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RRRAAG

*A Map Folio*

US Government officials should obtain copies of *Iraq: A Map Folio* directly from their own organization or through liaison Channels from the Central Intelligence Agency.

This publication also may be purchased from:

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*CPAS 92-10004*  
*August 1992*

# Middle East





### Chief of State

President Saddam Husayn  
also Chairman of the Revolutionary Command  
Council and the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party

### United Nations Ambassador

Nizar Hamdun

### Land area

435,292 km<sup>2</sup> (est.)  
(168,023 miles<sup>2</sup>)  
slightly larger than California

### Coastline

58 km (36 miles)

### Total population

18,445,847 (1992 est.)  
(comparable to the State of New York)

### Largest cities

Baghdad 4,649,000	As Sulaymānīyah 279,424
Al Baṣrah 616,700	An Najaf 242,603
Mosul 570,926	Al Ