INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN IRAQ

(First, Second & third Group)
Jan. /2008
"Industrial Investment Opportunities in Iraq"

Introduction:

The Ministry of Industry & Minerals – Republic of Iraq, presents with pleasure to investors and businessman, a summary of investment opportunities in rehabilitation and upgrading production capacity of the State Owned industrial plants. This file is prepared to explain to the interested investors the concept of the investment opportunities and brief data sheet for the plants announced for investment and the plants which shall be announced soon.

Investment Concept:

The concept is that the investor shall implement the activities to rehabilitate and modify the factory in accordance with modern technology, manage and operate the factory, all at the investor account against share of accomplished production, for a certain period. Detailed privileges and obligations of the investor are given in this file.

Rehabilitation Plan:

Due to the circumstances of the past years: Embargo, wars, shortage of finance, all Industrial sectors suffered from low productivity, some are completely shut down.

The Ministry's plants need rehabilitation to upgrade its production to the design capacity, modernize and develop its production line.

The plan of the Ministry to realize the rehabilitation work needed, depends on engaging investors in this process. The concept is that the investors shall implement the rehabilitation work on their account, operate and manage the plant, pay salaries and allowances of the employees all against getting a share of the production achieved for a certain agreed upon period.

In order to show investors these opportunities, the Ministry has prepared “Investment files” that explain the prevailing technical condition of each plant, the rehabilitation requirements, the privileges of the investor and his obligation, General Conditions of the agreement and other data to enable the investor to take his investment decision and submit his proposal.
The construction materials sector, especially Cement Industry, represents a priority in the rehabilitation plan, for the reason that this sector posses a competitive advantage, the large scale requirements of the reconstruction program for construction material and the availability of raw materials required for this industry locally.

At the same time it is an attractive opportunity to the investors, for the high return on investment expected, short payback period and export opportunities.

Proposal submitted by investor on the basis of the investment file’s conditions, shall be studied by a specialized team and select the best proposal based on evaluation criteria such as competence and experience of the investor and his supporting technical team, the share of products he requires, agreement period, scope of rehabilitation work and the proposed time for rehabilitation.
(Appendix No (1): Shows a brief data sheet of the first & second and third group of the investment opportunities for plants rehabilitation.

**Applicable Laws & Support:**

The applicable Laws and Legislation for Investment are:-

*Law No. 22, year 1997 for Organizing State Owned Companies Work;

Para.4, of article No. 15: (State companies have the right to share or participate with other foreign companies to implement work within its activities inside Iraq).

** Investment Law No. 13 of year 2006 (privileges for Investor).

***Law No (91) of 1988 Organizing of Mineral Investment with its amendment.

Full support of Government of Iraq; Investors are insured that their interests are the same as the government's interest, both parties will have incentive to rehabilitate and operate the factory to its greatest potential. The Ministry of Industry & Minerals will serve as an effective interlocutor between the investor's needs and the government's requirements.

**The Investor Privileges:**

Investment law No. 13 of 2006 aims to strengthen confidence in investment environment, to develop and promote investment through simplifying registration and granting license procedure, establishing "one show window" which shall get the approval of other concerned authorities, grant the investment license, facilitate land allocation and leasing, provide consultation and making available data and information to the investors.

The law provides to the investors many privileges and guarantees as mainly:

Transfer the capital he brought to Iraq and its proceeds outside Iraq in a transferable currency.

Renting or leasing land needed for the project for the term of investment, but not exceeding 50 years unless extended by the "investment commission".

Insure the project with any foreign or national insurance company he deems suitable.

Opening accounts in Iraqi or foreign banks in foreign currency, local currency or both for the licensed project.
The right to employ non-Iraqi employees in case it is not possible to employ Iraqis with the required qualification.

Right for residence in Iraq.

Non-seizure or nationalization of the project, in whole or in part, except for projects on which a final juridical judgment was issued.

Right to transfer non Iraqi employer's salaries and compensation outside Iraq.

Enjoy additional privileges or guarantees according to laws proposed by the Council of Ministers.

Exemption of imported assets from taxes provided that these should enter Iraq within three years from the date of granting the investment license.

Exemption of imported assets needed for expansion of the project provided that the development or modernization is done within three years.

Exemption of spare parts from taxes up to 20% of the value of fixed assets.

Note: "The above mentioned points are a brief of the terms of the law. The exact text of the terms of the law shall govern".

Contact Address

The Ministry of Industry and minerals / Investment Department extends a very warm welcome to all interested investors and businessmen and offers its readiness to render full support and cooperation towards realizing and implementing these industrial opportunities.

P.S.

For detailed information to any of these industrial opportunities please contact the following address.

Ministry of Industry and Minerals
Baghdad – Nithal Street.

Tele- Fax: 00964 18166040
invest@industry.gov.iq E- mail:
www.industry.gov.iq Rehabilitation of State
Appendix No (1)

Brief Data Sheet Of The First, Second and Third Group Of The Investment Opportunities for Rehabilitation of State Companies Plants
# The Rehabilitation of State Companies

## Group one: The state company which are announced

1. State Company for iron and steel plant Basrah- Khor Al Zubar
2. State Company for petrochemical industries Basrah- Khor Al Zubar
3. State Company for Automotive Industry
4. State Company for Glass and Ceramic industry/ New Ceramic Floor Factory
5. State Company for Glass and Ceramic industry/ Old Ceramic Floor Factory
6. State Company for Glass and Ceramic industry/ Sanitary ware Factory
7. State Company for Upgrading of Missan paper plant

## Group two: The state company which will be announced

1. Kubaisa Cement Plant
2. Falluja White Cement Plant
3. Najaf Cement Plant
4. Sheet Glass Plant
5. Pharmaceutical Bottle Plant
6. Nineveh Drags Factory
7. State Company for Fertilizer, Basrah- Khor Al Zubar
8. Electric Transformers Factories
9. Aluminum Factories
10. Cable Factories-UR State Company for Engineering Industries
11. Irrigation system Plant
12. State Company for Mechanical industries
13. State Company for Phosphate

## Group three: The state company which will be announced

1. AL Saddah Cement Plant
2. Hammam Al-Allil Cement Plant
3. Badoosh Cement Plant
4. AL-Zawra Electrical Panels and Boards Plant
5. sport shoes factory State Company for Leather
6. Tannary factory State Company for Leather
7. Lamp factory, The State Company for Electric Industry
8. Battery plant, The State Battery Manufacturing Company
9. State Company for Electric
10. Baghdad and Misan Plastic Plants
11. Al-Muatasim State Company of Vegetable Oil Industries
12. AL Mamon, AL Rashid, AL Amin Factories General Company of Vegetable Oil Industry
13. State Company for Cotton Industries
14. State Company for Rubber Industries
15. State Company of Fertilizer
17. State Company for IBN Majid State Company
18. Al Furat State Company for chemical Industries plants
19. Starch & Dextrin plant of Al Furat State Company for Chemical Industries
20. Men Garment Plant / State Company for Textile Industries
21. Hilla Textile Plant /State Company for Textile Industries
22. Dewaneia Textile Plant /State Company for Textile Industries
Group four : The state company which will be announced

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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nassr State Company for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Al-Ekhaa State Company for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Al-Shaheed State Company for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Dial Electric for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>State Company for Sugar Industry</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>State Company for Tobacco and Cigarettes</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>State Company for Dairy Products</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>State Company for Drugs Industry and Medical Appliances</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Al– Faris State Company for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Al- Tahadi State Company for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Heavy Engineering Equipment State Company</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Baghdad Factory for Furniture</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Wasit State Company for Textile industries</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>That Al – Sawari State Company for Fiber Glass Industry</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Mousl Textile Factory &amp; Kirkuk Cotton Gin</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Black Cement Factory State Company for Iraqi Cement</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Lime Factory State Company for South Cement</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>State Company for Refractory Industries</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Sulfur of Mishrak Company</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Al- Mansour State Company for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Al- Nu'man State Company for Engineering Industry</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Ibn Sina State Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>State Company for Woolen Industries</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>State Company for Cotton Industries(Factory No.2-Medical Cotton Factory – Tent Factory)</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>State Company for Paper Industries /Basrah Paper Factory</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>State Company for construction except plastic plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>AL-Sumood State Company for Steel industry Plants</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>State Company for Hand Made Carpet industries</td>
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</tbody>
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Investment opportunities for establishment of NEW Industries plants

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<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New ductile pipes plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New longitudinally welded pipes plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>New float Glass plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>New vegetable oil plant</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. **Name of the Plant**: State Company for iron & Steel (SCIS).
2. **Site and Area of the Plant**: The Company is located in the industrial region of Khor-al-zubair about 40 Km to the south of Basrah city and only 7 Km from the specialized seaport of-khor al-zubair, Basra Governorate.
   The plant covers an area around 13730302 m².
3. **Product**: re-bars, sections, sponge iron and spirally welded Pipe.
4. **Design Capacity**: 440,000 ton steel / year.
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**: During the period of Economic Embargo on Iraq 1991-2003 the production dropped down, then stopped totally after April 2003.
6. **Man Power**: Trained labor is available
   No. of employees (6600).
7. **History of the Plant**: The company had been constructed at the beginning of seventieth by a French company and was commissioned in steps during the period 1978-1980. From the start time, production restarted was limited, after which stopped during the first and second Gulf war then a very limited production because of the sanctions from 1991 up to 2003 due to the shortage of funds required for production and maintenance. In April 2003 the company stopped completely due to bad condition of its equipment and looting events happened at that time.
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines**: - **Sponge Iron plant**:
   The plant is specialized in producing pellets of sponge iron (DRI) in special reactors. The plant consists of the following main sections:
   a- Big Unit: Two modules each of four reactors with all its associated equipments. The total capacity is 800000 ton/year and the unit is designed basically to export all its products through khor Al-Zubair sea port.
   b- Small Unit: It is also of two modules with services. The total capacity is 400000 ton/year to be utilized completely by electric arc furnaces through storing bunkers and conveyors system.
   c- Water treatment plant: with a capacity of 4000 m³/hour including two osmosis units of230 m³/hour both.
d- System of storing bunkers and material transportation.

- **Steel Making Plant:**
  The plant is specialized in producing steel billets of square sections size 80,100, 120, 150 mm with 6-m length of medium carbon steel and is designed for a production of 440000 ton/year. The plant utilizes (as metallic charge) scrap and DRI in different proportions ranging from 0-80 % DRI. The plant consists of:
  a- Melt shop. b- Casting shop c- Lime Kiln d-Scrap preparing yard e- The plant includes some other sections like refractory building, electrical and mechanical maintenance and others.

- **Rolling Shop:**
  In this shop, all the billets received from melt shop are rolled to the required products after being heated up to the forming temperature of 1100-1200 C. the designed capacity of the plant is 400000 ton / year. The plant consists of:
  a- Rebar section line.
  b- Medium section line.
  c- The shop includes some other workshops (Lathe shop, Work shop, Hydraulic and mechanic workshop, Electric work shop).

- **Engineering Utilities Department:**
  This section is responsible for supplying all utilities for the company (production and others) and includes mainly the followings:
  a- Electrical substation.
  b- Water treatment plant.
  c- Oxygen plant.
  d- Air compressors.

- **Quality Control Department**

- **Others**
  Include some central workshops specialized for motors rewinding, maintenance of electronic parts, welding, mechanical workshop, mobile and hydraulic equipment workshop in addition to some administration, safety, engineering testing, environment keeping, technology, ISO and technical departments.

9. **Raw Materials:**
Steel making process comprises a lot of raw and auxiliary materials, almost all of these materials are imported, and the main items of these are:
  a. Steel scraps
  b. Iron ore: pellets of iron ore are used for the production of sponge iron (DRI).
c. Additives & consumables: Like graphite electrodes, ferro-alloys, copper moulds rolls and refractory.
d. Limestone.

10. **Achieved Production:**

11. **Target Production Capacity After Rehabilitation:**
   - 1<sup>st</sup> stage (500,0000) tons of final product/year
   - 2<sup>nd</sup> stage (800,000 – 1,000,000) ton /year.

12. **The Required Investment:**

   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**

   a. Local market: The final product of the Company (rebars and sections) can be considered one of the most important items for the local markets since it is essential part in all kind of building materials and the expected demand for these products in the nearest future will be very high especially with the starting of Iraq reconstruction program, the expected demand will not be less than 3 million tons per year.
   
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   
   c. Availability of raw material: Steel making process comprises a lot of raw and auxiliary materials, almost all of these materials are imported, and the main items of these are:
      - Steel scraps: The available quantity of unprepared scrap in the company stores is around 100 000 tons, and there is a huge quantity of scrap all around Iraq which can be utilized.
      - Iron ore: pellets of iron ore are used for the production of sponge iron (DRI), the amount available in the company stores reach up to 300000 tons.
      - Additives & consumables: Like graphite electrodes, ferro-alloys, copper moulds rolls and refractory, all of which are imported.
      - Limestone: Available from the local resources.
   
   d. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 220 million US. $.
2- Rehabilitation of State Company for Petrochemical Industries
   Basrah-Khor Alzubair

1. **Name of the Plant:** State Company for Iron Petrochemical Industries (SCPI).

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** Khor Al- Zubair Basrah Governorate – south of Iraq.

3. **Product:**
   a. Petrochemical products: Ethylene (Lummus License), polyethylene (low density and high density), PVC (E.V.C License).
   b. Chlorine, Caustic Soda.
   c. VCM (VYNILE Chloride Monomer (Stauter License))

4. **Design Capacity:**
   a. Ethylene 132,000 ton/year.
   b. LDPE 60,000 ton/year.
   c. HDPE 30,000 ton/year.
   d. PVC 60,000 ton/year.
   e. Chlorine 42000 ton/year
   f. Caustic Sod 43200 ton/year
   g. VCM 66000 ton/year.

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to shortage of financial resources and the Embargo imposed on Iraq during the nineteens, a low quality spare parts were used and poor maintenance was implemented which caused reduction in the production capacity therefore the necessity to rehabilitate and modernize the plant to cope with new development in petrochemical industry, and to bring the plant to its design capacity.

6. **Man Power:**
   Trained labor is available.
   No. of employees (4400).

**History of the Plant:**
The State Company for petrochemical Industries (SCPI) established in 1977 to manage and operate the petrochemical Complex No.1 (PC-1) and its future expansion process plants and facilities.
The construction of the complex and hence the commissioning activities were interrupted by Iraq/ Iran war, in Sept.1980, bringing it to total shutdown and was subject to standstill preventive maintenance (mothball) program. In 1988, just before the end of that war, the original Contractor (Lummus) performed necessary repairs for the (PC-1) due to long stand
still deterioration of machines and equipments, and to re-start and commission the (PC-1).
The complex consists of six major process units designed to produce polymers and petrochemicals for both domestic use and export. This fully self-contained facility also include extensive utilities systems to provide water, generate electric power and clean effluents. The extensive infrastructure system include office and housing facilities, roads and rail roads systems, housing, medical center and fire protection.

**Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**

a. Ethylene Plant
The unit consists of an Ethane Recovery section, an Ethylene Section, and supporting facilities.

B. High Density Polyethylene
The plant was designed to produce HDPE in pellets form by catalytic polymerization of ethylene to fluff in loop reactor, and subsequent polarization of the fluff in an extruder. In addition to ethylene within reactor, Isobutane diluents, hydrogen, catalyst and hexene-1 for copolymer are also employed.

- Part of the HDPE production is used for the manufacture of black and colored master batch compounds, capacity of the master batch section is 300 Ton/hr for two lines.
- The plant also includes a new catalyst system (lynex 100).
- The plant was designed to process the feed stocks below:
  1. Ethylene
  2. Isobutane
  3. Hexene -1
  4. Hydrogen

C. Low density Polyethylene

- The Low Density Polyethylene Unit is designed to produce LDPE in pellet form. Stirred autoclave reactors are used. The production is carried out in two independent and identical lines.
- Part of the LDPE production is used for the manufacture of black and colored master batch compounds of two lines capacity of 300 Ton/year each.

**Raw Materials:**
The main raw material is Natural Gas which is available locally.

10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethylene Ton/y</th>
<th>HDPE Ton/y</th>
<th>LDPE Ton/y</th>
<th>year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35070</td>
<td>8706</td>
<td>17426</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10217</td>
<td>2372</td>
<td>5268</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. **Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**
   Minimum 90% of design capacity. (The investor is obliged to propose a higher capacity in his offer).

12. **The Required Investment:**
   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
   - Local market: the demand on petrochemical products to meet the local requirements and for export.
   - Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   - Availability of raw material: The plant is located at an area of abundance raw material needed for petrochemical industry.
   - Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 100 million US. $.
3- Rehabilitation of State Company for Automotive Industry

1. **Name of the Plant:** State Company for Automotive Industry.
2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** Iskandariah about 50 Km south of Baghdad, Babylon Governorate. Buses factory covers an area around 13735 m². Truks Bodies factory covers an Area around 185000 m².
3. **Product:** 1. Trucks and Tractors. 2. Buses of various types. 3. Fixed and tipping bodies for trucks as well as semi trailers with sides and without sides.
4. **Design Capacity:**
   1. Trucks and Tractors (2500 units/year).
   2. Buses of various types (1500 units/year).
   3. Fixed and tipping bodies for trucks as well as semi-trailers with sides and without sides (500 units/year).
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to technical difficulties and the embargo imposed on Iraq during the nine teens, the company could not achieve the design capacity. The actual production capacities are: 1. Truck factory (100 units/year), 2. Buses factory (100 units/year). 3. Truck Bodies factory (60 units/year). It is required to rehabilitate and modernize the plant to cope with new development in Automotive industry, in order to bring the plant to its design capacity.

**Man Power:**

- Trained labor is available.
- No. of employees (1170).

**History of the Plant:**
1. Truck factory: The factory was established in 1973 according to contract signed with the French Company SAVIM then with SCANIA of Sweden.
2. Buses factory: The factory was established in 1983 in cooperation with MUKART-IKARAUS of Hungary. The agreement included renovation of original contract signed with a/m company in 1973. Three types of Buses were produced namely City, Intercity and Medium Buses.
3. Truck Bodies and Semi-trailers: It was established in 2001 to produce (500) units/year. The production capacity had settled at 60 units/year ever since 2002 till now.

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   The plant consists of the following factories:
   a. Truck factory:
      - Chassis assembly.
- Gear- engine (power moving) assembly.
- Axles assembly.
- Cabin assembly

b. Buses factory:
- Raw material preparation.
- Dies and fixtures designing and manufacturing.
- Welding the body on the chassis, painting and trimming.

c. Truck Bodies factory:
- Cutting of 1- Beam.
- Fixtures of chassis assembly.
- Fixtures of tipping chaises.
- Fixtures of cross-members assembly.
- Welding stage.
- Trimming stage.
- Axles assembly.
- Painting.

9. **Raw Materials**: The investor shall study carefully the components and raw materials requirements to manufacture the products according to the design. He should define the parts which are not manufactured inside the company (imported parts). As for parts that to be manufactured inside the factories, he should design and supply dies and fixtures needed.

10. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation**: 90% of design capacity.

11. **The Required Investment**:

   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically, and to operate and manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic Parameters**:

   Local market: Local demand is growing in large scale and quickly while local production is not improving. The transportation plans in Iraq are very wide ambitious and encouraging connected to the new economic reform program.

   Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

   Availability of raw material: Very limited.

   There are quite lots of mechanical workshops with good experience in manufacturing vehicle spare parts and equipments to get benefit from these workshops as sub supplies.
4-Rehabilitation of State Company for Glass & Ceramic Industry/ New Ceramic Floor Tile Factory

1. **Name of the Plant:** State Company for Glass & Ceramic Industry (SCGC).
2. **Site and area of the plant:** About 130 Km west of Baghdad, Al-Anbar Governorate. Covers an Area around 77360 m².
3. **Product:** Floor and Wall Tiles.
4. **Design Capacity:** 1 million m²/year.
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:** The factory enters operation on August 16/2002 afterwards stopped due to bad security situation, currently is ready to start with simple maintenance.
6. **Man Power:**
   - Trained labor is available.
   - No. of employees (250)

7. **History of the Plant:**
   The New Ceramic Floor Tile Factory is one of the state co. for Glass & Ceramic factories started commissioning on 16/8/2002 to produce Floor Tile with different sizes and colors. All factory machines made by different Italian companies and supplied by SITEEL company. The Factory enters operation on Des.2002 afterwards stopped due to bad security situation, currently is ready to start with simple maintenance.

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   - Raw material preparation equipment.
   - Spray drying.
   - Feeding equipment presses.
   - Pressing and fast drying equipment.
   - Glaze preparation equipment.
   - Glazing line.
   - Firing department.
   - Palletizing equipment.
   - Laboratory equipment.
   - Screen printing.
   - Dust collecting equipment.
   - Screen photo equipment.
   - Additional equipment.
9. **Raw Materials:** Raw materials used are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red koaline</td>
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<tr>
<td>White koaline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldespathic sand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical additives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frits &amp; engobe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**
    90% of design capacity.

11. **The Required Investment:**
    The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with the Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic parameters:**
    a- Local market: The final product of the factory can be most important items for the rebuilding of new houses in future, the capacity of the existing plant represented about 25% of local demand.
    b- Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
    c- Availability of raw material: Most raw materials are locally available and the factory is located near the raw materials resources.
    d- Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees 7500 US. $
    e- Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 1 million $. 

**5-Rehabilitation of State Company for Glass & Ceramic Industry Old Ceramic Floor Tile Factory**

1. **Name of the Plant:** State Company for Glass & Ceramic Industry (SCGC) / Old Ceramic Floor Tile Factory.
2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** about 130 Km west of Baghdad, Al-Anbar Governorate, covers an area around 84350 m².
3. **Product:** Floor and Wall Tiles Ceramic.
4. **Design Capacity:** 1.25 million m² / year
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:** 40% of overall plant needs completion.
6. **Man power:**
   - Trained labor is available.
   - No. of employees (250).
7. **History of the Plant:**
   Old Ceramic Factories belongs to the state co. for Glass & Ceramic Ind., the factory is under development since 2002, a contract signed with Italian company (SACMI), work progress follows:
   - 60% of civil work completed.
   - 60% of erection works completed.
   - 40% of overall plant needs completion.
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   The factory is composed of the following units and departments:
   a. Raw material weighing and milling department.
   b. Two piston pumps.
   c. Spray dryer cap: 10 t/hr.
   d. Silos to store the ceramic material (4).
   e. ISO tactic press (2).
   f. Glazing line equipped with three screen printers(2).
   g. Loading machine and 17 transferring carriages.
   h. Roller Kiln cap: 3000 m²/day.
   i. Unloading machine.
   j. Inspection computerized line.
   k. Pellitizing machine.
   l. Store.
9. **Raw Materials**: Raw materials used are given below:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>material</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red koaline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grorck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr-So</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldspar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zircon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fritz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation**: 90% of design capacity.

11. **The Required Investment**:
    The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic Parameters**:
    a. Local market: The final product of the factory can be most important items for the rebuilding of new houses in future, the capacity of the existing plant represented about 25% of local demand.
    b. Export Opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
    c. Availability of Raw Material: Most raw materials are locally available and the factory is located near the raw materials resources.
    d. Total Salaries and Allowances of the Plant Employees 7500 US. $ / month.
    e. Estimated Cost of the Rehabilitation: 3-4 million US. $.
6-Rehabilitation of State Company for Glass & Ceramic Industry
Sanitary Ware Factory

1. **Name of the Plant:**
State Company for Glass & Ceramic Industry (SCGC)/ Sanitary Ware Factory.

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** about 130 Km west of Baghdad, Al-Anbar Governorate. Covers an area around 88275 m².

3. **Product:** Many models of Sanitary Ware like basin and W.C.

4. **Design Capacity:**

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:** The factory now is ready to restart after taken very little maintenance while the tunnel furnace need to repair the firring zone and need to install the heat up programmed.

6. **Man Power:**
   - Trained labor is available.
   - No. of employees (400).

7. **History of the Plant:**
   Sanitary Ware Factory is one of the state co. for Glass & Ceramic factories. All the equipment of the factory is supplied by different Italian companies contracted with SITEEL ENGINEERING ITALY. Erecting of the machine and start up begin in 21/8/2002. During this period the Italian experts left the country without finishing the primary acceptance test, the Iraqi staff started operation of the factory on small scale, and they got good result, the production line was stopped from the beginning of 2003 till now.

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   The factory is composed of the following units departments:
   b. Weighing system of solid ingredients and transfer it to the mills (2mill) capacity 20 ton to each one.
   c. Casting department.
   d. Gibson mould workshop.
   e. Drying department.
   f. Glazing department.
   g. Firring department.
   Decorating department.
   Quality control department.
9. **Raw Materials**: Raw materials used to produce are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koaline (KTM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball clay easy cast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball clay (K322A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldespar (F 501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White kaoline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldispatic sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarts (P4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldespar (F750)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zirconium silicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc oxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolomite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium carbonate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Achieved Production**:

The factory operated with limit quantity in 2002.

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation**:

90% of design capacity.

12. **The Required Investment**:

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters**:

   a. Local market: The final product of the factory can be most important items for the rebuilding of new houses in future, the capacity of the existing plant represented about 35% of local demand.
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: Part of raw materials locally available, the others to be imported, and the factory is located near the raw materials resources.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:
      120000 US $ /month.
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:
      2.5 million US $. 

7-Rehabilitation & Upgrading of Missan Paper Plant

1. Name of the Plant: State Company paper Industries/ Missan paper plant

2. Site and Area of the Plant:
   About 400 Km south of Baghdad, Missan Governorate.

3. Product:
   a. Paper Cement sacks.
   b. Different types of board.
   c. Eggs Trays.

4. Design Capacity:
   a. Paper Cement sacks /140 ton/day.
   b. Different types of board /18000 ton/year.
   c. Eggs Trays/33000 000 tray/year.

5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   a. The cement sacks paper machine line: The machine requires upgrading in addition to install new waste board treatment line.

   b. Board machine line: The machine requires upgrading to use higher percentage of waste papers as raw material.
   c. Eggs trays machine line: The machine requires rehabilitation & maintenance.
   d. Industrial service units all stopped, needs rehabilitation & maintenance.

6. Man Power:
   Trained labor is available. No. of employees:
   a. Paper Cement sacks (275).
   b. Different type of board (300).
   c. Eggs Trays (70).

7. History of the Plant:
   a. The cement sacks paper machine line was installed in 1979 by Esherwyes GmBH/Germany, started production beginning in 1980. The machine requires upgrading in addition to instilling new waste board treatment line.
b. Board machine line, installed and operated by Esherwyes GmbH/Germany in 1980. The machine stopped, required upgrading to use higher percentage of waste papers as taw material.
d. Industrial service units all stopped, needs rehabilitation & maintenance.

8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:
   a. Cement sacks paper machine line: The factory is composed of the following units departments:
      - Pulp preparation.
      - Aproch flow system.
      - Wet paper from machine system
      - Press system.
      - Drying system.
      - Recover brock system.
      - Recovered and reused water unit.
      - Chemical preparing unit.
      - Wrapping and numbering and weighting system for final product.
      - Cores making machine.
      - Products and raw material transporting system.
      - Air conditioning and lighting system.
      - Electrical circuit, and instrument system.
   b. Board machine line:
      - Low grade waste paper line.
      - High grade waste paper line.
      - Pulp line.
      - Recovered Brock system.
      - Fibers and water recovered system.
      - Aproach flow system.
      - Vacuum system.
      - Forming system.
      - Drying system.
      - Coating and smoothing system.
      - Winding system.
      - Wrapping, numbering and weighting system.
      - Cutting system.
      - Cores making machine.
      - Products and raw material transporting system.
      - Chemical preparing system.
c. Eggs trays machine line:
   - Machine feeding by pulp system.
   - Tray forming mould system.
   - Vacuum system.
   - Drying oven.
   - Dryer.
   - Tray shaker.
   - Machine sewerage water draw.
   - Machine central lubrication system.
   - Oil storage system.

d. Industrial service units:
   - Water treatment plant.
   - Industrial water treatment unit.
   - Steam generation unit.
   - Water demineralization unit.
   - Reverse osmosis unit.
   - Compressors unit.
   - Central air condition unit.
   - Electrical power distribution unit.
   - Laboratories and quality control unit.
   - Storage unit.
   - Workshops.
   - Safety and fire fighting unit.

9. **Raw Materials:** Raw materials used are waste paper and pulp.

10. **Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**
    Minimum 90% of design capacity.

11. **The Required Investment**
    The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic Parameters:**
    a. Local market: The growing demand of plant products in local market.
    b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
    c. Availability of raw material: Part of raw materials locally available, the others to be imported.
2- Rehabilitation of Kubaisa Cement Plant

1. Name of the Plant: Kubaisa Cement plant/ Iraqi state company for Cement
2. Site and Area of the Plant: North –West of Iraq, Al-Anbar Governorate, about 190 Km from Baghdad city center. The plant covers an Area around 1400000 m².
5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   Due to shortage of electricity & financial resources and the Embargo imposed on Iraq during the nineteens, low quality spare parts were used and poor maintenance was implemented which caused reduction in the production capacity, it became necessary to rehabilitate and modernize the plant to cope with the new development in cement industries, and to bring the plant to its design capacity.
6. Man Power: Trained labor is available in the plant;
   No of employees is 1109, (628 are technician).
7. History of the Plant:
The plant was implemented by the Japanese firm (Kawasaki Heavy Ind.) in according with a contract signed in 1981, the plant was operated 1983.
8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:
The plant is designed on dry process to produce ordinary cement, the plant is composed of the following units and departments:
   - Crushing plant (2).
   - Row materials grinding (2)
   - Rotary kiln (2).
   - Cement Mill grinding (3).
   - Packing plant (7).
   - Utilities: 2x 760 kW generator, two Boilers& water treatment unit, compressors (20), gas and fuel station, electrical and mechanical work shop, laboratory & fire fighting system.
**Raw Materials:** Raw materials used to produce one ton of cement are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Quantity-ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lime stone</td>
<td>1.132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>0.795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>0.023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cement Ton/y year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202831 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197497 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**

90% of design capacity (i.e. 1800000 ton cement / year).

12. **The Required Investment:**

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**

   a. Local market: The prediction for cement consumption shows that the consumption may reach 27 million ton / year in the coming years.
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: The plant is located at an area of abundance raw material needed for Cement industry, huge Limestone and Gypsum reserve is available there.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees: 446000 USD/month.
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 95 million USD.
   f. Annual profit: 38 USD.
   g. Payback period: 2.5 years
   h. Break even point: 44 %
   i. Simple rate of return: 40%
2- Rehabilitation Falluja White Cement Plant

1. **Name of the plant**: Falluja white Cement plant/managing and operating by Iraqi state company for Cement.

2. **Site and Area of the Plant**: North–West of Iraq, (Al-Anbar Governorate), Falluja city/Al- Garma district.
   The plant covers an Area around 642308 m².

3. **Product**: White Cement.

4. **Design Capacity**: 290000 ton white cement / year.

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**:
   Due to shortage of electricity & financial resources and the Embargo imposed on Iraq during nineteens, low quality spare parts were used and poor maintenance was implemented which caused reduction in the production capacity, it became necessary to rehabilitate and modernize the plant to cop with the new development in cement industries, and to bring the plant to its design capacity.

6. **Man Power**: Trained labor is available in the factory,
   No. of employees is 596, (499 of them of the whole no. are technical employee).

7. **History of the Plant**:
   The plant was established by German Company in 1977 with one production line at designed capacity 90000 ton / year, the plant was operated 1978, then in 1981 the plant was expanded by adding two production lines at a capacity of 200000 ton / year, the machinery and equipment were supplied by German Company BKMI, the production with the two lines started in 1984.

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines**:
   The plant is composed of the following units departments:
   - Crushing plant.
   - Row materials grinding.
   - Rotary kiln.
   - Cement Mill grinding.
   - Packing plant.

9. **Raw Materials**: Raw materials used to produce one ton of cement are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Quantity/ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lime stone</td>
<td>1.498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
<td>0.211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass sand</td>
<td>0.211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Achieved Production:
The total production of the plant for the period 1995-2006 is 819996 ton white cement.

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
90% of the design capacity

12. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:
a. Local market: The prediction for cement consumption shows that the consumption may reach 27 million ton / year in the coming years. The plant is the only plant in the country for white cement production.

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material: The plant is located at an area of abundance raw material needed for Cement industry, huge Limestone and Gypsum reserve is available there.
d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees: 193000 USD /month.

e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 20 Million USD.

f. Annual profit 8.5 USD.
g. Payback period 2.5 years
h. Break even point 47%
i. Simple rate of return 34%
**3-Rehabilitation of Najaf Cement Plant**

1. **Name of the Plant:** Najaf Cement plant / Southern State Co. for Cement

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** Southern side of Kufa city/ Najaf Governorate; about 160 Km south - west of Baghdad city.

3. **Product:** Ordinary Cement.

4. **Design Capacity:** 700 ton Clincker / day.

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to shortage of funds and the Embargo imposed on Iraq during the nineteens, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, this situation prevailed until now, the result is law productivity of the plant, it needs comprehensive rehabilitation and modernization work to bring the plant to a higher capacity according to modern development technology in cement industry (i.e. Dry process).

6. **Man Power:** Trained labors are available,
   No. of employees are 575.

7. **History of the Plant:** The factory was constructed by (ACC) Indian company in 1973. The plant was out of the operation since 1982, beginning of the nineteens the state company of southern cement started revamping activities including conversion the clinker cooler to rotating type, then started production of refractory cement in 1994 at a small scale. The plant restarted to produce ordinary Portland cement using the old system till the current time.

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   The plant is designed on wet process to produce ordinary cement, it consists of, two production lines.

   The plant is composed of the following units & departments:
   - Crusher.
   - Raw materials grinding.
   - Rotary kiln.
   - Cement Mill grinding.
   - Packing plant.
   - Utilities: Cement backing unit, cement silos, water treatment unit, and main power station.
9. **Raw Materials**: Raw materials used to produce one ton of cement are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lime stone</td>
<td>70-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Achieved Production**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cement Ton/year</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62061</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87087</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation**: 2000 ton clinker/ day (on Dry process technology).

12. **The Required Investment**:

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with the Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters**:

a- Local market: There are (17) established cement factories in Iraq. All of them are the property of the state. Its total design capacity 19,000,000 ton/year, however the actual production capacity currently is around 3,000,000 ton/year only. The gap between demand and production is wide. Local demand is growing in large scale and quickly while production is not improving. The prediction for cement consumption shows that the consumption may reach 27 million ton/year in the coming years, based on the wide program for reconstruction, infrastructure requirement and large scale housing scheme accordingly there is strong investment opportunities in rehabilitation of existing cement plants and for new plants as well.

b- Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c- Availability of raw material:

Raw materials are available locally at the area of the plant.

d- Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees: 450000 USD/month.

e- Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: (40-50) million USD.
Rehabilitation of Sheet Glass Plant

1. Name of the Plant:
   Sheet Glass plant / State Co. for Glass Industries

2. Site and Area of the Plant: West of Iraq, Al-Anbar Governorate/ Al-Ramadi city; about 130 Km from Baghdad city.
   The plant covers an Area around 20000 m².


5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   Due to shortage of funds and the Embargo imposed on Iraq during nineteen, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, this situation prevailed till now, the result is low productivity of the plant, it needs comprehensive rehabilitation and modernization work to bring the plant to its design capacity according to modern development technology in Glass industry.

6. Man Power: Trained labor is available, No. of employees is about 300 (280 of them are Technicians).

7. History of the Plant: The plant was established by the Soviet Union Company (Techno Export) in 1970, the technology of the production based on American method (vertical drawing) called (Fourcault); due to old process technology, the production was not steady with too much scrap and the quality was poor. The furnace was rebuilt many times by the same Soviet company except the last rebuilding which has been done by the Iraqi staff.

8. Brief Description of the Production Lines:
   The plant is composed of the following units & departments:
   - Batch plant preparation.
   - Side port furnace consist of melting zone & working zone.
   - Cutting and inspecting.
   - Work shops.
   - Stores.
   - Quality control department.

9. Raw Materials: Raw materials used to produce one ton of sheet glass are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Kg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica sand</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolomite</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda ash</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium sulfate</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint clay</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ton/year</th>
<th>year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2969</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2927</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**

The target capacity according to the new proposed technology (Rollout process) is 100-120 ton/day sheet glass; (around 30000 ton/year).

12. **The Required Investment:**

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with the Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic parameters:**

a- Local market: We expect that all products will be locally marketed due to the high demand and shortage of sheet glass offer.

b- Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c- Availability of raw material:

All raw materials are available locally with quite good quality near the area of the plant.

d- Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:

75000 USD/month.

e - Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:

20 million USD.

f. Annual profit 1860000 USD.

g. Payback period 4.5 years

h. Break even point 63 %

i. Simple rate of return 22 %
5-Rehabilitation of Pharmaceutical Bottle Plant

1. Name of the Plant: Pharmaceutical bottle plant /State Co. for Glass industries.

2. Site and Area of the Plant: the factory is located west of Iraq, Al-Anbar Governorate/Ramadi city; about 130 Km from Baghdad city. The plant covers an Area around 41000 m².


5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
The plant is brand new, and the production lines have not been completed or erected, it needs further inspection and evaluation by the investor.

6. Man Power: Trained labor is available, of about 300 (280 of them are Technicians).

7. History of the Plant: The Ministry of Industry and Minerals started establishment of this project in 1992. The following steps have been followed to implement the plant:
   - The civil work of buildings (production hall and batch plant) started at 1992.
   - Three bottle making machine from BDF(ITALY) has been supplied according to contract signed with Arab Manufacturer Co.(Jordan), these machines are still in their boxes (inside the store) since 1993.
   - Complete set of factory for furnace from EURO (INDIA) has been Supplied during 2006.
   - Building of furnace chimney started in 2001 but (not completed yet).

8. Brief Description of the Production Lines:
The plant is composed of the following units & departments:
   - Raw materials weighing.
   - Mixing unit.
   - Molding unit.
   - Annealing unit.
   - Inspection machine.
   - Printing machine.
   - Shrinkage unit.
9. **Raw Materials:** Raw materials used to produce one ton of the product are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silica sand</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolomite</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda ash</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium sulfate</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumina</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:** 27000 ton/year Pharmaceutical bottle.

11. **The Required Investment:**
   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with the Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic Parameters:**
   a- Local Market: Recent study shows that the local demand is around 150000 ton/year.
   b- Export Opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c- Availability of Raw Material:
      All raw materials are available locally with quite good Quality near the Area of the Plant.
   d- Total Salaries and Allowances of the plant employees:
      75000 USD/month
   e- Estimated Cost of the Rehabilitation: 10 million USD.
   f. Annual profit 1123000 USD.
   g. Payback period 4.2 years.
   h. Break even point 58 %
6- Rehabilitation of Nineveh Drugs Factories

1. Name of the Plant: Nineveh Drugs Factories.

2. Site and Area of the Plant: Mousl city/420 Km to the north of Baghdad, Nineveh Governorate.
   The factories cover an area around 800000 m².

3. Product: Pharmaceutical items such as; Tablets, Capsules, Ointment & Cream, Suppositories, Syrup, Oral drop, Eye drop, Ampoules, and Inhalers.

4. Design Capacity:
   - Tablets (1055 million tablet/ year).
   - Capsules (202 million capsule/ year).
   - Ointment & Cream (7.2 million tube/ year).
   - Suppositories (10.6 million suppository/year).
   - Syrup (13.4 million bottle/year).
   - Oral drop (4.5 million droppers/year).
   - Eye drop (6.7 million droppers/year).
   - Ampoules (100 million ampoule).
   - Inhalers.

5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   Due to lack of spare parts and poor maintenance, shortage of Electric power, the plant is operating at low capacity.
   It needs comprehensive rehabilitations to the whole plant, factories and utilities as it is mentioned in the investment file of the plant.

6. Man Power: Trained labor is available,
   No. of employees is 1929.

7. History of the Plant:
   The factory was established in 1990 by a joint cooperation between the staff of the factory and Al-Faw state company under supervision of engineering consulting Bureau of Mosul University. The construction period took about 5 years.

8. Brief Description of the Production Lines:
   The plant is composed of the following departments:
   - Milling unit.
   - Mixing unit.
   - Drying unit.
   - Packing unit.

9. Raw Materials:
   Most of the raw materials are imported.
10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tablet</td>
<td>333660000</td>
<td>552253000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsules</td>
<td>114682000</td>
<td>125786000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ointment and Cream</td>
<td>5686000</td>
<td>8265000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppositories</td>
<td>3275000</td>
<td>3228000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrup</td>
<td>5124000</td>
<td>6966000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral droops</td>
<td>1381000</td>
<td>773000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye drops</td>
<td>3610000</td>
<td>3975000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampoules</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalers</td>
<td>887000</td>
<td>1021000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:

Tablets (1000 million tablet/year), Capsules (300 million capsule/year), Ointment & Cream (14 million tube/wear), Suppositories (12 million suppository/year), Syrup (15 million bottle/year), Oral drop (4 million droppers/year), Eye drop (7 million droppers/year), Ampoules (100 million ampoule/year), and Inhalers (2 million sprayer/year).

12. The Required Investment:

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:

a. Local market: The production of the factories does not meet the total requirement of the local market and that opens the way for the continuous importation of all products from various countries. Presently the productions cover more than 20% of the local markets.

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material: Most row materials are imported.

d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:
   283000 USD /month.

e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:
   27.5 Million USD.

f. Annual profit        4.4 million USD.
g. Payback period      4 years
h. Break even point    60 %
i. Simple rate of return 16%
7. Rehabilitation of State Company of Fertilizers/ Khor AL– Zubair / Basrah

1. **Name of the Plant:** State Company of Fertilizers in Khor AL – Zubair

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** Urea Fertilizer production in Iraq was started in Basrah Governorate south of Iraq. The State Company of Fertilizers occupies about 1250000-squared meter of the total area 4000000-squared meter in Khor al Zubair territory on which all its facilities included. Being near to Khor al Zubair seaport and its specialized facilities for bagging and bulk ship loading in addition of availability of natural gas in Basrah (second large city in Iraq), which facilitates highly qualified working personnel. The Plant consists of 2 trains each of capacity 1000 ton Ammonia/day & 1600 ton Urea Fertilizer/day.

3. **Product and Design Capacity:**
   1 056 000 Ton Urea Fertilizer/ Year

4. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to lack of spare parts and poor maintenance, shortage of Electric power, the plant is operating at Low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitations to all factory production and utilities lines.

5. **Man Power:** Trained labor is available,
   No. of employees is 3260.

6. **History of the Plant:**
   Republic of Iraq has geographically very unique features compared with other neighboring Arabian countries since it has abundant river water (Tigris and Euphrates) and fertile land suitable for agriculture as well as huge amount of energy resources such as oil and gas. Iraq is one of the major producers of Natural Gas in the world. For the purpose to utilize such unique natural conditions for Iraqi people livelihood, Ministry of Industry & Minerals of Iraq has constructed (4) fertilizer production plants in the northern and southern area of the country after 1970, which could utilize the associated gas as a feedstock and produce fertilizers (ammonia & urea) to the domestic end users in addition to export.

   Appropriate preventive maintenance could not be timely made for the existing plants more than fourteen (14) years as a result Fertilizer plant No.3 plant located in Basrah / Khor Al Zubair(so called as Basrah Plant) . Under such insufficient condition, Iraqi Fertilizer plants under operation could not supply even minimum domestic demand of Urea fertilizers which has been utilized by the Iraqi people as one of the essential chemical products for the daily agriculture activities.

7. **Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   The plant consists of the following units:
   - Desulphurization unit.
   - Reforming unit.
   - CO Conversion unit.
- CO₂ Removal unit.
- Methanation unit.
- Ammonia Synthesis unit.
- Urea Synthesis unit.

8. **Raw Materials:**

The main raw material is Natural Gas which is available locally.

9. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urea Fertilizer Train No. 1</th>
<th>Urea Fertilizer Train No. 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual Production (Tons/Year)</td>
<td>On Stream Days/ Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>45,680</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>208,322</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**

(1 056 000 Ton Urea / Year).

11. **The Required Investment:**

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with the Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic Parameters:**

a. Local market: -Sufficient production capacities of existing fertilizer plants to fill the current need for local urea.

   - In the case of the rehabilitation of factories there will be a production surplus for export markets in the Southeast Asia and Africa.

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material: Raw materials are locally available.

d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:

   2200 000 USD / Month

e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:

   150 million USD

f. Annual profit 100 million USD.

g. Payback period 17 months

h. Break even point 38 %
i. Simple rate of return 68%
8-Rehabilitation of Electric Transformers Factories

1. **Name of the Plant:** Electric Transformers Factories / Diala State Co. for Electrical Industries.

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** About 60 Km. north east of Baghdad, and 5 Km from the city center of Ba'quba /Diala Governorate.
   The plant covers an Area around 31250 m².

3. **Product & Design capacity:**
   - Distribution transformers 3400 MVA /year.
   - Power transformers 3004 MVA /year.

4. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to lack of spare parts and poor maintenance, shortage of Electric power, the plant is operating at Low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitations to all factory production and utilities lines.

5. **Man Power:** Trained labor is available,
   No. of employees is 1156

6. **History of the Plant:** Diala state company for electrical industries, had been established in 1978 under the name of "the industrial complexes".
   Its products include: ceiling fans, steam iron, electricity meters and spark plugs.
   In 1983 two factories were added, namely Power and distribution transformers, and this new amalgamation named "Diala state Company for Electrical Industries". Later on "Argon Gas factory" was added in 1990 as well as "fiber optic cable factory" in 2003.

7. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   The plant consists of the following departments:
   b. Distribution transformers factory:
      - Tank department.
      - Metal manufacturing department.
      - Wound core manufacturing department.
      - Winding & insulation department.
      - Final Assembling department.
      - Coating department.
      - Inspection department.
   b. Power transformers factory:
      - Metal manufacturing department.
      - Wound core & wiring department.
      - Winding & insulation department.
      - Final Assembling department.
      - Inspection department.
8. **Raw Materials**: The main imported raw materials and consumables needed are given below:
- Grain oriented silicon.
- Cold rolled carbon steel strip.
- Steel plate hot rolled.
- Rolled steel shapes.
- Insulating paper.
- Varnished paper.
- Copper strip.
- Copper wire.
- Electrical insulation oil.
- Tap changer assy.
- HV pushing assy –LV.
- Chemical material & enamel.
- Rectangular copper wire.
- Flexible wire.

9. **Achieved Production**:
   - 2005     11423 MVA
   - 2006     11325 MVA

10. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation**:
    - Distribution transformers     3400 MVA /year.
    - Power transformers            1804 MVA /year

11. **The Required Investment**:
    The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with the Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic Parameters**:
    a- Local market: The total production of the factories meets the demand of the Ministry of Electricity.
    b- Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
    c- Availability of raw material: Copper Wire and Argon gas are locally available, others material are imported.
    d- Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees: 300,000 USD /month
    e- Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:        27 million USD.
    f. Annual profit            18 million USD
    g. Payback period           1.3 years.
    h. Break even point         37%
    i. Simple rate of return    66%
9- Rehabilitation of Aluminum Factories UR State Company for Engineering Industries

1. **Name of the Plant:** Aluminum Factories.

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** The plant is located at Thi-Qar Governorate south Iraq near Nassiriya City about 360 km from Baghdad City. All the factories are located in one Industrial Complex, which includes also Electric cables and wires factory.

Area of each factory is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling factory</td>
<td>8855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrusion factory No1 No2</td>
<td>2880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anodizing factory</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anodizing and coloring factory</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foil factory</td>
<td>8855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundry factory</td>
<td>6155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Product & Design Capacity:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Design capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling factory</td>
<td>- Plates: 5.5-12 mm</td>
<td>16500 ton/y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Plates: 0.5-0.7-0.8-1-1.5-2.0 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Corrugated plates 0.7-1-1.25-1.5 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Strips: 0.5 – 2.5 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Discs: 0.8 – 1.5 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrusion factory No1 No2</td>
<td>Aluminum sections (doors and windows) 6m length profile section according to mould</td>
<td>3700 ton/y 4500 ton/y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3600 ton/y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 ton/y including 6000 ton normal oxidized profile and 4000 colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foil factory</td>
<td>- plane foil :20 – 80 micr one thick</td>
<td>2845 ton/y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 – 1000 km width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- printed foil :30-40 km thick (coated)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- medicine bateles caps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Size 28 x 18 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 x 8 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.5 x 18 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28 x 22 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundry factory</td>
<td>Remelt slabs 280X160 billets 178mm diameter and wire rode 9.5,12,15mm diam</td>
<td>10000 ton/y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
Due to shortage of financial resources and the Embargo imposed on Iraq during nineteen, a low quality spare parts were used and poor maintenance was implemented which caused reduction in the production capacity and the necessity to rehabilitate and modernize the plant to cope with new development in casting and Aluminum industries, and to bring the plant to its design capacity.

5. Man Power: Trained labor is available, No. of employees is (2050).

6. History of the Plant:
a- Rolling Factory:
   Established in 1978 in cooperation with CLECM Company of France to produce Aluminum strips plates and discs for various uses. The design capacity is 16500 tons per year. The actual production capacity varied from 3000 tons in 1993 to 500 tons in 2006.

b- Extrusion Factory:
   There are two production lines namely No.(1) and No. (2) specialized in producing various Aluminum sections used for making doors, windows and furniture as well as making pipes and shafts in deferent dimensions. No.(1) was established in 1979 in cooperation with French Companies with a design capacity of 3700 ton per year, but currently the line is standstill due to technical difficulties. No.(2) was established in 1993 with a design capacity of 4500 tons per year, but since 1995 the production capacity settled at low rate of 600 tons per year.

c- Anodizing Factory No.1:
   Established in 1979 in cooperation with SCECIM Company of France to anodize Aluminum profile with Al₂O₃ layer to provide protection from variable weather conditions, as well as coloring according to customer's desire. The design capacity is 3600 tons per year. The plant is out of operation now due to corrosion and damages of most of its components.

d- Anodizing and Coloring Factory No.2.
   Established in 1990 in cooperation with "Confirmex" Company of Italy to supplement the production of the Extrusion factory. The factory produces anodized and electro-colored profiles (six bronze colors graduated from silver to black) as well as spray coated colored profiles. Due to Gulf war all works stopped and the line of power-coating had been totally damaged. Internal efforts managed to operate the factory manually ever since 1994. Nevertheless some machineries and production lines are still out of operation.

e- Foil Factory:
   Established in 1978 in cooperation with CLECM Company of France with a design capacity of 2800 tons per year. The factory produces aluminum foils in different thickness (plane, laminated metallic, and medical bottles caps).

f- Foundry Factory:
   It was established in 1978 to provide raw materials for the Rolling and Extrusion factories Slabs, Billets and Wires Rods for Cables Factories are produced by remelting
of scrap and remelting of ingots. The design capacity is 10000 tons of slabs and billets as well as 10000 tons of wires. However the actual production capacity was 1500 tons only since 1995 till now.

7. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:

The following is a brief description of the plant factories and process of production

7-1: Rolling Factory:

Final products of the factory are: Strips, Plates, Discs.

The line include heating furnace, grinding press 150 ton, press 100 ton, hot Rolling, cold Rolling machine, cutting machine to desired length, slitting machine, disc production machine, Annealing and packing machine.

7-2: Extrusion Factory:

2-a: Extrusion factory No.1

Billets of 250-730 mm length are prepared at a special table then heated at Billets heating furnace to 450-500c, transported by special carriage to the center of the extruder using the mold of the required shape. The section of 45 length is moved and loaded by a special carriage moving horizontally to stress releifing and cutting to 6meter length then to homogenizing.

Billet used are imported or produced as remelt of scrap at the foundry factory.

2-b: Extrusion factory No.2

Billets Alloy 6063 dia 178 -198 mm and moulds are heated in separate special heating furnace then derived to the extruder 2200-2500 ton led by conveyor to the cooling table, stretching machine, cutting saw, then to treatment furnace and finally to galvanizing plant.

7- 3: Anodizing Factory No.1:

The plant consists of the following department:-

A-Loading area:
B- Tanks line.
C- Unloading area.
D- Utilites :-
   1- Boiler No.2
   2- Chiller No.3
   3- Rectifier No.3
   4- Filter for coloring tank
   5- Demi water unit
E- Electric room
F- Bridge crane: 4 bridge cranes two of them for anodizing line and the others for loading& unloading line.
G- Water- Treatment Station: to treat the solution of production (soda, acid, and others)

7-4: Anodizing - Coloring Factory No.2:

The plant consist of degreasing, etching, neutralization, anodization, rinsing, sealing tanks, deionizer water unit, powder coating line, decoration machine for Aluminum profiles.
7-5: Foil Factory:
The factory includes:
- Foil mill machine.
- Rewinder.
- Annealing furnace.
- Printing machine.
- Lacquering machine.
- Laminating machine.
- Wax machine.
- Slitting machine
- House hold machine.
- Final cutting machine
- Bottles caps machines.

7-6: Foundry and Wire Rod Factory:
The factory contains two production lines:
1- Vertical casting line.
2- Continuous casting line.

8. Raw Materials:
The following table shows the raw material for each of the relevant factory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Raw Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rolling factory</td>
<td>Imported slabs 2250 mmx1060mmx280 Al. Alloy A4 and A5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrusion factory NO.1 NO.2</td>
<td>Imported Billets dia 178-198mm Length 450-750 mm Alloy 6063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anodizing factory NO.1</td>
<td>Non-oxidized profiles different sections for windows, doors and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anodizing and coloring factory NO.2</td>
<td>The same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foil factory</td>
<td>Strips coming from Rolling factory of thickness 0.5 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundry</td>
<td>Alum. Scrap and ingots for correction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Achieved Production:
Total production from 1995-2006
- Foundry 1500 ton
- Anodizing Factory 1000 ton
- Extrusion factory 6000 ton
- Rolling factory 12700 ton
10. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
   The investor shall indicate in his proposal the target production capacity after rehabilitation for each factory. These capacities shall not be less than 80% of the design capacity. Upgrading of capacity to the design capacity or higher is appreciated.

11. The Required Investment:
   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. Economic Parameters:

   a. Local market: The plant is the only Aluminum semis producer in Iraq. The extruders of the extrusion factory are the only extruders in Iraq. A large number of down stream private sector factories depend on the profiles produced at the plant for further processing to produce window and door sections according to customer request. There is a large scale demand on colored profile, while current production does not meet the demand.
      Sheets, strips, foil have a very encouraging local market.

   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

   c. Availability of raw material:
      Most raw materials are imported.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:
      475000 USD.

   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:
      98 million USD.
10-Rehabilitation of Cable Factories/UR State Company for Engineering Industries

1. Name of the Plant: Cable Factories.

2. Site and Area of the Plan: The plant is located at Nassiriye city, Thi-Qar Governorate, about 380 Km. to the south of Baghdad. The factories area is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Area/ m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone cable</td>
<td>10320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power cable</td>
<td>12000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control cable</td>
<td>4127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden drum</td>
<td>2664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enameling wire</td>
<td>3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic wire</td>
<td>2567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field wire</td>
<td>4080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelly filled telephone Cable</td>
<td>8642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Products & Design Capacity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Ton/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone cable</strong></td>
<td>PCLPE-TUT…PCLA-T/UT (Paper cable)</td>
<td>2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE-SS (self supported cables)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PE-A (plastic armored cables)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PVC cables (switch board cables)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jumper wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drop wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flat twin wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power cable</strong></td>
<td>High voltage transmission cable</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low voltage power cable</td>
<td>8500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control cable</strong></td>
<td>Duct type and armored Power cable</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(different sizes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duct type and armored Domestic wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(different sizes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wooden drum</strong></td>
<td>Wooden stay(different sizes)</td>
<td>7000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drum (different sizes)</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enameling wire</strong></td>
<td>Round copper wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.28-3mm) isolated with enamel (P.E.I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Round copper (0.28-3mm) isolated with enamel (P.V.F)</td>
<td>5914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rectangular copper wire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1x1.65-3x14mm) isolated with enamel, (P.V.C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rectangular copper (1x1.65-4x14mm) isolated with paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic wire</strong></td>
<td>Domestic wire (different sizes)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field wire</strong></td>
<td>Drop wire (2x0.8) mm²</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jumper wire (2x0.75) mm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic wire (2x1) mm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic wire (2x1.5) mm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic wire (2x2.5) mm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field wire (2x0.87) mm²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jelly filled telephone Cable</strong></td>
<td>Duct type</td>
<td>1.2 million/Km = 10000 t/y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armoring type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:

Due to lack of spare parts and poor maintenance, shortage of Electric power, the plant is operating at low capacity.
It needs comprehensive rehabilitations to the whole plant, factories and utilities as it is mentioned in the investment file of the plant.

5. Man Power:
Trained labor is available,
No. of employees is 3100.

6. History of the Plant:
The factories were constructed and operated in different periods by different contractors to produce several kinds of electric cables and wires, as follows:

a. Telephone Cable Factory:
The factory was established in 1982, according to a contract signed with HOSECH Company of Austria.

b. Power Cable Factory:
The exiting factory was established in 1976 and started operation in 1977, the machinery was supplied by NIEHOFF Company / Germany.

c. Control Cable Factory:
It was established in 1995 by the staff of UR state Co. (owner efforts).

d. Wooden Drum Factory:
Established in 1981 in cooperation with WATIKIN Company /England to produce wooden reels.

e. Enameling Wire Factory:
It was established in 1979 in cooperation with NIEHOFF Company/ Germany.

f. Domestic Wire Factory:
It was established in 1995 by the State Company’s own efforts.

g. Field Wire Factory:
It was established in 1982 by HOESCH Company/ Austria.
h. Jelly filled telephone Cable Factory:
It was established in 2001, by Contec Company/Austria.

7. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:

The Plant consists of (9) productive factories (each one of them is specialized to produce some products), as well as related utilities, services and plant maintenance facilities. Each factory follows a specific process; some are related to foreign imported technologies through cooperation contracts with International companies.

8. Raw Materials:
Main raw materials used for production are given below:
- Copper.
- Polyethylene
- Lead alloy.
- Steel tape.
- PVC
- Copper rod 8 mm
- Aluminum rod 9.5 mm.
- Iron materials.
- Enamel.
- Jelly Material.
- Sheathing granules.

9. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Ton/year 2005</th>
<th>Ton/year 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone cable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power cable</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control cable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden drum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enameling wire</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic wire</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field wire</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelly filled telephone Cable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
The minimum target capacity is 80% of the design capacity, except the jelly filled telephone cable factory which should be equal to its design capacity.

11. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. Economic Parameters:

a. Local market: Local demand is growing widely and quickly, while current production does not meet the market needs. The gap is covered by importation. The Telephone wires produced does not have an encouraging prospect, due to the reason that Iraq has recently entered the mobile communication system which is growing up very quickly, the investor may consider two possibilities, either orient the production to export or implement any necessary modifications on the production line to produce other similar nature product making use, as much as possible.

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material: Most of raw materials needed for the production of cables and wires are imported.

d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant:
   600,000 USD / month.

e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:
   60 million USD.
11- **Rehabilitation of Irrigation System Plant**

1. **Name of the Plant**: Irrigation System Plant/
   State Company for Mechanical Industries
2. **Site and Area of the Plant**: The plant is located at Babylon Governorate, 50 Km to the south of Baghdad, 50 Km to the north of Babylon Governorate Center (Hilla), 2 Km from inhabited area (Iskandariyah).
   The plant area: 90000 m$^2$
3. **Product**:
   - Fixed Irrigation system (cover an area up to 40x 2500 m$^2$).
   - Mobile Irrigation system.
   - Pivot Irrigation system (cover an area up to 60x 2500 m$^2$).
   - Pivot Irrigation system (cover an area up to 120x 2500 m$^2$).
   - Pivot Irrigation system (cover an area up to 180x 2500 m$^2$).
4. **Design Capacity**: 1100 system/year.
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**:
   Due to shortage of electricity & financial resources and the Embargo imposed on Iraq during nineteens, low quality spare parts were used and poor maintenance was implemented which caused reduction in the production capacity, therefore, it became necessary to rehabilitate and modernize the plant to cope with new development in Irrigation industries, and to bring the plant to its design capacity.
6. **Man Power**:
   No. of employees is (925). (The ratio of technician and labor to administrative is 93%.)
7. **History of the Plant**:
   The Irrigation system plant is one of multi factories located in one complex called" Mechanical Industries ".
   The original plant was built in the seventies by Iraqi Government to manufacture some kinds of Trailers and Truck bodies. Production started in 1975 and due to bad economic condition in Iraq during the last fifteen years, the plant turned to different activity to produce irrigation systems by cooperation with international companies like Bauer and Irrifrance and started manufacturing irrigation system in 1998, then stopped in 2003. Currently the plant manufactures products according to local market demand (work order) such as water purification plants, electrical and impeded poles…etc.
8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:
   Parts and components of the irrigation system are manufactured in different steps, such as:
   a. Preparation unit.
   b. Press unit.
   c. Metal parts production.
   d. Plastic part production.
   e. The assembled, galvanized and tested.

