

Republic of Iraq
Presidency of Council of Ministers
National Investment Commission



Investment Map of Iraq 2019

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Investment Map of Iraq

2019

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Dear investor:

Investment opportunities found in Iraq today vary in terms of type, size, scope, sector, and purpose. The door is wide open for all investors who wish to hold investment projects in Iraq; projects that would meet the growing needs of the Iraqi population in different sectors.

In this map, we provide a detailed overview about Iraq, and an outline about each governorate including certain information on each sector. In addition, you will find a list of investment opportunities that was classified as per the available investment opportunities in each economic sector in each governorate. This updated map includes a number of investment opportunities that were presented by the concerned Ministries.

We reiterate our efforts to increase economic and investment cooperation with all countries of the world through continuous efforts to stimulate and attract investments, reconstruction and development in productive fields with added value and to benefit from experiences in the investment and management of economic zones. We also call on international companies and institutions to expand their steps and establish strong cooperative relations with vital sectors of the Iraqi economy and to strengthen the bonds of work, investment and reconstruction.

I can tell you that the doors of Iraq are open to all for reconstruction and investment. We hope to see you in Iraq and offer you all facilities and guarantees. Let us work together for an economically prosperous Iraq

With all due respect..

Dr. Sami Al-A'raji

Chairman of the National Investment Commission



I hereby invite you to look at Iraq as one of the most important places where untapped investment opportunities are available in various fields and where each sector has a crucial need for investment.

Think about the great potentials and the markets of the neighboring countries. Moreover, think about our real desire to receive and welcome you in Iraq, we are more than ready to cooperate with you. In order to overcome any obstacle we may face.

Introduction

Investment enjoys a great deal of importance by the Federal Government, the National Investment Commission (NIC) and the Provinces Investment Commissions. They all support investment due to its fundamental role in economic development in a time when economic resources began to relatively decrease. Organizing various types of investments in the national economy is the way for more efficient results compared to leaving investments to personal decisions without planning. Investment programs, governmental or direct investment, is one of the economic policies that enhance economic growth and achieve the country's main goals in building balanced economic development. More over, relation between investment and economic growth is one of the planning factors through which economic trends can be known and focus on main sectors which lead growth in the right direction. Planning can bring back investment according to growth rates to achieve the goals that are important for the future strategies. Investment is the trigger for the new productive energy going side by side with the already existing ones. More investment means more ability for societies to use the unused economic resources represented in technical skills, implementing modern production methods, enhance the types of products, and less cost to compete with local and international markets. In spite of current circumstances, the National Investment Commission and the Provinces Investment commission stepped forward since its foundation through Law no. 13 for 2006 (amended) to improve development in the country and open up to the outside world. NIC promoted its activities as a new foundation and tried to attract local and international investment in addition to making structural changes in the Iraqi Economy which resulted in establishing a data base for investors' guide.

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

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

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

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

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

We have also prepared legislation to enhance confidence in the Iraqi economy by providing legal protection for foreign investments in Iraq through guarantees provided by the investment law itself in the guarantees and arbitration articles, as well as through the guarantees guaranteed by Iraq's accession to the Convention of international institutions, including:

- Activate Iraq's contribution to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).
- Completing Iraq's accession to the World Association for Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) in 2008 and participating in some of its activities.
- Agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of tax evasion among the Arab Economic Unity Council.
- Agreement on Settlement of Investment Disputes in the Arab States.
- Iraq's ratification of the amendment of the Convention for the promotion and protection of investments and the transfer of capital between the Arab countries for the year 1980
- The approval of the Council of Ministers to join the 1958 New York Convention on the recognition and implementation of foreign arbitral awards.

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.
- 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.
- 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.

Other tracks of importance in the process of economic reform adopted by the federal government, including:

Public expenditure path:

- Change the structure of the public budget in favor of investment spending directed to expand production capacities and infrastructure to ensure the provision of the market need of commodity and service products.
- Implementation of the priorities in spending and financial allocations and linking them to the priorities and strategies for achieving growth over the next five years.
- Restructuring consumer spending to ensure optimal rationalization and allocation.
- Follow the policy of productive employment in the process of employment in the public sector.

Diversify the structure of public revenues: -

- The need to activate the funding role of taxes in economic and financial crises.
- Gradual adjustment of the budget structure towards changing dependence on oil as the only source of budget funding in percentage terms.

Develop a mechanism to address the real deficit in the public budget:

- use oil revenues in the implementation of economic and social development projects, which are more stable and continuous sources of revenue.
- Increase access to finance, especially for SMEs.

Improving public financial management.

- Gradually shift to the implementation of the program budget, giving better scope for follow-up and to assess the efficiency of public expenditure.
- Building capacity of financial management personnel.

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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
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Or through

The NIC website:	www.investpromo.gov.iq
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Are You Interested in Investing in Iraq?

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

www.investpromo.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
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Department	e-mail
One-Stop Shop Department	oss@investpromo.gov.iq
Economic Department	economic@investpromo.gov.iq
Finance and Administrative Department	admin-dq@investpromo.gov.iq
Legal Department	legal@investpromo.gov.iq
Public Relations, Promotion and Media Department	p.r.nic@investpromo.gov.iq promotion@investpromo.gov.iq media@investpromo.gov.iq
Provinces Coordination Section	cwp@investpromo.gov.iq
Technical Section	projects@investpromo.gov.iq

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

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



Why Invest in Iraq?

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

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

1. Adding the developer concept who could be defined as each natural or corporal person obtaining an investment license in cities construction and investment zones or any other sector suggested by the National Investment commission after obtaining the Ministers council approval, and adding the subordinated developer concept who could be defined as each natural or corporal person to whom a part of the investment project (of the suggested sectors) ownership is transferred to be developed.
2. Inserting the phrase of the mixed sector to investment as law was limited to promote private Iraqi and foreign sector only.
3. Establishing industrial investment projects and warehouses for agricultural sector on agricultural lands in and outside the fundamental designs.
4. Encouraging Iraqi and foreign investors through facilitating easy conditioned loans provided that the investor implements 25% of the project, the loans also granted to the housing projects implementers and to the final beneficiary while this privilege was previously restricted to Iraqi investors only.
5. The new amendment allowed owning the state lands allocated for housing projects by Iraqi and foreign investors against estimated fees if the land was within the fundamental design and without fees if it was out of the fundamental design of the cities.



6. Acquiring or leasing lands for Iraqi investors in order to establish land and industrial investment projects with a lease term up to 50 years that can be renewed (depending on the project's size and type) in addition to allowing partnership with foreign investor.
7. Investing in the halted strategic and federal projects in all sectors for the purpose of completion and rehabilitation.
8. The new amendment obliged the Ministries, independent entities and provincial municipalities to provide the estates / lands suitable for establishing investment projects and in case of not committing to this provision, the Ministers council shall have the right to transfer the estate/land ownership to the National investment Commission without any fees and the Commission in its turn shall have to allocate the estates/ lands for investment projects.
9. Entering and taking out the capital allocated to the project as well as its profits and revenues in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned law and Iraqi Central Bank regulations.
10. Circulating shares and bonds in Iraqi Stock Market and acquiring membership in joint-stock companies.
11. Creating investment portfolios in shares and bonds.
12. Insuring projects with any Iraqi or foreign insurance company.
13. Opening accounts in Iraqi or foreign currency or both in any bank inside or outside Iraq.
14. Employing and hiring foreign labor in projects alongside local labor.
15. Providing foreign investors and workers the right of residency in Iraq and facilitating the process of entering and leaving the country for them.
16. Open a branch of the foreign company in Iraq.
17. Register patented for his investment project.
18. The new amendment granted exemptions from taxes and fees for licensed investment projects for (10) years starting from the date of operation for each phase of the project phases not to include customs exceptions, while it allowed tax and customs exemptions for the imported assets providing being imported within the construction phases before commencing commercial operation for each phase and according to the fundamental design of the project and the implementation timetable as the law previously exempted the imported assets for three years



starting for the date of obtaining the investment license. This was considered an obstacle to investors but it was treated in the new amendment.

The new amendment also exempted housing investment projects from land screening fees, estate registration fees including the fees of transferring housing units' ownership to people.

The new amendment included taxes and customs exemptions granted for environment friendly preliminary materials imported for the purpose of the commercial operation of the national nutrition basket materials, medicines and construction materials and according to the percentage of the local materials contribution in manufacturing which represent support to local productions.

- 1- The new amendment exempted estates/ lands allocated for investment projects from the provisions of the laws and decisions below for their role in hindering investment:
 - a- The law of selling and leasing state owned possessions No. (21) for the year 2013
 - b- The law of Agricultural reclaimed lands No. (35) for the year 1983, the law of Reorganizing agricultural ownership No. (42) for the year 1987 and the law of renting reclaimed agricultural lands No. (79) for the year 1985
 - c- The law of Industrial investment No. (20) for the year 1998 regarding investors keeping allocated land for himself accordingly.
 - d- Provision (second) of the decision No. 850 for the year 1979 as amended by the decision No. 940 for the year 1987
 - e- Decisions of the dissolved Council of the Revolution Leadership No. 581 for the year 1981, 1187 for the year 1982, 222 for the year 1977 and 165 for the year 1994.
19. Granting hotels, tourism institutions, hospitals, health institutions, rehabilitation centers, and educational and scientific institutions additional exemptions from the duties paid on furniture and the material needed for modernization and renewal purposes at least once every four years.
20. Covering strategic partnerships with public sector projects in rehabilitating, operating or establishing in cooperation with private sector by the advantages of the Investment Law.



21. Provide investors with a badge after granting the investment license to enjoy privileges accordingly.

Concept and Importance of Investment Environment

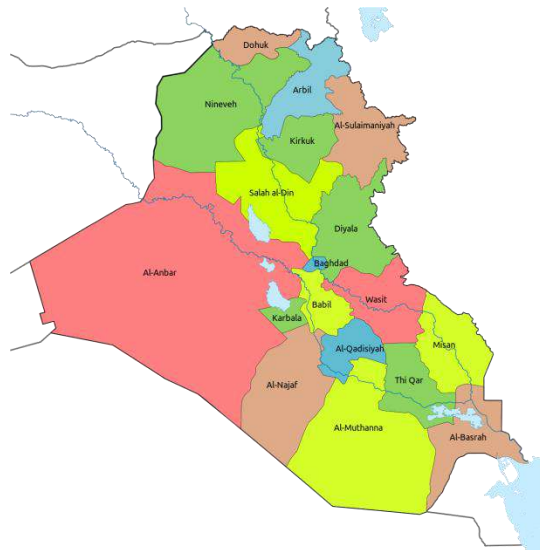
The importance of the investment environment is noticeable in attracting local and foreign investments because it includes fundamental aspects to successful investments and appropriate to investors activity in present and future time. Investment environment includes all policies, indicators and tools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

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



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 Duhok, constitute



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

Geographically, Iraq can be divided into four main areas: the Western Area, the Southern Area, the Mountain Area, and the Sedimentary Plains Area on the Tigris and Euphrates. The area of the country is about (438,446) km². The population of Iraq is about (38.8) million, 19.6 m male and 19.2m female. Most of them live in urban areas.

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

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



Land Borders

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

Lakes

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

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



Dams

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



Rivers

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



Iraq Geography

Source: Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia

<http://ar.wikipedia.org>



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Surface Classification

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

Mountains

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



Marshes

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



Islands

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



A Glance at Iraq's Economy

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 followup Dept. according to its letter no.961 on 9/1/2019

Expected financial income according to the plan

First: Oil revenues

Most relevant estimates have agreed that the average price of oil on world markets will not exceed the threshold of \$ 60 per barrel at best, also it will not fall below \$ 40 a barrel in the next five years. The Iraqi Oil Ministry has its own production and export plans for the coming years as shown below:

Table (2)

Expected import and export during 2018-2022 strategy					
items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Oil production (m bpd)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Oil export (m bpd)	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0

*source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning, National Development Plan 2018-2022

Assuming the exchange rate of the dollar as specified by the Central Bank of Iraq at 1182 dinars per dollar, estimates oil revenues expected annually ranged between 74 trillion dinars and 103.5 trillion dinars. This makes the expected total oil revenues for Iraq for the period 2022 - 2018 range between 370 trillion dinars, according to the estimates of the budget strategy committee and 381.9 trillion dinars, according to estimates of the International Monetary Fund and about 425.6 trillion dinars, according to optimistic assumptions of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil, the table below shows in details:

Table (3)

Expected oil revenues during 2018-2022 strategy						
items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
International Monetary Fund assumptions	75045	74537	76050	77232	79076	381940
Iraqi Ministry of Oil assumptions	75715.9	75715.9	75715.9	94914.6	103543.2	425605.5
Budget Strategy Committee assumptions	74033.4	74033.4	74033.4	74033.4	74033.4	370167

Second: Non - Oil revenues

It is not expected that the non-oil revenues in Iraq can achieve a significant development in light of the continuation of the current economic reality resulting from the financial crisis and the decline of economic activity and inactive development projects, in both public and private sector. However, the government's corrective measures related to the public budget and the search for new revenues have contributed to the fortification of the financial space available to the state and is expected to continue its impact for the coming years as shown below:



Table (4)

Expected non- oil revenues during 2018-2022 strategy					
items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Direct taxes	4996.2	5146.1	5303.4	5466.5	5639.8
Indirect taxes	2213.7	2313.1	2390.7	2471.6	2555.8
Other revenues	5799.8	6038.4	6262.4	6492.3	6728.3
Total	13009.7	13497.6	13956.5	14430.4	14923.9

The expected total for the next five years 2018-2022 will be as shown below

Table (5)

Expected total for the next five years 2018-2022			
Items	Trillion ID	%	
Oil revenues	370.2	84.1	
Non-oil revenues	69.8	15.9	
total expected revenue	404.0	100	



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 (6)

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 (7)**

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

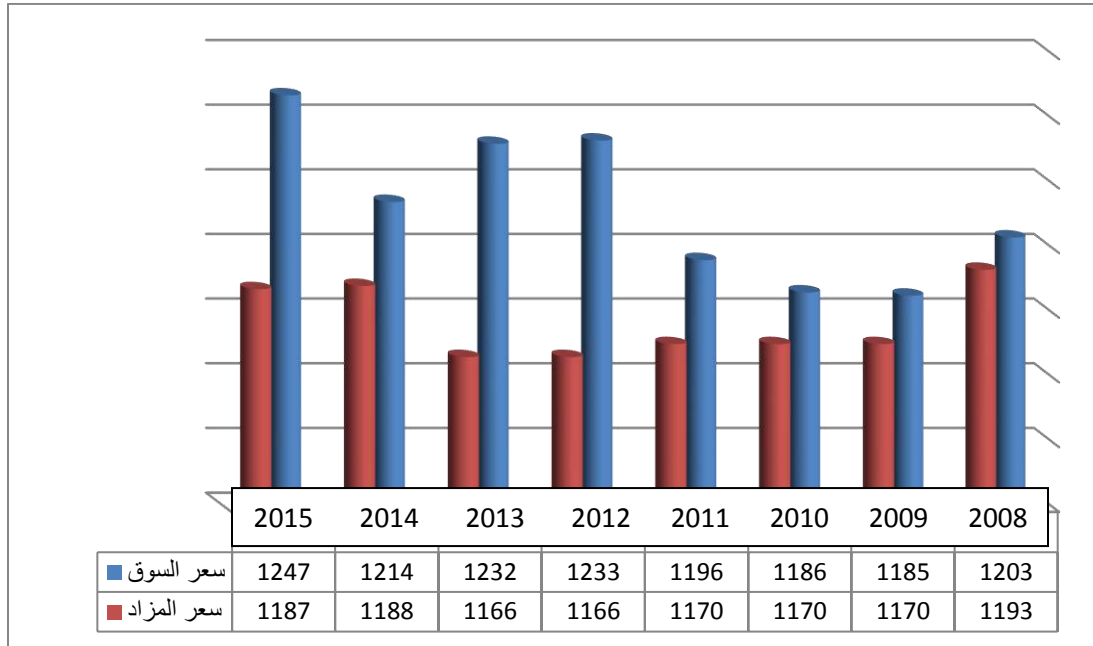
* Values in Iraqi Dinar

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



Chart 3 Iraqi Dinar VS US Dolar rate



• Ministry of Planning/ Central Statistical Organization

- **Interest Rates**

Interest rates witnessed massive increase in the period (2005-2015), as it reached at some point 23%. Consequently, investment fields were minimized. In order to reverse this situation, the financial authority reduced this rate to 6% and later to 3.5% during 2014. In 2015, interest rate in Iraqi currency was 3.4 in governmental banks, while 3.9 in private banks. Such a move will help expansion in the investment field, as it motivates investors to borrow money locally in order to expand their activities in the economic field, which promotes economic development and economic stability.

- **Inflation Rate**

Annual inflation rates passed 30% in 2007, but it decreased to 2.4% in 2010, only to rise again in 2011 and 2012 to 5% and 6% respectively. The rise concentrated in the prices of food, commodities, and rents, which raised consumer prices record. While in 2014 the inflation rate has reached (2.2%) compared to its value in 2013 as this incensement focused on prices of clothes, housing, health and education. In 2015 it reached 1.44% the increase was in electricity, gas, communication, housing and education.



Table (8)

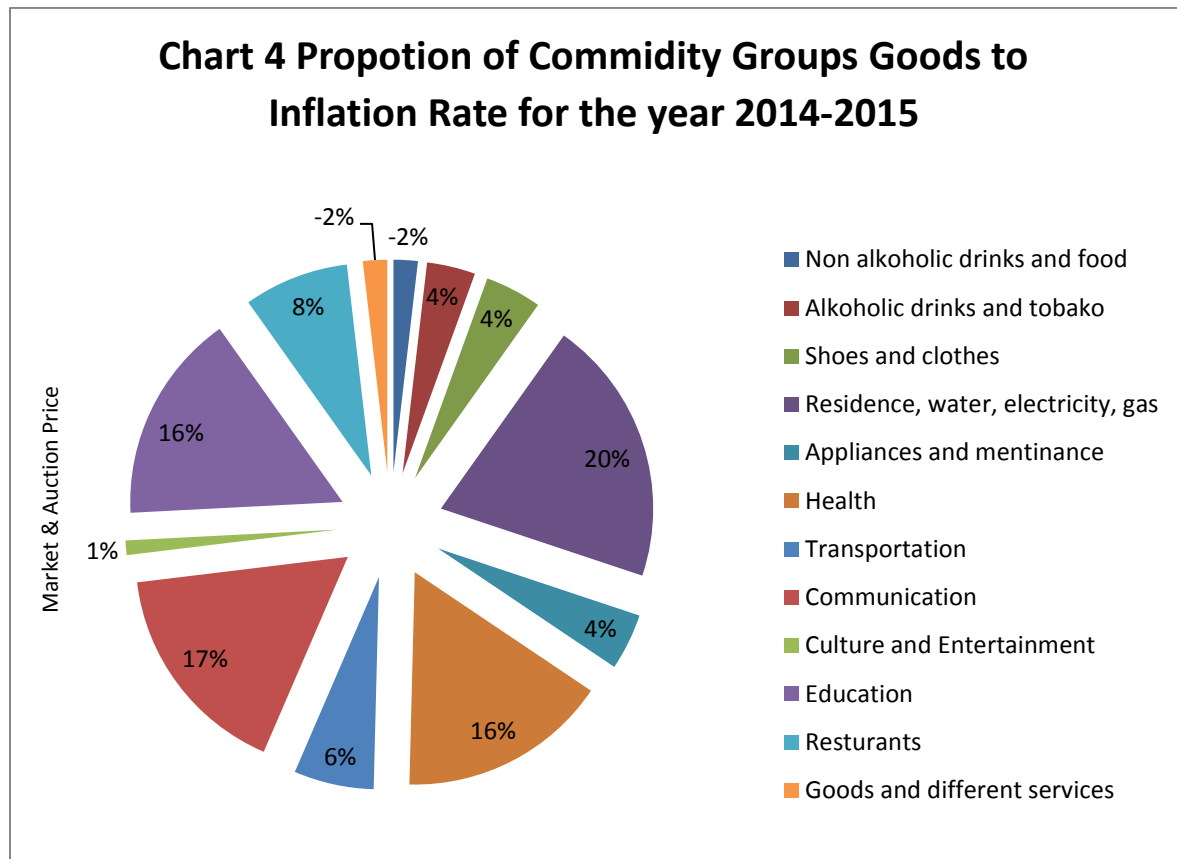
The Inflation Rate for the period 2014-2015*

* Values in Iraqi Dinar

No	Total of Main Goods and materials	2014	2015	Change % rate
1	alcoholic Food -Non and Drinks	152	151.5	-0.3
2	Alcoholic drinks and Tobacco	135,6	136.5	0.6
3	Shoes Clothes and	149,4	150.5	0.7
4	Housing, Water, Electricity and Gas	162,5	167.9	3.3
5	Supplies, Household Equipment and Maintenance	123,2	124.1	0.7
6	Health	168,6	173	2.6
7	Transportation	110,3	111.4	0.99
8	Communication	77.0	79.1	2.7
9	Entertainment and Culture	105,3	105.5	0.18
10	Education	167,5	171.9	2.6
11	Restaurants	150,5	152.4	1.3
12	Goods and various services	148,8	148.3	-0.3
	General Record number	145,9	148	1.44



Chart 4 Proportion of Commodity Groups Goods to Inflation Rate for the year 2014-2015



- **Demographic Trends and Economic prosperity**

According to the latest estimation (done by the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology in the Ministry of Planning of 2017) Iraq population is about 38.8 million, with an annual average growth of 3%. Hence, Iraq is considered a large, promising, investment-supporting market, especially when we consider the fact that per capita income has increased significantly to reach 6000\$, creating higher demand for different types of commodities, goods, and services, and this in turn will lead to more growth and diversity in the structure and trends of investment activities in Iraq.

- Major sectors are: oil and gas, electricity, housing and infrastructure, transport, health, industry, agriculture, communication, services, education, and tourism.
- Major agricultural products are: wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, and cotton.



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 service sectors. The growth rate of the 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 (9)

The target country's GDP in fixed prices for the years 2018-2022*							
Sector	2015 stander d year	Target growt h 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
Transformati onal 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
Transportati on & telecommuni cation	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 sector.



Table (10)

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

The distortion of the sectorial structure of the Iraqi economy is a result of siege years, wars and crises requires many years of planned and systematic work to remove these distortions. The plan of the coming years seeks a mechanism to correct this imbalance by working to restore life to the productive and commodity sectors, infrastructure and service and work to gradually increasing its contribution to the public and private sectors. The contribution of economic activities other than oil in the estimated GDP for the plan years is shown below.

Table (11)

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



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 (12)

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 constitute 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 sectorally 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, 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 (13)

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



Table (14)

Percentage distribution of required investments		%
Sector	(Investment (billion ID	%
Agriculture	7574.2	3.4
oil	84683.7	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
insurance & Finance	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 (15)

Average per capita during the plan years			
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.



Banking sector

Over the past decades, banks owned by the state in Iraq conquered the whole banking sector activities in contrast to noticeable shrink of the private sector in this field. Non-banking financial institutions were remarked for their weak performance.

To cope with the aforementioned and under the political and economic changes in Iraq after 2003, the government attempted to carry out vast and vary reformations in the various economic/ financial and banking fields. The latter included the reformation of the banking sector, its tools and mechanisms and in accordance with various views, so as to get rid of the various



restrictions and obstacles. This has been through the revision of the codes and bylaws led by the aim of concentrating on competition and opening the local financial market to the international markets, as this openness insures the enhancement and development of the banking system to face the elements and factors of competition and risk, in addition to the technological development and big advancement achieved in the communication and information systems. This development has led to the reduction of the cost of the financial procedures over the borders, the enhancement of processing data and accountancy systems, and reflected, eventually as benefits, whether for the banks or their customers.

The banking system in Iraq consists of (64) banks until 2016, including 7 government banks and (57) local and foreign private banks. the largest number is in commercial banks (43) banks, followed by Islamic banks by 18 banks and then specialized banks by (3) banks.



Iraqi Stock Exchange Market



This market is regarded as one of the institutions which support investment and contributes to the achievement of stable and sustainable economic development in Iraq. It contributes to the strengthening of the investment structure and encourages the process of making capitals through assisting companies to build up the required capitals for investment and what support the interests of investors, elevates competition level through a free safe market characterized with transparency. This market has succeeded in gaining the membership of Arab Stock Markets 2006; the European Asian Union of Stock Markets 2005, and it exerts its efforts to gain the membership of the International Union of Stock Markets.

Investment law, Chapter three, Article 11, Advantages and Warrants, stipulates that foreign investor has the right to circulate at the Iraqi Stock Market by shares and bonds listed in it and to form investment portfolios.



Table (16)

Iraqi Stock Exchange Market Indicators 2012-2015

Year	Trade volume (ID million)	Number of Shares (billion share)	General Measurement (point) Index	Number of listed Companies
2012	893.825	625.640	125.020	84
2013	2.845.425	875.569	113.150	83
2014	901.172	746.212	998.207	86
2015	495.112	618.726	730	98
2016	515.9	1.038	649	-

- Annual Statistic Journal 2015 issued by the Central Bank of Iraq

Trading volume for 2016 was 515.9 billion ID with a rise rate of %4.2 to 2015. Number of shares for 2016 is (1038.2) billion with a rise rate of %67.8 for 2015 as it reached 617.7 billion in 2015.

Table (17)

Number of companies listed in the Iraqi Stock Market

Year	Companies' no.
2008	94
2009	91
2010	85
2011	86
2012	84
2013	83
2014	86
2015	98

*Iraqi Securities Commission/Annual report 2015



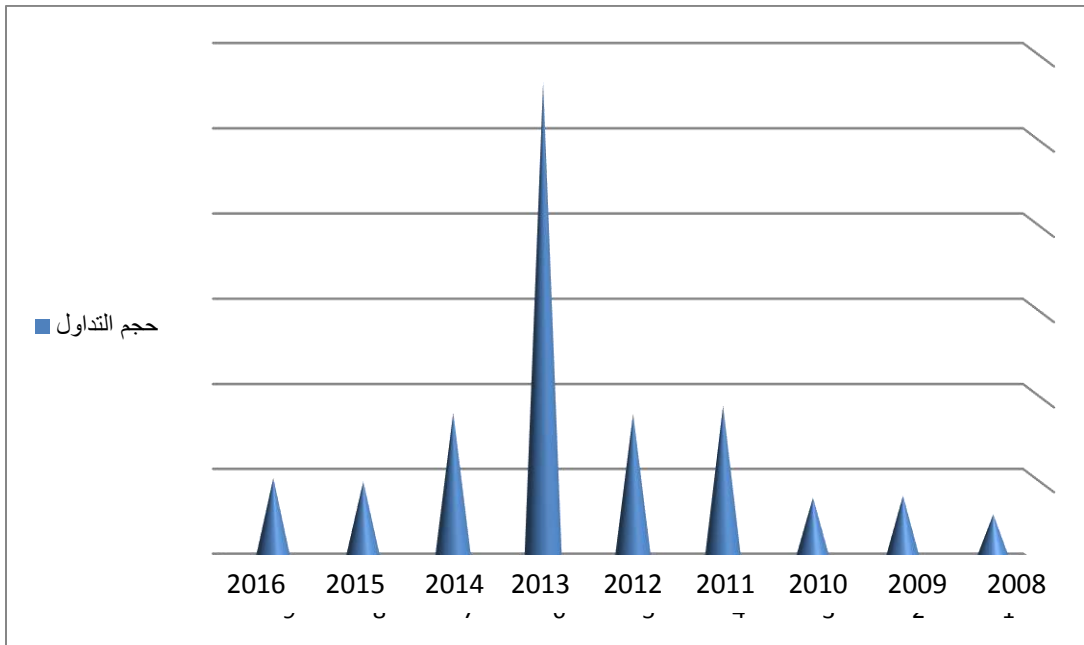
- Trade volume has reached approximately (301) b. Iraqi Dinar in 2008, (411) b. Dinar in 2009, (400) b. in 2010, (941) b. in 2011, (894) b. in 2012 and (2,845) b. in 2013 while it was (901) b in 2014 with decrease of 68% compared to 2013 due to security deterioration in the second half of 2014 and recovered in 2015-2016. In 2015 Trade volume was 495 billion ID.
- Market value of the companies listed at the Iraqi stock Market amounted to approximately (11451) billion Iraqi Dinar by the end of 2013, with an increase percentage of 115% compared to 2012 while it was (9546) b ID with a decrease of 6.16% compared to 2013.
- Trade volume has amounted to approximately (2,845) b. Iraqi Dinar in 2013, with an increase percentage of 217% compared to the previous year while it was (901) b in 2014 with decrease of 68% compared to 2013.
- Number of the circulated stocks amounted to (875) b. in 2013 with an increase percentage of 39% compared to the previous year while it was (746) b with a decrease of 14% compared to 2013. During 2015 it reached 618 b. ID.

Table (18)
Trade volume in Iraqi Stock Exchange Market

*Values in Billion Dinar

Year	Trade Volume
2008	301
2009	411
2010	400
2011	941
2012	894
2013	2.840
2014	901
2015	495
2016	515





Iraq Stock Exchange Market Performance in 2016-2017

1. Trading Volume

Trading volume decreased to (386.9) billion ID in 2017 against (426.8) billion ID during 2016 and by %9.4 during 2016. The banking sector occupied the first rank in trading volume achieving (305.8) billion ID with a rate of (%79.9), the second rank was occupied by the industrial sector with (37.9) billion ID and a rate of (%9.8), while in the third rank came the communication sector with (17.6) billion ID and a rate of (%4.5). The session volume for the year 2017 reached (1.6) billion ID with (234) trading session against (1.8) billion ID during 2016. Trading sessions were (239) this year while it was 234 during 2016.



Table (19)
Shows the volume of trading categorized by sector (2016-2017)

Sector	% Rate to total		Years		The change rate from % 2016
			2016	2017	
Banking	79.0	1	312946.1	305821.5	2.3-
Insurance	0.3	7	436.9	1030.5	135.9
Investment	0.000001	8	24.8	0.005	99.98 -
Services	2.1	5	16122.2	8311.3	48.4 -
Industrial	9.8	2	55294.2	37899.1	- 31.5
Hotels & Tourism	2.9	4	24727.3	11269.2	- 54.4
Agricultural	1.3	6	3453.7	4968.3	43.9
Telecommunication	4.6	3	13783.0	17609.2	27.8
Total			426788.1	386879.1	
Session Rate		1618.7	1823.9		

2. Number of traded shares

The number of shares traded during the year 2017 decreased to (631.4) billion shares compared to (917.5) million in 2016 with a decrease of (%31.2). In 2017, the banking sector ranked first in terms of number of traded shares, (598.6) billion shares, accounting for %94.8 of the total, followed by the industrial sector with 21.5 billion shares and %3.4 of the total, the services sector was the third where the number of shares traded reached 4.8 billion shares and %0.8 of the total. The average number of traded shares during the year 2017 was close to (2.6) billion shares compared to (3.9) Billion shares for 2016.



Table (20)
Shows the number of traded shares by sector (2016-2017)

Sector	% Rate to total		Years		The change rate from % 2016
			2017	2016	
Banking	94.9	1	598565.6	864664.7	30.8-
Insurance	0.2	5	1358.6	1054.1	28.9
Investment	0.000002	8	0.01	52.2	99.98-
Services	0.8	3	4830.2	7732.1	37.5-
Industrial	3.4	2	21505.4	37133.3	42.1-
Hotels & Tourism	0.1	7	814.5	3500.4	76.7-
Agricultural	0.2	6	1225.5	912.2	34.4-
Telecommunication	0.5	4	3120.3	2493.4	25.1
Total			631420.1	917542.4	
Session Rate			2641.9	3921.1	

Table (21)
Development of foreign trade size with the most important partners in 2013 and 2014

Country	2013		2014		Ratio in %exports	Ratio in %imports
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports		
Arab Countries	4082.2	16538.5	3819.8	14818.7	3.9	23.9
EU	16223.7	9827	15177.8	8804.5	15.5	14.2
West Euro	0	692.6	0	620.3	0.0	1.0
East Euro	0	1660.4	0	1487.8	0.0	2.4
Asian Countries	64162.6	35707.6	60025.7	31995	61.3	51.6
African Countries	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
North America	19363.8	3252	18115	2915	18.5	4.7
Central America	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
South America	837.2	622.6	783.5	557.4	0.8	0.9
Oceania Countries	0	900.2	0	805.7	0.0	1.3
Total	104669.5	69200.9	97921.8	62004.4	100.0	100.0



Insurance Companies

The number of insurance companies in Iraq reached (34) companies, including three public insurance companies while the rest are insurance companies belonging to the private sector. The total assets of the three public companies amounted to 147,727.7 million dinars. The ratio of the assets of each company to the total assets of these companies is distributed unevenly. The largest market share for the General Iraqi Insurance Company was the social insurance (78%) of the total insurance of the company. As for Iraqi Reinsurance Company, the major market share was the fire insurance by 63% of the total insurance of the company. We do not have enough data about the Iraqi State Insurance Company.

The share capital of these companies reached 32,000 million dinars. The percentage of profits of public companies to total assets are as follows: National Insurance Company 67% General Iraqi Insurance Company 13% Iraqi Reinsurance Company 2% Although the reinsurance company has its assets 42% of the group of public companies, but the profits rate is low and this is due to several reasons, the most important of which is the lack of branches to this company.

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 the 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 policies 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 (22)

Number of Iraq's population for the year 2017*

Province	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Nineveh	1179660	1124265	2303925	758413	731644	1490057	1938073	1855909	3793982
Kirkuk	605726	599952	1205678	214608	209339	423947	820334	809291	1629625
Diyala	410961	407254	818215	427579	414213	841792	838540	821467	1660007
Anbar	463258	436896	900154	459699	436704	896403	922957	873600	1796557
Baghdad	3686694	3594684	7281378	534252	503066	1037318	4220946	4097750	8318696
Babylon	509285	503144	1012429	548465	532522	1080987	1057750	1035666	2093416
Karbala	418505	412408	830913	207655	202705	410360	626160	615113	1241273
Wassit	426530	418110	844640	280960	275842	556802	707490	693952	1401442
Saladin	367919	362162	730081	448331	437512	885843	816250	799674	1615924
Holy Najaf	535035	537664	1072699	217275	210548	427823	752310	748212	1500522
Qadisiyah-Al	378898	373665	752563	282210	276926	559136	661108	650591	1311699
Muthana	190559	184750	375309	223930	225592	449522	414489	410342	824831
Qar-Thi	686940	683329	1370269	383246	378634	761880	1070186	1061963	2132149
Maysan	419836	419261	839097	145585	150286	295871	565421	569547	1134968
Basra	1215245	1200185	2415430	277853	278879	556732	1493098	1479064	2972162
Erbil	798910	781055	1579965	158661	158127	316788	957571	939182	1896753
Duhok	489174	488059	977233	171483	169742	341225	660657	657801	1318458
Sulaimaniyah	936399	938943	1875342	170177	166580	336757	1106576	1105523	2212099
Total	13719534	13465786	27185320	5910382	5758861	11669243	19629916	19224647	38854563

* Ministry of Planning/Central Statistical Organization no. 698 in 22/1/2017



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: Activate the role of the private sector and improve 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: Reconstruct and develop the post-crisis governorates**Objectives:**

Goal 1: adopt an effective administrative and financial system that responds to the needs of recovery, the requirements of community stability and sustainable peace-building.

Goal 2: rehabilitate the infrastructure with comprehensive coverage.

Goal 3: revive the sectorial economic activities and optimize the opportunities for development.

Goal 4: Strengthen human protection and protect against the risks of relapse.

Sixth: Poverty alleviation**Objectives:**

Goal 1: Higher and sustainable income for the poor.

Goal 2: Improve the health situation.

Goal 3: Improve the education for the poor.

Goal 4: Adequate housing and a responsive environment to challenges.

Goal 5: Effective social protection for the poor.

Goal 6: Enable and promote the social, economic and political integration of IDPs and returnees in the liberated areas.

Agriculture and Water Resources Sector**Objectives:**

Goal 1: Increase the contribution of the agricultural sector in the gross domestic product (non-oil activities) from 4.5% in 2015 to 5.2% in 2022. Achieving growth in the agricultural sector in the target year reaches 8.4%.

Goal 2: Achieving sustainable food security.

Goal 3: Secure the annual demand for water for sustainable uses in the fields of agriculture, industrial and municipal, and achieve water balance with the possibility of reducing the annual demand for water to 500 million m³ annually.

Goal 4: Work towards sustainable water resources.

Energy and manufacturing industries**First: Oil and Gas sector****Objectives:**

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

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

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

Goal 4: raising natural gas production to reach **(3500) mf³** per day.

Goal 5: Strengthen proven gas reserves.

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

Goal 7: To strengthen the reservoir energy of petroleum products to secure storage of 2267 m³.

Goal 8: Protect the environment from pollution and address the environmental problems caused by the oil and gas activity of existing facilities and reduce CO₂ emissions.



Second: Electricity sector

Objectives:

Goal 1: to increase the production capacity in the electrical system to reach (20869) megawatts.

Goal 2: increase the per capita electricity supply to reach (4041) kWh.

Goal 3: Improve the efficiency of the electrical system.

Goal 4: Improve the quality of services provided to consumers according to categories (household, government, industrial, agricultural, commercial).

Goal 5: To rationalize the consumption of electricity for different uses and reduce it by 7% annually.

Goal 6: Improve the environmental impact of electricity activity by reducing Co2 emissions.

Goal 7: Enhancing the role of the private sector in managing the production and distribution sectors.

Goal 8: Promote governance of the electricity sector and its institutions.

Third: Manufacturing and Extraction Industries (excluding Oil)

Objectives:

Goal 1: Increase the contribution of non-oil manufacturing and extractive industries to GDP by 40% from the base year.

Goal 2: work on finding other sources of funding for public sector projects and limiting the financing of the investment budget for strategic projects only.

Goal 3: activate the strategies related to this sector and modernize them according to the industrial strategic developments in Iraq up to 2030 and the implementation mechanisms.

Goal 4: support important strategic industries, especially in the liberated areas, because they contain minerals and natural gas, which is a major incentive to encourage these industries.

Goal 5: achieve a sectoral interlinkage between the manufacturing sector and other sectors and the involvement of the private sector within this threading by using the potential available to the private sector.

Goal 6: Revitalize geological surveys in order to develop an integrated map of the country's mineral resources in order to turn them into investment opportunities.

4.4: Transport, Communications and Storage Sector

First: Transport Sector

Port activity

Objectives:

Goal 1: increase the capacity of the existing ports and their Ship canals to 23 million tons annually.

Goal2: complete the initial construction to begin building Faw port.

Goal 3: Promote private sector involvement in the implementation and operation of port services.



Shipping activity**Objectives:**

Goal 1: Enhance the role of the national maritime carrier in securing Iraq's trade.

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

Air transport activity**Objectives:**

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

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

Passenger transport activity**Objectives:**

Goal 1: Improve the efficiency of transport activity performance.

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

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

Land transport by truck**Objectives:**

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

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

Railway activity**Objectives:**

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

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

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

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

Activity of roads and bridges**Objectives:**

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

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

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

Second: Telecommunications Sector**Objectives:**

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

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

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



Goal 4: Reach everyone.

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

Third: the storage sector

Objectives:

Goal 1: secure strategic stocks of basic crops.

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

Buildings and services sector

Objectives

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

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

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

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

Water and Sanitation

First: Potable water

Objectives

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

Goal 2: Improve the quality of potable water.

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

Second: Sanitation

Objectives:

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

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



Culture, tourism and archeology

First: Culture

Objectives:

Goal 1: Complete the ongoing or expected infrastructure projects.

Goal 2: bring up and spread the Iraqi culture in the society.

Goal 3: Promote investment in cultural activity.

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.

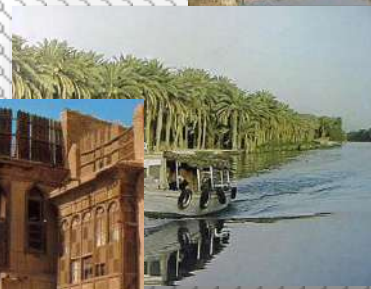
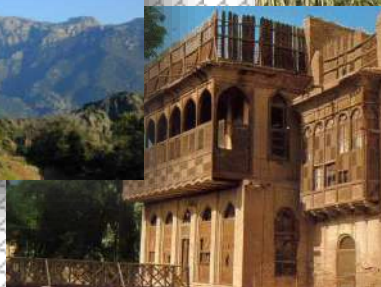


Investment Map of Iraq

2019

Provincial Profiles

- Province of Baghdad (the Capital) onestopshop@baghdadic.gov.iq
- Province of Diyala diyalainv@gmail.com
- Province of Saladin sinvestc@yahoo.com
- Province of Kirkuk info@investkirkuk.com
- Province of Nineveh nic@mosulinvestment.org
- Province of Irbil
- Province of Duhok
- Province of Sulaymaniyah
- Province of Anbar anbarinvestment@yahoo.com
- Province of Wasit wasitinvest@yahoo.com
- Province of Babylon info@bic.gov.iq
- Province of Holy Karbala info@krinves.com
- Province of Holy Najaf inv.najaf@gmail.com
- Province of Muthanna samawa_investdiw@yahoo.com
- Province of Diwaniyah info@investdiw.gov.iq
- Province of Thi Qar thiqarinvest@yahoo.com
- Province of Maysan inv.maysan2008@yahoo.com
- Province of Basra ossb@investbasrah.com



Province of Baghdad

Historical Background

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



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

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

- **Area:** Baghdad has the area of 4.555 km².

• Population

Inhabitants of Baghdad are approximately (8.318.696), eight million and three hundred eighteen thousand, six hundred ninety six persons. Almost 83% of the inhabitants of the capital are concentrated in the City of Baghdad itself, while 17% of them reside in its countryside and outskirts as Baghdad is the biggest city in Iraq and the second in area in Asia. These data shows 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, Karkh District, Kadhimiyah District, A'adhamiyah District, Al-Sadr District (1), Al-Sadr District (2), Madaien District, Abu Ghraib District, Mahmoudiyah District, Taji District, Tarmiyah District.



- **Bridges in Baghdad:**

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



- **Main activities**

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

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



Economy at a Glance

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

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

• Infrastructures

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

• Education

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

• Health:

Baghdad has 85 public and private hospital, 43 specialized public hospital, 19 general hospital, 4 pediatric hospital, 2 mother and child hospital, 2 maternity 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.



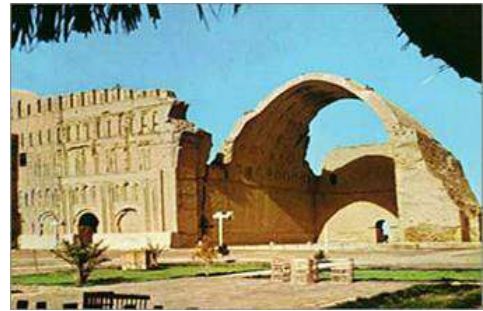
5. **Aqarquf:** This is an important historical city. It is one of the cities which were built according to Sumerian- Babylonian architectural concepts. It is situated on 30 km west northwards of the city center. Its building age traces back to the 15th century B. C. according to an order by the King 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). 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, Sulaymaniyah to the north, Wasit and the Islamic Republic of Iran to the east. The main paved roads which link Baghdad to Tehran, Baghdad- Kirkuk, Sulaymaniyah and Irbil pass through the Province.

Area

The area of the Province of Diyala is (17.685) km² which represents 4% of the total area of Iraq.

Population

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

Main cities:

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



Economy at a Glance

The economic activities at the Province are concentrated in agriculture because of being situated on two main sources of water, Diyala River (a main affluent of Tigris River) and Uthaim River in addition to Himreen and Uthaim lakes with maximum storage capacity 5.5 km^3 and Qazaniya and Mendly dams with storage capacity of 1.25 km^3 . A large number of the manpower is employed in agriculture. Orange is widely grown in its orchards. Date palm trees are concentrated around Mouqdadiyah and run north towards Kifri. Olive, wheat, barley, and dates planting are common. The Province is also famous for cattle breeding, poultry, honey 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
- Dour District
- Samara District
- Balad District
- Peigi District
- Tuz District
- Dijail District

**Main activities**

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

Infrastructures

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

Education:

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

Health

Province of Saladin has 12 hospital 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 are the house of the Caliph, Equestrian arena, Abu Dulaf Mosque, Mutawakkiliah, 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
- Hawijah District
- Daquq District
- Dibs District



Main activities

- Crude Oil
- Cement
- Agriculture

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 churches 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

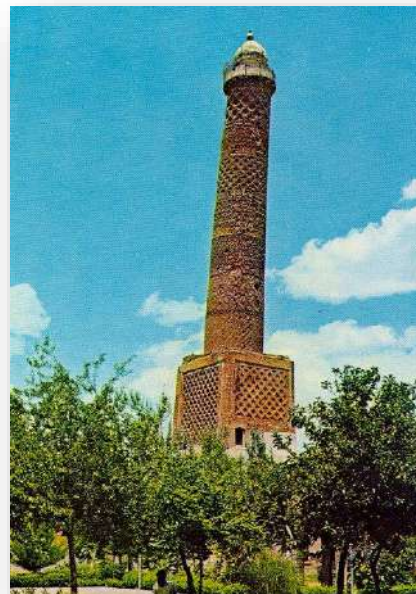
The area of the Province of Nineveh is (36.515 km²).

Population

Inhabitants of the Province are (3793982).

Main cities

- Mosul District
- Hamdaniyah District
- Sinjar District
- Tilkef District
- Ba'aj District
- Tella'fer District
- Sheikhan District
- Hatra District
- Makhmour District



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.

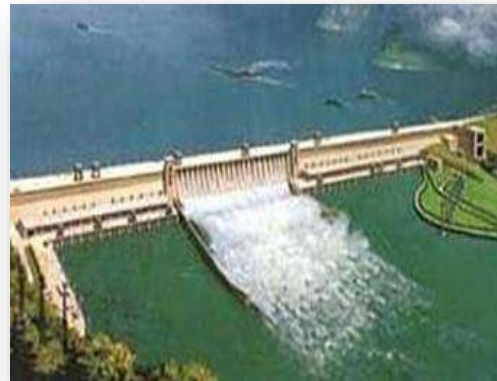
Health

Nineveh has 18 hospital and 156 health center.

Tourist sites

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

Dam of Mosul: It is located on the River Tigris, approximately 60 km to the north of Mosul. It had been accomplished in 1986. Its length is approximately 75 km from the Dam site to the Iraqi- Turkish borderline. The area of its lake is almost 220 km². A tourist city was established by it. It contains several tourist facilities and apartments.



Province of Irbil

Historical Background

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



Area and climate

The area of Irbil is (13.165) km². The province occurs within the steppe area which has transitional climate between that of the Mediterranean and the desert climate. It is characterized for its sever cold and drop of humidity average. Irbil is regarded as one of the historically important cities throughout ages and an important effective cultural and civilization center in Kurdistan of Iraq. Its naming refer 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, these are: Irbil District, Rawandouz District, Soran District, Khabat District, Plain of Irbil District, Shaqlawa District.

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 Children 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.



Bikhhal 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. Bikhhal 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 (1252343).

Main cities

Province of Duhok is consisted of several important districts including Duhok District, Zakho District, Sheikhan District, Summail District, Berdersh District, and Namidi District.



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 hospital 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 Hilahta 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. This flavour 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, Qara Dagh District, Shara Zour District, Sayed Sadiq District, Halebcha District, Penjoueen District, Ranyah District, Dokan District, Derbendikhan District, Klar District, and Chamchamal District.

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 hospital 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 prepared to receive tourists and provide them with services. There are also Luna parks and big entertainment gardens.



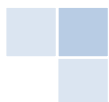
Dokan Lake:

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:

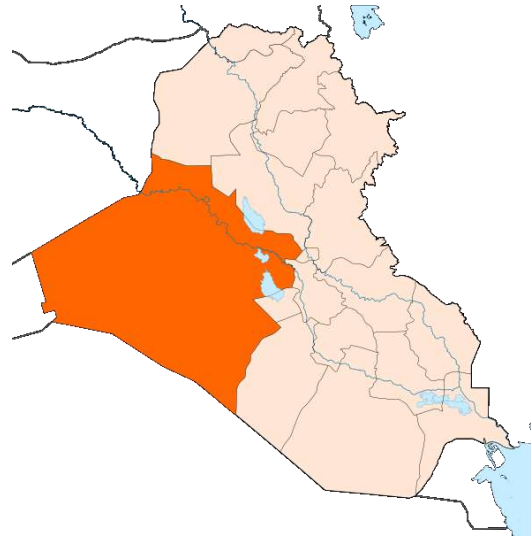
These are 75 km to the east of Sulaimaniyah, parallelizing the Iranian borders. This spot is regarded as a border point between Iraq and Iran, as the distance from there to the Iranian borders is only half an hour by car. The area is 2.000m above the sea level. The summer resort is situated amidst high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



Economy at a Glance

Industrial raw materials are available at Anbar Province which can be extracted through mine methods like that of natural gas and oil in (Ukaz) gas field westward Anbar which reserves is estimated to be (50) b. f³ and (Reesha) gas field, oil experts estimates refers to the availability of oil reservoirs in the Province of Anbar which need more exploring processes so as to estimate the quantities of the reserves and its economic feasibility. Anbar has approximately 53 Trillion cubic feet of natural gas in addition to the natural mineral fortunes, such as gold, phosphate, iron, uranium, sulfur, and silver. There are water resources embodied in the River Euphrates which runs (450 km), from the western north to the eastern south of the Province. In addition, there are four big water surfaces, the lakes of (Habbaniyah, lake of dam of Hadeethah, lake of Thirthar, and Razaza Lake).

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

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
- Faluja District
- Heet District
- Hadeethah District
- Ana District
- Rawa District
- Qaim District
- Rutbah District



Main activities

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



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
- Al Noumaniah District
- Hai District
- Badra District
- Aziziyah District
- Souairah District.



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, 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 rivers and underground waters.

Infrastructure:**First: - 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.

**Second: - 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.

Third: - Health

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



Fourth:- Roads and Transportations:

In Wasit there is a net of main roads that link it with the Capital Baghdad and other provinces such as (Thi Qar, Maysan and Babylon) in addition to the main road that connects the province with the borderline with The Islamic Republic of Iran through Badra Border Port.

Tourism Locations:

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

Wasit Historical City:

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



Saeed Ibn Al Jabeir Shrine:

The shrine is Located in District of Al Hai 40 km to the south of Kut as he was one of Imam Ali (Poh) friends.



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 country.

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.



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
- Hashimiyah District
- Mahaweel District
- Musaieb District

Main activities

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



Obelisk of Hammurabi



Economy at a Glance

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

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.

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 .

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.

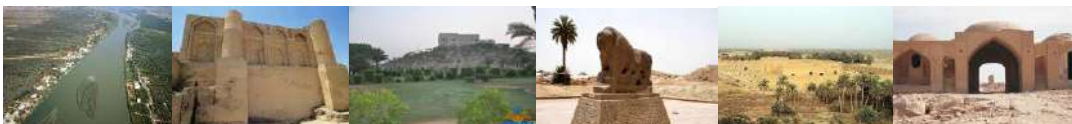
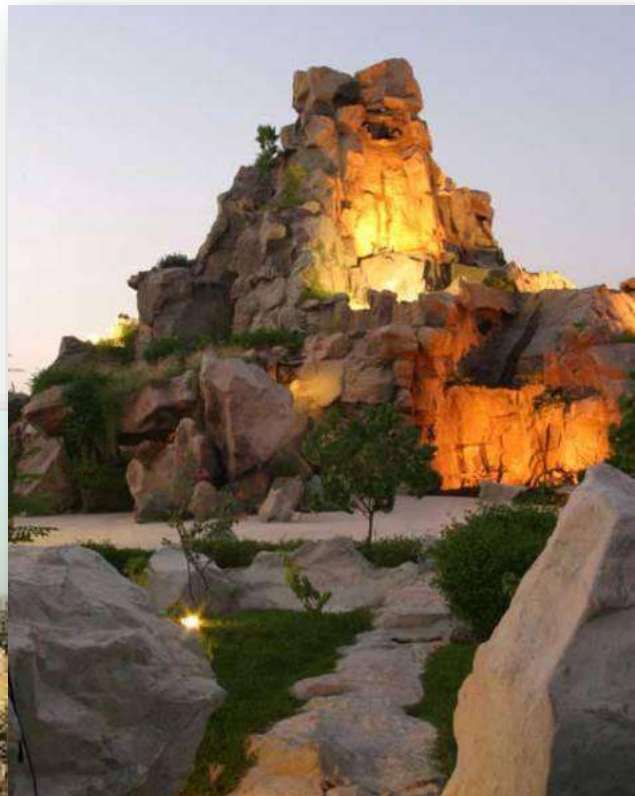


Burs:

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

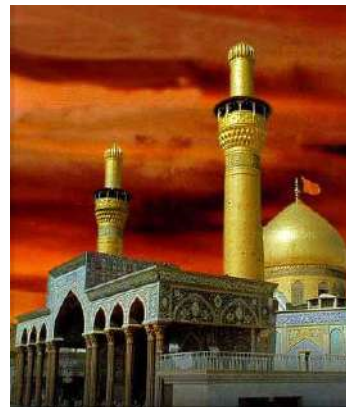
Province of Kerbala is situated on the right bank of River Euphrates, surrounded by important agricultural areas on three sides, particularly, the eastern side which occurs between the city and the River Euphrates. The city is 105 km to the western south of Baghdad, bordered from the north by the Province 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 32°.

Area

The area of the Province of Karbala is 5.034 km².

Main cities

- Karbala
- Ain Tamr
- Al- Husseiniyah
- Al-Hurr
- Hindiyah
- Akhaidhir
- Touaireej



Holy Shrine of Imam Hussien



Population

The population of the Province is (1.241.237) person.

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 kindergarten, 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.

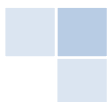


Razaza Lake: This Lake is 18 km from Karbala, on the way leads to Akhaidhir. The Lake is 60 km in length 30 km in width. This wide beautiful lake is an important tourist site visited by people who are eager to practice various kinds of water sports and



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 atmosphere 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
- Kufa District
- Manathirah District
- Abo – Sakheer District

Main activities

- Tourism
- Agriculture
- Cattle breeding
- Commerce



Infrastructures

- There is a main road stretches 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.

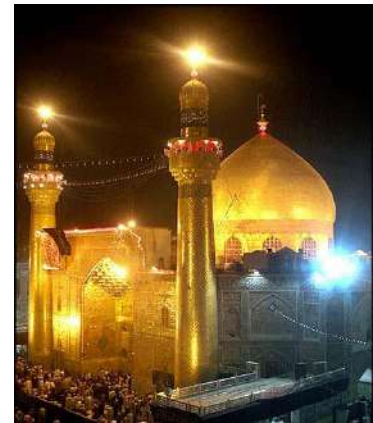
Health

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 Akhminians 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 second 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 (Center)
- Rumaitha District
- Khidhir District
- Salman District
- Warka District



Sawah Lake



Main activities

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



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

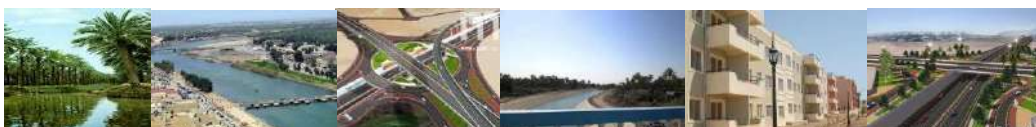
- The Province has a vital location in the southern part of Iraq on the International road linking Basra to Baghdad and international borders.
- (Baghdad- Basra) railway line, and the availability of a maintenance station for locomotives and train carriages.
- Oil refinery with 30.000 bpd capacity
- 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) 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 (Center)
- Shamiyah District
- Ifak District
- Hamza District
- Ghammas District



Main activities

- Agriculture (Prominently rice)
- Food stuff industries
- Textile industries
- Rubber industries (Tires)
- Cattle breeding
- White meats and eggs
- 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, 666 primary school; 58 kindergartens, (249) secondary school; And a good number of private teaching.

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(Center)
- Rifa'i District
- Shatra District
- Suq Al-Shouyoukh District
- Al Jabaish District
- Al Garaf District



Aaqura Heritage City



Main activities

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



Archeological Harp

Infrastructures:

Thi Qar Province has an electric-thermal station that produces 600 MW , there is also Al 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 free main way
- Nasiriyah- Kut way
- Ijarah – Ri'fai- Diwaniyah way
- Nasiriyah- Diwaniyah way
- Nasiriyah- Samawa way
- Nasiriyah- Ijarah 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 hospital 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", i. e. 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(Center)
- Maymouna District
- Ali Al-Gharbi District
- Qal'at Salih District
- Kahla District
- Mijar District



Main activities

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

Education:

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

Health:

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



Province of Basra

Historical Background

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



Location

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

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

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

Area

The area of the Province of Basra is (19.070) km².

Population: Approximately (2,972.162) person.



Main cities:

- Basra District(Center)
- Qurna District
- Zubair District
- Shat Al Arab District
- Abu Al-Khaseeb District
- Fao District
- AlImdainah District



Main activities

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



Economy at a Glance

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

Infrastructures

Province of Basra has all the six Iraqi 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 hospital 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 through cooperation with the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).



The National Investment Commission has formed up a strategy for the investment zones in Iraq through cooperation with the Investment Program in the Middle East and North Africa of the (OECD).

The National Investment Commission is working on completing the requirement for a number of major investment areas:

- 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, 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 come through:

- Represents a real breakthrough for the work of 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 an 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.

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 level of living for its citizens and raising the economic base, productivity and employment.
4. Provide special services for workers in these areas at appropriate rates.



Investment Map of Iraq

2019

Overview of Sectors

- Oil & Gas Sector [http:// www.Oil.gov.iq](http://www.Oil.gov.iq)
- Electricity Sector <http://www.Meolc.gov.iq>
- Communication Sector <http://www.Moc.gov.iq>
- Health Sector <http://www.Moh.gov.iq>
- Housing & 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 on the level of the international oil market 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.

It's worth mentioning that the Oil Sector in Iraq has received a lot of attention from the federal government which resulted in developing its investment opportunities in addition to the announcement of the four bidding rounds , as mentioned above, these opportunities has enabled reputable international companies to enter this field. Iraq has signed contracts in 2010 and 2011 with international companies to develop its oil fields within the first and second biddings rounds and to increase the production level to reach (11) million bpd in the next six years and to (12) million bpd upon adding the quantities resulted from other fields by national efforts. Most of these contracts focused on developing major oil fields in south of Iraq, in addition to that the third bidding



round announcement was released to develop three gas fields which are Ukaz in Ramdi Province, Mansouriyah in Diyala Province and Seebah in Basra Province.

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 2018	146.9 billion barrel
Fixed gas reserves 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.1st, 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, and an estimated 31 TCF in probable reserves.



Oil and gas export and distribution pipelines

Iraq has a wide pipeline infrastructure total of 4350 mile. 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 the 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	Mosul field for petrochemical products	Gasoline 4*20000m ³ Gasoil 3*10000m ³ Kerosene 3*10000m ³ Jet fuel 2*10000m ³ LPG 2*3000 ton	Investment or EPC +F	Mosul
2	Toba field for petrochemical products	Gasoline 8*20000m ³ Gasoil 3*20000m ³ Kerosene 2*20000m ³ Jet fuel 2*10000m ³ LPG 2*3000 ton	Investment or EPC +F	Basra
3	Al Aziziya field for petrochemical products	Gasoline 2*20000m ³ Gasoil 2*20000m ³ Kerosene 2*20000m ³ LPG 2*3000 ton	Investment or EPC +F	Wasit



4	Samara field for petrochemical products	Gasoline 4*10000m ³ Gasoil 2*10000m ³ Kerosene 2*10000m ³ LPG 2*3000 ton	Investment or EPC +F	Saladin
5	Products pipe East Badha 650km	300-500 m ³	Investment or EPC +F	16/ Basra- Maysan products 16 Maysan- Baghdad Gasoline 18 Maysan- Baghdad Kerosene Gasoil
6	Liquid Gas pipe (LPG) 16*650 km	550-600 H/m ³	Investment or EPC +F	Basra –Maysan- Wasit- Baghdad
7	Second National Dry Gas pipe 48* 700 km	1350 MMSCF/D	Investment or EPC +F	Basra –Nasriya- Dewaniya- Semawa- Hilla- Baghdad- Beji

Source / Ministry of Oil /Studies Planning &Follow Up Directorate in 28/3/2019



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 22-23 thousand megawatt 2017-2019.

Current production is about 15- 18 thousand megawatt/2017- 2019.

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

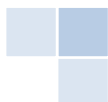


Investment Opportunities Available in the Electricity Sector

Investment projects in renewable energy field

No.	Project name	Additional capacity/ MW	Province
1	Sawa 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 communication sector*

1. Marketing a whole group of communication and internet services through Access Network (video calls, voice and data, high quality TV channels and games).
2. Investment in fiber optic cable along the country for communication and internet services.
3. Land and data inventory is being conducted in the companies relevant to Mo C to be presented to investment.
4. Marketing communication and internet services through sea and land outlet (international and local).
5. Secure, enhance and develop security systems in communication and electronic protection.
6. Partnership with international companies in:
 - A. Activate saving sector role in using modern systems
 - B. Programming (electronic payment, electronic signature)



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 return the healthcare system to a better quality than before by increasing the health care budget, which indicates a fundamental change in the government priorities in this vital sector. There are 360 hospital 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) till 2018 is 380 hospitals and 1620 healthcare center (except KRG).



Investment opportunities in health sector announced by the MoH

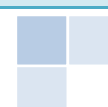
No.	Project name	Achievement rate	Province
1	400- bed hospital	%30	Wasit
2	200- bed hospital	%56	Anbar/ Haditha
3	300- bed hospital	%29	Karbala
4	200- bed hospital	%17	Baghdad/ Al Husaynia
5	400- bed hospital	%25	Kirkuk
6	400- bed hospital	%26	Al Muthana
7	100- bed hospital	%37	Saladin/ Samara
8	100- bed hospital	%30	Saladin/ Dejail
9	100- bed hospital	%30	Saladin/ Tooz

Moh letter no. 73629 in 16/2/2018



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 O ₂)Plant	New	Baghdad, Al Karkh and Al-Rusafa
8.	2 Complete medical city	New	Baghdad , Al Karkh
9.	4 General hospitals , capacity: 50 bed each	New	Baghdad, Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa
10.	4 Specialized medical centers, capacity : (20 bed or more)	New	Baghdad , Al-Karkh and Al-Rusafa
11.	Joint venture with international companies hospital management and other medical fields	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 capacity : 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, 4000m ² area in the commercial zone in Ramadi	Anbar
29.	Medical equipment, Stethoscope medical beds, gauze, medical cotton, bandage, wheelchairs for people with special needs and handicaps, all kinds of tubes used for laboratory samples, blood pressure monitor, all types of needles, medical waste containers , blood transfusion equipment, temperature gauge, etc.)	New	Anbar



Investment opportunity in Environment Sector

No.	Department	Project name	Location
1	Water & soil monitoring	Dust and desert control and monitoring center using remote sensors control	1. mid Euphrates (Karbala, Najaf, Babylon, Qadisiya, Muthana) 2. Southern area (Wasit, Maysan, Thi Qar, Basra)
2	Observe and asses industrial activities and services.	Monitoring gas and fine particles emissions due to polluted industrial and services activities.	Oil refineries, power stations, cement factories and hospitals in Baghdad and provinces.
3	Monitoring chemical materials and asses polluted sites.	Treating oil waste activities	- All oil fields in provinces, - Oil refineries - Leaks resulting from broken pipes- polluted soil
		Test imported chemicals, paints, toys in borders outlets.	borders outlets in Basra, Maysan, Wasit, Diyala,
		Hazardous waste control in borders outlets	Borders outlets (land, air, and sea)
		Treating chemically polluted sites.	All provinces, priority to the most contaminated sites.
		Electric and electronic waste recycling	Locations following environmental instructions regarding recycling wastes.
4	Climate changes and air type control	Supply and install fixed station for noise metering in all provinces except KRG	all provinces except KRG
		Supply and install fixed station for noise metering non- ionized ray in Baghdad and provinces.	Baghdad and provinces
5	Information technology	Develop the website by presenting electronic services	Baghdad/ Ministry HQ.
6	Planning and Technical follow up	Environment Clock for monitoring climate changes / cost I b ID	Baghdad/ green area



Investment opportunity sent by Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

no	Project name	Type of opportunity	Province
1	Ibn Sina General Hospital 600 beds	New	Baghdad
2	General University Hospital 600 beds	New	Mosul
3	General University Hospital 600 beds	New	Holy Karbala
4	Teaching University Hospital area 7 domun	New	Babylon
5	Teaching Surgical hospital	New	Dewaniya
6	University Hospital area 100 domun	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 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 units	43/5229/m1 Al Khir- Saydiya	6	Baghdad	Al Faw Co.
2	Housing units	2/21/m10 Abo Desheer	40	Baghdad	Al Faw Co.
3	Tajiat Complex	Tajiat	100	Baghdad	-
4	Al Amriya Housing complex (phase 1)	Amriya	36	Baghdad	Ministry of Housing & rehabilitation
5	Al Amriya Housing complex (phase 2)	Amriya/ location 1	29	Baghdad	Ministry of Housing & rehabilitation
6	Al Amriya Housing complex (phase 2)	Amriya / location 2	33	Baghdad	Ministry of Housing & rehabilitation
7	Housing complex	Amriya 1/3082 m18	10	Baghdad	Ministry of Youth & Sport
8	Housing complex	1/151 m61	3	Karbala	Ministry of Youth & Sport
9	Housing complex	1/5794 m29 Damook	6	Wasit	Ministry of Youth & Sport
10	Housing complex for employees	323/179 +321/1 39 ninety	9 dunum 9 ulk 3dunum 3 ulk	Kirkuk	Ministry of Youth & Sport
11	Housing complex	545/9 Akad	18	Thi Qar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
12	Housing complex	110/49566	5	Thi Qar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
13	Housing complex	7/1/m26 - Sinaiyat	250	Wasit	Al Farooq State Co.
14	Al Nasriya Housing complex	Kashmara Island	100	Nasriya	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
15	Abo Mahar Housing complex	Abo Mahar	98	Smawa	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
16	Um Al Khail Housing complex	Um Al Khail	15	Dewaniya	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction



17	Vertical housing units	19/1416 m18 Sadit Al Yousfiya	6 dunum 16 ulk	Dewaniya	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
18	Housing complex	4/3411 m1 Um Al Khail	5	Dewaniya	Ministry of Youth & Sport
19	Sabakh 1 complex	Salt lands	100	Basra	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
20	Sabakh 2 complex	Salt lands	101	Basra	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
21	Khazna Tebe housing complex	Mosul	26	Nineveh	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
22	Kokjely housing complex	Mosul	46	Nineveh	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
23	Maghriba housing complex	Emara	40	Maysan	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
24	Matarda Housing complex	Tikrit	76	Saladin	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
25	Anbar housing complex	Hasaw Al Shamiya	50	Anbar	Ministry of housing and Reconstruction
26	Employees housing complex	Hasaw Al Shamiya 83/27430 m47	50	Anbar	Ministry of Youth & Sport
27	Housing units 200 units			Anbar	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
28	Vertical Housing units 400 units			Anbar	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
29	Housing units for College of Veterinary Medicine			Thi Qar	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
30	Housing units for employees			Thi Qar	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

MoHE&SR/ Gov. Contracts Dept 4005 in 4/12/2018



Available Investment Opportunities at Housing Sector by Provinces Investment Commissions*

No.	Project name	Location	allocated area in dunem **	Province
1.	Housing units for employees	1/406 27 Hamamiyat	23	Baghdad / Taji
2.	Vertical Housing complex for employees	3/8890 dist. 14	5	Baghdad/ Mashtal
3.	Housing complex	Tikrit center	32	Saladin
4.	Housing complex	Tikrit center	30	Saladin
5.	Housing complex	Tikrit university	8	Saladin
6.	Housing complex	Najaf & green belt Q3/58329 61m	194	Holy Karbala
7.	Housing complex	Najaf & green belt Q3/58330 61m	170	Holy Karbala
8.	Housing complex for employees	3/5751 61 Jezera	2	Holy Karbala
9.	Housing complex	Dewaniya/ Shafiya District/ plot 25/3337 um Abasiyat	20	Dewaniya
10.	Housing complex	Dewaniya/ part of plot 3/1, 8/1, 4/1/ m5 um Abasiyat	70	Dewaniya
11.	Housing complex	Province center/ plot 50/4, 50/10 m2 Albo Salih	70	Dewaniya



12.	Horizontal housing complex	Nasriya Center	100	Thi Qar
13.	Horizontal housing complex	Nasriya Center	135	Thi Qar
14.	Housing complex for Ur co. employees	Nasriya Center	2	Thi Qar
15.	Housing complex for investment commission. employees	Nasriya Center	20	Thi Qar
16.	Housing complex for integrity commission. employees	Nasriya Center	3	Thi Qar
17.	Housing complex for power production employees	Nasriya Center	119	Thi Qar
18.	Housing complex for Nasriya municipality employees	Nasriya Center	68	Thi Qar
19.	Housing complex for urban planning. Employees	Nasriya Center	4	Thi Qar
20.	Horizontal housing complex	Rifaii	150	Thi Qar
21.	vertical housing complex	Rifaii	234	Thi Qar
22.	Horizontal housing complex	Ghraaf	160	Thi Qar



23.	Horizontal housing complex	Al Tar	100	Thi Qar
24.	Horizontal housing complex	Al Nasir	136	Thi Qar
25.	Housing complex for financial monitoring	14/2641 Abo Rumana Emara	56	Maysan
26.	Horizontal housing complex	Al mejer Al Kabeer center	79	Maysan
27.	Horizontal housing complex	Al Maymona	79	Maysan
28.	Horizontal housing complex	Al Maymona/ Al Adil	32	Maysan
29.	Horizontal housing complex	Qalaa Salih	52	Maysan
30.	Horizontal housing complex	Al Maymona/ Al Salam	38	Maysan
31.	Horizontal housing complex	Al Aziz	16	Maysan
32.	Horizontal housing complex	Ali Al Sharqi	38	Maysan
33.	Horizontal housing complex	Al Kahlaa	45	Maysan
34.	housing complex (announced by Ministry of Housing)	Al Emarra city center	40	Maysan
35.	Employees housing complex (announced by Ministry of Trade)	Al Ofiya 10/1368/m5	9	Maysan
36.	Employees housing complex	Al Ofiya 10/1368 m5	9 dunum 14 ulk	Maysan



37.	housing complex	147/795 Qibla	10	Basra center/ Saad Sq.- 14 of July St. opposite to Basra University
38.	housing complex	284/10 district 1 Jbela	1.5	Basra Center/ Time Sq.
39.	housing complex	57/3 m ² Kharbatliya	12	Basra center-
40.	housing complex	1849/1873 Kut	50	Al Zubair- Kut
41.	housing complex	10 plots from plot 2 dist. 52	23	Al Zubair- east Shiaba
42.	housing complex	Part of plot 1/55 north Sefwan	81	Sefwan/ Zubair
43.	housing complex	Part of plot 6/2/10 south mulhat	2942	Sothern mulhat / Zubair
44.	Sefwan Municipality employees housing	Part of plot 420 north Sefwan	15	Zubair- north Sefwan
45.	Accommodation+ commercial	Part of plot 56 north Sefwan	119	Zubair- north Sefwan
46.	housing complex	9/11 district 17 Al therewia	21	Basra- Zubair- therewia- Um Qasir road
47.	Housing complex	Plot 6142/1 district 61 talaa Al hamza	50	Basra- Abo Al khaseeb- talaa Al hemza
48.	Housing complex	Plot 234 district 50 Al Hamza	16.5	Basra- Abo Al khaseeb- upper Al hemza
49.	Housing complex	part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	43	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban



50.	Housing complex	Part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	61	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
51.	Housing complex	Part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	63	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
52.	Housing complex	Part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	56	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
53.	Housing complex	Part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	90	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
54.	Housing complex	Part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	43	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
55.	Housing complex	Part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	75	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
56.	Housing complex	Part of plot 1/3363 m 28 Biban	100	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
57.	Housing complex	17/2530 m 7 Um Qasir	37	Basra – Um Qasir
58.	Housing complex	17/2029 m 7 Um Qasir	16	Basra – Um Qasir
59.	Housing complex for the State Co. of Iraq's Ports	22 Najebiya m7	99	Basra
60.	Al Faw housing project	5/8 m6	326	Basra
61.	housing complex for judges	4/2075 Al Ribat Al Kebeer	19	Basra



62.	housing complex	2/2393 Al Ribat Al Kebeer	116	Basra
63.	housing complex	5/22.7 Al Ribat Al Kebeer	84	Basra
64.	Province employees housing (Basra and Shat Al Arab)	595/3 district 28 Biban	80	Basra
65.	Province employees housing (Basra and Shat Al Arab)	2388/37 district 27 Akawat 2392/37 district 27 Akawat 2393/37 district 27 Akawat 2394/37 district 27 Akawat	94	Basra – Shat Al Arab- Biban
66.	Housing complex	Province center	324	Babylon
67.	Habaniya new city	Anbar- habaniya lake	16.000	Anbar – Habaniya
68.	Housing complex in Rawa	Rawa village – within the village area	90	Anbar- Rawa
69.	Housing complex in Ramadi	Ramadi- area 18 km between the highway and the old way plot 83/33596 m47 Haswat Al Shamiya	405	Anbar- Ramadi
70.	Housing complex in Ramadi	Ramadi- the new expansion of the city to the south (south of Anbar University)	8000	Anbar- Ramadi



71.	Housing complex in Haditha	Plot 178/15170 m23 k3	100	Anbar – Haditha
72.	Housing complex in Saqlawiya	Saqlawiya m15 Abo Sdera	35	Anbar- Saqlawiya
73.	Vertical units	Ramadi- industrial zone	7.5	Anbar- Ramadi
74.	New Faluja City	Plot 54/6877 m2 Al Neaimiya	3.000	Anbar- Faluja
75.	Housing units for employees	83/27430 m47 haswat alshamiya	40	Anbar
76.	Housing units	1/5794 m29 Damook	5	Wasit
77.	Housing units (the national project)	Nisf Al Dejela 1/14 Kut	1000	Wasit
78.	Vertical units	6/9409 m18 Al Beghela	72	Wasit
79.	Housing units	4/3411 m1 Um Al Khail	5	Dewaniya
80.	Housing units Najaf	Parts of plots 2/6&3 m 15 Najaf sea 4m15 Najaf sea 1m11	Different areas	Holy Najaf

**Dunem is 2500m², ulk is 100m²



7. Transportation Sector

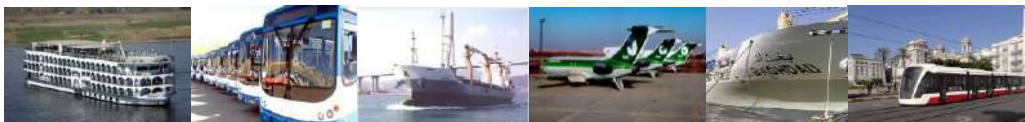
It is one of the important economic sectors for its direct impact on the daily life of people and its tangled connection with the other economic sectors which can't be improved and developed without good infrastructure and efficient services of the transport system and all types of land usage requires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

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.



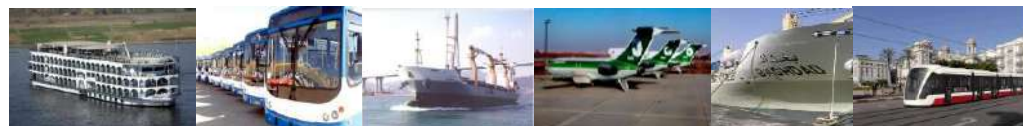
Available Investment Opportunities in Transportation

First: Railways State Company

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



4	Musaieb- Karbal- Najaf- Semawa	Detailed designs were conducted 1982 by Italian consulting company (Sotkny) updated by Italian (Ital Fair)	228	double	ERTMS/ level 2	25	250	140	6	2	750	2400	3150	3 years
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Baghdad Mono Rai

Details/ Vital project with good financial revenues, prepared by French Alstom Co.

Estimated cost: 1.5 b USD

Implementation period: 5 years

Project purpose: relief traffic jam and improve services in Baghdad

Phases, location, and lines in Baghdad

- Phase 1: 15.5 km** between Kadhimiya and Sadir City passing through Shaab Q. 12 stations along the Tigris
- Phase 2: 4.45km between the** International Station and Utaifiya with two stations.

Baghdad Province Authority letter/ Consultant office/ m1/ 38 in 25/1/2018



Second: State Company for Iraqi Civil Aviation

No.	Agency	Project name	Location	Plot no.	Area	Estimated cost in USD/time	Notes
1	State Company for Civil Aviation	1- Five stars hotel in BIAP	Baghdad / BIAP	Plot 33 Al Sewaib 17	17000m ²	----	Governmental plot allocated for the State Company for Civil Aviation
		2- Maintenance, operating, training center to pilots and aviation staff	Baghdad / BIAP	Plot 30/108 Al Sewaib 17	10000m ²		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing project for aviation staff • Governmental plot, MoF
		3- Internal Metro in BIAP	Baghdad / BIAP	Project line goes through 18 plots			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project serves passengers in and out of airport in no time • Metro starts in Abbass Bin Fernas Sq. to passengers terminals
		4- Full services complex (commercial, tourists, residential)	Basra / Basra International Airport	Plot 13/7715 Q 42 Toba & Nekhela	100 domun		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plot to the east south of the airport (private property) outside the secured fence • Area can be used as HQs to foreign companies working in Iraq especially in oil and gas sector



		5- Rehabilitation & development of Mosul International Airport	Nineveh/ Mosul international Airport	--	4000m ²	126 b ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated cost for the unit before 2014 is 120 b ID • Total estimated cost for the damaged units 120 b ID • Estimated cost for the damaged furniture and assets before the crises 3.703.000.000 ID. Type of damage: total damage more than %40
2	Iraqi Airways Company	A. 5 stars hotel with complete services (within Baghdad International Airport Area)	Baghdad International Airport	Plot 9/10 dis. 17 Al Sewaib	15000 m ²	50m USD	Plot belongs to the Iraqi Airways Company
		B. trade Center	Baghdad/ Bataween	Plot 20/1	1000 dunem	20m USD	Plot belongs to the Iraqi Airways Company
3	State Company for transportation projects	1- Construction of asphalt plant	Baghdad	---	10 dunem	10 b ID/ 2 years	<p>Purpose: asphalt production, supply to MoT projects and other ministries in Baghdad and the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Production Capacity: 120-180 t/h</p> <p>Production age: 15 years</p> <p>Project components: non-residential facilities, machinery, special vehicles</p>



		2- Concrete plant	Baghdad/ Abo Ghraib	Plot 10/30 Q 14 Aqarqoof	4.8 dunem	9 b ID / 2 years	Purpose: Concrete production, supply to MoT projects and other ministries in Baghdad and the surrounding areas. Production Capacity: 90 m ³ /h Production age: 15 years Project components: non-residential facilities, machinery
4	State Company for Iraqi Railways	A. Hotel, trade canter, parking area, housing units	Baghdad /Alawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plot 400/1 Karadat Mariam Part of plot 557 Karadat Mariam 	12 dunem 21 dunem		Private property
		Residential complex	Baghdad / Al Yousfiya	---	360 dunem	---	Private property
		A number of plots	Southern provinces (Babylon, Muthana, Basra)				All plots are private property, can be used for commercial, industrial, agricultural purposes according to location.



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 1997 as 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.



**Available Investment Opportunities at Ministry of Industry and Minerals
announced as Investment Opportunities which includes (New Projects and
Rehabilitation 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 in bases on 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 Company for Tires and Rubber Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Al Dewaniya Tires Factory - Rubber products Factory/Najaf - Babylon tires factory - Invest a plot in Karbala for vertical housing - Invest a plot in Dawoody/ Baghdad 	Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development
2	Ur State Co. (3 opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cables Factory - Aluminum Factory - Medium pressure cables 	Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development Partnership
3	State Company for electronic and electric industries (27 opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production and assembly of household electrical products (fans, pullers, motors, pumps, washing machines) - Product and maintain different devices for medical purposes - Production of oxygen gas (gas + liquid) for medical and industrial uses - Product and maintain electrical and solar heaters - Product and maintain drugs systems (pumps & submersibles) traditional and solar - Production, installation, maintenance of display systems and electrical doors 	Partnership



- Production, installation, maintenance of elevators and transformation belts
- Production of different size caravans
- Production of power stations working with solar cell energy
- Production and maintenance of water purification and sterilization plants of various capacities and solar water sterilization systems RO
- 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 of household switches (electric plug) of different types and capacities



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production and maintenance of air conditioners and separate air conditioners and central air conditioners - Production and maintenance of high voltage motors with different capacities of (5Mw - 200Kw) - Production and maintenance of telecommunication devices - Production of sewage treatment plants - Establishment of central laboratories for testing the company's finished products and other entities - Giant screens - Manufacture of plastic security seal - Production of measuring stick - Aluminum cables and cables project - Power Distribution Boards 	
44	State Co. for Construction industries (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baghdad bricks Factory - Old Qadisiyah bricks Factory - Abu Ghraib structures factory - Badush Columns Factory - Abu Ghraib Central Cookery Factory - AlBateen site for the production of broken gravel / Basra - AlAkhaydar Building Sand Production site / Karbala Governorate - Khan Al-Robaa site for the production of filter sand / Karbala governorate - Abu Ghraib structures factory 	Rehabilitation and development



5	Al Furat State Co. for chemicals and Pesticides (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expansion of soda and chlorine plant - development and modernization of concentrated sulfuric acid plant. - rehabilitation and operation of Al Tariq plant for agricultural pesticides 	Partnership Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development
6	State Co. for mining (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sodium carbonate project. - chlorine production project - ferrosilicon production project 	partnership
7	State Co. for glass and thermo (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and operation of glass panel production plant - construction and operation of bottles and jars plant with a capacity of 175 tons/day - Rehabilitation and operation of the medical bottles production plant - Rehabilitation and operation wall tiles plant - Rehabilitation and operation of floor tiles plant - Rehabilitation and operation of sanitary and ceramic sanitary ware plant - Rehabilitation and operation of Al-Alumina thermal brick production plant / Fallujah - Rehabilitation and operation of thermal materials production plant / Baghdad - Construction and operation of clear float glass production plant 700 tons / day 	Rehabilitation and development Partnership Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development Partnership



88	State Co. for food industries (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maysan Sugar Factory - Starch and dextrin plant. - Al Farabi Factory. - Al-Mansour Factory / Baiji - Al Amin Factory - Mosul Sugar Factory 	Rehabilitation and development
9	Diyala State Co. (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fans factory 	Rehabilitation and development
1.0	State Co. for petrochemicals (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production lines (low/ high density Ethylene - Maysan paper factory/ cement bags - Chlorine factory - Basra paper factory - School supply factory/ Taji (copybooks, egg trays, paper waste press) 	Rehabilitation and development Partnership Rehabilitation and development Rehabilitation and development
11	State Co. for Industrial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial city in Basra - Industrial city in Thi Qar - Industrial city in Anbar - Industrial city in Nineveh - Industrial city in Najaf 	Investment
12	State Company for medication and medical supplies / Samara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samara factory - Baghdad factory - Intravenous Solution Factory/ Nineveh - Al Yousfiya land - Mosul residential project 	Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development Partnership partnership
13	State Company for communication equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electric Column Factory - Transformer Repair Workshop - Plastic Factory - lightening factory LED - Production of parquet and bentonite - Capacity enhancement factories - Cathodic protection units - security cameras - drilling Timepieces 	Partnership



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concentrated Sulfuric acid - Hydrogen peroxide (pure medical Oxygen) 	
14	Al Faris State Co.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Purification and industrial Desalination System - Rehabilitation of heavy mechanical machines - Heavy engineering equipment including: - Thermocouples - Steam boilers - Oil tanks and vats - Galvanization project - Precast concrete project 	Partnership
15	State Co. for Copper and mechanical industries (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copper pipes 8 m FHRC technology using copper scrap - Thermal and electrochemical purification project using copper scrap produced in the factories of the company - producing cups using the slats produced from the rolling production line - BRC project and dust containers for protection - Highway Fencing Project and accessories - Production of artillery , rafting and mortar in modern technology - Develop Ibn Al Haitham factory for optics and provide modern technology - Develop Al Amer factory for mechanical operating and provide relevant modern equipment, machinery and techniques 	Partnership Partnership Partnership Partnership Partnership Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and modernization Rehabilitation and Development



16	State Co. doe Iron & Steel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steel project - longitudinal welded pipes project - Sponge iron factory 	Partnership
17	State Company for Hydraulic Industries (22)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manufacture and assembly of hydraulic, pneumatic systems, connections and lubrication - Smart Parking Project - Production project of recycling and waste treatment equipment - Examination, conformity and training project - assembly and manufacture of hydraulic lifting equipment - Engineering workshop project for the rehabilitation and maintenance of turbines for the production of electric power - Manufacturing Sandwich Panels - A specialized workshop project to carry out cleaning works of oil storages - Maintenance of the Eastern Military Mechanics - produce and assemble equipment for transporting, injecting and pumping compressed air and liquid gas - Maintenance workshop of the Western military vehicles - Manufacturing of water magnetization equipment - Barbed wire production line and fences - Project of manufacture and shielding fixed and mobile caravans - Project of manufacturing of axial irrigation systems - 	Partnership



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacturing of water meters and valves - Pump assembling project of all kinds - Water treatment plants project - Production, assembly and rehabilitation of oil and water wells drilling equipment - Construction of reservoirs of all kinds - Production of hydraulic presses - Production of equipment for the construction industries 	
	State Co. for Steel industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy Steel project - Free way project - Closed way project - Round way project - Compound sections and tributaries of bridges - Production of air filters for power plants - Developing the production of bridge cranes - Development of traffic signs and street furnishing supplies - Project to develop the production of towers and columns of electric power transmission - Project development of special casting foundry 	Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development Rehabilitation and Development Partnership Partnership Partnership Partnership Partnership
	Al Zawra State Co.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacture and assembly of mobile secondary stations - Manufacture and assembly of fixed secondary stations - Manufacture and assembly of smart electronic meters both domestic and industrial - Measuring boxes project - Project of the production of links connecting the ends of the cables - 	Manufacture of pumps



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project of rehabilitation and assembly of high voltage motors - Plastic seals and mechanical works - Project of production of healthy drinking water with different capacities and drinking water inlaid - Solar Power Generation Project - Manufacture of pumps - Boxes stations assembly and manufacture - Medium voltage assembly systems assembly - Programming and control systems - Electric transformers assembly 	
	Ibn Majid Co.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of the company 	Rehabilitation and Development
	State Company for Cement (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Najef Cement Factory - Kufa paper bags factory - Badoosh paper bags factory 	Rehabilitation and Development
	State Company for Fertilizer Industry/ Southern (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New factory near Khor Al Zubair Fertilizer factory - New factory near Abo Al Khaseeb Fertilizer factory 	Rehabilitation and Development
	State Company for Phosphate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State company factory 	Rehabilitation and Development
	State Co. for designing and implementing projects (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vertical housing units - Ready mixed concrete factory - Precast concrete factory 	Partnership
	State Co. for Automobile and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and development of the foundry for the production of 6000 tons pure lead after the recycling of consumed batteries 	Rehabilitation and Development
	State Company for Engineering Inspection and Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Checking and rehabilitating electrical stations (capacity & distribution) with complete line for all types of transformers. 	Partnership



- On site labs to test, rehabilitate and provide solar cell power and RO water in the damaged liberated areas.
- Establishing specialized centers and laboratories in Baghdad, other governorates and border crossings
- Laboratory for performance systems for munitions, weapons, inspection techniques and shooting fields
- integrated workshops or factory for the production of medals
- In the field of technology transfer for the purpose of rehabilitation, design, installation and operation of different types of production lines and molds and the preparation of the technological pathways for each product and identify defects in each product for all sectors (public, mixed, private)
- Establishment of an integrated laboratory to calibrate all types of devices (medical, radiological) with the guarantee of reliability certificates and authorization for employees
- Fire fighting and early warning systems, as well as surveillance cameras and motion sensors related to safety systems and using non-harmful types of gases
- Production, construction, installation, rehabilitation and dismantling of elevators and escalators for people and goods in addition to smart parking areas
- Establishment of a national system for the platform project (Ref)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GPS Systems - GIS systems - Construction of specialized laboratories to check the imported electrical and electronic equipment received through our border ports (land, sea and air) 	
	State Co. for Mishraq Sulfur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of granular sulfur production line - Establishment of alum production plant from raw materials 	Rehabilitation and Development partnership
18	State Co. for leather and textiles industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cotton Factory - Packing and wrapping factory - Bed mattress and cotton beddings - Wool factory - Al Taji factory - Yarn factory - Al Fatih Factory - Leather factory - Production line for leather leftovers - Production line for PU - Packing production line - Bags production line - Ready Made Garments Factory in Mousil - Bartla Sewing Factory - Towels production line - Textile Factory in Hilla - Yarns factory - Al Dewaniya Textiles Factory - Military textiles production line - Wasit sewing factory - Rehabilitation of completion dept. - Al Qasir line project - Nasriya textiles - Carpets production line 	Rehabilitation and Development



Investment opportunities presented for investment

First: Phosphate Deposits projects

1. The extraction and mining of phosphate deposits and phosphoric acid / Anbar province - Wadi Sawab.
2. The extraction and mining of phosphate deposits for the production of phosphate fertilizers and phosphoric acid / Anbar province - Wadi al-Harri

Second: Pure Sulfur projects

1. The pure sulfur mining and extraction project in Mashraq Field 2 / Nineveh province
2. The pure Sulfur Extraction and Mining Project in Mashraq Field 3 / Nineveh Governorate
3. The pure Sulfur Extraction and Mining Project in Lizka field / Nineveh province

Third: Cement projects

1. Cement Plant Project / Nineveh province
2. Cement Plant Project / Anbar province
3. Cement Plant Project / Najaf province
4. Cement Plant Project / Wasit province
5. Cement Plant Project / Muthanna province
6. Cement Plant Project / Karbala province
7. Cement Plant Project / Diwaniyah province

Fourth: Silica Sands project

1. Glass and molding factory / Anbar province
2. Thermo stone production factory / Anbar province
3. Silicon industries production factory / Anbar province
4. Colored glass production factory / Najaf province
5. Feldspar ore production for ceramic, glass and other products/ Najaf province

Fifth: Mud

1. Alumina and klinker production from Kaolin muds/ Anbar province
2. red brick tiles of colored muds/ Anbar province
3. bricks from old muds project/ Wasit, Kirkuk, Diyala



Sixth: Carbonate and sulfate projects

1. Sodium carbonate plant for the manufacture of glass, detergents and paper pulp / Anbar province
2. Sodium carbonate plant for the manufacture of glass, detergents and paper pulp / Muthanna province
3. Calcium carbonate deposits for the manufacture of dyes, medicines and rubber and filling material in paper industry / Anbar province
4. Sodium sulfate for detergent industry and others/ Saladin province

Seventh: Magnesium thermal block

1. Magnesium thermal block project from Dolomitic rocks/ Al Muthana province
2. Magnesium block project from Dolomitic rocks/ Anbar province

Eighth: Gypsum construction materials / Anbar, Nineveh, Wasit, Saladin



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	-	16 dunem part of plot 10/m5 Shesheen	Saladin
3	Wheat Mill	-	2 dunem plot 162/1220	Saladin
4	Vegetable oil		200 dunem Kut 15/3, 18/12, 3/3 Al AlKawiya	Wasit
5	Dairy products	-	Al Aziziya/ according to project need	Wasit
6	Industrial Zone	-	1600 dunem/ Jassan district	Wasit
7	Cement factory	-	Badra district according to project need /	Wasit
8	Dates pressing & Canning	-	Al Aziziya & Swaira/ according to project need	Wasit
9	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, Iron plates, electric boards	320 dunem/ Imam district	Babylon
13	Abo Smeech Industrial city	Heavy and transformed industry	2600 dunem/ Al Kifl	Babylon
14	Sodium Carbonates	-	50 dunem	Al Muthana
15	Cement paper bags	-	50 dunem	Al Muthana
16	Dairy products	-	25 dunem	Al Muthana
17	Vegetable oil	-	20 dunem	Al Muthana
18	Detergents production	-	20 dunem	Al Muthana
19	Multipurpose industrial zone	Small & medium industries	4000 dunem	Al Muthana
20	Sodium Chloride			Al Muthana
21	White cement			Al Muthana



22	Garbage isolate, 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	Ready mixed 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	-	125 hectare (1ha) = 10,000m ²	Maysan
32	Recycling factories	500 ton/day	20 dunem	Maysan
33	Industrial zone	120 factory	4000 dunem	Maysan
34	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	7 dunem 2000m ²	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 1750m ²	Basra
38	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	6 dunem 1250m ²	Basra
39	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	5 dunem 1250m ²	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 700m ² (divided to several sites)	Basra



43	Industrial project	Part of plot 32 district 43/ north Arkely	2 dunem 1000m ²	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 Na ₂ CO ₃ 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 Thorium ore 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		The industrial city 70 km west of the city of Ramadi / 80 dunums	Anbar
82	Production of nitrogen fertilizers		The industrial city 35 km west of the city of Ramadi / 10 dunums	Anbar
83	Portland cement factory		Industrial zone in Heet city/ 40 dunums	Anbar
84	Salt resistant cement production plant		Industrial zone in Heet city/ 40 dunums	Anbar
85	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)		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		Industrial zone in Heet city/ 20 dunums	Anbar
89	Alumina Production Project Smelter Grade		70km west of Ramadi 10 dunums	Anbar
90	Ceramic Plates & Home Hygiene		35km west of Ramadi 10 dunums	Anbar
91	Project of production of ceramic electrical insulators		35km west of Ramadi 10 dunums	Anbar
92	Veroslonic factory		Industrial zone in Heet city/ 10 dunums	Anbar
93	Recycling project		Ramadi m36 plot 1/5115 Jerayshi /25 dunums	Anbar
94	Iron waste Collection and Fusion Project		Industrial zone in Heet city/ 40 dunums	Anbar
95	Mud wash factory		Industrial zone in Heet city/ 25 dunums	Anbar
96	Industrial zone (B) in Aanna		Aanna/ 1568 dunume	Anbar
97	Industrial zone (A) in km 70 in Ramadi		Ramadi- Muhamadiyahat near Abo AlJeer plot 83m 47 Haswat Al Shamiya/ 2000 dumuns	Anbar
98	Industrial zone (A & B) in Heet		Heet plot 390/460 m6 Haswat Al Shamiya/ 600 dumuns	Anbar



99	Production of artistic plaster		Rawa village- land not allocated yet/ 50 dunums	Anbar
100	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- 2km east Faluja/ 256 dunums	Anbar
102	Rehabilitation and operation of high alumina thermal bricks production plant		Falluja - near Falluja cement plant / area according to need of the project	Anbar
103	Ceramic wall tiles factory		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



Investment opportunities announced by the Ministry of Sciences and Technology

No.	Opportunity	Type of investment
1	Additives to special type of dyes	Partnership investment
2	Organic fertilizers	Partnership investment
3	Phosphate fertilizers	Sell Technology
4	Plants vital fertilizers	Partnership investment
5	Liquid fertilizers	Partnership investment
6	Liquid sugar and dates syrup	Sell Technology
7	Fish feed	Partnership investment
8	Stimulation for natural growth of the poultry	Partnership investment
9	quantitative production units of bio-pesticides	Partnership investment
10	Dialysis water system manufacturing	Partnership investment
11	Sewage and industry treatment system manufacturing	Partnership investment
12	Controlled light multipurpose plains manufacturing	Partnership investment
13	friendly -Environment trash bags	Partnership investment
14	friendly –Environment water bottles	Partnership investment
15	Production, design, assembling and connecting of Solar energy system to supply electricity for labs devices and internal lightning	Partnership investment
16	Irrigation systems using solar energy	Partnership investment
17	Production, design, implementation of Solar energy system to heat waters for all industrial and services sites	Partnership investment
18	Polymer additives to improve the quality of asphalt	Partnership investment



19	Produce building items out of unconventional materials	Partnership investment
20	improved Concrete foam production	Partnership investment
21	Treatment and destruction of biological waste station	Partnership investment
22	Treatment and destruction of chemical waste station	Partnership investment

- **Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research letter no.239 in 21/1/2018, all details and feasible studies for all project are available at the ministry**



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	Grand dam site	364	Diyala
2	Babylon Hotel	12- 16 ulk	Babylon
3	Mousil Hotel land	20- 24 ulk	Nineveh
4	Nineveh Hotel	22- 18 ulk	Nineveh
5	Sawah Lake	60	Al-Muthana
6	Luna park	10	Al-Muthana
7	Najaf hotel land	19- 24 ulk	Najaf
8	Al Salam hotel land	11- 13 ulk	Najaf
9	Ain Tamr Spa	5-45 ulk	Karbala
10	Novotel Marbid hotel	7-20ulk	Basrah
11	Safwan motel	7-20ulk	Basrah
12	Al Nikhaib motel	1500m ²	Anbar



Available Investment Opportunities in Tourism Sector In the Provinces

No.	Project	Location	Allocated Land/ dunam	Province
1	Hotel	Tikrit City Center	16	Saladin
2	Tourism project on the Tigris banks	Tikrit City Center	30	Saladin
3	Tourism City	Tikrit City Center	40	Saladin
4	Tourism location	Tikrit City Center	35	Saladin
5	Luna park	Tikrit City Center	48	Saladin
6	Luna park	Jalawlaa 111/15/34 Koshek	10	Diyala
7	Luna park	1334/ Al Uroba	8	Diyala
8	Luna park	23/899/27 Al Rakaa/ Al Muqdadya	26	Diyala
9	Tourist city	Aziziya 1/188/m19	5	Wasit
10	Luna park and parks	2/8895/m29 Damook/ Kut center	1	Wasit
11	Casino & Rest	1/648 Azizya	4	Wasit
12	Luna park	12/13 Al Hay	19	Wasit
13	Damlaj marshes	Between Wasit and Dewaniya	Wide areas	Wasit
14	Luna park and parks	11/918 Jassan	6	Wasit
15	Hotel	Trade center plot 28/13625		Holy Najaf
16	Hotel	Trade center plot 27/13625		Holy Najaf



17	5 stars hotel	Plot 1 m1 Najaf sea	25	Holy Najaf
18	Hotel and indoors pool	Al Salam Q.	11	Holy Najaf

Suggested project	Location	Area	Cost	Notes
5 stars hotel within BIAP area	Baghdad/ Baghdad International Airport/ plot 9/10 district 17 Swaib	15000 m ²	5 million USD	Private property

According to MoT letter 34341 in 4/12/2018



10. Education Sector

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

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

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

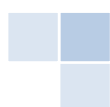


Available Investment Opportunities at Education Sector

no	Public education office	Plot no.	Area dunum- ulk	Belong to	Type of estate
1	Baghdad/ Karkh 1	6169/ 1m 12 Fakhriya	1-20	Municipality	Primary school
2		4499/ 21m 10Hoor Al Pasha	1-17	Municipality	School
3		1/5198m12 Fakhriya	1-13	Municipality	Primary school
4		1/5196m 12 Fakhriya	2-11	Municipality	Primary school
5		1/5194m 12 Fakhriya	2-13	Municipality	High school
6	Baghdad/ Karkh 2	275/ 34m 18 Northern Harkawi	1-5	Al Boor	Pre school
7	Baghdad/ Karkh 3	1/ 222m 14 Abar Al Yasary	1	Ministry of Education	Agriculture
8		1 / 14656m 7 Al Boor	1-22	Municipality	Pre school
9		1/ 5180m 7 Al Boor	1.5	Municipality	Pre school
10		1/ 14646m 7 Al Boor	2	Municipality	Primary school
11		1/ 5148m 7 Al Boor	1.5	Municipality	plot



12		1/ 5200m7 Al Boor	2	Municipality	school
13		147/ 1386 Hudna	3-23	Baghdad Municipality	Primary school
14		1/ 14581m 7 Al Boor	3-6	Municipality	Primary school
15		1/ 14648m 7 Al Boor	2-20	Municipality	Primary school
16		12 / 192m 21 Al Salam	1-11	Baghdad Municipality	High school
17		1/ 5166m 7 Al Boor	2	Municipality	School
18		665/ 3m 26 Abo Al Jedayl	1	Baghdad Municipality	School
19	Baghdad/ Rusafa 1	30950/ 6m 10 Husainya	4-16	Municipality	Primary school
20		1370/ 10m 10 Husainya	1-13	Municipality	Plot
21		19922/ 6m 10 Husainya	1-6-98m ²	Municipality	plot
22	Baghdad/ Rusafa 2	1616/ 4m 19 Shamiya & Garaa	2-1	Baghdad Municipality	High School
23		1971/ 2m 5 Al Safi	3-16	Municipality	School



24	Kirkuk	49/429 kh. T 54	1-2	Municipality	Pre school
25		6/ 35m 5Hawi &Sijil6-19	266	Ministry of Education	Agriculture
26		2289/56 m 15 Humr	6-19	Municipality	school
27		1552/ 56m 15 Humr	3-1	Municipality	School
28		37/ 7m 14 Baja	2-10	Municipality	School
29	Diyala	584/ 6m 8Haj Qara	2-23	Ministry of Finance	School
30		2734/ 225m 8 Awsaj Valley	2-14	Municipality	Primary school
31		17m 41Fadam Marrof	3-14	Ministry of Finance	
32		161/ 1m 6 Sadiya	2 dunum for MoE	Ministry of Finance	
33		693/ 5m 6 Sadiya	1-20	Municipality	Pre school
34		635/ 26m 6 Sadiya	1-20	Municipality	plot
35		494/ 1m 19 Sanajra	3-1	Municipality	plot
36		1974/ 2m 1 Sati	2-1	Ministry of Finance	Primary school



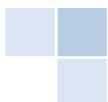
37		928/ 58m 17 Imam Abdul Rahman	2	Municipality	School
38		2023 /1m 57 Aliyat	2-12	Municipality	Plot
39		719/ 1m3	2.5	Municipality	Plot
40		1557 /5m 8 Kinaan	1-5	Municipality	plot
41	Dewaniya	40 m8 Al Bdair	45-22	Ministry of Finance	Agriculture
42		49 m8 Al Bdair	198- 13	Ministry of Finance	Agriculture
43		1/363 m 11 Al Ramla	2 dunum from total area	Ministry of Finance	
44	Wasit	2/ 1838m 45 Um Hilana	30 ulk	Municipality	plot
45		2/ 1836m 45 Um Hilana	24 ulk	Municipality	plot
46		1/ 3392m 45 Um Hilana	24 ulk	Municipality	plot
47		2/ 7190m 29 Damook	5.5	Municipality	Kindergarten & pre-school
48		11/ 411m 28 Rumaila& Dubiya	36 ulk	Municipality	pre-school
49		2/ 5778m 29 Damook	1	Municipality	pre-school



50	2/ 8744m 38 Khjiya	1-15	Municipality	plot
51	2/ 8746m 38 Khjiya	14 ulk 78.5 m ²	Municipality	pre-school
52	2/8743m 38 Khjiya	3-6	Municipality	School
53	5098/2m 38 Khjiya	2.5	Municipality	plot
54	7788/2m 38 Khjiya	1-7	Municipality	plot
55	2/ 11408m 44 Safha	2.5	Municipality	plot
56	2/ 11409m 44 Safha	2.5	Municipality	plot
57	2/ 11405m 44 Safha	2.5	Municipality	plot
58	2/ 7403m 44 Safha	2.5	Municipality	plot
59	2/ 11406m 44 Safha	3.5	Municipality	plot
60	2/11402m 44 Safha	2.5	Municipality	plot
61	13/ 1501m 17 Talata	3-10	Municipality	School
62	2529/3m 26 Husainiya	1-11	Municipality	Pre-school
63	4863 /1m 12	4	Municipality	plot



		Ghrebawiya			
64		2/ 11399m 44 Safha	2.5	Municipality	plot
65		1549 /1m 14 Dairiya	2	Municipality	plot
66		1166/ 5m 9 Sgetat	1-12	Municipality	Pre-school
67		5/ 2652m9 Sgetat	3-2	Municipality	Intermediate school
68		438/ 1m 15 Sulimaniya	1-5	Municipality	Plot
69		1502/ 13m 17 Talata	4-7	Municipality	School
70		1504/ 13m 17 Talata	1-19	Municipality	Pre-school
71	Babylon	1159 / 36m 10 Wardiya	1-23	Municipality	Primary school
72		17570/ 24m 11Waisiya	2	Municipality	Primary school
73		459/ 66m 13 Husainiya	1-3	Municipality	Plot/ Pre-school
74		285/ 37m 10 Wardiya	1-4	Municipality	Intermediate school
75		11204 / 24m 11Waisiya	3-14	Municipality	Primary school
76		4200 / 23m 11 Waisiya	88 ulk	Municipality	Plot



77		1926 / 4m 7 Mhaizm	2-8	Municipality	Pre-school
78		447/ 1m 45 Shahabiya	3	Municipality	
79		6751 / 1m 36 Jazera	2-5	Municipality	Primary school
80	Holy Karbala	3/ 35144m 61 Jazera	2-15	Ministry of Education	Primary school
81		3/ 14268m 61 Jazera	4-15	Ministry of Education	Intermediate school
82		3/ 25170m 61 Jazera	2-7	Ministry of Education	Primary school
83		3/ 33467m 61 Jazera	2.5	Ministry of Education	Primary school
84		20/ 65m 42 Bayash	1-11	Ministry of Education	School
85		50/ 884m 23 Jazera	5	Ministry of Education	Plot
86		11/ 57m 33 Kakaiya	1	Allocated for a school	
87		1/ 19688m 21 Haidariya	1-10	Municipality	School
88		1/ 6847m 21 Haidariya	1-6	Municipality	Plot
89		3/ 54704m 61 Jazera	1	Municipality	School



90	Holy Najaf	3/ 17130m 4 Najaf Jazera	2-21	Municipality	Intermediate school
91		3/ 17126m 4 Najaf Jazera	2-1	Municipality	plot
92		3/ 85036m 4 Najaf Jazera	2-7	Municipality	school
93		3/ 29038m 4 Najaf Jazera	2-10	Municipality	Primary school
94		3/ 18783m 4 Najaf Jazera	2-10 60m ²	Municipality	Primary school
95		3 / 35060m 4 Najaf Jazera	2-15	Municipality	Primary school
96		116/ 1059m 6	2-21	Municipality	Primary school
97		116/ 3240 m 6	4-17	Municipality	Primary school
98		116/ 2355m6	7-2	Municipality	High school
99		166/ 1052m 6	5-1	Municipality	Primary school
100		116/ 2356m 6	2-1	Municipality	Public services
101		116/ 3244m 6	1-24	Municipality	Plot
102		116/ 2365m 6	2-17	Municipality	Public services



Available Investment Opportunities at Higher Education Sector

no	University name	Investment opportunity	Province
1	Anbar University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solar cell project 2. Educational hospital in the university location 3. Dairy factory in Agriculture collage 4. Consulting clinics in the medical block 5. Pure water factory/ Science Collage 6. Olympic pool 7. Central labs for construction 8. Green houses for medical herbs and vegetables 9. Medication and medical supplies factory 10. Plastic pipes factory 11. Dates canning factory 12. Animal feed factory 13. Hydrogen peroxide O2 (250) cylinder a day 14. Electronic microscope and research centers 15. Planetarium 16. Medical injection and intravenous liquids 17. Paper factory and paper recycle 	Anbar
2	Holy Karbala university	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Club & services center for students residence 2. Rehabilitation project for the Economy Collage structures to be used for services and entertainment 3. Pool facility in the Sport Collage 	Holy Karbala
3	Kufa University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nursing ward 2. Medication factory 3. Manufacturing, producing, assembling and developing computer technology, education and software 4. research and educational Laboratory and production of various types of feed 5. Research laboratory, educational and production of milk and foodstuff 	Holy Najaf



