready to be invested. This sector is a promising one in terms of the multiplicity and diversity of investment opportunities and in the presence of the success elements of the work in this sector so as to ensure the diversity of the food basket and providing food security through agricultural relative investments of all kinds.



Number and area of agricultural investment opportunities in Iraqi provinces for 2020-2021

No.	Province	Number of opportunities	total area / dunam
1.	Baghdad/ Karkh	29	31821
2.	Baghdad/ Rusafa	-	-
3.	Nineveh	3	8300
4.	Kirkuk	-	-
5.	Saladin	5	31100
6.	Anbar	9	807000
7.	Babylon	-	-
8.	Diyala	53	259070
9.	Wasit	41	406512
10.	Holy Karbala	3	315000
11.	Holy Najaf	4	800000
12.	Dewaniya	23	80605
13.	Thi Qar	10	29908
14.	Muthana	1	400000
15.	Maysan	21	130000
16.	Basra	7	21907
Total		**209**	**3321223**

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

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Baghdad/ Karkh for 2020-2021

Seq.	Plot No.	County No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Water source	Method of irrigation	Notes
1	3	15/ Dahna	5					Plots are included in resolution 88 & 76 for 2003 regarding the previous regime
2	1/70	15/ Dahna						
3	1/68	15/ Dahna						
4	1/65	15/ Dahna						
5	3/9	15/ Dahna	14					
6	1/71	15/ Dahna						
7	35/3	15/ Dahna						
8	1/61	15/ Dahna	5					
9	2/198	15/ Dahna	10					
10	1/66	15/ Dahna						
11	2/198	15/ Dahna						
12	1/64	15/ Dahna	9					
13	3/19	15/ Dahna						
14	1/67	15/ Dahna						
15	1	15/ Dahna	29					
16	1/75	15/ Dahna						
17	4/3	19/ Ghazaliya	10					
18	4/3	19/ Ghazaliya	10					

19	4/3	19/ Ghazaliya	40					
20	4/6	West Jebachy	5					
21	7	4/ Karara	5					
22	7	4/ Karara	5					
23	1	4/ Karara	10					
24	1/6	4/ Karara	4					
25	5/416	4/ Karara	25					
26	17/6	4/ Karara	91,21					
27	1	4/ Karara	6					
28		4/ Karara	25					
29	5	4/ Agabiya	10					
Number of opportunities		**29**						
Total area / dunem		**318.21**						

Agriculture office in Baghdad/ letter no. 16776 in 12/11/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Nineveh Province for 2020-2021

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	Singar – Center	1/18 Sito	200	Rocky / woods	Not available/ Wells	Less than 100m	9.6- Gypsum	2500 Milimosz	90km from Al Jezeera irrigation project	X: 429180 Y: 3621550	Allocated for livestock projects
2	Sinjar/ Al Qairawan	1 /2 /19 Um Al Shababeet	100	Salty for projects	Not available/ Wells	80-100 m	9.7- Gypsum	More than 2000 Milimosz	90km from Al Jezeera irrigation project	X: 429100 Y: 3621500	Allocated for livestock projects
3	Singar – Center	18/ 85 Sinjar mountain	8000	Salty for projects	Not available/ Wells	100-120m	8.5 Calcic	Less than 2000 milimosz	90km from Al Jezeera irrigation project	X: 442000 Y: 3621410	Allocated for woods
Number on opportunities				**3**							
Total area				**8300 dumen**							

- **According to Agriculture Investment Office in Nineveh Province letter/ number 14317 in 26/9/2018**

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Saladin Province in 2020-2021

Seq.	District/ Township	County No. / Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water / source	Groundwater depth and validity	Analysis of soil		Coordinates x y	Location from irrigation projects	Notes
							PH		soil Type		
1	Aldoor	47-48-49-50-71/78 Swaida	10000	**sandy**	**Not available / wells**						
2	Aldoor	97/74 Um Jidah	5000	**Gypsum**	**Not available**						
3	Al Dejail	3/18/4 Shaikh Jameel	1500	**Agriculture**	**available**	Suitable					Contract was signed with investor Basim Hamid and partners
4	Balad / Dhiloiya 105/104/14/72	41,40,41	10600	**Agriculture**	**available /**	Unsuitable					Contract is signed between the Agriculture research office and Sahl Al Rafidain Co.
5	Balad / Dhiloiya 33/25/22/14		4000	**Agriculture**	**available / Uthaim Rv.**	Unsuitable					Northern Dhiloiya project
Number of opportunities			5								
Total Area			31100								

- **According to Agriculture Investment Office in Saladin Province letter number 10219 in 6/11/2018**

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Anbar Province for 2020-2021

No.	District/ town	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Water source	Method of irrigation	Depth of underground waters	Analysis of soil		Validity of underground waters according to international & local stander	Location to irrigation projects	Coordinates x y	notes
										PH	soil Tissues				
1.	Qaem	24/Kalbanal- Tayara And 22/dayoomal- Der	1/49 And 27	107200	desert Lands	available	-	wells	-	7.78	Mixed sandy	Valid	5km to the Euphrates	X/ 166909 Y/ 3843882	-
2.	Qaem	20/Western Dayoom Jibab	43	116000	desert Lands	available	-	-	-	7.27	Mixed	Valid	5km to the Euphrates	X/ 179951 Y/ 3793720	-
3.	Hdeetha	71/Dayoom , the middle island	1	14000	desert Lands	Unavailable	Underground waters	wells	100 meters	6.66	Mixed sandy	valid	12km to Al Qadisiya lake	X/ 0279047 Y/ 3805631	-
4.	Faluja/ Saqlawiya	36/Al-Jabal	4/5094	7000	desert Lands	Unavailable	Underground waters	wells		8.4	Mixed Clay sandy	invalid	outside	X/ 379659 Y/ 3709765	High gypsum rate 42%
5.	Ramadi	Waffa	1 Rutba	60000	Ministry of Finance	Available	wells	wells	150	8.1	Mixed sandy	valid	5km to the Euphrates	X: 220105 Y: 3664015	
6.	Rutba	1 Nekhaib	1	500000	Desert	-	wells	wells	170-160	7.6	Mixed		Not available	X: 236585 Y: 3633654	
7.	Hdeetha	Haqlaniya	1/69 Shamiya	2250		Unavailable	wells	wells	250-180	6.6	Mixed	valid	Not available	X: 231402 Y: 3758413	
8.	Heet		390 / 6 haswat Al Shamiya	150	Governmental land	Available	Euphrates	Wells	45	7.5	mixed Gypsum	valid	3km to the river	X: 302438 Y:3716522	Near the forest of Heet Agriculture dept.
9.	Amriya		1/980221 Shamiya	400	High lands	Available	Euphrates	Wells		7.8	Mixed sandy			X: 399350 Y: 3667325	

Total area	807000 dunem
Total number	9

- According to Agriculture Office in Anbar Province letter number 17954 in 28/11/2018

predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Diyala Province in 2020-2021

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 x y	notes
										PH	soil Tissues				
1	Muqdadiah	-	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	Muqdadiah	-	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 Al Mansouriya station is excluded
3	Muqdadiah	-	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	Muqdadiah	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	Muqdadiah	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	Moqdadiah	Mansoria	28/Mansoria t Al Jabal	43	200	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7.2	Mixed Sandy	,(unsuitabl e)	outside	X: 495100 Y: 3777300	
12	Moqdadiah	Mansoria	36/Almashro h	51.131	11000	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground ,(unsuitable) evergreen	wells	7.4	Mixed Clay	,(unsuitabl e)	outside	X: 472410 Y: 3782700	
13	Moqdadiah	Mansoria	16/Alshohan i	293/1& 4	500	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project , evergreen	surfaces irrigation	7.3	Mixed Clay	(unsuitable),	inside	X: 486000 Y: 3773600	
14	Moqdadiah	Mansoria	36/Almashr oh	46, 68 131/1	5000	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7.5	Mixed Sandy	,(unsuitabl e)	Outside	X: 472643 Y: 3782386	Agricultur al airport Jet runway
15	Moqdadiah	Mansoria	15/Almarfoa h	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 Correspon dence 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/Manso uriya/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 Mountai n	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/Moua lih	800	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		80	7	Mixed	Valid	Outside	Breeding dairy cows and fattening calves
48	Khalis		4/3	42/ AlKuty	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/ Haroniya 25/ Haroniya	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	Tigress		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 2020-2021 [1]

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 Sporadic	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/Khrekhir		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	
Total			**379888 dunam**										
Number of opportunities			**40**										

Notes: Two investment opportunities were not checked for coordinates as mentioned in the table

- Investment Map 2019 was not updated by Wasit Province Agri Office

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in the Province of Holly Karbala for 2020-2021