9. Raw Materials:
Components of the System (metal parts and plastic parts).
Total weight of components / system as follows:
   - Fixed system: 8 ton.
   - Mobile system: 2 ton.
   - Pivot system: 9.5 ton.

10. Achieved Production:
    Average rate till year 2002 is (500 system/ year), then the production was stopped.

11. Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
    2400 System /year of different types, the capacity can be reached in stages after the third year. The investor is free to implement higher capacity if he finds it is feasible.

12. The Required Investment:
    The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses against a share of the product for a certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:
a. Local market: Due to shortage of water sources, dryness, and agricultural sector development plans, there is high local demands on this sort of irrigation systems, however an economic production cost and a competitive selling price should be studied by the investor to compete with imported systems, export opportunities should also be considered. Electric Poles can be manufactured also on these lines, to cover needs of Ministry of Electricity. This alternative product is strongly needed for the Electricity distribution program requirements.
b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
c. Availability of raw material: Most of the system components are imported, other can be manufactured locally.
d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees: 172000 USD /month.
e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: (33.85 million) USD.
f. Annual profit: 4.8 USD.
g. Payback period 4.16 years
h. Break even point 51%
i. Simple rate of return 14%
12-Rehabilitation of State Company for Mechanical Industries

1. Name of the Plant: State Company for Mechanical Industries

2. Site and Area of the Plant: The plant is located at Babylon Governorate, 50Km south of Baghdad, 50 Km north of Babylon Governorate Center (Hilla) and 2 Km from inhabited area (Iskandariyah).
   The factories area is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Area/ m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casting</td>
<td>13500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment and Implements</td>
<td>76300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies and non standard Equipment Factory</td>
<td>62000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing requirements and spare parts</td>
<td>12900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Product and Design Capacity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>No./year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casting</td>
<td>Steel cast</td>
<td>6780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron cast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment and Implements Factory</td>
<td>Implements</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tractor</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies and non standard Equipment Factory</td>
<td>Electrical Pole</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caravans</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing requirements and spare parts</td>
<td>Mold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixture mold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spare parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gears</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cutting blades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transferring belts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
Due to lack of spare parts and poor maintenance, shortage of Electric power, the plant is operating at Low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitations to all factory production and utilities lines.
5. Man Power:
Trained labor is available in the factory;
No. of employees is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casting</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment and Implements</td>
<td>2148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies and non standard Equipment Factory</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing requirements and spare parts</td>
<td>1041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. History of the Plant:
The factories were constructed and operated in different periods by different contractors as follows:

a. Casting Factory:
The factory has been established according to the Iraqi- Russian treaty which was signed in the early sixties of the last century as a part of an agricultural equipment complex, operation started in 1971.
All its equipment were Russian in origin but some of them were substituted by Western made between 1976 -1981.

b. Agricultural Equipment and Implements Factory:
The agricultural equipment and implements factory has been established according to the Iraqi- Russian treaty which was signed in the early sixties of the last century to manufacture agricultural implements and tools. Operation started in 1970, then two different production lines were added as follows:
- Tractors Assembly line; which was implemented in 1986 according to a cooperation agreement with Chec. technical company (Zetor).
- Irrigation pumps line; was implemented in 1988 by technical company (Inter Sigma). In (1998-2002) many rehabilitation work was carried out for fixing and repairing the machines.

c. – Bodies and non standard equipment Factory:
The Factory has been established at the end of the nineties to manufacture mobile bridges.

d. Manufacturing requirements and spare parts factory:
The factory has been established at sixtieths by Soviet Union with two sections (Tools & (spare parts). The two sections were merged in one factory called later as "manufacturing requirements and spare parts factory".
7. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
The Plant consists of (4) productive factories (each one of them is specialized to produce some products). Each factory follows a specific process; some are related to foreign imported technologies through cooperation contracts with International companies:

a. **Casting Factory:**
   The technical dep. studies the possibility of the manufacturing requested cast piece for the customers, then required drawing for the molding are prepared, also casting production technology for the specific piece.

b. **Agricultural Equipment and Implements Factory:**
   - drawing unit.
   - Mechanical treatment unit.
   - Assembly unit.
   - Quality control unit.

c. **Bodies and Non Standard Equipment Factory:**
   - Preparing and cleaning metals.
   - Body assembly.
   - Adding the accessories to the body
   - Finishing and painting
   - Quality control.

d. **Manufacturing Requirements and Spare Parts Factory:**
   - Adjusting, inspecting metals and raw material to insure its compatibility to the drawing,
   - Mechanical treatment unit.
   - Heat treatment unit.
   - Assembly unit.

8. **Raw Materials:**
   - The main raw materials needed to produce different type of the factories products, are given below:
     - Steel sheet plate.
     - Graphic poles.
     - Mid & low carbon steel.
     - Silica sand.
     - Bentonite.
     - Cast iron sheet.
     - Sandwich panels.
     - Wood (block).
     - Alloy steel.
     - Aluminum metal (shaft & plates).

9. **Achieved Production:**
   a. Casting Factory:
      The production capacity from (2004 to 2006) is about (240) ton/year.
b. Agricultural Equipment and Implements Factory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>products</th>
<th>Qty. in 2005</th>
<th>Qty. in 2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural tool</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumps</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts &amp; Nuts</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressing</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forging</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual tools</td>
<td>17286</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. – Bodies and non standard Equipment Factory:
Current production capacity: 150 caravans and 1200 electrical poles/year.

d. Manufacturing requirements and spare parts factory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Ton/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casting</td>
<td>4000 (3 shift/day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment and Implements</td>
<td>30 000 implements. 4000 tractors( one shift)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies and non standard Equipment Factory</td>
<td>800 caravans. 3000 electrical poles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing requirements and spare parts</td>
<td>80% of design capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, the aim is to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. Economic Parameters:
a- Local market:
The factories products are so much demandable in the Iraqi market, as Iraq is an agricultural bases country, and most of the production of these
factories are for agriculture usage; for many years, these factories were providing the local market with this kind of product with good quality. So, it is considered that the investor will keep on supplying the local market bearing in mind that he can export the access product to other countries.

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material: Most of raw materials needed for the production are imported.

d- Total salaries and allowances of the plant per month are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Salary (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casting</td>
<td>140000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment and Implements</td>
<td>352000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies and non standard Equipment Factory</td>
<td>31000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing requirements and spare parts</td>
<td>208000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Estimated Cost of the Rehabilitation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Million USD.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casting factory</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment and Implements</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodies and non standard Equipment Factory</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing requirements and spare parts</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summation</td>
<td>21.5 million USD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

f. Annual profit 15.6 USD.
g. Payback period 1.3 years.
h. Break even point 32 %
i. Simple rate of return 72 %
13- Rehabilitation of State Company for Phosphate

1. **Name of the Plant**: State Company for Phosphate / (chemical complex & Akashat Mine).

2. **Site and Area of the Plant**:
   - SCP chemical complex;
   - located 20 km south- east of Al-Qaim City; 220 km west of Ramadi city / Al-Anbar Governorate and 420 km to the west of Baghdad.
   - Mine Site 170 Km West-South of Al Qaim City.
   - Plant Area 220 000 Sq. Km.

3. **Product and Design Capacity**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Designed capacity (Ton/ Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>655,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate rocks</td>
<td>3400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**:
   - Due to lack of spare parts and poor maintenance, shortage of Electric power, the plant (for the last years) is operating at low capacity.
   - It needs comprehensive rehabilitations to the whole plant, factories and utilities as it is mentioned in the investment file of the plant.

5. **Man Power**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>No. of employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical complex</td>
<td>3747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akashat Mine</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **History of the Plant**:
   - The construction of the chemical complex started on 1978 by a Belgium Company (SYBETRA) as a main contractor; the production started in 1983.
   - The complex consists of separated group and interconnected Plants.
   - An agreement was signed on 31/8/1975 between Ministry of Industry and Minerals and (SYBETRA) to bring the "Akashat Phosphate Mine" into production; establishing the industrial site facilities and infrastructure was in July/1982.
7. Brief Description of the Production Lines:

The chemical complex comprises of many plants working together to produce the phosphate fertilizer.
The production route is as follows:

a. NPK
   The main raw materials are; Urea, Map, Potassium, Ammonia, H2SO4, Water, Steam.
   TSP produced by a reaction between the concentrated phosphoric acid and phosphate rocks.

b. MAP
   It is produced by a reaction between the concentrated phosphoric acid and Ammonia.

c. Akashat phosphate Mine
   It is an open pit Mine using a conventional strip mining method with single bench, phosphate material obtained by off-highway trucks loaded by shovel or wheel louder.
   The crushed are conveyed to a loading station by conveyer belt lines. The mining activities are focused on two quarries (no. 1 & 2) located near the Industrial site which comprises of (2) production lines for ore material.
   Currently one line is only operating due to the performance drawback of the chemical plants.

8. Raw Materials:
   The main raw materials are:
   - Concentrated Phosphate rocks from Akashat Mine.
   - Phosphoric Acid, MAP, H2SO4 produced in the chemical complex.
   - Ammonia, Urea brought from Urea fertilizer plants in Baiji or Basrah.
   - Filling sacks either from local market or imported.

9. Achieved Production:
   *Chemical Product*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>82550</td>
<td>81500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAP</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Phosphate rocks 850 000 ton/year (obtained), average 600 000 ton/year.
10. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation objectives to reach the production targets:

*The objective of the first stage of rehabilitation is to reach the following production capacity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>product</th>
<th>production target (ton)</th>
<th>% of the designed capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>480000</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>240000</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The second stage might be around the design capacities

11. The Required Investment:

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with the Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. Economic Parameters:

a. Local market: the local market demand is increasing according to the Ministry of Agriculture studies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fertilizer type</th>
<th>Local Market demand Ton/year (currently)</th>
<th>Targeted Capacity for 1st stage of rehabilitation ton/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All types of complex fertilizers</td>
<td>300 000</td>
<td>480 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Phosphate fertilizer</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>240 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material:

Akashat phosphate Mine comprises of 5 main quarries of calcium phosphate deposit spread over an area of 50 sq. kilometers includes a reserve exceeds 500 million ton.

d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>USD / month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical complex</td>
<td>641’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akashat Mine</td>
<td>31000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 320 million USD

f. Annual profit 60 million USD.

g. Payback period 3.5 years

h. Break even point 43 %

i. Simple rate of return 19 %
1. **Rehabilitation of Al-Saddah Cement Plant**

1. **Name of the Plant:** Al-Saddah Cement Plant
2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** The plant is situated at Babylon Governorate, (5km from Al-Saddah city); about (56 km) to the south of the Baghdad.
3. **Product:** Ordinary Cement
4. **Design Capacity:** 200000-220000 ton/year.
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in mining equipment; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, it needs a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process and adopt "DRY PROCESS" technology in order to bring the plant to a higher capacity
6. **ManPower:** Trained labor is available in the plant
   No. of employees (794).
7. **History of the Plant:**
   The original construction contract of the plant was signed in 1954 with "Krupp Polysius"of Germany (the machines were delivered from Lurgy, Demalsin and Krupp polysius), the production started in 1957.
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines :**
   The plant consists of two lines to product Portland cement wet process, the plant is composed of the following units and departments:
   - Lime Stone Quarry and Clay Quarry
   - Crusher
   - Raw Mill
   - Pre-Heaters
   - Rotary Kiln
   - Cooler Unit
   - Cement Mill
   - Cement Silos
   - I-packing unit
9. **Raw Materials:**
   - Raw materials used to produce 3000 ton/day, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAW MAT.</th>
<th>QTY./TON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lime stone (Calcium carbonate)</td>
<td>3620 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>1552 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>120 ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEMENT TON/Year</th>
<th>CLINKER TON/Year</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34490</td>
<td>34680</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62690</td>
<td>57169</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62935</td>
<td>42591</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63530</td>
<td>50767</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**
   - Minimum target capacity is 900000 ton clinker/year by using DRY process technology; i.e. around 1000000 ton cement.

12. **The Required Investment:**
   - The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
   a. Local market: The prediction for cement consumption shows that the consumption may reach 27 million ton/year in the coming years.
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: Raw materials are available locally in Iraq not so far from the plant, such as limestone, clay and gypsum; even Raw Iron is available in the west part of the country.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant: 478000 million US. $.
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 140 million US. $
   f. annual profit: 35 million US. $
   g. Payback period: 32 month.
   h. Breakeven point: 36%.
   i. simple rate of return: 25%
2. **Rehabilitation of "Hammam Al-Alil" Cement Plant**

1. **Name of the Plant**: "Hammam Al-Alil" Cement Plant
2. **Site and Area of the Plant**: The plant is situated at Nineveh Governorate
3. **Product**: Ordinary Cement
4. **Design Capacity**: 725000 ton/year.
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**: Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in mining equipment; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, it needs a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process and adopt "DRY PROCESS" technology in order to bring the plant to a higher capacity
6. **ManPower**: Trained labor is available in the plant
   - No. of employees (1079)
7. **History of the Plant**: The original construction contract of the plant was signed with Fives Cail Babcock company of France, in 1957
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines**:
   a- The Old Lines:
   - Hammer crusher
   - Raw material
   - Rotary kilns
   - Clinker coolers
   - Clinker store
   - Slurry mill
   - Cement mill
   - Two packing
   b- The New Lines:
   - Lime stone crusher
   - Clay wash – mill
   - Pre-blending yard
   - Slurry mill
   - Two circular mixers
   - Rotary kiln
   - Grate cooler
   - Clinker storage yard
   - Exhaust gases
   - Cooler de-dusting
   - De-dusting
   - Cement mill
   - Static separator
- Bucket elevator
- Cement silos
- Two rotor – packers HAVER & BOECKER design

9. Raw Materials:
- Raw materials used to produce 2250 ton/day of cement, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw mat.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lime stone (Calcium carbonate)</td>
<td>2925 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>847.5 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>67.5 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Ore</td>
<td>142.5 ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEMENT TON/YEAR</th>
<th>CLINKER TON/YEAR</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48622</td>
<td>31575</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78734</td>
<td>90732</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162682</td>
<td>102682</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122793</td>
<td>122793</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
Minimum target capacity is 90% of the design capacity.

12. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:
- Local market: The prediction for cement consumption shows that the consumption may reach 27 million ton/year in the coming years.
- Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
- Availability of raw material: Raw materials are available locally at the area of the plant, such as limestone, clay and gypsum; even Raw Iron is available in the west part.
- Total salaries and allowances of the plant: 175000US.$
- Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 44 million US.$
- annual profit: 33 million US.$
- Payback period: 16 month.
- Breakeven point: 25%.
- simple rate of return: 74%
3. Rehabilitation of "Badoosh" Cement Plant

1. **Name of the Plant**: "Badoosh" Cement Plant
2. **Site and Area of the Plant**: The plant is situated at Nineveh Governorate
3. **Product**: Ordinary Cement
4. **Design Capacity**: 2000000 ton/year.
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**: Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in mining equipment; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, it needs a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process and adopt "DRY PROCESS" technology in order to bring the plant to a higher capacity.
6. **ManPower**: Trained labor is available in the plant
   No. of employees (1433)
7. **History of the Plant**: The original factory was established in 1954 ((composed of two production lines of 300 ton / day for each line)), the construction contract of the plant was signed with Polysius Co. of West Germany
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines**: 
   - Limestone crusher
   - Clay disintegrator
   - Pre-blending
   - Raw mill
   - Two raw meal mixing silos
   - Gepol pre-heater
   - Rotary kiln
   - Grate cooler
   - Clinker storage yard
   - Exhaust gases
   - Cooler multi-cyclones
   - Raw mill
   - Electro-static
   - Cement mill
   - Cement Electro-static precipitator
   - Cement silos
   - Two rotor-packers HAVER & BOECKER
   - Raw meal side
9. Raw Materials:
   - Raw materials used to produce 6800 ton/day of cement, are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw mat.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lime stone (Calcium carbonate)</td>
<td>8600 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>2890 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum</td>
<td>550 ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEMENT TON/YEAR</th>
<th>CLINKER TON/YEAR</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>311713</td>
<td>286334</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333050</td>
<td>369648</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>477622</td>
<td>477622</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>539170</td>
<td>539170</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
   Minimum target capacity is 90% of the design capacity.

12. The Required Investment:
   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:
   - Local market: The prediction for cement consumption shows that the consumption may reach 27 million ton/year in the coming years.
   - Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   - Availability of raw material: Raw materials are available locally, next to the site of the plant such as limestone, clay and gypsum.
   - Total salaries and allowances of the plant: 249000US.$
   - Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 115 million US. $
   - Annual profit: 147 million US. $
   - Payback period: 11 month.
   - Breakeven point: 13.5%.
   - Simple rate of return: 128%
4. **Rehabilitation of "AL-Zawraa" Electrical Panels and Boards Plant**

1. **Name of the Plant:** "AL-Zawraa" Electrical Panels and Boards Plant

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** The location of company is in Baghdad district, AL-Zafaranya industrial area

3. **Product:** Electrical Panals and Boards

4. **Design Capacity:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Kind of product</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low voltage systems</td>
<td>Panel</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium voltage systems</td>
<td>Systems</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Power supply and batteries chargers</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Electronic units</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>11620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Control system for CNC machines</td>
<td>Electric control unit</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to ageing and lack of spare parts, some of the equipment are in bad condition or non-operational others need repair and maintenance. It is highly recommended that the investor shall consider development and upgrading the plant by adding new lines and equipment to manufacture new products, which are widely needed in local market.

6. **Man Power:** Trained labor is available in the plant
   - No. of employees (1104)

7. **History of the Plant:**
   - AL- Zawraa State owned company was founded in 1988

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   - A: Electronic parts Dept.
   - B: Maintenance Dept.
   - C: CNC panels Dept.
   - D: Medium voltage Dept.
   - E: Cubicals and frames Dept.
   - F: Control panel Dept.
   - G: Services.
9. Raw Materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Input</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Circuit breakers different types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Relays different types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Measurements devices different types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>General use materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chemicals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Kind of productions</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity of production for the following years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low voltage systems</td>
<td>Panel</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium voltage systems</td>
<td>Systems</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Power supply and batteries change</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Electronic units</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Control system for CNC machines</td>
<td>Electric control unit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-</td>
<td>6,3-11kV M. V. Metal Clad Panels</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-</td>
<td>6,3-11kV M. V. Metal Enclosed Panels</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-</td>
<td>6,3-11kV M. V. Fixed Type Panels</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-</td>
<td>36kV M. V. Metal Clad Panels</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-</td>
<td>36kV M. V. Metal Enclosed Panels</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-</td>
<td>36kV M. V. Fixed Type Panels</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-</td>
<td>L.V Main Distribution Panels up to 1000V , 4000A</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-</td>
<td>L.V Sub distribution Panels up to 1000V</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-</td>
<td>Motor Control Panels (MCC)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-</td>
<td>Relay Protection and Control Panels</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-</td>
<td>Compensation Panels</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-</td>
<td>External Type Distribution Centers</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-</td>
<td>Compact Distribution Transformations</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-</td>
<td>Mobile Transformations Centers</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-</td>
<td>Building Feeder and Electricity Meter Panels</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>Pc(s)/year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-</td>
<td>Cable Trays and Ladders</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. **The Required Investment:**

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**

   **Local market:** the company's policy for marketing its products is based on entering Supply contracts, normally with government organizations for manufacturing and supply of their needs.

   For this purpose, the company follows the announcement and advertisements in the newspapers and other means (tenders for supply Electric Boards).

   - **Export opportunities:** The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

- **Total salaries and allowances of the plant:** 4095000000 Iraqi Din

**Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:** (6,000,000) US. $

- **Annual profit:** 1.5 million US. $
- **Payback period:** 3 years
- **Breakeven point:** 57%.
- **Simple rate of return:** 25%
5. Rehabilitation of "sport shoes factory" state company for leather

1. **Name of the Plant**: "sport shoes factory" Cement Plant
2. **Site and Area of the Plant**: The plant is situated at Najaf-Al-Kufa
3. **Product**: sport shoes
4. **Design Capacity**: 566000 per -year
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**: 
   Due to lack of spare parts, and bad maintenance and shortage of electric power, the factory needs Rehabilitation and modernization according to latest technology.
6. **ManPower**: Trained labor is available in the plant
   No. of employees (804)
7. **History of the Plant**: 
   The State Leather Industries/Sport Shoes was founded in 1960
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines**:
   - cutting
   - sewing
   - injection
   - pulling
9. **Raw Materials**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw mat.</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial leather</td>
<td>31`544350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial entourages</td>
<td>3120000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic granular</td>
<td>180700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different wax</td>
<td>Diff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different Strings(fiber)</td>
<td>Diff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nylon bags</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other substances(Cloth nails)</td>
<td>Diff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing articles</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carton</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessories(Luxuries)</td>
<td>Diff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sport shoes</th>
<th>Other product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>112,347 pairs</td>
<td>514,821 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>144,533 pairs</td>
<td>378,582 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>200,822 pairs</td>
<td>407,552 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>218,896 pairs</td>
<td>339,070 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>68,675 pairs</td>
<td>73,856 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>180,28 pairs</td>
<td>29,150 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>22,492 pairs</td>
<td>28,771 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>56,52 pairs</td>
<td>8004 pcs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
Minimum target capacity is 90% of the design capacity.

12. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:
- **Local market:** The prediction for cement consumption shows that the consumption may reach 27 million ton/year in the coming years.
- **Export opportunities:** The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
- **Availability of raw material:** Raw materials are available locally, next to the site of the plant such as limestone, clay and gypsum.
- **Total salaries and allowances of the plant:** 249,000 US.$
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:** 115 million US. $
- **Annual profit:** 820,000 US.$
- **Payback period:** 1.8 year
- **Breakeven point:** 50%
- **simple rate of return:** 67%
6. Rehabilitation of "Tannary factory" state company for leather

1. Name of the Plant: "Tannary factory" state company for leather
2. Site and Area of the Plant: The plant is situated at Baghdad-Al-Zaafarania
3. Product: - cow and Buffalo skin
   - Sheep and goat skin
   - Leather clothes
   - Garment
4. Design Capacity: - cow and Buffalo skin: 42000ft²/day
   - Sheep and goat skin: 82000 skin/day
   - Leather clothes: 600 pcs/day
5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   Due to lack of spare parts, and bad maintenance and shortage of electric power, the factory needs Rehabilitation and modernization according to last technology of leather tanning.
6. ManPower: Trained labor is available in the plant
   No. of employees (1417)
7. History of the Plant: This plant was established on 1945 by Turkish Company and most machines were supplied from Germany, Italy, and Turkey.
8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:
   - Soaking and Liming Section.
   - Tanning Section.
   - Retaining Section.
   - Dry and Buffing Section.
   - Finishing Section.
   - Quality Control and Aria Measuring Section.
9. Raw Materials:
   - cow and Buffalo skin
   - Sheep and goat skin
   - Chemicals
   - Other materials
10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cow &amp; buffalo skin</th>
<th>Sheep &amp; goat skin</th>
<th>Leather clothes</th>
<th>Garment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>16902 DC²</td>
<td>126398 pcs sheep</td>
<td>4607 pcs</td>
<td>18920 pcs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47152 pcs goat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18029 pcs/garment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>21603 DC²</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>12757 pcs</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6130 DC²</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>3671 pcs</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1994 DC²</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>3671 pcs</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**
Minimum target capacity is 70% of the design capacity.

12. **The Required Investment:**
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
**Local market:** We expect that all products of the plant have the chance to be marketed due to the high demand on them from shoes factories rather than the main factory of the State Company in Baghdad- Al-Karada because of their good quality.
- **Export opportunities:** The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
- **Availability of raw material** most raw materials of all kinds of hides can easily be obtained from the local market except some chemicals that can be imported.
- **Total salaries and allowances of the plant:** 3.4 million US.$
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:** 7.705 million US.$
- **Annual profit:** 586000 US.$
- **Payback period:** 5.8 year
- **Breakeven point:** 74%
- **simple rate of return:** 7.6%
7. Rehabilitation of "Lamp factory" The state company for electric industry

1. Name of the Plant: "Lamp factory" state company for electric industry
2. Site and Area of the Plant: The plant is situated at Baghdad-Al-Taji
3. Product: - Glass Lamp source
   - Fluorescent Lamp
   - F.L: 1735000
5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   The factory suffer from bad production lines utilities.
6. Man Power: Trained labor is available in the plant
   No. of employees (836).
7. History of the Plant: This plant was established on 1975.
8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:
   - Fluorescent lamp:
     - tube forming
     - cutting and polishing
     - coating
     - flare & exhaust welding
     - sealing machine
     - vacuum machine
     - capping
     - testing
     - packing
   - G.L.S lamp:
     - bulb forming
     - flare & exhaust welding
     - filament machine
     - clinging machine
     - vacuum
     - capping
     - testing
     - packing
9. Raw Materials:
   - Glass material: silica sand, dolomite, soda ash.
   - Metallic part: capping, tungsten wire
   - Gases: Nitrogen, Argon
10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The year</th>
<th>Unit measurement</th>
<th>GLS lamp with colored lamp</th>
<th>Florescent lamp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2002</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>5826799</td>
<td>285023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 2003</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>2628884</td>
<td>120045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 2004</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>536999</td>
<td>27649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 2005</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>22346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 2006</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>non</td>
<td>69210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:
Minimum target capacity is 70% of the design capacity.

12. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:
- **Local market:**
  - In addition to high need of local market, there is a good chance to export the excess which is depending on the commercial advertisement.
  - Also we have a chance to produce special kind of lamps like the u.v – lamps used for sterilization used in water sterilized, clean room and hospitals.
  - Produce special kind of glass with high quality like Pyrex, x-rays glass, infrared glass and UV. Glass.

- **Export opportunities:** The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

- **Availability of raw material:** Most raw materials are locally available and the rest one can easily imported.

- **Total salaries and allowances of the plant:** 2 million US.$
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:** 12 million US.$
8. **Rehabilitation of "Battery plant" State Battery Manufacturing Company**

1. **Name of the Plant:** "Battery plant" state Battery Manufacturing Company

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** The plant is situated at Baghdad-Al-Wazirya

3. **Product:** lead acid Battery 50,100,125 V.A

4. **Design Capacity:** 600000 L.A.B/year

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to lack of spare parts, and bad maintenance and shortage of electric power, the factory needs Rehabilitation and modernization according to last technology

6. **ManPower:** Trained labor is available in the plant
   No. of employees (1500)

7. **History of the Plant:** This plant was established on 1975

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   1-Grid Casting Department.
   2-Lead Oxide Production Department.
   3-Paste Preparation Department.
   4-Grid Coating Department.
   5-Grid Charging Department.
   6-Grid Drying Furnaces.
   7-Sheet Cutting Department.
   8-Production of Isolation Sheet Department.
   9-Plastic Production Department.
   10-Assembly Department.

9. **Raw Materials:**
   - Pure lead
   - Alloy lead
   - Different materials
10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Standard battery</td>
<td>141534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Standard battery</td>
<td>44016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Standard battery</td>
<td>46611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Standard battery</td>
<td>20709</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**
Minimum target capacity is 70% of the design capacity.

12. **The Required Investment:**
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
- **Local market:** High local demand on our product due to its quality, our product face big competition from the imported batteries which are imported by the private sector, but our product has advantages on them due to low price and good quality and there is after sell services.
- **Export opportunities:** The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
- **Total salaries and allowances of the plant:** 3.6 million US.$
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:** 7.705 million US.$
- **Annual profit:** 1.4 million US.$
- **Payback period:** 3.4 year
- **Breakeven point:** 48 %
- **simple rate of return:** 24 %
9. Rehabilitation of the State Company for Electric Industry

1. Name of the Plant: "Electric" state company for Electric industry
2. Site and Area of the Plant: The plant is situated at Baghdad- Al-Wazirya
3. Product: - air condition plant: 10450+4048
   - Electric Appliances plant: 10450+4048
   - Chief plant: 8758+18000
   - Electric motor: 9136
4. Design Capacity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Window N0.</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>1.5ton &amp; 2ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split N0.</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>2ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central N0.</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 11, 15, 22 ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water cooler One faucet N0.</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>As requested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water cooler Three faucet N0.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>As requested</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   Due to lack of spare parts, and bad maintenance and shortage of electric power, the factory needs Rehabilitation and modernization according to last technology of leather tanning.

6. ManPower: Trained labor is available in the plant
   No. of employees (1277)

7. History of the Plant: This plant was established on 1945 by Turkish Company and most machines were supplied from Germany, Italy, and Turkey.

8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:
   - Pressing Department.
   - Heat Exchange Department.
   - Powder Painting Department.
   - Electrical board Department.
   - Assemblies line.
   - Charging and Test Department.
   - Packing Department
9. **Raw Materials:**
In addition to locally obtained raw material, the imported parts of raw materials can be easily obtained.

10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>year</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>Window &amp; Split Air Condition</th>
<th>Central Air Condition</th>
<th>Water Cooler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>3040</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>9946</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>2451</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Pcs</td>
<td>2446</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:**
Minimum target capacity is 70% of the design capacity.

12. **The Required Investment:**
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
- **Local market:** In addition to high need of local market, there is a good chance for exportation but this depends on the commercial advertisement.
- **Export opportunities:** The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
- **Availability of raw material:** In addition to locally obtained raw material, the imported parts of raw materials can be easily obtained.
- **Total salaries and allowances of the plant:** 3.06 million US.$
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:** 3000000US.$
- **Annual profit:** 13000000US.$
- **Payback period:** 3 month
- **Breakeven point:** 34%
- **simple rate of return:** 410%
10. **Rehabilitation of "Baghdad and Misan Plastic Plants"**

1. **Name of the Plants:** Baghdad and Misan Plastic Plants
2. **Site and Area of the Plants:**
   - **Baghdad Factory:** Baghdad s'ida village – close to the cement company
   - **Misan Factory:** Misan governorate- T.V station road.
3. **Product:**
   - PVC pipes
   - Plastic tiles
4. **Design Capacity:**
   - **Baghdad Factory:** 9000 ton/year PVC pipes, 9000 ton/year HDPE pipes
   - **Misan Factory:** PVC pipes: 10000 ton/year, PVC tiles: 4800000 m²/year
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plants:**
   Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in raw material; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plants, therefore, they need a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process.
6. **ManPower:**
   - **Baghdad Factory:** No. of employees (250).
   - **Misan Factory:** No. of employees (250).
7. **History of the Plant:**
   - **Baghdad Factory:** Founded in 1976
   - **Misan Factory:** founded in 1980.
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   - **Baghdad Factory:** Mixers→ extruder→ water cooling path→ hull off (puller)→ chamfering + cutting saw
   - **Misan Factory:**
     PVC
     Mixers → extruder→ water cooling path→ hull off (puller)→ chamfering + cutting saw
     Tiles
     Mixer→ calendar→ conveyers → chamfering + cutting saw
9. Raw Materials:
- Baghdad Factory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>percentage</th>
<th>Prices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For PVC pipes K-value 76 suspension</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>1000 $/ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonate</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>75 $/ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2000 $/ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For HDPE pipes (HDPE truol)</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>(1.8) million ID/ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black (master budge)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>(2) million ID/ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready mix PVC</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>(1.800) million ID/ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Misan Factory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PVC –K value 76 suspension</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca Co₃</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC K value 75 emulsion</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOP</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaCo₃</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color &amp; fixing mat.</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1355</td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>4837</td>
<td>8157</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Misan</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>1115</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>2446</td>
<td>3836</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plastic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation: The proposed production Capacity after rehabilitation should be close to the design capacity

12. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plants technically and to operate & manage them on economic basis, to reach their contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for
certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
- **Baghdad Factory**
  a. Local market: marketing depends mainly on the demand of state owned companies
  b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
  c. Availability of raw material: HDPE available in Basrah petrochemical Plant, or imported
  d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant: 600 million ID
  e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 2000000$
  f. Annual profit: 2.5 million dollars
  g. Payback period: 8.5 month
  h. Breakeven point: 22%
  i. Simple rate of return: 131%

- **Misan Factory:**
  a. Local market: marketing depend mainly on the demand of big sewage and water projects, local market 10%.
  b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
  c. Availability of raw material: before 1990- plastic tiles were imported to the Gulf countries.
  d. Total salaries and allowances of the workers in the plant: 600 million ID
  e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 2000000 $
  f. Annual profit: 2 million dollars
  g. Payback period: 1 year
  h. Breakeven point: 25%
  i. Simple rate of return: 100%
11. **Rehabilitation of Al-Muatasim plant**

1. **Name of the Plant:** (Al-Muatasim) Vegetable Oil Plant State Company of Vegetable Oil Industries

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** The plant is located at Misan Governorate at about 400 km South of the capital Baghdad.

3. **Product:** - Vegetable Fat  
   - Bay Soap  
   - Detergents

4. **Design Capacity:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Vegetable fat</td>
<td>31320 Ton / year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bay Soap</td>
<td>5500 Ton/ year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Detergent powder</td>
<td>8300 Ton/year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in raw material; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, it needs a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process.

6. **ManPower:** Trained labor is available in the plant  
   No. of employees (755).

7. **History of the Plant:**
   Al-Moutasim plant was established in 1972 and started production in 1974

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:**
   - Physical Refinery for Vegetable Fat Department.  
   - Tin Plate Department.  
   - Filling Department.  
   - Detergent Department.  
   - Bay Soap Production Department.  
   - Services Department, boilers maintenance, electric and water treatment units.
9. Raw Materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Kg/one ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Vegetable Fat</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>2338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bay Soap</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Detergents</td>
<td>Kg</td>
<td>998.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Achieved Production:
Total achieved production for the year 1995-2006 is given below
Table No. (5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vegetable fat</td>
<td>40111 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bay soap</td>
<td>9691 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>21295 ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:** The Target Capacity after rehabilitation should bring the production to the design capacity.

12. **The Required Investment:**
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
a. Local market: Main Customer is the Ministry of Trade which purchases the products to ensure part of the" people ration" requirements. Iraqi Government instructed Government organizations to obtain their goods and commodities requirements from state owned companies production (if available).
b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
c. Availability of raw material: most of the row materials are imported
d. Total salaries and allowances of the employees: 2588413800 ID
e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 15 million US. $
f. annual profit: 24 million US.$.
g. Pay back period: 7 months.
h. Break even point: 30%.
i. simple rate of return: 160%
12- Rehabilitation of "AL Mamon Factory - AL Rashid Factory and AL Amin Factory"

1. Name of the Plants: "AL Mamon Factory - AL Rashid Factory - AL Amin Factory" General Company of Vegetable Oil Industry.

2. Site and Area of the Plants:
   - **AL Mamon Factory**: The factory is located at Baghdad – Sarah Camp- St, Al-Rasafa- Al- Karada.
   - **AL Rashid Factory**: The factory is located at Baghdad – Masker Al –Rashid St. Al-Rasafa-Al- Karada
   - **AL Amin Factory**: Siada village about 15km from Baghdad center.

3. Products:
   - **AL Mamon Factory**: vegetable ghee-Soap-Shampoo Close Up Toothpaste-Amber tooth past- Detergent
   - **AL Rashid Factory**: vegetable ghee- Detergent- Soap- Reem Shampoo
   - **AL Amin Factory**: Soap

4. Design Capacity:
   - **AL Mamon Factory**: 51950 ton/year
   - **AL Rashid Factory**: 104600 ton/year
   - **AL Amin Factory**: 16200 ton/year

5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in raw material; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, they need a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process.

6. ManPower:
   - **AL Mamon Factory**: No. of employees (51100).
   - **AL Rashid Factory**: No. of employees (1260).
   - **AL Amin Factory**: No. of employees (552).

7. History of the Plants:
   - **AL Mamon Factory**: the Factory was established in 1952
   - **AL Rashid Factory**: the Factory was established in 1940
   - **AL Amin Factory**: the factory was established in 1966
8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines:
- AL Mamon Factory:
  - Neutralization
  - Bleaching
  - Deodorization

- AL Rashid Factory:
  - Neutralization
  - Bleaching
  - Improvement

- AL Amin Factory:
  - Tank(salt, caustic, vegetable oil)
  - Mixer
  - Homogenous stage
  - Cutting stage
  - Packing stage

9. Raw Materials:
- R.B.D
- Olean oil
- Pole ethylene
- Carton box
- Toilet perfume
- Bay perfume

10. Achieved Production:

**AL Mamon Factory:** Achieved production capacity between 1990-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable ghee</td>
<td>23489 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet soap</td>
<td>10413 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay soap</td>
<td>424.3 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent powder</td>
<td>68479 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid detergent</td>
<td>28122 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth paste</td>
<td>991 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving cream</td>
<td>457 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shampoo</td>
<td>2010 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream</td>
<td>161 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfume</td>
<td>4128 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleach</td>
<td>2595 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphonic acid</td>
<td>5653 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,234,735</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **AL Rashid Factory**: Achieved production Capacity between 1995-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1995-2006 ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable ghee</td>
<td>155946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid oil</td>
<td>43359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet soap</td>
<td>17242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay soap</td>
<td>3535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry soap</td>
<td>2397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent powder</td>
<td>47179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid detergent</td>
<td>7519.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphonic acid</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active material</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>100,722,125</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **AL Amin Factory**: The actual production Capacity between 1990-2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1990-2006 ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>3359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Soap</td>
<td>31053.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing Soap</td>
<td>5793.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballor</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleach</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rem Shampoo</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation**: The proposal production capacity after rehabilitation should reach the designed capacity.

12. **The Required Investment**:
   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters**:
- **AL Mamon Factory**:
  - **Local market**: The local market demand for to cover apart of rationing card for citizen needs and previously
  - **Export opportunities**: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
  - **Availability of raw material**: Most of the raw materials are imported and other supplied from locally market.
  - **Total salaries and allowances of the plant**: 3886514700 ID
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation**: 35 Million US.$
- **Annual profit**: 35 Million US$
- **Payback period**: 10 months
- **Breakeven point**: 30%
- **simple rate of return**: 120%

**- AL Rashid Factory:**

- **Local market**: A wide local market demand for to cover apart of rationing card for citizen needs and previously we have opportunity to export As mentioned in below The production of Al- Rashid factory for vegetable ghee and liquid Oil form 11% from the market demand, the production of Al- Rashid factory for detergent form 6.5% from the market demand . The production of Al- Rashid factory for Soap form 3.5%.
- **Export opportunities**: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
- **Availability of raw material**: Most of the raw materials are imported and other supplied from locally market.
- **Total salaries and allowances of the employees**: 13.44 million US.$
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation**: Million US.$
- **Annual profit**: 16 Million US$
- **Payback period**: 6 month
- **Breakeven point**: 24%
- **simple rate of return**: 217%

**- AL Amin Factory**

- **Local market**: A wide local demand for our product to cover apart of rationing card for citizen needs and previously we have opportunity for export As mentioned below Soap 4%.
- **Export opportunities**: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
- **Availability of raw material**: Most of the raw materials are imported and other supplied from locally market.
- **Total salaries and allowances of the employees**: 1,335,924.000 I.D
- **Estimated cost of the rehabilitation**: 11 Million US.$
- **Annual profit**: 729 thousand US$
- **Payback period**: 5 Years
- **Breakeven point**: 73%
- **simple rate of return**: 15%
13-Rehabilitation of Cotton Industries

1. **Name of the Plant**: (Cotton Industries) Textile Factory

2. **Site and Area of the Plant**: the State Company for Cotton Industries/ Kadhimiya/Baghdad.

3. **Product**: Cowboy textile, Bandage, cotton textile

4. **Design Capacity**: 23790000 materials of different types of fabric (Light, Medium and Heavy).

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant**: Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in raw material; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, they need a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process.

6. **ManPower**: No. of employees (1500).

7. **History of the Plant**: The State Company of Cotton Industries was established on 1945.