4	Thi Qar University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Olympic swimming pool with full specifications 2. Cattle station for the production of milk with milk plant and its derivatives 3. Establishing a typical student club 4. Establishing an educational hospital 5. car garage in front of the university city gate 6. Construct a closed gymnasium 	Thi Qar
5	Maysan University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. football field with a field track 2. indoors swimming pool and its facilities with a dressing room and bathrooms 3. Investment (1200) acres Alkhala field 	Maysan
6	Babylon University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research center and laboratories of the educational environment area of 1200 m² 2. Educational swimming pool with multi-purpose halls with an area of 5 dunums 3. The Central Student Club of the University of Babylon with an area of 2000 m² 4. Medical research center and educational laboratories within the compound of the Medical Collage with an area of 1 dunum 	Babylon



Available Investment Opportunities at Education Sector according to Provinces Investment Commissions

No.	Investment opportunity	Location	Area in dunem	Province
1	Technical University	Province Center	100	Diyala
2	University town	Province center	100	Thi Qar
3	Private university	Province center	28	Thi Qar
4	Private university	Al Shatra	10	Thi Qar
5	Private university	Suoq Al Sheokh	7	Thi Qar
6	Educational project	828/6 Qibla	16	Basra

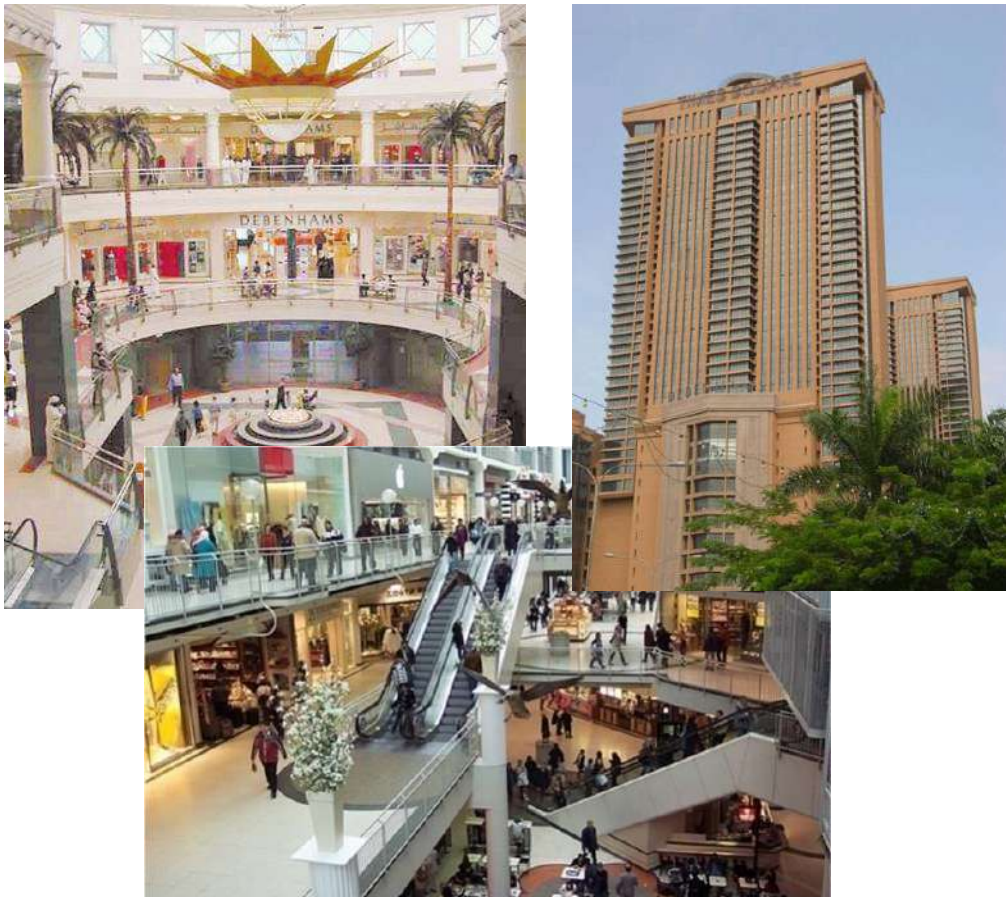


11. Services Sector

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 GDP is around 10% in fixed prices 2017.



Available Investment Opportunities in Services Sector

First: State Company for Food Trade

No.	Suggested Project	Land no.	Area	Location	Notes
1	Food canning and chilled storage	1/406 district 27 hamamiat	20 dunem	Baghdad/ Taji	Northern part about 20 dunem of 98 dunem in total next to the main road of Baghdad-Mousil less than 1 km from schools and health centers
2	Tea factory rehabilitation or any other food materials with marketing center	4/156 district 121 Salam	38 dunem	Baghdad/ Debash	Factory stopped since 2003, it has production lines, tea mixing and canning
3	Rehabilitation meat processing factory according to international specification or marketing center with freezing warehouses	4/19 Fdhalia district 15	Part of land,	Baghdad/ Mashtel	Within cargo and transport dept.
4	serves project	24/14420 district 11	7 dunem 16 ulk	Babylon/ Al Wasiya	Near the main road Hilla/ Najaf . MoA warehouses are left there. 5 km from health centers and schools
5	1) 50% of the area to be used as warehouses / food processing plant with marketing center/ any other project that can serve the area. 2) 50% of the area as a residential complex for employees	47/12 district 8	130 dunem	Babylon/ Aliya and Khmrawiya	2 km from the main road Babylon/ Najaf, 10 km to the left of Babylon University



6	<p>1) 50% of the area to be used as warehouses (regular, chilling, freezing)/ food/dairy processing plant with marketing center.</p> <p>2) 50% of the area as a residential complex for employees</p> <p>3) marketing center</p>	83/28706 district 47	80 dunem	Anbar/ Haswa/ Shamiya/Ram adi	Plot outside the urban borders near the highway with no services and far from markets and schools
7	Food canning plant(oil or tomato paste) marketing center or any project	23/24 district 6	25 dunem	Muthana/ Abo Mahar/ Semawa	500m from the main road Semawa- Nasriya near our warehouses. Within the served area away from health centers, schools and markets.
8	<p>1) 50% of the area as a residential complex for employees.</p> <p>50% of the area to be used as warehouses/ food/dairy processing plant with marketing center</p>	9/108 district 36 Dhamin river	40 dunem	Wasit	Plot is 500m from the main road to the left of Baghdad-Wasit check point, no buildings.



Second: State Company for Central Markets

No.	Type	Location	Area in dunum	Province	Notes
1	Al Faw market building	2/3343- Al Fao	5	Basra	Fao south of Iraq
2	Thi Qar market building	110/27740 Jezera	3.5	Thi Qar	Nasriya city center
3	Maysan market building	27- Siria	2.5	Maysan	Emara city center
4	Al Simawa plot	2/133 m7 AlSimawa gardens	2	Al Muthana	Unused plot in an excellent locating in city center
5	Al Najef market building	8/1507 Al Mishraq	3	Najaf	In Najaf Province
6	Dewaniya market building	7/433- district 18 Sadr Al Yusfiya	2.5	Dewaniya	
7	Karbala market building	25/86- 86 eastern Abasiya	1.5	Karbala	City center
8	Babylon market building	2/85, 72/48 district 38 Mahdia and Akrad	1	Babylon	City center. Hilla is a historical city which makes the market "very important commercial center"
9	Al Ramadi plot	1/1773 dis. 29 Tel Al Riaan & Al Keseer	2	Anbar	Commercial site in city center
10	Tikrit market building+ warehouses	2/8429 dis. 7	10	Saladin	Tikrit city
11	Khanaqeen Market building	3/19, 3/20 Dis 3 Al Hamediya Khan gardens	2.5	Diyala	Khanaqeen city
12	Kirkuk market building	31/412 dis. 67 Bukler & Shaterlow	2	Kirkuk	City center
13	Mosul market building	7/995 Dis. 41	2	Nineveh	In the right side of the city in an important
14	Kirkuk plot	5/234 Dis. 39/ ninety	7	Kirkuk	Located in a good locating in city center.
15	Kirkuk plot	5/235 Dis. 39/ ninety	10	Kirkuk	Located in the city center.

State Company for Grain Trading	construction of silos through investment on the land owned by the company in all of Iraq and the company is currently completing the approvals required from the concerned departments and is currently under completion of the procedures to announce the establishment of a metal silo capacity (60,000) tons in the province of Maysan on plot 12/9746 Dis 2 Maghraba Al-Amara village Al-Amara Road - Tayeb.
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Available Investment Opportunities in Services Sector according to Provinces Investment Commissions

No.	Project	Location	Area	Province
1.	Commercial complex	31/412 dis 67	2 Dunam	Kirkuk
2.	Commercial complex	285/453	2 Dunam	Kirkuk
	Commercial complex	Plot 355/44/m39	1 Dunam	Kirkuk
4.	Commercial complex	Plot 8/1/m 52/ outside the basic design of the Province	20 Dunam	Kirkuk
5.	Commercial complex	Plot 1250/66 m Kehaya within the basic design of the Province	1200m ²	Kirkuk
6.	Commercial complex	112/6 Baghdad road	10 dunam	Kirkuk
7.	Commercial complex	112/2329 m53 Temari	2 dunam	Kirkuk
8.	Commercial complex	114/15/22 breghish Al Gharnook/ Khalis	2100m ²	Diyala
9.	Commercial complex	11/68/9 Sadiya	1515m ²	Diyala
10.	Commercial complex	6/5345/8/Haj Qarra	20 ulk	Diyala
11.	Commercial complex	Jalawlaa/225/2738/ Al Awsaj Valley	3 dunam	Diyala
12.	Commercial complex	/26/831/Haj Qarra	1 dunam	Diyala
13.	Commercial complex	Plot 275/30, 276/30, 277/30/Eastren of Shafta	880m ²	Diyala
14.	Commercial complex	Al-Muqdadiyah/plot.3/939/	2 Dunam	Diyala
15.	Commercial complex	3/1232/5 east Baquba	2 dunam	Diyala
16.	Commercial complex	114/15 Al Khalis	2000 dunam	Diyala
17.	Commercial complex	11/68/6 Al Sadiya	1500 m ²	Diyala
18.	Commercial complex	Tikrit center	1 dunam	Saladin
19.	Load and unload goods	Tikrit center	60 dunam	Saladin
20.	Commercial complex	Tikrit center	95 dunam	Saladin
21.	Commercial complex	4/2114 m 18 Aziziya	1 Dunam	Wasit
22.	Commercial complex	15/42 Numaniya	16 Dunam	Wasit
23.	Commercial complex	Swaira 104/717	1 Dunam	Wasit
24.	Commercial complex	Kut/ khajiya 5/1952	2 Dunam	Wasit
25.	Commercial complex	Kut center 2/7851	3 Dunam	Wasit
26.	Gas station	Shehaimiya 2/2394	3 Dunam	Wasit
27.	Gas station	Wasit village 1/202	3 Dunam	Wasit
28.	Gas station	2/1091 Deboni Aziziya	3 Dunam	Wasit



29.	Gas station	6/20 Talata Aziziya	1 Dunam	Wasit
30.	Commercial complex	Hilla center/ Jabaween 667	792m ²	Babylon
31.	Commercial complex	Project Jezera 36 plot 1/6997	1 dunem	Babylon
32.	Commercial center	Hashmiya/ Shurfa 37/ 17/443	916m ²	Babylon
33.	Motel	Shomely/ Shakha 17- 10/2386	6 dunem	Babylon
34.	Commercial complex	Plot Q80/64/m24 Al-Abassiyah	1,5 Dunam	Holy Karbala
35.	Commercial complex	Karbala- Hussainiyah District- next to Imam 'Aoun Shrine Q	8 Dunam	Holy Karbala
36.	Commercial complex	Q 136/4/m51 Southern Sakhar	37 Dunam	Holy Karbala
37.	Commercial complex	Karbala- Najaf road q3/m61 Jezera	15 Dunam	Holy Karbala
38.	Multi story garage	18503/2 Al Saad Q./ Najaf municipality		Holy Najaf
39.	Commercial complex	Plots 11852/2 &17171/2 m2 (MoY&S)		Holy Najaf
40.	Commercial Complex	Qadisiya / plot 210/5		Holy Najaf
41.	Commercial Complex	Al Najaf municipality 1/41/m15		Holy Najaf
42.	Commercial Complex	Al Najaf municipality 88023/3 Al Meelad		Holy Najaf
43.	Commercial Complex	Al Najaf municipality/ Al Manathira / 1/484 m3 Al khawarnaq		Holy Najaf
44.	Commercial Complex	Al Manathira 186/5 m3 Al Barakat		Holy Najaf
45.	Commercial outlet and free zone between Iraq and Saudi Arabia		300 dunem	Muthana
46.	Commercial Complex	2/10862/m23	1 dunem	Diwaniyah
47.	Commercial Complex	2/14956/m23	1 dunem	Diwaniyah
48.	Commercial Complex	Plot 25/2737 /m 5/Um Abassiyatt	10 dunem	Diwaniyah
49.	Commercial Complex	9/698/m3 Malaha	1 dunem	Diwaniyah
50.	Commercial Complex	1/745 Arab	1200m ²	Diwaniyah
51.	Commercial Complex	25/2734 m5 um al abassiat/ al shafiya	8 dunem	Diwaniyah
52.	Luna park	13/1 m8 Aziz Alla / Al Hamza	38 dunem	Diwaniyah
53.	Luna park	34/416 m 15 Al Husain/ Neffer	6 dunem	Diwaniyah
54.	Commercial Complex	27/4/m13 Al Bedair	10 dunem	Diwaniyah



55.	Commercial complex	Province center	1.5 dunam	Thi Qar
56.	Commercial complex	Province center	1350 m ²	Thi Qar
57.	Commercial complex Nasriya	Province center	580 dunam	Thi Qar
58.	Commercial Complex	Al-Rifa'aei Town	1 Dunam	Thi Qar
59.	Automobile Exhibition	Al-Rifa'aei Town	2 Dunam	Thi Qar
60.	Multi-Stories Garage	Al-Shattrah Town	5 Dunam	Thi Qar
61.	Chilled warehouse	Al Fajir	35 dunem	Thi Qar
62.	Commercial Complex	27 Al Sariya	1.3 dunem	Maysan
63.	Commercial Complex	1/500 m 39 Kut Franky	1 Dunam	Basra
64.	Commercial Complex	85/8 Manawy Basha	3.5 dunem	Basra
65.	Commercial complex	Al-Ribatt Al-Saghir 261	2 dunem	Basra
66.	Commercial complex	Hartha	3 dunem	Basra
67.	Commercial complex	Mouafaqiya	1 dunem	Basra
68.	Commercial complex	1649/2374	2 dunem	Basra
69.	Commercial complex	2297/7 Maqam Ali	1000m ²	Basra
70.	Commercial complex	Tamemiya 317	3.5 dunem	Basra
71.	Commercial complex	Tamemiya 83/191	1079m ²	Basra
72.	Commercial complex	56.55 m 45 Maqal	2 dunem	Basra
73.	Commercial complex	7688/13 m 42 Toba& Nakheela	7 dunem	Basra
74.	Commercial complex	1/500m39 Kut Al Franky	1dunem	Basra
75.	Commercial complex	2/37 m 27 Akwat	597dunem	Basra
76.	Commercial complex	Part of 4/291 m 17 Hadama	120 dunem	Basra
77.	Commercial complex	107/10 m 63 Dair	8 dunem	Basra
78.	Commercial complex	Part of 65/130 m 24 Talaa Derja & Shahban	3 dunem	Basra
79.	Commercial complex	24/131 Talaa Derja & Shahban	1 dunem	Basra
80.	Commercial complex	3943/827 Qibla	2 dunem	Basra
81.	Multi story garage	810/1 Qibla	1 dunem	Basra
82.	Multi story garage	6/1113 Kut	Multi story	Basra
83.	Manart Heet commercial center in Jamiya Q.	Heet , 9/6806 m2 Dis 2 Muabadiyat & Hamadi	1.653m ²	Anbar
84.	Commercial Markets Center / Heet	Heet , 9/1590 m2 Dis 2 Muabadiyat & Hamadi	1 dunem	Anbar/ Heet
85.	Commercial Center/ Rawa	Plot 7/616 m 44 Rawa/ Deum Jibala valley	1.5 dunem	Anbar/ Rawa
86.	Commercial Center/ Rawa	Plot 7/235 m 44 Rawa/ Deum Jibala valley	1.675m ²	Anbar/ Rawa



87.	Commercial complex/ Al Ubaidi	15/1599m8 Al Ubaidi	1.738m ²	Anbar/ Al Ubaidi
88.	Commercial Center/ Rawa	Plot 7/1415 m 44 Rawa/ Deum Jibala valley	3.873m ²	Anbar/ Rawa
89.	Commercial markets/ Al Ubaidi	15/1707m8 Al Ubaidi- Al Qaim	1.817m ²	Anbar/ Al Ubaidi
90.	Commercial Center	Ramadi – old municipality garage	4.5 dunem	Anbar/ Ramadi
91.	Commercial Center	Ramadi/ 149/857- 149/858- 149/859 m 28 Al Fursan Sq. Al Aziziya & Al Howz	10 dunem	Anbar/ Ramadi
92.	Commercial complex	Ramadi - old garage	40 dunem	Anbar/ Ramadi
93.	Commercial complex	Ramadi – 1/773 m 29 Tel Al Rian	4.236 m ²	Anbar/ State Co. for Central Markets
94.	Complete Commercial complex	Faluja 9/6756 m1 j.kh (the old Cinema)	121.756 m ²	Anbar/ Faluja
95.	Commercial complex in Faluja	Faluja- 1210 Al Haswa	4.300m ²	Anbar/ Faluja
96.	Typical border ports including the (VIP) building, inspection laboratories and control, laboratory radiation , health laboratory, and service, communications and Internet, balance meters, inspection equipment, service offices , motel and hotel, restaurants and kiosks , inspection service (K9), stores, parking and waiting yards, stop stations, water desalination system, control and electronic gates, mosque , port HQ and the operating departments related to the port	Al Waleed- Traubeel- Al Qaim border crossing	Allocated land	Anbar / Border Crossing Authority

Investment opportunities sent by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

no	Suggested project	Area	Province
1	Commercial complex with garage	13.5 dunum	Dewaniya
2	Commercial center	1 dunum	Dewaniya

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research/ Governmental contracts 178 in 15/1/2018



11. Youth and Sport Sector:

Youth and Sport Sector provides essential services for a successful investment environment, therefore; the government keeps to secure this sector to provide services and care for youth since this sector has a great importance in increasing productivity and achieving stability and welfare for youth.

The government has sought to provide services and infrastructure in addition to providing investment opportunities for private sector to participate in developing this vital sector. The government has launched several policies and successful programs as Iraq's youth witnessed an intellectual expansion and a real desire to develop sport.

Different investment areas has 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.	Multipurpose yard for youth and sport activities. PC center, electronic games, Gym hall, sauna, massage, squash, billiard	6/3041 m 10 Husainiya	8 dunem 15 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
2.	Play yard with spectators seats and administration part	1/12909 m9 Thalaba	4 dunem 22 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
3.	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	Baghdad/Russafa
4.	sport club	3/10505 m14 Wazeriya Ghazaliya	3 dunem 2 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
5.	multipurpose indoors hall, sports activities	1/1064 m6		Baghdad/Russafa
6.	Taekwondo and sports halls	6/4092 m19 Shamaia and Karra	1 dunem 15 ulk	Baghdad/Russafa
7.	multi-purpose hall (500) spectators with a center for intellectual games or Internet center, three halls with (A, B) number type (k- span) with a center for sports medicine to treat sports injuries. Completing the pool	Sabiyat 5/849m/22	2.3 dunem	Baghdad/ Karkh
8.	Completing the pool building	1150/1 m 15 Latifiya	4 dunum 2ulk	Baghdad/ Karkh



9.	Completing the pool building	30/7 m 18 nothern Harkawi	8 dunum 13 ulk	Baghdad/ Karkh
10.	Expansion, development, management, operating and maintenance of the stadium and investment of halls for sports purposes (there is a lease contract)	4/67169m 4 Wazeriya	8 dunem	Baghdad/ Sadir City
11.	Management, operation and maintenance – mall, martial arts center, medical center. Develop, manage, operate and maintain the closed hall. The hall can be invested for events. expansion, development, roofing, pool management, operation and maintenance, and investing the empty space for sports purposes	4/28167 m 4 wazeriya.	13 dunem	Baghdad/ Sadir City
12.	Expansion, development, management and operation of the swimming pool and investing the empty space for sports purposes	4/25222m4 wazeriya.	2.5 dunem	Baghdad/ Sadir City
13.	Using sports building to residential units	4/100 m 5 Um AlTelool & Jelaja	2 Dunam	Al Muthana
14.	Sports investment (the establishment of five-foot tournaments, hand, plane, basket, feather and racket) 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



15.	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
16.	Youth club and sports medical center	2/1 m 5 Um AlTelool &Jelaja	5 Dunam	Al Muthana
17.	Multipurpose Sports investment (youth house near Semawa municipality)	2/1 m 5 Um AlTelool &Jelaja	1 Dunam	Al Muthana
18.	Invest the forum building, playgrounds and pool	Building no. 440	6 Dunam	Al Muthana
19.	Swimming Pool rehabilitation of the building to be used as sports shops.	18/523 m3	1 Dunam 4 ulk	Al Muthana
20.	Sports halls and facilities	70/4 m22 16/1 m22 Al Amiya	2 Dunam 16 ulk 3 Dunam 12 ulk	Al Muthana
21.	Establish a model club - vertical construction and use the remaining land for the establishment of shops, clinics for sports medicine and restaurant	2/17172 Muthana St.	5 ulk	Holy Najaf
22.	Model club on a small plot with several floors. establishment of multi-purpose halls and the exploitation of the remaining land containing recreational pools, sophisticated games and sport shops	17227/2	14 dunem 10 ulk	Holy Najaf
23.	establishment of multi-purpose halls and the exploitation of the remaining land containing recreational pools, Eden Gardens sophisticated games halls	9094/3	3 dunem 13 ulk	Holy Najaf



24.	Multipurpose hall	2/17216 m Al Muthana	1 dunem 17 ulk	Holy Najaf
25.	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
26.	Multipurpose building with pool and sauna halls	14509 Nadaf	2 dunem 4 ulk	Holy Najaf
27.	Constructing a closed swimming pool, multipurpose hall, shops and any other facilities	2/17229	2 dunem 6 ulk	Holy Najaf
28.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	2498/2	21 dunem 8 ulk	Holy Najaf
29.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	1/733	12 dunem	Holy Najaf
30.	Reconstruction of the club , use the rest of the land for sport facilities	6/113	9 ulk 5m ²	Holy Najaf
31.	Rehabilitation of stadium and use the rest of the land for sport facilities	19/1328	14 dunem 1000m ²	Holy Najaf
32.	Multipurpose hall , pool any other sport facility	6/40 m7 Al saheela	1 dunem 5 ulk	Holy Najaf
33.	Water city, Multipurpose sport complex with pool, heat and steam sauna, car parking area, multipurpose hall	1/3 m 1 Abo Kaseeb	350 Dunam	Babylon
34.	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	Babylon



35.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the gymnasium which is one of the completed projects	1179/1 m 13 Abo Sdera center	2 Dunam 4 ulk	Babylon
36.	Re-expand, develop, operate and invest the gymnasium which is one of the completed projects	224/24 m 30 Al Qasim (Jotheriya)	60*50 m ²	Babylon
37.	Scientific care forum	4/1424 m 30 Qadhiya 4/1425 m 30 Qaghiya	1 dunem 6 ulk 1 dunem 3 ulk	Babylon
38.	Babylon Stadium	128+126/1 m 14 south Jumjuma + 112/1 m 19 north Jumjuma	11 dunem 18 ulk 25m ² 2 dunem 2 ulk 26.30m ² 3 dunem 2 ulk 50m ² (part of plots)	Babylon
39.	Al Musaiab stadium	105/9 m 17 Jelawiya	16 dunem	Babylon
40.	Abi Gharaq youth club	1/1844 m 9 Al Yousfiya	7 dunem 10 ulk	Babylon
41.	Plot for spots activities	5/64 m9 Hour Husain	6 dunem	Babylon
42.	Al Shomely youth club	59 m 17 Al Shetkha & Al Ouda	13 dunem 24 ulk	Babylon
43.	plot	17/1156 m24 Zurfiya	6 dunem 22 ulk	Babylon
44.	Al-Hilla Sports Club, re-expand, develop, operate and invest the stadium while utilizing the remaining land for the construction of a recreational sports complex consisting of several floors to practice various activities.	3/6108 m 29 Mcrory	12 dunem 21 ulk	Babylon



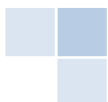
45.	Nile Sports Club (re - expansion and development of the stadium and the establishment of an indoor swimming pool	26/1903 m/41 Rifiya and Abo Kaseeb	7 dunem 5 ulk	Babylon
46.	Al Satta Sports Club (establishment of a permanent recreational camp integrated to host the International Scouts and used as youth hostels at other times or the establishment of a water city and multi-storey building)	1/5 m /22 Krood Al Mhanawiya	14 dunem	Babylon
47.	Al Mithatiya sport club	1297/6 m/4 Al Debal 6/545	1 dunem 9 ulk 1 dunem 6 ulk	Babylon
48.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	10/3/ m 27 Al Rakaa	20 dunem	Diyala
49.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	15/1164 m6 Hibhib	2.5 dunem	Diyala
50.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	9/339 m2 Buhruz	8 dunem 12 ulk	Diyala
51.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	3/22 m4 Al bazool	5 dunem	Diyala



52.	Investment of stadium for football championships and shops for sports equipment	11/4168 m17 Marhaba	12 dunem	Diyala
53.	Investment of stadium for football championships	1/1165 m1 Sherween	2950 m ²	Diyala
54.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/546 m82 Qasab	3417 m ²	Diyala
55.	Investment of stadium for football championships	2/3928 m1 Sati	3000 m ²	Diyala
56.	Investment of stadium for football championships	82 m51 Sindiya	6 dunem 21 ulk	Diyala
57.	Investment of stadium for football championships	3/277 m39 Khirnabat	11250 m ²	Diyala
58.	Construction of a water city	2/10578 m 27 Al Katoon	25 dunem	Diyala
59.	Investment in the construction of a closed playground or swimming pool	23/2103 m31 Um Al Karami	7 dunem	Diyala
60.	Investment in sports city, tourist resort and water city.	Part of plot 2m 21 Meherdar	914 dunem 20 ulk	Diyala
61.	The investment of the sports club for the establishment of sports activities and can be invested as a cultural forum	10/5/ m 27 Al Rakaa	10 dunem	Diyala
62.	Swimming Pool	3/2936 m61	5 dunem 4 ulk	Holy Karbala
63.	Total investment for the hall or any addition that serves the ministry goals	1/980 m67 Hashmiya	1 dunem 20 ulk	Holy Karbala



64.	Indoor swimming pool, commercial mall, gymnasium and football field	1/4793 m 21 Al Haideriya	5 dunem 21 ulk	Holy Karbala
65.	Total investment for the hall	26/428 m 51	6 dunem 10 ulk	Holy Karbala
66.	Tourism spa and Luna park	3/51839 m 61 Al Jezeera	60 dunem 11ulk 44m ²	Holy Karbala
67.	football field or Various sports activities	3/51848 m 61 Jezeera	5 dunem 1 ulk	Holy Karbala
68.	Various sports activities	880/1 Atiya	3 dunem	Holy Karbala
69.	Exclusively sport investment	3/1511 m 21 Al Haideriya	Part of total area 8 dunem 24 ulk	Holy Karbala
70.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi- Zangoora 83/38654 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	5 dunem	Anbar
71.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi- Al Dewar near Al Irada school 74/146 m 37 Karghooliya	9 dunem	Anbar
72.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Ramadi	4 dunem	Anbar
73.	Artificial grass play yard with spectators seats	Al Khaldiya – habaniya 40/1353 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	30 dunem	Anbar
74.	Sport city in Habaniya	Habaniya 4/1364 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	600 dunem	Anbar
75.	Olympic swimming pool	Ramadi- Soufiya 7/4 m 77 Soufiya beaches	9 dumen	Anbar
76.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	29/24 m 12 Albo Ubaid	7 dumen	Anbar



77.	Indoors hall 1000 spectators	66/6020 m 4 Zeweaa Al Dhiban	2 dumen 20 ulk	Anbar
78.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Ramadi- Zeweaa Al Sherqiya 1/5127 m 37 Al Jeel	16 dunem	Anbar
79.	Sport playground 15000 spectators	40/643 m 29 Tel Al Riyian	30 dunem	Anbar
80.	Artificial grass play ground with spectators seats	Heet- Yatamiya/ between Heet and Hadetha 40/3 m 27	7 dunem 12 ulk	Anbar
81.	Baghdai Youth Forum type B	223/1173 m48 Jinfuta & Waqasiya		Anbar
82.	Sport project	9/5615 m1	5 dunem 21 ulk	Anbar
83.	Pool and spots fields	1/2488 m1 Jubail & Kharab	2 dunem 1265.5m ²	Anbar
84.	Rehabilitation of swimming pool and roofing , rehabilitation of stadiums and sports halls, construction of entertainment complex and sports shops	9/2653 +2654 m12	15 dunem 17 ulk	Anbar
85.	Reconstruction of the hall to support sport	83/18909 m 47 haswa Al Shamiya	3 dunem	Anbar
86.	The establishment of sports stadiums, indoor swimming pool, sports and youth halls, a building for sports and youth medicine	9/28950 m1 Jubail & Kharab	12 dunem 6 ulk	Anbar
87.	Construction of swimming pool, playground and sports halls	162/5092 m 28	7 dumen 24 ulk	Anbar



88.	Fallujah Sport Club	9/11837 m1 Jubail & Kharab	420m ²	Anbar
89.	Youth & Sport Club	City Center near to retirement office 10/723 m5 Shesheen Valley	7 dumen 21 ulk	Saladin
90.	Al Alam Youth Playground	Town Center 97/1734 m7 Kharja Wa Al Aaly	2.5 dunem	Saladin
91.	Al Hajaj Playground	Town Center 44/22m Hasad & Kooz	Different areas	Saladin
92.	Al Dour Playground	162/1672 m32 Tal Al Banat	Different areas	Saladin
93.	Saad Playground	49/5764 m34	Different areas	Saladin
94.	Dhilowiya Club	Town Center near the Polce Station 241/138 m25 Dhilowiya	Different areas	Saladin
95.	Touz Playground	Touz 1/47 m Basas	Different areas	Saladin
96.	multi-purpose sports hall	2400/1198 Sharqiya	2 dunem 4 ulk	Saladin
97.	Hotel for sports delegations	4484 Sharqiya	18 ulk	Saladin
98.	multi-purpose hall, sports, scientific and cultural activities	2/14852 m 7 Matarda	1 dunem 5 ulk	Saladin
99.	Al Zubaidiya youth club	3/477 m 12 the remaining area	2 dunem	Wasit
100.	Al Numaniya youth club area	6/5143 m18 Al Numaniya village	2 dunem	Wasit
101.	Al Jihad club	Al Jihad 2/5373 44 Al Safha	2 dunem	Wasit



102.	Sport project	248/104 m 28 Jwaismiya	9 dunem	Wasit
103.	Penta playground with accessories	Wasit – Aziziya near Baghdad –Kut main road 7/1 m19 Al Ashar	5 dunem	Wasit
104.	Plot within Badra club	Badra district, Jessan 11/925 31 Shakly &Dayer	2 dunem	Wasit
105.	Plot in Zurbatiya Penta playground with services	Wasit- Badra- Zurbatiya part of plot 1/95 1/ Jezman	4 dunem	Wasit
106.	Indoor hall with services	Wasit Al Hay Baasher 1/ 30 /16 Bahiya	2 dunem 16 ulk	Wasit
107.	Indoor hall	Wasit- Deboni 2- 294/29532 Al Deboni	2 dunem 6 ulk	Wasit
108.	Penta playground	Wasit – Kut / Al Jihad 2/5213 44 Al Safha	43 ulk	Wasit
109.	Plot within Muafaqiya playground	1/ 1463 8/Khamesiya (Al Muafaqiya playground)	1 dunem	Wasit
110.	Swimming pool, penta play ground in Dejely district	Kut- Dejely district 15/1443 47 Nisf AlDejely (Dejely playground)	6 dunem	Wasit
111.	Al Aziziya youth club	Wasit – Aziziya 1263/4 m 18	Different areas	Wasit
112.	Sport city,	Al Hawraa near the Tigris and the residential complex 7425/1 m45 Um Hilana	4 dunem	Wasit
113.	Sport city, with indoor hall for 2000 people	7425/1 m45 Un Hilana	4 dunem	Wasit
114.	Old playground (Al Numaniya old playground) 5000 people	Wasit- Numaniya 6/2535/ 18 Al Baghela	23 dunem 7 ulk	Wasit



115.	A sports and youth complex including a football field, a five-lane arena and shops	2633/1 Al Ghrebawiya	20 dunem 9 ulk	Wasit
116.	Al Shaheed club building (sport hall or rebuild the plot)	7596/1 m12 Al Ghrebawiya	21 ulk	Wasit
117.	Baasher stadium 500 people artificial grass and a five-lane arena	1/26 m 16 Bahiya	10 dunem 19 ulk	Wasit
118.	Swimming pool + Mall	Al Aziziya 2/385/ 33 Hammurabi	100 dunem	Wasit
119.	plot	166/3 m46 Naseef Al Dejaila	3 dunem	Wasit
120.	Taj Al Deen sport club	5/1728 m9 Zqetat	4 dunem 4 ulk	Wasit
121.	Shehaimiya stadium	2/1840 m6 Jazeera	12 dunem 5 ulk	Wasit
122.	Beshir Youth Forum (College of Physical Education, Recreational Sports Club)	1/27 m 16 Bahiya	5 dunem 15 ulk	Wasit
123.	Olympic pool	112/2056 m 53 Baghdad St. near the local Admin.	17 dunem 9 ulk	Kirkuk
124.	1 st June pool with 3 outdoors tartan playground + penta grass field	510/4625 m 39 near Adala Police Station	4 dunem 10 ulk	Kirkuk
125.	Artificial grass play ground (11 players) with outdoor tartan field in Al Salam club	3/1541 m64	Different areas	Kirkuk
126.	Constructing a modern sports and vertical building project (balling hall + fitness hall + bodybuilding hall (with commercial mall) (lease)	116/ 18/m 67	2 dunem	Kirkuk



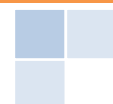
127.	Commercial sport mall	63/6 m66	1390 m ²	Kirkuk
128.	Sport investment for a plot	4/691 m 53 khasa temari	9 dunem 23 ulk	Kirkuk
129.	A regular swimming pool with multi-use gymnasiums and activities	100/1698 m 36 Daqooq	6 dunem 26 ulk	Kirkuk
130.	Sport and commercial investment for a plot	46/7 m53 khasa temari	8 dunem	Kirkuk
131.	Pool with multi-purpose halls	619/3 Biryadi	1.5 dunem	Kirkuk
132.	Sport City	1/100 m56 Skaniyat	150 dunem	Kirkuk
133.	Old stadium with old seating rows, area can be used as pool and recreational halls	11/1275 tafeej	32 dunem 13 ulk	Thi Qar
134.	Water city, recreational facilities and hotel	Number (25,24,23) 1m 98/ 1m 97 /1m 96	830 dunem	Thi Qar
135.	Dawaya Club	6318/27 Sarai	Different area	Thi Qar
136.	Pool and mall	1538 m 17 July	Different area	Thi Qar
137.	Sport Club	405/1055 Sarai	632 m ²	Thi Qar
138.	Football stadium 5000 people	449/5 Salba		Thi Qar
139.	Sport Club	13/2/m 8 Aziz Alla	12 dunem 22 ulk	Al Dewaniya
140.	Sport Plot	Part of 101 m 11 Abo Blao		Al Dewaniya
141.	Sport Plot	Part of 39/1009 39/1010 m5 Manfahan		Al Dewaniya
142.	Sport Plot	135/959 m 74 Sahi Abo Hilan	1 dunem 5 ulk	Al Dewaniya



143.	Plot	Part of plot 91/92 m 57 Akar	6 dunem	Al Dewaniya
144.	Stadium	Part of 4/1512 m1 Um Al Khail	5 dunem	Al Dewaniya
145.	Sport halls	Part of 26/56 m18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	2 dunem 13 ulk	Al Dewaniya
146.	Improve the Olympic pool	26/28 m18 Sadir Al Yousfiya	2 dunem 23 ulk	Al Dewaniya
147.	Efek pool and shops	2/2422 m2 um al Etham	18 dunem 22 ulk	Al Dewaniya
148.	Sport complex+ indoor hall	39/1011/m 5 Mnefhan	12 dunem 1 ulk	Al Dewaniya
149.	stadium	13/4 m 8 Aziz Alla	8 dunem 20 ulk	Al Dewaniya
150.	Youth club, indoor hall, indoor pool, 3 outdoor playground (basketball, volleyball, football)	27/2308 Al Ayami	10 dunem	Maysan
151.	Pool+ multipurpose sport hall	4/782 m 15	3 dunem	Maysan
152.	Investing the indoor hall	110/1467	1610m ²	Maysan
153.	Two story building with sport and youth activities	108/1853	2 dunem 5 ulk	Maysan
154.	2000 people stadium	40/784 m6	11 dunem 13 ulk	Maysan
155.	Rehabilitation and development for the club	49/1767 m2	Different area	Maysan
156.	Rehabilitation and development for the club	537/83 Qadiriya	1 dunem 15 ulk	Maysan
157.	Al-Dawasah Stadium (construction and renovation of the modern mall, a two-story hall, swimming pool shops and rehabilitation of the Grand Pedestrian Stadium and a multi-purpose sports hall and a stadium	432/6 Jewar Al Mousil	10.5 dunem	Nineveh



158.	Closed hall	432/7 Jewar Al Mousil		Nineveh
159.	Sport Hospitality hall	432/10 Jewar Al Mousil		Nineveh
160.	Sport Falls pool	45/46 Ulmish		Nineveh
161.	Olympic pool	54/46 Ulmish		Nineveh
162.	plot	432/5 Jewar Al Mousil	23 ulk	Nineveh
163.	Sport project	2760/10 m52 Qojaq	1 dunem 8 ulk	Nineveh
164.	Sport project	8 m47 New mankoba	1 dunem	Nineveh
165.	Part of Sport plot	275/2m 40 Qadhiya	Allocated plot	Nineveh
166.	Sport Complex	432/6 +432/7+432/8+432/9 Jewar Al Mousil		Nineveh
167.	Shops, multi-purpose sport base	180/706 180/7 187/1 180/4 M41 Shamaliya		Nineveh
168.	Sport project	272/2m 43 Qadhiya		Nineveh
169.	Um Al Rabeiyn Youth Club		3 dunem 12 ulk	Nineveh
170.	Sport club	432/8 Jewar Al Mousil	2 dunem 11 ulk	Nineveh
171.	Sport club	432/9 Jewar Al Mousil	4 dunem 17 ulk	Nineveh
172.	Sport complex, pool and shops	2/1006 m 43 Jeela		Nineveh
173.	Penta field with shops	504/30 m42 west Nineveh		Nineveh



174.	Penta field, shops luna park	6/8 m 38 Jedida Al Mufti		Nineveh
175.	Artificial grass field , pool and shops	957/251 m40 east Nineveh		Nineveh
176.	Sport city	Plot 849 Qibla near Al Zubair bridge	585 dunem	Basra
177.	Sport project	1/762 m61 Tlaa Al Hamza Abo Al Khaseeb	4 dunem 20 ulk	Basra
178.	Sport project	37/2359 m 27 Al Akawat Shat Al Arab opposite to the old university	6 dunem 10 ulk	Basra
179.	Sport project	1/584 m 63 Al Deer – Al Deer sport club	1 dunem 11 ulk	Basra
180.	Sport project	15/1149 m 61 Tera Beni Mansour / Medina town/ Imam Sadiq village	3 dunem 8 ulk	Basra
181.	Sport project	175/604 m 15 Al Swalih/ Qurna village	2 dunem	Basra
182.	Sport project	17/2/ m53 Al Naseer/ Qurna village	10 dunem	Basra
183.	Sport project	175/605 & 175/604 Al Swalih/ Qurna village	1 dunem 39 ulk	Basra
184.	Al Kabassy stadium with artificial grass 500 seat	11 m 21 Al Hota / Shat Al Arab	12 dunem	Basra
185.	Al Nashwa stadium with artificial grass 500 seat	115/134 m 24 Nashwa village near town center	12 dunem	Basra
186.	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
187.	Hay Al Husain stadium with artificial grass 1000 seat	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer	12 dunem	Basra



188.	Shat Al Arab indoors hall 1000 seat	2361/37 m 27 Al Akawat Shat Al Arab opposite to the old university	3 dunem 11 ulk	Basra
189.	Al Zubair hall 1000 seat	1700 m Al Kut/ Zubair village near the farmers union	7 dunem 18 ulk	Basra
190.	Part of plot next to Olympic pool and motel	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer / Hay Al Husain	2 dunem	Basra
191.	Sport project	2071/12956 / Saad Sq. near the main garage	1 dunem	Basra
192.	Sport project	Part of plot 1/2107 Al Rabaat Al Kabeer Al Hussain Q. Sport Collage first line	20 ulk 45m ²	Basra
193.	Sport project	175/604 m 15 Swailih Qurna near Al Sharash sport club	1 dunem	Basra
194.	Sport project	Part of plot 1/2107 Al Rabaat Al Kabeer Al Hussain Q. the sport university first line	2.5 dunem	Basra
195.	Sport project	Part of the total area belonging to the Faw Sports Forum Back part 1 (2/3325 m 6 Faw) Faw center	2.5 dunem	Basra
196.	Sport project	Part of the total area belonging to the Faw Sports Forum side part 2 (2/3325 m 6 Faw) Faw center	2 dunem 6 ulk	Basra
197.	Sport project	1/2107 Al Rabat Al Kebeer hospitality building		Basra



198.	Sport project	Part of Al Mina club part 1 plot 35/34 m45 south Maqal, contract commitment Al Maqal Q. Mina Sport Club	2 dunem	Basra
199.	Al Zubair Sport club	1815/520 Kut Basra- Al Zubair		Basra
200.	Al Andalus youth club	11/59 m 50 kh.t		Kirkuk
201.	Swimming pool with multipurpose halls	619/3 Biryadi / Rezgari youth club		Kirkuk



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 (3,224,265) 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.



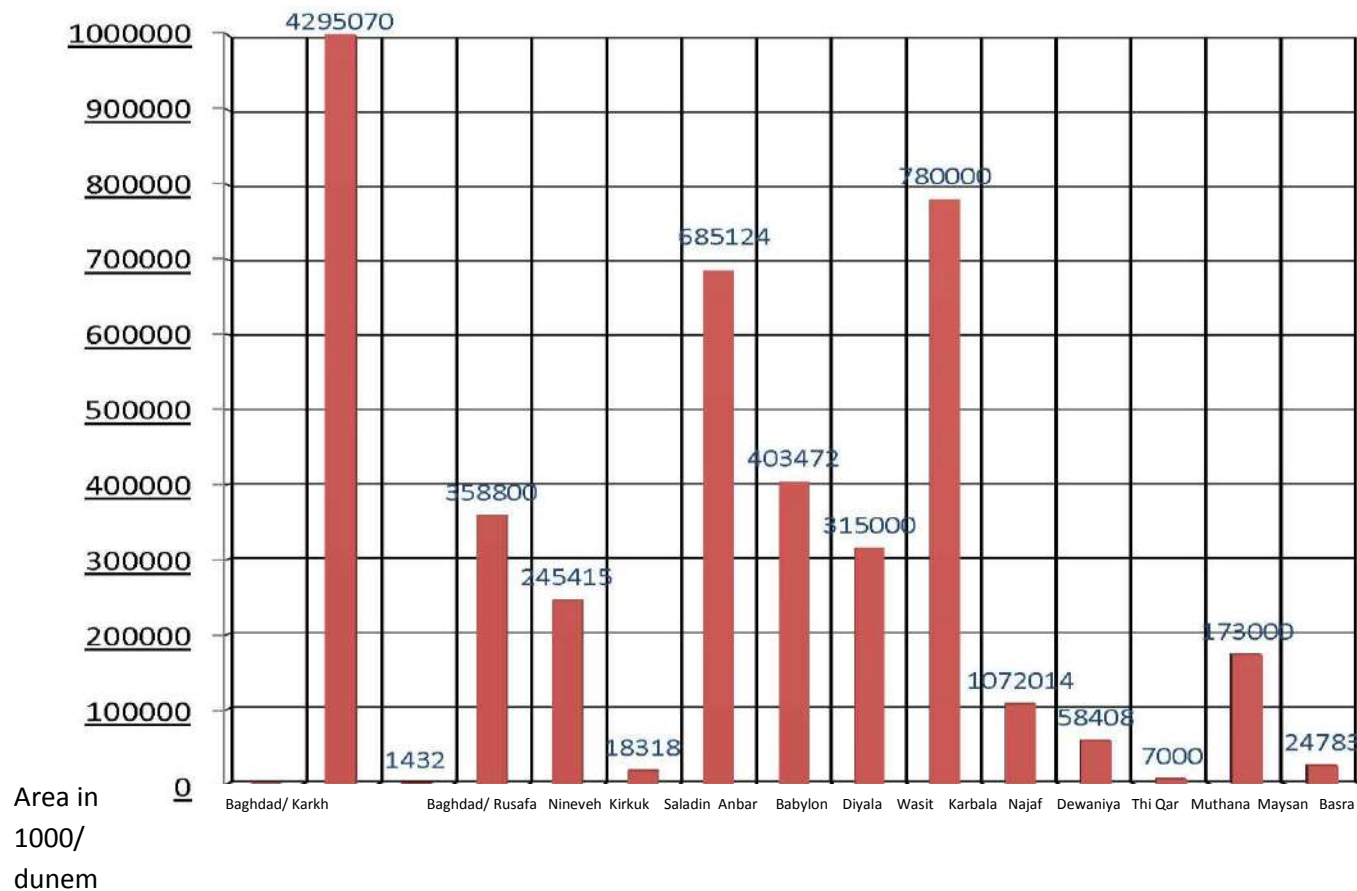
Number and area of agricultural investment opportunities in Iraqi provinces for 2019

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	56	2593701750
9.	Wasit	41	406512
10.	Holy Karbala	3	315000
11.	Holy Najaf	3	730000
12.	Dewaniya	26	8485017
13.	Thi Qar	10	29908
14.	Muthana	1	400000
15.	Maysan	21	130000
16.	Basra	7	21907
Total		214	32,242,655,550

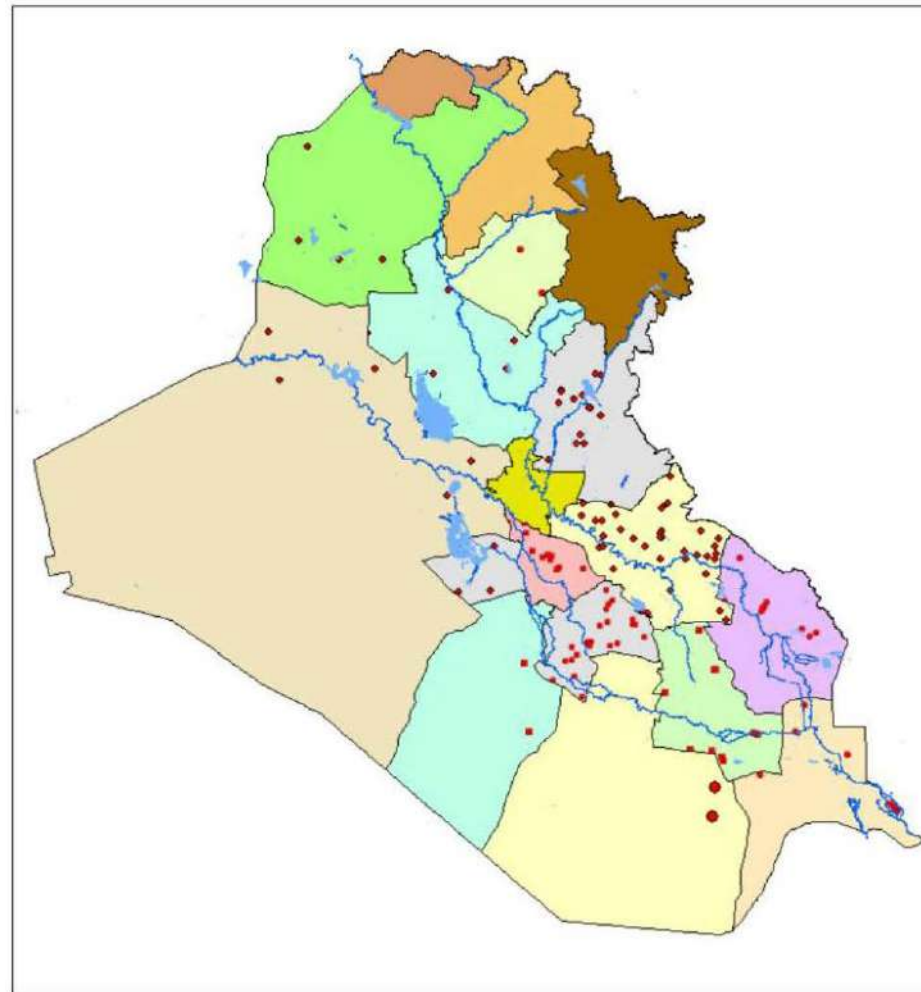
According to MoA letter/ 446 in 18/2/2019 Agriculture Investment Office

Areas for agriculture investment in Iraqi provinces 2019

Number of opportunities 214, total area 32,242,655,550 dunem



Agricultural Investment in Iraq in 2019 Except Kurdistan Region 2019



Scale
1:5,000,000

Key
● Investment opportunity

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Baghdad/ Karkh for 2019

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		Total area / dunem					

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

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Nineveh Province for 2019

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	½ /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 2019

Seq.	District/ Township	County No. / Plot No.	Area / duna m	Type	Availability of water / source	Groundwa ter depth and validity	Analysis of soil		Coordin ates 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 105/104/1 4/72	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 2019

No.	District/ town	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Water source	Method of irrigation	Depth of underground waters	Analysis of soil		Validity of underground waters according to international & local stander	Location to irrigation projects	Coordinates x y	notes
										PH	soil Tissues				
1.	Qaem	24/Kalban al- Tayara And 22/dayoom al- Der	1/49 And 27	107200	desert Lands	available	-	wells	-	7.78	Mixed sandy	Valid	5km to the Euphrates	X/ 166909 Y/ 3843882	-
2.	Qaem	20/Western Dayoom Jibab	43	116000	desert Lands	available	-	-	-	7.27	Mixed	Valid	5km to the Euphrates	X/ 179951 Y/ 3793720	-
3.	Hdeetha	71/Dayoom , the middle island	1	14000	desert Lands	Unavailable	Underground waters	wells	100 meters	6.66	Mixed sandy	valid	12km to Al Qadisiya lake	X/ 0279047 Y/ 3805631	-
4.	Faluja/ Saqlawi ya	36/Al- Jabal	4/5094	7000	desert Lands	Unavailable	Underground waters	wells		8.4	Mixed Clay sandy	invalid	outside	X/ 379659 Y/ 3709765	High gypsu m rate 42%
5.	Ramadi	Waffa	1 Rutba	60000	Ministr y of Financ e	Available	wells	wells	150	8.1	Mixed sandy	valid	5km to the Euphrates	X: 220105 Y: 3664015	
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	Govern mental land	Available	Euphrates	Wells	45	7.5	mixed Gypsum	valid	3km to the river	X: 302438 Y:3716522	Near the forest of Heet Agricu lture dept.
9.	Amriya		1/9802 21 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 2019

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	Muqdadiyah	-	26/Al Haronia	70/12	86	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	ground water and rain	wells	8.6	Mixed Clay	Unsuitable	Outside	X: 503100 Y: 3764200	
2	Muqdadiyah	-	26/Al Haronia	76/12	359	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	ground water and rain	wells	8	Mixed Clay	Unsuitable	outside	X:502400 Y: 3764731	Gas pipe area from A1 to Al Mansouriy a station is excluded
3	Muqdadiyah	-	37/Wadi Alhesan	42/1	2813	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	ground water and rain	wells	8.5	Clay Sandy	Unsuitable	outside	X: 514400 Y: 3756650	
4	Muqdadiyah	Wajehia	10/Alezia	11/1	150	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project evergreen	surface irrigation	7.8	Mixed Clay	Unsuitable	inside	X: 496350 Y: 3728200	
5	Muqdadiyah	Wajehia	10/Alezia	1/2	500	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project,(ever green	surface irrigation	7.2	Mixed Clay	unsuitable)	inside	X: 493500 Y: 3737200	

6	Baquba	Kana'n	24/Tal Abo Raseen	9/1	350	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project, evergreen	surface irrigation	7.1	Clay	,(unsuitable)	inside	X: 488550 Y: 3727300	
7	Baquba	Buhriz	21/Tal Al asmar	96/1 to 51/96 & 96/57	4632	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project, ,(unsuitable) evergreen	surface irrigation	8.7	Mixed Clay Sandy	,(unsuitable)	inside	X:490376 Y: 3671000	
8	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	34/Kushok	14	40	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground , evergreen	wells	7.7	Mixed Sandy	suitable	outside	-	The coordinates could not be taken due to interfere with the army
9	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	34/Kushok	111	50	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground , evergreen	wells	7.2	Mixed Sandy	suitable	outside	X: 513600 Y: 3798880	
10	Khanaqin	Jalawlaa'	31/Jamelat Arab	201	100	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground , evergreen	wells	8	Mixed Clay	suitable	outside	X: 508900 Y: 3799900	
11	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	28/Mansoriat Al Jabal	43	200	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7.2	Mixed Sandy	,(unsuitable)	outside	X: 495100 Y: 3777300	
12	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	36/Almashroh	51.131	11000	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground ,(unsuitable) evergreen	wells	7.4	Mixed Clay	,(unsuitable)	outside	X: 472410 Y: 3782700	

13	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	16/Alshohani	293/1& 4	500	Evergreen Lands	available	irrigation project , evergreen	surfaces irrigation	7.3	Mixed Clay	(unsuitable),	inside	X: 486000 Y: 3773600	
14	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	36/Almashroh	46, 68 131/1	5000	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7.5	Mixed Sandy	,(unsuitable)	Outside	X: 472643 Y: 3782386	Agricultur al airport Jet runway
15	Moqdadiyah	Mansoria	15/Almarfoah	3/4 & 3/6	500	Evergreen Lands	Unavailable	underground ,(unsuitable) evergreen	wells	7.1	Mixed Clay	unsuitable)	Outside	X: 469900 Y: 37702000	
16	Balad Ros	Mandly	25/ kok tepe	96/2	57181	pebble	Unavailable	underground evergreen	wells	7	mixed	suitable	Outside	-	Ongoing 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/Man souriya /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	408	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	Low fertility	Invalid	Outside	Suitable for vegetable production

				Mreja											
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 Tehma ya	208	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		70	10	mud	Invalid		
40	The great dam		87	77 Rakoob Al Ehaime r	2000	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		30	7	mud	valid		
41	Khanaqeen		4/9	9 Kehree z	2547	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		80	7	mixed	valid		
42	Khanaqeen		8	8 haj qara	150	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		80	7	mixed	valid		
43	Jalawla	Sadiya	1/161	6 Sadiya	1600	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		70	7	mixed	valid		

44	Mendly		18/16	Kenkeer valley	177	Agriculture	unavailable	Wells		70	5	mixed	invalid		Livestock, vegetables, olives
45	Muqdadiya		1	70 Himreen Mountain	26200	Mountains	unavailable	Wells		80	7	mixed	valid		X: 517460 Y:3759102
46	Muqdadiya		229/1	24/Ataba	190	Sand lands	unavailable	Wells		30	-	Sandy	valid	Outside	X: 502269 Y:3756258
47	Mendly	Qazaniya	1/16	35/Moualihalih	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/Haronyya 25/Haronyya	700	evergreen	unavailable	Wells		60	7	Mixed mud	Valid	Within Mahroot project	
50	Great dam		15/1140	32/Berghash	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/ Haroni ya 25/ Haroni ya	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 Keshken	1542 total 1000 suitable for agriculture 500 unsuitable 42 buildings	agriculture	available	Tigris		40	7	Mud	Valid	Khalis Caws project / milk and red meat	North 0457662 0457253 0457261 East 3749983 3749969 3749732
54	Baquba	Buhruz	2/14 2/25	13/tel Al Doob	50,12,28	agriculture	available		Wells					inside	
55	Baquba	Buhruz	3/6 5/6	16/ tel Al	160	agriculture	available		Wells					inside	

				Dhahab											
56	Baquba	Buhruz	10/23 10/6 10/13 10/24	17/ Imam Habash	112,5,0	agriculture	available		Wells						inside

Total area	259370,17.50			
	Dunam			
Number of opportunities	56			

- According to Agriculture Office in Diyala Province letter number 27595 in 13/11/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Wasit Province for 2019 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	8	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/Khrehkir		960	Agricultural	Available		means			X: 614413 Y:3611361	
24.	kut	Shikh Saad	31/Salty Ramth	2/1	900	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			618302 3636154	
25.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Jazera	191/1	966	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			578129 3660399	
26.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Jazera	191/1	780	Agriculture	unavailable		Means			X:515441 Y:3647390	To be approved to Investors Mohamed Jasim
27.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Jazera	191/1	1800	Agriculture	unavailable		Means			529575 3653080	Undergoing procedures to Raad Jawad Hamad

28.	Badra	Zurbatia	8/ Hashima	8	70	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			587071 3693372	
29.	kut	center	30 Shiwaija	325/1	513	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			576796 3607743	
30.	Numaniya	Ahrar	5/ Abo Jabir	316/1	1	Agriculture	available	-	means				Mushroom project
31.	Numaniya	Ahrar	42/ Fhayl	4/1	500	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			558313 3552496	
32.	Al Azizia	Zubaidia	10/Sharqi Taweel	5/2	200	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			516584 3620203	
33.	Al Hay	Mouafaqiya	22/ Qura Ifak	14/2	3624	Agriculture	available		Means			X: 563462 Y: 3550411	
34.	Al Azizia	Debino	29 western Shadheef	10/32 11/32 12/32 13/32	980	Agriculture	unavailable	-	means			515937 3630776	
35.	Al Sewara	Taj Al Deen	21 Al Jezeera	401/1	4000	Agriculture	available	-	means		Inside	X: 494234 Y: 3652700	License was granted to Abbas Talal, canceled by Prime Minister
36.	Al Sewara	Taj Al Deen	21 Al Jezeera	401/1	1700	Agriculture	available	-	means			495399 3665820	Run by State real-estate office, now investment opportunity
37.	Al Azizia	Al Azizia	34 Al Jezeera	191/1	1600	Agriculture	available	-	means				Palestine revolution land, now granted for investment

38.	Kut	Shaikh Saad	1/ Al Uoja	1	1000	Agriculture	available	-	means			603046 367112	
39.	Kut	Shaikh Saad	45 / Ramadan Ajir 39 Al Beda 38 Gheriba east	1	12920	Agriculture	available	-	means			624625 3610196	
40.	Kut	Shaikh Saad	1	15 west masnak 16 east masnak	3040	Agriculture		Tigris river	Means	7.5	Mixed	629690 3588401	
Total			406512 dunam										
Number of opportunities			40										

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in the Province of Holly Najaf for 2019

Seq.	District	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / dunam	Type	Usage	Availability of water share	Method of irrigation and depth	Coordinates x y	Analysis of soil		Notes
											PH	soil Tissues	
1	Najaf	Shabaka	1	1	700000	Agricultural	Agricultural	not available	Groundwater 180-220m	443018 3467027	6 - 8	Mixed intersperse d with some flooding and areas of gypsum	Enough water
2					10000	Farm							Inmaa Farm
3					20000	Agriculture projects							A number of agriculture and livestock projects
Total					730000 dunam								
Number of opportunities					3								

Agriculture office in Najaf / letter no. 15894 in 30/9/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Diwaniyah Province for 2019

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	Afak	26 Afak	1/1	3000	Agriculture	Unavailable	wells	wells		8.1	Mixed sandy		541377 3555742	Outside	
6.	Afak	Afak	26 Afak	1/1	450	Agriculture	Unavailable	wells	wells		8.1	mixed		534162 3556576	Outside	
7.	Afak	Afak	26 Afak	1/1	950	Agriculture	Unavailable	wells	wells		8.1	mixed		532804 3558050	Outside	
8.	Afak	Afak	26 Afak	1/1	425	Agriculture	Unavailable	wells	wells		8.1	mixed		534162 3556576	Outside	
9.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	3/ Al Masudia	23/1	1703	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	Wells	30-20	7.8	clay	invalid	478348 3501561	inside	
10.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	6/ Al Akrokiya	1	1099	Agriculture	Available	Euphrates	Surface irrigation	4	7.8	sandy	valid	487308 3485515	inside	
11.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	11/Al Rekbaniya	1	6000	Agriculture	Unavailable	Underground	Wells	40-50	7.9	sandy	valid	496106 3464235	Outside	

								waters								
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.	Afak	Al Bdair	14/ Al Fawar	1/19	4410	Agriculture	available	The third river	means		7.7	mixed	invalid	X: 532181 Y: 3519335	inside	
16.	Al Hamza	Al Shanafya	10 hor alla	313	3300	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means	5 m	7.8	mixed	valid	520875 3575450	inside	
17.	Afak	Nefer	27/Shat Al Nile	1	1266	Agricultural	un Available	General water point	Wells	5-8	8	Mixed clay	invalid		inside	Inaccurate Coordinates
18.	Afak	Nefer	14/ Alwand	20/9	182	Agricultural	un Available	Salty water/	Wells	8m	8	Mixed clay	invalid	514240 3537800	Outside	
19.	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	
20.	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
21.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al Dehaya	1/7, 6/7	166	Agriculture	Available	Euphrates	means	-	7.4	Mixed clay	valid	505125 3521812	Inside	
22.	Al Hamza	Al Sadeer	2/ Al Dehaya	Parts of 12/33 & 3/33 all of 6/33	500	Agriculture	available	Euphrates	means		7.9	Mixed clay	invalid	503720 3517640	Inside	

23.	Al Hamza	Shanafiya	12 Al Usra	136/1394	26680	Agriculture	unavailable	wells	means				valid	465463 3480822		
24.	Afak	Nefer	27/ Shat Al Neel	1	6100	Agriculture	unavailable	Outside irrigation	Outside irrigation					524750 3569950		
25.	Afak	Al Bdair	13/ Al Bdair	2/27	10	Agriculture	unavailable	Third river						559768 3525935		
26.	Afak	Al Bdair	12/ Al Bdair	11/51	600	Agriculture	unavailable	Third river						554456 3553064		
Total				84850.17 Dunam												
Number of opportunities				26												

Agriculture office in Dewaniya / letter no. 19155 in 6/11/2018

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Thi Qar Province for 2019

No.	District	township	County No.	Plot No.	Area / Dunam	Type	Availability of water share	Source of water	Method of irrigation	Coordinates x Y	Analysis of soil		Notes
											PH	soil Tissues	
1.	Chibaesh	Manar	10/Albosha ma	1	1000	Agricultural	available	Al Gharraf river	pumps	3425089 677896	7.47	Mixed	
2.	Chibaesh	Manar	2/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	70.7 4	Mixed sandy	
5.	Shatra		12/ Al Hijia	157	2008	Agriculture	Available	Al Hashmiya& Al Hijjiya river	pumps		7	Mixed sandy	
6.	Al Rifaee	Sukar Castle	20/ um Al Kata	229,12,3,1 0,9,5,2	2000	Agriculture	available	Al Gharraf river	pumps	3532969 617434	7.6	Mixed sand	
7.	Nasiriya	Center	8/ Al Hazim, 9 Salibiya, 48 Sakhriya	Part 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			908 Dunam										
Number of opportunities													

Predisposing land for Agricultural Investment in Muthanna Province for 2018

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 2019

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/Alras heda	1	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	739352 3530707	7.9	Clay Mixed
16.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	23/Alras heda	1	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	739352 3530707	7.9	Clay Mixed
17.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	23/Alras heda	1	5000	governmental	underground waters/ unsuitable	unavailable	wells		Outside	739352 3530707	7.9	Clay Mixed

18.	Emmara Centre	Al msharah	23/Alras heda	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 2019

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, 5,36,3 8	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											

Basra Agriculture office letter no. 14030 in 16/11/2017