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 17342 in 15/11/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in the Province of Holly Najaf for 2020-2021

note sSeq.	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Usage	Availability of water share	Method of irrigation and depth	Coordinates x y	Notes
1	Shabaka			700.000					X: 419609 Y: 3460629	
2	Shabaka			10.000					X: 422220 Y: 3487620	
3	Shabaka			20.000					X: 439500 Y:3459750	
4		5/ Jezera	1	70.000					X:390378 Y: 3557375	
Number of opportunities			4	Total area in donum			800.000			

Agriculture office in Najaf / letter no. 16887 in 19/12/2019

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Diwaniyah Province for 2020-2021

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.	Afak	Dijla	1/1, 2	19 Al taweel	17000	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells	means		7.4	Mixed clay		X: 567109 Y: 3306147		
2.	Afak	Dijla	16/ Al Bdair	31	1900	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells	means		7.8	Mixed clay		X:551390 Y:3540230	Outside	
3.	Afak	Dijla	13/ Al Bdair	2/2	2650	Agriculture	unavailable	wells	means		8.1	Mixed clay		548160 3540230	Outside	
4.	Afak	Dijla	12/ Al Bdair	7 & 16,5 51/11	4800	Agriculture	unavailable	Irrigation cannels	means		8.2	Mixed clay		548621 3544520	Outside	
5.	Afak	Al Bdair	14/ Al fawar	19/1	4410	Agriculture	Unavailable	Third river	means		7.7	Mixed	invalid	X: 532181 Y: 3519335	Inside	
6.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	1266	Agriculture	Unavailable	The general estuary	means	5-8 meters	8	Mixed clay	valid	X: 5224200 Y: 3542450	Inside	
7.	Afak	Nafar	27/ Shat al-Neel	1	6100	Agriculture	Unavailable	Outside the irrigation channels	means					X: 524750 Y: 3569950	Far away	
8.	Afak	Nafar	14/ Alwa and Antakia	9/20	182	Agriculture	Unavailable	ditches	means	8 meters	8	Mixed clay	invalid	X:514240 Y:3537800	Outside	
9.	Afak	Al Bdair	13/ Al Bdair	27/2	10	Agriculture	Unavailable	Third river	Surface irrigation					X: 559768 Y: 3525935	Far away	

10.	Afak	Al Bdair	12/ Al Bdair	51/11	600	Agriculture	Unavailable	Third river	Surface irrigation					487308 3485515	Far away	
11.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	11/Al Rekbaniya	1	6000	Agriculture	Unavailable	Underground waters	Wells	40-50	7.9	sandy	valid	496106 3464235	Outside	
12.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	8. Aziz Alla	1/10	399	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation cannels	Euphrates		8.4	clay	invalid	490140 3509205	inside	
13.	Al Hamza	Al Hamza	Abo Hasheesh/9	2/10	590	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation Cannels	Euphrates		7.9	clay	invalid	484766 3502203	inside	
14.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	6/Imam Medieen	1/34	250	Agriculture	Available	Irrigation Cannels	Euphrates		8.1	clay	invalid	484515 3516400	inside	
15.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	10 hor alla	313	3300	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	5 m	7.8	mixed	valid	520875 3575450	inside	
16.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al Dehaya	1/24, 2/24	273.17	Agriculture	Available	Euphrates	means	6 m	7.2	Mixed clay	valid	504900 3521200	Inside	
17.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al Dehaya	9	147	Agriculture	Available	Euphrates	means	-	7.2	Mixed clay	valid	500326 3521300	Inside	Divided on the map
18.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al Dehaya	1/7, 6/7	166	Agriculture	Available	Euphrates	means	-	7.4	Mixed clay	valid	505125 3521812	Inside	
19.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	3/ Al Masoodiyah	1/23	1703	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	20-3-	7.8	clay	invalid	X: 478308 Y: 3485515	Inside	
20.	Al Hamza	Shanafiya	6/ Al-Agroogiyah	1	1099	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	4 meters	7.8	sandy	valid	X: 487308 y:3485515	nearby	
21.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	6/ Al-Dahayah	Parts of the lots 33/12 and	500	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means		7.9	Mixed	Valid	X: 503720 Y: 3517640	Inside	

				33/3 + all of the lot 33/6												
22.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	12/ Al Usra	1394/ 136	26860	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells	Means				Valid	X: 465463 Y: 3840822		
23.	Gham as	Ghamas	27/ Al kreriah	214	580	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	Means		7.8		valid	X: 461752 Y: 3515170	nearby	
Total				**80605 Dunam**												
Number of opportunities				**23**												

Agriculture office in Dewaniya / letter no. 26268 in 30 /12/2019

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Thi Qar Province for 2020-2021