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines**: 
   1) **The Spinning Process Stage**
      - Opening and Cleaning Cottons
      - Card
      - Drawing
      - Roving
      - Ring Spinning.
   2) **The Weaving Process Stage**
      - Winding
      - Doubling
      - Twisting
      - Warping
      - Sizing
      - Weft Winding
      - Weaving.

9. **Raw Materials**: 
- Production of (1) ton Cowboy textile needs about 1230 kg of Cotton.
- Production of (1) ton Bandage needs about (1100) kg of Fabrics.
- Production of (1) ton cotton textile needs about (580) kg of imported fabrics and (570) kg of local produced Fabrics.

10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Product</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Amount of Achieved Product</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bahdage+Kateem+ Ghader+ Type 100</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>436, 291</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahdage+Kateem+ Ghader/8+ Type 100</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>237,375</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahdage+Kateem+ Ghader+ Type 100</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>588,773</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahdage+Kateem+ Ghader/8+ Type 100</td>
<td>Mt</td>
<td>271,161</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:** 3796000 meters of different types of Fabric (Light, Medium and Heavy).

12. **The Required Investment:**

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**
   a. Local market: high demand for the factory product in the local market.
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: most of the row materials are imported.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the employees: (5400) million ID
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 18 million US.
   f. Annual profit: 4.3 million US.$.
   g. Payback period: 3 Years.
   h. Breakeven point: 49%.
   i. Simple rate of return: 23%.
14-Rehabilitation of Rubber Industries

1. **Name of the Plant:** (Rubber Industries) Dewaniya / South of Iraq.
2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** located in Dewaniya City.
3. **Product:** Tires in different sizes.
4. **Design Capacity:** The total Design production capacity was (306830) Tire different sizes equivalent to 10750.265 ton.
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in raw material; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, it needs a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process and adopt.
6. **Manpower:** No. of employees (1996).
7. **History of the Plant:**
   The Plant was built on 1974 by Pirelli as main contractor, started operation on 1978.
8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines.**
   1. RAW MATERIAL CONTROL
   2. MIXING USE INTERNAL MIXING ( 11D AND F270 )
   3. EXTRUSION USE HOT FEED 8 INCH
   4. CALENDERING TWO AND FOUR BOWL CALENDERS
   5. BUILDING ( TRUCK AND LIGHT TRUCK BUILDING MACHINE )
   6. TYRE CURING ( USE AUTOFORM PRESSES MODEL 40.5 INCH , 46 INCH , 60 INCH , 75 INCH )
9. INSPECTION AND DESPATCH. Raw Materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>NAME OF MATERIAL</th>
<th>QTY (KG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RUBBER BR-CIS</td>
<td>41.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SBR 1500</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NATURAL RUBBER SMR SMR 20</td>
<td>480.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DUTRX OIL</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CARBON BLACK FEF</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CARBON BLACK HAF</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CARBON BLACK ISAF</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CARBON BLACK SRF</td>
<td>70.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SULPHER</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>STEARIC ACID</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>ZINC OXIDE</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NY 1402 F 100</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NY 1402 F 75</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>BEAD WIRE</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Achieved Production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGRICULTURE</th>
<th>AERO</th>
<th>TRUCK TYRE</th>
<th>LIGHT TRUCK TYRE</th>
<th>LIGHT TYRE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TON</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>TON</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>TON</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>907.8</td>
<td>15709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>233.3</td>
<td>4455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>884.4</td>
<td>18432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>12677</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation: 13749.95 ton

The Minimum targeted production Capacity

12. The Required Investment:

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic Parameters:
a. Local market: Increasing highly demand for all types of Tyres in the local market.
b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
c. Availability of raw material: most of the row materials are imported.
d. Total salaries and allowances of the employees: (5772) million ID

e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 35 million US. $

f. Annual profit: 4.7 million US.$.
g. Payback period: 4 Years&7 month.
h. Breakeven point: 55%.
i. Simple rate of return: 12%.
15-Rehabilitation of The State Company of Fertilizers

1. **Name of the Plant:** The State Company of Fertilizers /north area
2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** located North of Baiji
3. **Product:** Ammonia-Urea- Utilities.

4. **Design Capacity:** Ammonia 1000 ton/ day  
   Urea 500000 ton/year
5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**  
   we estimate from SCF a list but its too important for the interested investor to fulfill his own detailed investigation in order to determine accurate technical and financial conclusion and detail estimations for required rehabilitations activities

6. **Manpower:** No. of employees (1710).

7. **History of the Plant:**  
   Baiji Fertilizer plant was started established on 1985 by the consortium of Kellogg/ Hitachi Zosen Corporation/ Nissho Iwai Corporation, Starting operation on 1990 on commercial basis

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines.**  
   1. feed desulphurization.  
   2. Raw Synthesis Gas Preparation.  
   5. Other facilities

9) **Raw Materials:**  
   The main Raw Material of the plant the Natural Gas which is available from North Gas Company /Kirkuk Governorate in separate NG line  
   The NG will be supplied with competition prices less than the prices in neighboring countries.

10) **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>93000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>76000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>58000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11) **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:** 525000 ton Urea/year the Minimum targeted production Capacity

12) **The Required Investment:**

   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13) **Economic Parameters:**

   a. Local market: there is an increasing demand upon expansion of agricultural areas.
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: The main Raw Material of the plant is available from North Gas Company /Kirkuk Governorate.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the employees: (5544) million ID
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 75 million US. $
   f. Annual profit: 33.85 million US.$.
   g. Pay back period: 1 Years
   h. Break even point: 36%.
   i. Simple rate of return: 41%.
16. Rehabilitation of Tires Industry Najaf Governorate

1. Name of the Plant: Tires Industry Najaf Governorate

2. Site and Area of the Plant: The State Company for Tires Industry (SCTI) situated at Najaf Governorate

3. Product: Tires

4. Design Capacity:

   1. Radial Car Tires and Radial Light Truck Tires 2000000 PCS
   2. Steel Radial Truck and Rear Tractor Tires 870000 PCS

5. Prevailing Condition of the Plant:
   Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in raw material; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, it needs a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process and adopt.

6. Manpower: No. of employees (2822).

7. History of the Plant:
   The stat was established in 1988

8. Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines.
   - Mixing.
   - Extrusion
   - Building and painting of tires

9. Raw Materials:
   - Natural rubber.
   - Artificial Rubber.
   - Carbon black

10. Achieved Production:
    Achieved Production from 1994 to 2006
    - Radial Car Tires and Radial Light Truck Tires 3086436 PCS
    - Steel Radial Truck and Rear Tractor Tires 125000 PCS
    - Inner tubes production 575494 PCS
11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation**: The proposal production capacity after rehabilitation should reach the designed capacity.

12. **The Required Investment**: The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters**:
   a. Local market: Increase and highly demand for all type of Tires in the local market
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: %90 of Raw Material to be imported
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the employees: (11.550) million US. $
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:
      - Radial Car Tires and Radial Light Truck Tires 111 million US. $
      - Steel Radial Truck and Rear Tractor Tires 147 million US. $
      - Inner tubes production 12 million US. $
   g. Payback period: 4 Years
   h. Breakeven point: 49%.
   i. Simple rate of return: 17.5%.
17. Rehabilitation of IBN Majid State Company

1. **Name of the Plant:** IBN Majid State Company for Heavy Engineering Manufacturing

2. **Site and Area of the Plant:** The company located near the center of Basrah Governorate city

3. **Product:**
   - Steel sections and Frames
   - Pressures Vessels
   - Pressures Vessels
   - Heat Exchangers
   - Marine Units
   - Site Performance

4. **Design Capacity:** 6000 ton per Year

5. **Prevailing Condition of the Plant:**
   Due to shortage of funds and the embargo imposed on Iraq in the nineties, shortage of electricity, poor maintenance was performed with absence of standard spare parts, shortage in raw material; this situation prevailed until now, the result was low productivity of the plant, therefore, it needs a comprehensive rehabilitation and modification works to change the production process and adopt.

6. **ManPower:** No. of employees (??????????).

7. **History of the Plant:**
   The company was established on 1990

8. **Process and Brief Description of the Production Lines.**
   1. Setting up the lists of required raw materials
   2. testing the materials before using
   3. setting the classification charts for the factories
   4. setting the compounds charts
   5. prepare the style of assembly and connecting and the welding technical path prepare the style of heat exchange
   6. put test style and quality control along the operation

9. **Raw Materials:**
   1. The specifications and the prices of the materials depend on the type and the quality of the raw materials that are used.
   2. The average of the price per ton of the plate and the ironic sections are 1,850,000 ID.
3. The price per ton of the building wires is 3000,000 ID.
4. In addition to the cutter cylinders and the industrial gasses.

10. **Achieved Production:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of product</th>
<th>Measure unit</th>
<th>Production Quantity Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>1108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ton</td>
<td>2824.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **Minimum Target Production Capacity after Rehabilitation:** the minimum target capacity is 11000 ton per year

12. **The Required Investment:**

   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses, against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. **Economic Parameters:**

   a. Local market: Many companies in Basrah are the main current customers
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: 90% most the Raw material are imported.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the employees: ?? million US. $
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 27 million US. $
   f. Annual profit: 12.5 billion ID.
   g. Payback period: 4.5 Years
   h. Breakeven point: 370.8 million ID.
   i. Simple rate of return: 22%
18. Rehabilitation of Al Furat State Company for chemical Industries plant

1. **Name of the plant:** Al Furat State Company for chemical Industries plant

2. **Site and area of the plant:** The plant is located at Babylon Governorate, 40Km of Babylon, 5Km of Al Musaib.

The plant area is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Total area m²</th>
<th>Roofed area m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric acid</td>
<td>9155</td>
<td>1762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic Soda</td>
<td>11278</td>
<td>5064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene Sacks</td>
<td>45599</td>
<td>2767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Product & Design Capacity:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Ton/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric acid</td>
<td>H₂SO₄ (98%)</td>
<td>13200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H₂SO₄ (35-37%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic Soda</td>
<td>NaoH (33-37%)</td>
<td>7920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HCl (30-33%)</td>
<td>13300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NaoH (12%Cl₂)</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FeCl₃ (38%)</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene Sacks</td>
<td>Polypropylene Sacks</td>
<td>72 million Saks/year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Prevailing condition of the plant:**

Due to lack of spare parts, poor maintenance and shortage of electric power, the plant is operating now at low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitation to bring the plant target capacity.

5. **Man power:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factory</th>
<th>No. of Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric acid</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic Soda</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene Sacks</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. History of the plant:
A. **Sulfuric Acid Factory:**
   The factory was built in 1965 by **Lurgi Company**, operation started in 1967.

B. **Caustic Soda Factory:**
   The factory was built in 1965 by **Lurgi company**, operation started in 1967, and then Ferric Chloride production line was added.

C. **Plastic Sacks Factory:**
   The factory was built in 1978 by **Mitsu Company limited/ Japan** in Tikreet city with design capacity (52 million) Sacks/year, operation started in 1979. In 1989 other production line was added by **Starlinger Company/ Austria** with design capacity (20 million) Sacks/year. In 1995 the plant was transferred to the new site at Saddat Al Hindyia / Al Musaib city. Currently the factory is operating at production capacity less than (10 million) Sacks/year.

7. Process and brief description of the production lines:

a. **Sulfuric acid:**
   - Raw materials storage.
   - Molten Sulfur.
   - Furnace.
   - Boiler.
   - So2 filter.
   - Converter.
   - Heat exchange.
   - Absorption tower.
   - Cooler.

b. **Caustic Soda:**
   - Brine preparation.
   - Electrolyses cells.
   - Fecl3 unit.
   - Liquefaction.
   - Hcl unit.
   - Naocl unit.

c. **Polypropylene Sacks:**
   The process of sacks production includes three stages as given below:
   1. Tap making both warp and weft tapes, by melting and mixing granulates and extruding, film making, cutting of tapes, molding, stretching and winding the tape on a metal bobbins.
   2. Fabric making by a circular weaving machine and winding the fabric on a large metal bobbins.
   3. Conversion stage: It includes cutting sewing printing and ballet pressing.
8. Raw materials:
   a- **Sulfuric Acid**:
      Raw materials used to produce ton of Sulfuric acid are given below:
      
      | Material    | Ton  |
      |-------------|------|
      | Sulfur      | 0.57 |
      | V₂O₅        | 0.5 Kg |

   b- **Caustic Soda**:
      Raw materials used to produce ton of Caustic Soda are given below:
      
      | Material           | Ton  |
      |--------------------|------|
      | Salt               | 4.4  |
      | Hg                 | 1.3 Kg |
      | Sodium carbonate   | 5Kg  |
      | Barium carbonate   | 5Kg  |
      | Sabaran            | 0.5  |

   c- **Polypropylene Sacks Line**:
      Raw materials used to produce ton of one Sack are given below:
      
      | Material    | Gram |
      |-------------|------|
      | Polypropylene | 366  |
      | K.C         | 16.6 |

9. Achieved production:
   a- **Sulfuric Acid Factory**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H₂SO₄ (98%)</td>
<td>8641</td>
<td>6876</td>
<td>7104</td>
<td>6334</td>
<td>6784</td>
<td>8118</td>
<td>4369</td>
<td>8765</td>
<td>10060</td>
<td>9601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery acid</td>
<td>9835</td>
<td>7819</td>
<td>3036</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>2338</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>2955</td>
<td>6480</td>
<td>5610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b- **Caustic Soda Factory**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaOH (100%)</td>
<td>2084</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>4484</td>
<td>5843</td>
<td>5102</td>
<td>2214</td>
<td>2554</td>
<td>2547</td>
<td>2137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCl</td>
<td>3695</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>2470</td>
<td>7100</td>
<td>10056</td>
<td>8928</td>
<td>4165</td>
<td>4252</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>2407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaCl</td>
<td>2292</td>
<td>1397</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>2937</td>
<td>3920</td>
<td>3921</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>3050</td>
<td>5052</td>
<td>5336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl2 Liquid</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeCl3</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c- **Polypropylene Sacks Factory**:

<table>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacks x 1000</td>
<td>1397</td>
<td>3153</td>
<td>5153</td>
<td>7293</td>
<td>13859</td>
<td>27377</td>
<td>9223</td>
<td>7035</td>
<td>5817</td>
<td>6348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Target production capacity after rehabilitation:
75% of design capacity for Sulfuric acid and Caustic Soda and 80% of design capacity for plastic sacks.

11. **The Required Investment:**
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economical basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. **Economic parameters:**
a. Local market: The Main customer for sulfuric acid and Caustic Soda is the Government sector (Ministry of Electricity, Ministry of Oil, water treatment plants,…etc) in addition to private sector. The production covers about 7% of the local demand.
   Wide demand from industrial sector and local market for Sacks, since it is used for packing (fertilizer, seeds, starch and others). The production covers about 10% of the local demand.
   The expected demand for the products in the near future will be higher.
b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
c. Availability of raw material:
   - **Sulfuric acid:** Raw materials are locally available.
   - **Caustic Soda:** Raw materials are locally available.
   - **Polypropylene Sacks:** All raw materials are imported.
d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees: 545000 USD
e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 26,000,000 USD
18. **Rehabilitation of the Starch & Dextrin plant of Al Furat State Company for Chemical Industries**

1. **Name of the plant**: Starch & Dextrin plant of Al Furat State Company for Chemical Industries.

2. **Site and area of the plant**: The plant is located at Babylon Governorate, 30 Km of Babylon.

   The plant area: **56376 m²** including roofed area **19318 m²**.

3. **Product**: Starch.

4. **Design Capacity**: 8000 ton/year.

5. **Prevailing condition of the plant**: Due to lack of spare parts, poor maintenance and shortage of electric power, the plant is operating now at low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitation to bring the plant to its target capacity.

6. **Manpower**: Number of employees is 258 (200 are technicians)

7. **History of the plant**: The factory was built in 1980 by Techno-export Company/ Bulgaria with design capacity 27 ton/day to cover the need of the Iraqi market, operation started in 1983.

8. **Process and brief description of the production lines**:  
   - Cleaning.  
   - Grinding.  
   - Germ separators- corn germ- washing &drying.  
   - Milling.- Back- washing &screening.  
   - Fibers.  
   - Centrifugal separation.

9. **Raw materials**:  
   The main raw material is yellow corn (1.8 ton) to produce 1 ton of starch
10. Achieved production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Starch ton/year</td>
<td>2530</td>
<td>2972</td>
<td>3591</td>
<td>3803</td>
<td>4146</td>
<td>4582</td>
<td>2810</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2254</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Target production capacity after rehabilitation: 6900 ton/year

12. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economical basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economic parameters:
   a. Local market: There is good market for selling the starch (industrial and food) inside Iraq and there is opportunity for export.

   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

   c. Availability of raw material:
      Raw materials are locally available

   d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:

   e. Total salaries of the plant employees: 50000 USD/ month

   f. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 2.5 Million USD
20. **Rehabilitation of the Men Garment Plant / State Company for Textile Industries**

1. **Name of the plant:** Men Garment Plant / State Company for Textile Industries

2. **Site and area of the plant:** The plant is located at Al- Najaf Governorate, 170 Km from Baghdad.

3. **Product & Design Capacity:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Piece/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacket for men</td>
<td>538000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trousers for men</td>
<td>167000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacket for men</td>
<td>21000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Prevailing condition of the plant:**
   Due to lack of spare parts, poor maintenance and shortage of electric power, the plant is operating now at low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitation to bring the plant to its target capacity.

5. **Manpower:**
   Number of employees is (1770). The ratio of technician and labor to administrative is (86%)

6. **History of the plant:**
   The plant was established in 1981 under the name "State Company for Men Clothes". It was implemented by Snamprojetti Company/ Italy in cooperation with Labole Company specialized with garments industry in the cost of (55) million USDLS.
   The plant was completed in 1985, the trial operation started in (1986 – 1987) and the commercial production started in 1988.
   Machines and equipments supplied by:
   (Chiller -Train/ France, Boiler / Italy, Generator / England, Rimoldi sewing machines / Italy, Durkopp sewing machines/ Germany, Jucki sewing machines / Japan, Brother sewing machines / Japan).
   The plant suffered from an air raid during the war of April 2003, the operation stopped. Later limited repair and maintenance work was performed by Chinese Company. The plant is working now at production capacity of about 60% of its design capacity.
7. Process and brief description of the production lines:
The design of the models and production depend on the electronic cutting system for making models (Gerber), in addition to the specialized machinery of the plant.

8. Raw materials:
Raw materials used to produce one men suit are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloth</td>
<td>Wool –poly aster</td>
<td>3.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary material</td>
<td>Lining, adhesives</td>
<td>5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing</td>
<td>Bag and suspender</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Achieved production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>417058</td>
<td>437854</td>
<td>381927</td>
<td>444255</td>
<td>498614</td>
<td>708660</td>
<td>145770</td>
<td>No production</td>
<td>183786</td>
<td>294162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Target production capacity after rehabilitation:
Design capacity.

11. The Required Investment:
The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economical basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. Economic parameters:

a. Local market: Large local market demands, the production covers 10% of local market. It is competitive to the imported products by price and quality. Possibility of products export.

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material: All raw materials are imported.

d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:

e. Total salaries of the plant employees are 340000 USD/ month

f. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 4.8 million USD
21. **Rehabilitation of the Hilla Textile Plant /State Company for Textile Industries**

1. **Name of the plant**: Hilla Textile Plant /state Company for Textile Industries

2. **Site and area of the plant**: The plant is located at Babylon Governorate, 100 Km south of Baghdad, 5 Km south of Hilla city.

   The plant Area: 128182 m² including 110883 m² building and 17299 m² sheds area in addition to empty land (176818 m² inside the plant and 8250 m² outside the plant foreseen for housing complex)

3. **Product & Design Capacity**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Design Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton cloths (pure &amp; blended)</td>
<td>21000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet &amp; Coblan</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Prevailing condition of the plant**:

   Due to lack of spare parts, poor maintenance and shortage of electric power, the plant is operating now at low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitation to bring the plant target capacity.

5. **Manpower**:

   No. of employees is (3811).

6. **History of the plant**:

   The plant consists of two factories as given below:

   a. **Cotton Clothes (pure & blended) Production Factory**: It was established in 1967 and operation started in 1970.

   b. **Velvet & Coblan Production Factory**: It was established in 1976 and operation started in 1980.

7. **Process and brief description of the production lines**:

   a. **Cotton Cloths Production Factory**: It includes the following Departments:
      1. Spinning Department.
      2. Weaving and Preparation Department.
      3. Finishing Department.

   b. **Velvet & Coblan Factory**: It includes the following Departments:
      1. Velvet Preparation Department.
      2. Velvet Textile Department.
      3. Finishing Department.
8. Raw materials:
A: Cotton clothes (pure & blended) production factory:

Raw materials used to produce 1 meter are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton or cotton/polyester</td>
<td>32-240 (according to product)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additives</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b: Velvet & Coblan Production Factory:

Raw materials used to produce 1 meter are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Gram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton or Cotton/polyester or Acrylic yarn</td>
<td>400-600 (according to product)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additives</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Achieved production:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 m/year clothes</td>
<td>9880</td>
<td>10094</td>
<td>13108</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>19137</td>
<td>21388</td>
<td>6334</td>
<td>4540</td>
<td>3457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 m/year velvet &amp; coblan</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Target production capacity after rehabilitation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>1000 m/year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton cloths (pure &amp; blended)</td>
<td>21000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet &amp; Coblan</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. The Required Investment:

The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

12. Economic parameters:

a. Local market: Cotton clothes factory produces different types of cotton clothes and fabric (such as shirt fabric, linen/Satan, winter & summer suit, winter & summer military uniform, etc), velvet & coblan factory produces printed velvet fabric and non printed for upholstery and decoration coplan fabric for curtains, There are high demands on these products.

b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.

c. Availability of raw material:

Cotton is available locally and the additives needed for production are imported.

d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:

Total salaries of the plant employees are 899548000 ID/ month. USD = 1250 ID.

e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation:

a: Estimated Cost of Rehabilitation: **62 million USD**

b: Estimated Cost of Development: **16 million USD**
22. Rehabilitation of the Dewaneia Textile Plant /State Company for Textile Industries

1. Name of the plant: Dewaneia Textile Plant /state Company for Textile Industries

2. Site and area of the plant: The plant is located at Dewania Governorate, 200Km south of Baghdad, 5 Km south of Dewania city.
   The plant area is 495943 m², covered area is 120000 m².

3. Product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Grey fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Blended fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tends fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Winter fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Bed sheets fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Heavy fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Bleaching cotton fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Curtains fabric</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Design Capacity:
   42500,000 m/year cotton clothes.

5. Prevailing condition of the plant:
   Due to lack of spare parts, poor maintenance and shortage of electric power, the plant is operating now at low capacity. It needs comprehensive rehabilitation to bring the plant to its target capacity.

6. Man power:
   Number of employees is (3945), (3000) of them are technicians

7. History of the plant:
   The factory was established in 1976, civil engineering and utilities was implemented by LEWIS FISHER Company, Spinning Department machines and equipment were supplied by AL-PHRIMEX /SPAIN Company, weaving preparation unit machine and equipment were supplied by UNION MATEX /GERMANY Company and finishing machine and equipment were supplied, installed and operated by COMPEX/GERMANY Company. Operation started in 1978.
8. Process and brief description of the production lines:
The factory consists of the following departments:

a **Spinning Department:**
- Blow room.
- carding.
- Drawing.
- Roving.
- Final spinning.

b **Weaving Department:**
- Autoconer.
- Weft.
- Warping.
- Sizing.
- Weaving operation.

c **Finishing Department:**
- Shearing.
- Desizing.
- Scouring.
- Bleaching.
- Drying.
- Printing.
- Fixing.
- Finishing.

9. Raw materials:
Raw materials used to produce one ton of cotton cloth are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different types of dyes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Achieved production:

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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 m/ year</td>
<td>8097</td>
<td>9089</td>
<td>11213</td>
<td>11212</td>
<td>12125</td>
<td>13777</td>
<td>3663</td>
<td>3957</td>
<td>2488</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Target production capacity after rehabilitation:
   Due to wide scope of rehabilitation work needed it is advisable that the investor shall perform the work in two stages:
   Stage one: Short term to bring production capacity to 6750,000 m/ year i.e around 20% of design capacity.
   Stage two: To bring capacity to 84% (or more) of design capacity.

12. The Required Investment:
   The aim is to rehabilitate the plant technically and to operate & manage it on economic basis, to reach its contractual production capacity, all at the investor expenses against a share of the product for certain period to be agreed upon with Ministry of Industry & Minerals (MIM).

13. Economical parameters:
   a. Local market: Wide local market demands on the products. Government organization should give the plant products priority when purchasing their needs. Export possibilities are to be considered.
   b. Export opportunities: The investor shall have the right to sell his share locally and export the excess abroad.
   c. Availability of raw material: Cotton is available locally and cultivated in the area, dyes and chemicals needed for production are imported.
   d. Total salaries and allowances of the plant employees:
      Total salaries of the plant employees are 760000 USD/month
   e. Estimated cost of the rehabilitation: 9.5 Million USD.
Group Four

The following Investment files are under preparation. It is expected to be completed soon:

1. Nassr State Company for Engineering Industry
2. Al-Ekhaa State Company for Engineering Industry
3. Al-Shaheed State Company for Engineering Industry
4. Dial Electric for Engineering Industry
5. State Company for Sugar Industry
6. State Company for Tobacco and Cigarettes
7. State Company for Dairy Products
8. State Company for Drugs Industry and Medical Appliances
9. Al – Faris State Company for Engineering Industry
10. Al- Tahadi State Company for Engineering Industry
11. Heavy Engineering Equipment State Company
12. Baghdad Factory for Furniture
13. Wasit State Company for Textile industries
15. Mousl Textile Factory & Kirkuk Cotton Gin
16. Black Cement Factory State Company for Iraqi Cement
17. Lime Factory State Company for South Cement
18. State Company for Refractory Industries
19. Sulfur of Mishrak Company
20. Al- Mansour State Company for Engineering Industry
21. Al- Nu'man State Company for Engineering Industry
22. Ibn Sina State Company
23. State Company for Woolen Industries
24. State Company for Cotton Industries (Factory No.2- Medical Cotton Factory – Tent Factory)
26. State Company for construction except plastic plant
27. AL-Sumoood State Company for Steel industry Plants
28. State Company for Hand Made Carpet industries
Law No. 13 of year 2006 (privileges for Investor).

Unofficial translation

In the name of people

Presidency Counsel
Pursuant to what was approved by the Council of Representatives in accordance with provisions of Para (first) of Article (61) of the constitution and elapse of the legal period given in Para 5/A of Article 138 of the constitution, the following law is promulgated

No. (13) of 2006
The Investment Law

Chapter One
Definitions

Article (1)

The following terms, wherever mentioned in this Law, shall have the following specific meanings unless the context indicates otherwise:

A: The Council: the Council of Ministers
B: National Commission for Investment: the commission established in accordance with this law responsible for drawing up the national policy and laying out its guidelines and monitoring the implementation of these guidelines and instructions in investment. It shall specialize in investment projects of a federal nature exclusively.
C: Region’s Commission: The investment commission of the region responsible for investment planning and granting investment licenses in the region.
D: Governorate Commission: The investment commission of the governorate not organized in a region responsible for investment planning and granting investment licenses in the governorate.
E: The commission: The National commission for Investment or the Region’s commission or the Governorate Commission as the case.
F: Chairman of the Commission: the Chairman of the National Commission for Investment.
G: The Project: the economic activity subject to the provision of this law.
H: The Assets: the tools, apparatuses, equipments, machineries, transportation means and office furnishings and appliances to be used for the project exclusively and the furniture and appliances of the hotels, tourist cities, hospitals, schools and colleges.
I: The foreign Investor: is the investor who does not hold the Iraqi nationality in the case of real person, and is registered in a foreign country in the case of a juridical or legal person.
J: The Iraqi investor: is the investor who holds Iraqi Nationality in case of real person, and registered in Iraq in case of a juridical or legal person.
K: Taxes and duties: all kinds of taxes and duties imposed according to applicable laws.
L: The designed production capacity: is the production capacity designed within a specific unit of the time (hour, day…..etc) in accordance to what is fixed in the documents incoming with the machine of the supplier and the feasibility study of the project.

M: Investment Portfolio: A collection of investments in shares and bonds.

N: Investment: is the investment of capital in any economic activity or project that results in a legitimate benefit for the country.

**Goals and Means**

**Article (2)**

This law aims at the following:-

**First:** To promote investment and transfer modern technologies in order to contribute to the process of the developing and enhancing Iraq, and expanding and diversifying its production and service base.

**Second:** To encourage the Iraqi and foreign private sector to invest in Iraq by providing the required facilities for establishing investment projects and enhancing its competitive capacities in the local and foreign markets for projects covered by this law.

**Third:** To develop human resources based on market demands and provide work opportunities for the Iraqis.

**Fourth:** To protect the rights and properties of investors.

**Fifth:** To expand exports and improve the balance of payments and balance of trade of Iraq.

**Article 3**

The following means shall be adopted to realize the objectives of this law:

**First:** To grant projects covered by provision of this law the necessary privileges and guarantees for its continuation and development by providing support in a way that enhances the competitive capacities of these projects in the local and foreign markets.

**Second:** To grant projects that obtained an investment license from the Commission, additional facilities and exemptions from taxes and duties in accordance with the stipulations of this law.

**Chapter Two**

The National Commission for Investment and the Investment Commission in the Regions and Governorates
**Article 4**

**First:** A Commission shall be established and called the “The National Commission for Investment”. It shall enjoy a juridical personality and shall be represented by the Chairman of the Commission or the person authorized by him. It shall be responsible for drawing up the national policies for investment and drawing up its Plans, regulations as well as monitoring the implementation of these guidelines and instructions in investment. It shall specialize in strategic investment projects of a federal nature exclusively.

**Second:** The National Commission for Investment shall be managed by Board of Director comprised of nine member who must be competent, specialized, and hold a college degree that suits the specialty of the Commission. They must not have been sentenced for a felony or misdemeanor of moral turpitude or have declared their bankruptcy.

**Third:**

A. Upon a request by the prime Minister, the Council of Ministers shall nominate a Chairman of the Commission at a grade of Minister and a Deputy Chairman at a grade of Deputy – Ministry for a period of five years and present them to the Council of Representative for approval.

B. The prime Minister shall appoint four member for a period of five years at a Grade of Director General.

C. The Prime Minister shall select three members from the private sector for five years after their nomination by Chairman of the Commission and specifying their compensations according to the bylaws.

D. At the conclusion of the membership of any member of the Commission referred to in Paragraph (A and B) of this Article in cases not involving dismissal and resignation, the Prime Minister shall assign them to any governmental entity at the same grade. Those mentioned in (A) of this article shall be retired on pension when not assigned to a government position equivalent to their grade.

E. The Council of Representatives may directly dismiss the Chairman of the National Commission for Investment and his Deputy, or upon a request by the Prime Minister for compelling reasons.

F. The Council of Ministers may dismiss or replace any member of the Commission or replace him with others in case he does not adhere to the standards and regulations of the Commission.

G. The Board of Directors of the National Commission for Investment shall meet at the invitation of its Chairman. The quorum of convening and adopting resolutions and recommendation shall be determined by absolute majority. The conduct of work shall be organized by by-laws issued by the commission.

H. The National commission for Investment shall be connected to the prime Minister.

I. The salary scale and entitlements of the Commissions employees shall be determined by a decision of the Prime Minister based on a proposal from the Chairman of the National Commission for Investment.
Fourth: The Commissions headquarters shall be in Baghdad and it may appoint representatives in the regions and governorates.

Fifth: The National Commission for investment shall draw up an overall national strategic policy for investment identifying the more important sectors and shall prepare a map of investment projects in Iraq in the light of the information it receives from the regions and governorates. It shall also prepare lists of investment opportunities in strategic and federal investment projects with initial information about these projects and making it available to those wishing to invest.

Article 5

First: The regions and governorates not organized in a region may form investment commissions in their areas. The latter shall enjoy the powers of granting the investment licenses, investment planning, promoting investment and opening branches in their areas within the provisions of this law in consultation with National Commission for Investment to guarantee the availability of the legal conditions.

Second: The Investment Commission of the regions and governorate shall be composed of at least seven members including the chairman and the vice chairman of at least seven years of experience and competence and with a university degree appropriate to the specialization of the commission and not convicted in a felony or a misdemeanor involving turpitude or has declared his bankruptcy.

Third: The regions and governorates not organized in a region shall establish a mechanism of forming the investment commission of the region and the governorate and dismissing the Commission member in case of not adherence to the Commission regulations and standards.

Fourth: The Investment Commissions of the regions and governorate shall coordinate their work with the National Commission for Investment, and shall coordinate and consult with local governments regarding investment plans and facilities.

Fifth: The regions and governorates Commissions shall draw up their investment plan in a way that does not contradict with the federal investment policy and shall prepare list of the investment opportunities in the areas that are subject thereto, with initial data about these projects and offer it to those wishing to invest.

Sixth: The regions Commissions shall be connected to the prime Minister of the region and is subject to the scrutiny of the regions Council. The governorate commission shall be connected to the Governor and is subject to the scrutiny of the governorate council in a way that does not contradict with the provisions of this law.

Seventh: Regions and Governorates Commissions board of directors shall convene upon an invitation from their chairman. The quorum of convening and adopting resolutions and recommendations shall be determined by absolute majority. The conduct of work shall be organized by laws issued by the Commission.
Article 6:

In addition to ordinary correspondence, the Commission may adopt electronic mail with the official entities connected with the work and activity of the Commission through local networks or the Internet according to guidelines set by the Commission.

Article 7:

A- The Commission shall accept investment license requests for projects whose capital is not less than the minimum amount determined by the Council of Ministers or the Council of Ministers of region as the case, by a regulation issued based on a proposal by the Commission.

B- The Commission must obtain the approval of the Council of Ministers before granting the license if the value of the investment project is more than two hundred and fifty million dollars.

C- The Commission shall make its final decision concerning the requests of investment license within a period not exceeding (45) forty five days from the date of filing a request.

D- The decisions of the Commission regarding the approved investments projects shall be obligatory for the purposes of this law.

Article 8:

The Commission shall have an independent annual budget whose revenues shall be made up of its allocated amount in the State General Budget.

Article 9:

The Commission shall promote investment through the following:-

First: Building confidence in the investment environment, identifying investment opportunities, and promoting and stimulating investment in them.

Second: Simplifying the procedures for registration, issuing of investment projects licenses, and following up existing projects and giving them priority in processing with the official entities. Completing the procedures of answering investor requests and obtaining the required approvals for the investor and the project.

Third: Establishing one window at the National Commission for investment and the Regions and Governorates Commissions, which includes authorized representatives from the ministries, and members nominated by the Councils of the regions and governorates as the case and the concerned authorities to
undertake issuing licenses and obtain the approvals of other authorities in accordance with the law.

Fourth: Providing advice, information, and data to investors and issuing special manuals in this regard.

Fifth: Setting forth and implementing programs to promote investment in different areas of Iraq in order to attract investors.

Sixth: Facilitating the allocation of the needed lands and renting them out for establishing projects for a sum to be determined by the Commission in coordination with the concerned authorities.

Seventh: Establishing secure and free investment areas with the agreement of the Council of Ministers.

Eighth: Encouraging Iraqi investors through providing them with easy loans and financial facilities in coordination with the Ministry of Finance and with the assistance of Banking Institutions, provided that the investor obtaining the loan shall employ a number of unemployed Iraqis proportional with the volume of the loan.

Ninth: Any other tasks related to its work and assigned by the Council of Ministers.

Chapter Three

Privileges and guarantees

Article 10:

The Investor irrespective of his /her nationality shall enjoy all privileges, facilitations and guarantees and shall be subject to the obligations stated in this law. The Iraqi and foreign investor shall have the right for the purposes of housing projects, the use of the land for a sum to be determined between him and the land owner without land speculation according to conditions set forth by the National Commission of investment and the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Commission shall facilitate the allocation of the required lands for the housing projects. The housing units shall be allocated for ownership by the Iraqis after the completion of the project.

Article 11:

The investor shall enjoy the following benefits:

First: the investor shall have the right to take out the capital he brought into Iraq and its proceeds in accordance with the provision of this law and pursuant to the instructions of the Central Bank of Iraq in an exchangeable currency after paying all his taxes and debts to the Iraqi Government and all other authorities.

Second: The foreign investor shall have the right to:

1- Exchange shares and bonds listed in the Iraqi Stock Exchange
2- Form investment portfolios in shares and bonds
**Third:** Renting or leasing land needed for the project for the term of the investment project, provided that it does not exceed 50 years renewable with the agreement of the Commission, and provided that the nature of the project and its benefit for the national economy is taken into consideration when determining the period.

**Fourth:** Insuring the investment project with any foreign or national insurance company it deems suitable.

**Fifth:** Opening accounts in Iraqi or foreign currency or both at a bank inside or outside Iraq for the licensed project.

**Article 12:**

This law shall guarantee the following for the investor:-

**First:** The right to employ and use non-Iraqi workers in case it is not possible to employ an Iraqi with the required qualifications and capable of performing the same task in accordance with guidelines issued by the Commission.

**Second:** Granting the foreign investor and non-Iraqis working in the investment projects the right for residence in Iraq and facilitate inter and departure from Iraq.

**Third:** Non-seizure or nationalization of the investment project covered by the provisions of this law in whole or in part, except for projects on which a final judicial judgment was issued.

**Fourth:** Non-Iraq technicians and administration employees working in any project shall have the right to transfer their salaries and compensations outside Iraq in accordance with the law after paying their dues and debts to the Iraqi government and all other entities.

**Article 13:**

Any amendment to this Law shall not have any retroactive affect regarding the guarantees, exemptions, and rights recognized by this Law.

**Chapter four**

**Investor Obligations**

**Article 14:**

The Investor shall observe the following:

**First:** To notify the National Commission for Investment, the Region or Governorate Commission in writing immediately after the installation and equipping
of the fixed assets for the purposes of the project and the date of the beginning of commercial activity.

**Second**: To keep proper records audited by a certified accountant in Iraq in accordance with the law.

**Third**: To provide an economic and technical feasibility study for the project and any information, data or documents required by the Commission or other competent authorities regarding the budget of the project and the progress made in its execution.

**Fourth**: To keep records of the projects duty-free imported materials in accordance with the provisions of this Law and specifying the depreciation periods of these materials.

**Fifth**: To protect the safety of the environment and to adhere to the valid quality control norms in Iraq and International regulations in this field also adhere to laws connected to security and health and to public order and Iraqi social ethics.

**Sixth**: To adhere to the valid Iraqi laws regarding salaries, vacations, work hours, work conditions and others as a minimum.

**Seventh**: Commitment to the correspondence of the work progress schedule submitted by the investor with reality provided that the time difference shall not exceed six months, the National Commission for Investment shall set forth punitive conditions in case of exceeding the six-month period and the Commission shall have the right to withdraw the license.

**Eighth**: To train and rehabilitate its Iraqi employees as well as raising their efficiency, skill and capabilities. Priority in employment and recruitment shall be given to the Iraqis.

**Chapter Five**

**Exemptions**

**Article 15:**

**First**: The project that has obtained an investment license from the Commission shall enjoy exemption from taxes and duties for a period of (10) ten years as of the date of commencing commercial operations in accordance with the areas of development defined by the Council of Ministers at the suggestion of the National Commission for Investment based on the degree of economic development and the nature of the investment project.

**Second**: To Council of Ministers shall have the right to propose draft laws to extend or grant exemptions in addition to the exemptions stipulated in paragraph (First) of this Article, or provide incentives, guarantees or other benefits to any project or sector or region and for the periods and percentages it deems appropriate in accordance with the nature of the activity, its geographical location and its
contribution to manpower employment and its effect on driving the economic
development, for considerations of national interest.
Third: The National Commission for Investment has the right to increase the years
of tax and duties exemption in a way directly proportional to the increase in the Iraqi
Investor share in the project to reach fifteen years if the Iraqi Investor share in the
project was more than 50%.

Article 16:

In case the project is moved from one development area to another during the
exemption period, the project – for the purpose of exemption stipulated in (First) of
Article 15- shall be treated during the remaining term the treatment of the project in
the development areas it is moving to, provided that the Commission is informed of
such move.