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/Albosham a	1	1000	Agricultural	available	Al Gharraf river	pumps	3425089 677896	7.47	Mixed	
2.	Chibaesh	Manar	2/Khawema	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	70.74	Mixed sandy	
5.	Shatra		12/ Al Hijia	157	2008	Agriculture	Available	Al Hashmiya& Al Hijiya river	pumps		7	Mixed sandy	
6.	Al Rifaee	Sukar Castle	20/ um Al Kata	229,12,3,10,9,5,2	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	642800 3396700	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 Muthanna Province for 2020-2021

Seq.	District	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / Dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Source of water	Method of irrigation	Depth of underground waters/ validity	Coordinates x y	Analysis of soil	
												PH	soil Tissues
1	Al Salman	Al Basea	1/Al Salman	1	400000	Agricultural	available	underground waters	wells	120-200m/ valid	X: 630858 Y:3339299		Sandy & sandy-muddy
Total					**400000 Dunam**								
Number of opportunities					**1**								

Al Muthana Agriculture office letter no. 12246 in 7/8/2017

Predisposing land for agricultural investment in Maysan Province for 2020-2021

No.	District	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / Dunam	Type	Source of water	Availability of water share	Method of irrigation	Depth of underground waters	Location to irrigation projects	Coordinates x Y	Analysis of soil	
													PH	soil Tissues
1.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		3000	governmental	Irrigation project	available	wells	60 m	inside	687720 3562153	8.5	Clay Mixed
2.	Ali Algharbi	Ali Alsharqi	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp	1	4000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m	Outside	681800 3553400	8.2	Clay
3.	Ali Algharbi	Ali Alsharqi	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		10000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m	Outside	681800 3553400	8.2	Clay
4.	Ali Algharbi	Ali Alsharqi	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp	-	10000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m	Outside	681800 3553400	8.2	Clay
5.	Ali Algharbi	Ali Alsharqi	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp	-	10000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m	Outside	681800 3553400	8.2	Clay
6.	Ali Algharbi	Ali Alsharqi	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp	-	10000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m	Outside	681800 3553400	8.2	Clay

7.	Ali Algharbi	Ali Alsharqi	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp	-	10000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m	Outside	681800 3553400	8.2	Clay
8.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		3000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m		687720 3562153		
9.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m				
10.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m				
11.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m				
12.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m				
13.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m				
14.	Emmara Center	Emmara Center	11/Part of Western Sayed Noor Island & Al Hawesh Swamp		5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells	60 m				

15.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	23/ Alrasheda	1	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	739352 3530707	7.9	Clay Mixed
16.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	23/Alrasheda	1	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	739352 3530707	7.9	Clay Mixed
17.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	23/Alrasheda	1	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	739352 3530707	7.9	Clay Mixed
18.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	23/Alrasheda	1	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	739352 3530707	7.9	Clay Mixed
19.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	24/ Al Ghazila Swamp & Western Al Sanaf	1 & 2	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	732856 3526957	7.8	Clay Mixed
20.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	24/ Al Ghazila Swamp & Western Al Sanaf	1 & 2	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	732856 3526957	7.8	Clay Mixed
21.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	13/ Al shabeba & Al mutasharat	1	10000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	724102 3534903	7.5	Clay Mixed
Total					**130000 Dunam**									
Number of opportunities					21									

Maysan Agriculture office letter no. 11070 in 7/10/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Basra Province for 2020-2021

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.	Shat Al Arab	Nashwa	30 Ktaiban 26 Sabagh	1 & 1	10000	Unsuitable for agriculture	river waters/ unsuitable	available	means / inside	-	7769400 3407000		Clay salt	
2.	Qurna	Al Mdaina	29/ Al Fathiya & Izz Al Deen Saleem	57, 34, 5,36,38	100	Agriculture	river waters/	available	means / inside	-	718302 3427774		clay	Used by outsider
3.	Al Zubair	-	51/ Selma	16&31	8						X: 753749 Y: 3350695	-		
4.	Fao	Bihar	2/ kut khalifa	3/111	253					-	746822 3344915			
5.	Fao	Bihar	1/ kut Bander	14	107	salty soil	New irrigation cannel	available	Means/ inside	-	743628 3348640		Salty Clay	War leftovers
6.	Al Zubair	-	25/south Badia	-	4422	Desert	underground waters / suitable	unavailable	wells	50 m	682600 3386800	-	Sandy	No official documents , no outsider
Total			**21907 Dunam**											
Number of opportunities			**7**											

Note: Investment Map 2019 was not updated by Basra Province

Suitable lands 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 the 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 5l/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**