Article 17:

The project that obtains an investment license shall also enjoy the following:-
First: Assets imported for the purposes of the investment project shall be exempted
from duties provided that their entry to Iraq is made within (3) three years from the
date of granting the investment license.
Second: The imported assets required for the expansion, development or
modernization of the project shall be exempted from duties in case they led to an
increase in the designed capacity, provided they are brought in within three years
from the date of notifying the Commission of the expansion or development.
Expansion, for the purposes of this law, shall mean adding fixed capital assets aimed
at increasing the designed capacity of the project in commodities or services or
materials by a percentage exceeding (15%) fifteen percent. Development, for the
purposes of this law, shall mean replacing project machines with more developed
ones, totally or partially or making a development on the standing devices and
equipments of the project by adding new machines and devices or parts thereof
with the aim of raising the productive efficiency or improving and developing the quality
of the products and services.
Third: Spare parts imported for the purposes of the project shall be exempted from
duties if the value of these parts does not exceeded (20%) twenty percent of the fixed
assets value, provided that they are not be used for any other purpose.
Fourth: Hotels, tourist institutions, hospitals, health institutions, rehabilitation
centers and educational and scientific organizations project shall be granted
additional exemptions from duties and taxes on their imports of furniture,
furnishings and requisites for renewing and updating purposes at least once every
four years, provided that these items are brought into Iraq or used in the project
within (3) three years from the date of the approval decision of the Commission on
the import lists and their quantities, and provided that these items are not used for
purposes other than the imported purposes.
Article 18:

In case it is found that the project assets totally or partially exempted from customs and duties, are sold, in contrary to the provisions at this law or used not for the project, or used not for the declared purpose then the investor must pay the taxes and fines incurred pursuant to the law.

Chapter Six

Procedures for Granting investment and project Establishment License

Article 19:

First: The investor shall obtain the license in addition to obtaining the rest of the licenses for the purpose of enjoying the privileges and exemptions provided by the Commission.

Second: To Commission shall grant the license for investment or project establishment based on a request submitted by the investor according to conditions facilitated and prepared by the Commission. The request submitted by the investor shall include the following:

A- Filling a request form prepared by the Commission.
B- Financial competency from an accredited bank.
C- Projects performed by the investor inside or outside Iraq.
D- Details of the project intended to invest in and its economic feasibility.
E- A timetable for completing the project.

Article 20:

First: The Commission must issue the establishing license through establishing one window in the region or the governorate not organized in a region that includes authorized representatives of the ministries and relevant bodies. The Commission shall grant project establishment license and obtain approvals from the entities in accordance with the law.

Second: To Commission must help the investor to obtain licenses by approaching the competent authorities and exploring the opinions of the entities concerning the issuance of the establishment license. These entities must issue the decision to reject, approve or request amendment within 15 days from the date of being notified. The failure to reply from the entity from which the opinion is solicited shall be deemed as an approval and in case of a rejection there must be cause for it.
Third: In case of disagreement between the National Commission for Investment decision and the other entity related to granting establishment license other than the region commission the dispute shall be raised to prime Minister for settlement.
Fourth: In case the request for registration in rejected, the applicant may file a complaint to the Chairman of the region or the governorate Commission concerned within(15) fifteen days after receiving notification of the rejection decision. The Chairman of the Commission concerned shall take a decision concerning the complaint in question within a period of seven days. The petitioner may appeal the decision of the Chairman of the Commission concerned rejecting his complaint to the authority to which the Commission concerned is connected to within 15 days from the date the complaints rejection and its decision is deemed final.

Chapter Seven

General Provisions

Article 21:

The project capital subject to the provisions of this law shall be made up of the following:-
First: Cash transferred to Iraq through banks and financial companies or any other legal means with the aim of investing it for the purposes of this law.
Second: The in – kind assets and incorporeal rights imported to Iraq or purchased from the local markets by the cash transferred into Iraq:-
   A- In- kind assets related to the project.
   B- The machinery, tools, equipment, building, construction, transportation means, furniture and offices appliances required for establishing the project.
   C- The incorporeal rights that include patents, registered trade marks, technical know- how, engineering services, administrative and marketing services and the similar.
Third: Profits, proceeds and reserves resulting from the capital invested in Iraq in the project if the capital of such a project was increased or was invested in another project covered by the provisions of this law.

Article 22:

The foreign investor shall enjoy additional privileges in accordance with international agreements signed between Iraq and his country or multilateral international agreements which Iraq has joined.
Article 23:

In case the property of the project during the exemption term is transferred to another investor, the project shall continue to enjoy granted exemption facilities and guarantees until the end of that period provided that the new investor continue to work on the project in the same specialization or in another, with the approval of the Commission. The new investor must take the place of the former investor in the rights and obligations consequent to the provisions of this law.

Article 24:

First: The investor, with the approval of the Commission, may sell exempted fixed assets or relinquish it to another investor benefiting from the provisions of this law, provided that he uses them in his project.

Second: The investor, after informing the Commission, may sell the exempted fixed assets to any person or other project not subject to the provisions of this law after paying the outstanding duties and taxes.

Third: The investor, with the approval of the Committee, may re-export the exempted fixed assets.

Article 25:

In the event two or more companies or enterprises merge, the new company or entity resulting from the merger must set up separate accounts for each project before the merger in order to register and apply exemptions and facilitations stipulated in this law during the remaining period of the exemption.

Article 26:

Any project approved in accordance with the provisions of the previous applicable laws shall continue to benefit from all exemptions granted to it pursuant to that law and until the expiration of the exemption period and under the same terms.

Article 27:

Disputes arising between parties who are subject to the provisions of this law shall be subject to the Iraqi law unless otherwise agreed, save to the cases that are subject to the provisions of the Iraq law exclusively or the jurisdiction of Iraqi courts.

1- Disputes arising from the labor contract shall exclusively be subject to the provisions of the Iraqi law and the jurisdiction of the Iraq courts. Non-Iraqi labor shall be exempted if the work contract stipulated otherwise.
2- If parties to a dispute are non-Iraqis and in disputes not arising from a crime, the opponents may agree on the law to be applied, the competent court or any other agreement to resolve their dispute.

3- In case of dispute between partners or between the owner of a project subjected to the provisions of this law, and others that result stoppage of work for a period of more than three months, the Commission may withdraw the license and ask the owners of the project to settle the dispute within a period not exceeding three months. If such period elapsed without settling the dispute between the partners or between the owner of the project and others, the Commission may take legal measures to liquidate the project and notify the owner of the project or one of the partners of such action. The liquidation money shall be deposited in one of the banks after paying the dues of the State or any other dues after final judgment of their entitlement is rendered.

4- If the parties to a dispute are subject to the provisions of this law, they may, at the time of signing the agreement, agree on a mechanism to resolve disputes including arbitration pursuant to the Iraqi law or any other internationally recognized entity.

5- Disputes arising between the Commission or any governmental entity and any of those subject to the provisions of this law on matters not related to violations of one of the provisions of this law shall be subject to Iraqi law and courts on civil matters. As for commercial disputes, parties may resort to arbitration provided that such an arrangement is stipulated in the contract organizing the relationship between parties.

**Article 28:**

In case the investor violates any of the provisions of this law, the Commission shall have the right to warn the investor in writing to remove the violation within a specific period.

In case the investor dose not remove the violation within the specified period, the Commission shall summon the investor or who represent him to state his position and grant him other respite to settle the issue. Upon repeating or not removing the violation, the Commission shall have the right to withdraw the investors license it issued and order stoppage of work on the project and retain the state's right to deny the investor the granted exemptions and privileges from the date of the violation and allow other to retain their rights to demand compensation for the damage caused by this violation, without breaching any punishments or other compensations stipulated in the applicable laws.

**Article 29:**

All fields of investments shall be subject to the provisions of this law except:-

First: Investment in Oil and Gas extraction and production.

Second: Investment in banks and insurance companies sectors.
Article 30:

The council of Ministers may.

First: Issue regulations to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this law.

Second: Issue bylaws defining the Commissions formations, divisions tasks, process of its work, its authorities, financial affairs, employee affairs and any others matters.

Article 31:

The Committee may issue instructions to facilitate the implementation of regulations issued by the Council of Ministers pursuant to the provisions of this law.

Article 32:

The Provisions of this law shall be applied to the existing and operating projects of the mixed and private sectors which have commenced before the issuance of this law and upon a request from its management and the approval of the Commission with no retroactive effect.

Article 33:

No text shall be valid which contradicts the provisions of this law.

Article 34:

The (dissolved) CPA Order No. 39 of 2003 shall be revoked.

Article 35:

The Arab Investment law No(62) of 2002 issued by the dissolved Revolution Command Council shall be annulled.

Article 36:

This law shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Justifying Reasons

For the purpose of driving the process of economic and social development and bringing technical and scientific experience and developing human resources, and for creating work opportunities for the Iraqis by encouraging investments and supporting the process of establishing investment projects in Iraq and their expansion and development at various economic levels and by granting privileges and exemptions for these projects, this law is legislated.
LAW NO. (91) OF 1988
ORGANIZING OF MINERAL INVESTMENT
PART ONE

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

ARTICLE (1)

The following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them, for the purpose of this Law.

1. **Ministry**: the Ministry of Industry and Minerals.
2. **Minister**: the Minister of Industry and Minerals.
3. **Company**: the State Company for Geological Survey and Mining.
4. **Director General**: the Director General of the State Company for Geological Survey and Mining.
5. **Mineral Investment**: any work aiming at investing mining and quarrying materials in its natural state or after treatment.
6. **Investor**: the authority entitled by virtue of this law to invest the quarrying or Mining materials.
7. **Quarry**: the invested natural deposit which contains stones, quarrying materials such as; marble, gypsum, pebbles, lime stones, sand stones, flint, sand, soil, and other materials used for purposes of industry or construction, whether are on earth surface, inside it, in territorial water or under same.
8. **Mine**: the invested natural deposit of crude mineral such as iron, phosphate, salts, sulphur, manufacturing clays or any crude minerals used for purposes of industry whether are on earth surface, inside it, in territorial water or under same.

ARTICLE (2)

1. The Company shall undertake the responsibility of supervising over the application of this Law, controlling the investment of Quarries and Mines at all parts of the country, collecting, classifying and documenting data concerning these activities with a view to encouraging and steering investment in such a manner as to maintain mineral sources and protect environment.
2. A permanent committee shall be formed in the Company. It shall undertake to define lands that can be invested as Quarries. It shall comprise the Director General as Chairman and representatives from the following Ministries as members.

b. Ministry of Planning.
c. Ministry of Local Rule.
d. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
e. Ministry of Health.
f. Ministry of Oil.
g. Ministry of Culture and Information.
h. Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction.
i. Ministry of Endowment and Religious Affairs (Awqaf).
j. Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Meeting of the Committee shall be periodical, namely once per annum at least, according to a request from one of the represented authorities above.

PART TWO

FORBIDDEN PLACES

ARTICLE (3)

The following lands must not be allocated for mineral investment:

1. The land on which there is a holy place or public graveyard or, otherwise, it is less than five hundred meter far from same, unless it is allowed by authorities concerned of such a site. It shall be deemed holy site, any religious place or building supervised by a recognizable religious authority.

2. The land on which there is a historic site, or it is less than five hundred meter far from same, unless it is allowed by the competent authority. It shall be deemed historic, any place announced as historic according to the provisions of the Antiquities Law.

3. Lands of agricultural projects and forests, dams’ sites, reservoirs, trenches, main streams connected therewith unless by the consent of authorities concerned, taking into consideration, the terms imposed in order to protect agricultural crops and compensate for damage afflicted thereon.
4. The land situated in or outside the boundaries of cities’ municipalities unless according to limitation of quarries’ and mines’ sites, which have to be issued by the Environment Protection Council.

5. Lands devoted to be;
   a. a railway line with a distance of less than five hundred meter on each side;
   b. a highway, with a distance of less than one thousand meter on each side;
   c. bridges, with a distance of less than one thousand, five hundred meters from.

   It shall be excluded, the places allowed by competent authorities.

6. The land belonging to military authorities or having a special military importance, unless with the consent of such authorities.

7. Fields of oil gas, or lands situated at distance less than five hundred meter from pipelines of oil, petroleum products and gas, unless it is agreed by authorities concerned.

8. Sites of manufactures, departments of socialist, mixed and private sectors, unless with the consent of the authorities concerned.

9. The land which is situated at less than one thousand meter far from electric energy transmission lines, unless with the consent of the authorities concerned.

10. The land which is situated at less than five hundred meter far from lines of axial cables, unless with the consent of the authorities concerned.

PART THREE

INVESTMENT OF LANDS ALLOCATED FOR QUARRIES AND MINES

ARTICLE (4)

1. Quarry and Mine materials shall be deemed a state property. Investment rates shall be levied by the Company.

2. The Minister or whom he authorizes may devote special areas of lands for departments of socialist and mixed sectors to invested as Quarries for purposes of projects and works concerning it with or without amount, or with such appropriate one for a defined period of time and with special conditions to be agreed on, including the manner of using by-products.
3. The Company or whom it authorizes may inter into contract with the private sector (as individual or companies) to invest lands as Quarries within defined areas to be confirmed by the Company according to technical controls for each case and according to the nature of materials to be invested.

4. The Company may inter into contract with non-Iraqi authority for investing Quarries, provided that its request shall be supported by an application from those authorities affirming same and stating the quantity and quality of Quarry materials requested to be contracted on its investment.

5. Any investing authority shall not be allowed to permit or sub-contract regarding the investment of Quarry or a Mine within the area allocated to it for investment unless after the obtaining of the consent of the Minister or whom he authorizes; otherwise, the provisions of Para. (1) of Article (14) shall be operated as regards all investors, besides the provisions of Article (10-1-j) as regards private sector.

6. The Company or whom it authorizes from the socialist or mixed sector, and with the consent of the Minister, shall, directly undertake the investment of mines at all parts of the country.

7. The Company may, with the consent of the Minister, in the event that it, or whom it authorizes, fails to make direct investment, inter into contract with others from the private sector in order to invest a mineral within areas and controls defined.

ARTICLE (5)

1- The state-owned land burdened with disposal right and invested as Quarries before the validity of this Law shall be deemed dissolved from its validity date. The governorate, after ascertaining that the land has been invested as a Quarry by a special committee formed by the governorate for this purpose, shall decide the dissolution of the land and serve a notice on the competent estate registration department in order to change the land’s register accordingly. If investment has been made on part of the land burdened with disposal right, the governorate shall organize a sketch of such a part, and deem it dissolve regardless the rest land. The estate registration department shall served on by same.

2. The state-owned land burdened with disposal right shall be regarded as being dissolved if it has been invested as a Quarry without an investment contract after the validity of this Law, taking into consideration the provisions of Article (14) thereof.

3. The provisions of Para. (4) of Article (9) of this Law shall cover the establishments made of the lands which shall have been decided to be dissolved.
ARTICLE (6)

The Company, on necessity, may put hand on any land beyond forbidden places which is proved to be useful for investment as Quarries or Mines, after organizing a minute by a committee formed by the Company for this purpose. In this minute, the land’s descriptions and standing establishments and plants thereon shall be recorded therein, stating its current situation; provided that legal procedures shall be adopted to allocate or possess the land or amortize disposal rights according to laws in force within a year from the date of the Company regarding putting hand.

ARTICLE (7)

Investment of lands absolutely owned or correctly endowed, as Quarries, shall be subject to an annual and renewable license given by the Company or whom it authorizes. The Company may supply some developing projects with a license for more than a year according to the kind of invested materials and the nature of investment after the consent of authorities concerned.

ARTICLE (8)

The validity of the license or the investment contract shall expire at the end of term decided for it, unless renewed by virtue of the provision of this Law, or on the expulsion of the material invested within the area allocated for investment.

ARTICLE (9)

An investor must be obliged to;

1. Putting signs on corners of a Quarry or a Mine after fixing its area by a competent surveyor and keep it in as long as the license or the contract is valid, and not investing any area beyond the site allocated to him.

2. Advising the Company with a quarterly report stating monthly extracted materials and presenting necessary date regarding geological and productive charges of the Quarry or Mine for the purpose of documentation and follow-up.

3. The gradual repair of the Quarry’s ground or the Mine when the abstracted material drained as digging settlement removing the risks resulted, during investment operation that the reclaimed area should not be less than 5% of the area which has been invested in any time during period of investment.

4. Lifting all the devices, constructions, machines and tools as well as to complete digging, repair and removing the risks resulted from the investment according to directions of the Company during (4) months from the date of terminating
the contract or the license, otherwise the Company or whoever is authorized thereby shall undertake same and the deposits collected in accordance with Para (6) of Article (11) of this Law shall be considered as a final income of the executive authority.

5. Handling over the Quarry to the Company or whoever is authorized thereby with the rest abstracted materials therein if the investor failed to shift it within one month from the expiry date of the contract period or license according to instructions to be issued by the Company.

6. Providing the necessary competent technical elements (geologist or mines engineer) to secure good investment of the Quarry or Mine and producing materials to be exactly fit with the specifications in force and preparing the seasonal reports mentioned in Para. (2) of this Article.

**ARTICLE (10)**

1. The Director General of the Company or whoever is authorized by him may cancel the contract of investment in the following cases. If investor;

   a. infringes conditions of the license or the contract, fails to comply with Law or instructions issued accordingly.
   b. fails to commence investment without a legitimate excuse within a period of three months from the date of issuing the license or the contract.
   c. requests, in writing, to cancel the license or the contract.
   d. fails to submit seasonal reports mentioned in Para. (2) of Article (9).
      e. fails to abide with the text of Para (6) of Article (9).
   f. fails to abide with the technical specifications required for productive materials.
   g. If investment gone in away that causes harm for the public interest.

   h. concludes sub-contract with an authority other than being authorized to invest the area allocated for him.
   i. If the public utility is realized in this respect by a decision approved on by the Minister.

2. The investor whose license is cancelled or his contract is rescinded in the mentioned cases of this Article, except Item (I), shall not have the right of claiming any compensation.

3. Whoever his license is cancelled, or his contract is rescinded according to Para (1) of this Article, except Items (C & I), has the right of objection before the Minister within (30) days from the date of being notified with the decision of canceling the license or rescinding the contract. The decision of the Minister in this regard shall be final.
4. The provisions of Paras. (3, 4 & 5) of Article (9) of this Law shall be applied on canceling the license or rescinding the contract.

5. Request for investment shall be cancelled if its owner failed to perform his application during a period of four months from the date of submitting the request with a legitimate excuse.

PART FOUR

FEES AND AMOUNTS

ARTICLE (11)

1. An amount of 2000.- Iraqi Dinars (ID) shall be collected for the annual license, if Quarry is in the lands being owned as pure property (Mulik Sirf), or being endowed as true waqif.

2. The following fees shall be collected for investing Quarries in the lands owned by the State;

   a. ID2000.- for each application for investing a Quarry, or renewing its contract annually.
   b. ID5000.- when contracting to invest the Quarry, or renewing its contract annually.

3. Full amount shall be collected of Quarries in the lands owned by the State and lands being owned as pure property (Mulik Sirf), or endowed as true Waqf which are renewed in accordance with instructions issued by the Company.

4. If the Company is requested to carry out search and excavation works, the contract shall be done and the cost shall be defined according to the nature of the sedimentation, geological circumstances, and size of the required works.

5. With exception of socialist and mixed departments, additional amount of 5% shall be collected from the sums accrued in a debt of the exceeders to be paid for the members of the special committee concerning of confirming the exceeding according to the instructions issued by the Company.

6. With the exception of socialist and mixed departments, cash deposits or B/G equal to the amount of investment, being collected on issuing license or contract of investment, shall be charged for each donum or part of donum.

7. Fees of the site survey shall be charged for each Quarry, in accordance with instructions issued by the Company.
8. The Company shall charge its share amounting (30%) of the net fees, amounts of investment, and exceeding.

9. Fees and amount of investment shall be specified by special contracts, organized by the Company for each case.

**Article (12)**

The Company shall collect cost of reports, information and the geological works concerning the mineral sedimentations that intended to be invested as mines from invested authority. The amounts shall be specified within contracts to be agreed upon.

**PART SIX**

**GENERAL RULES**

**ARTICLE (18)**

It is not permitted to export any material extracted from the Quarries or Mines to outside the country, unless by approval of the Company according to the rules put down by it, taking into consideration the provisions of the laws in force.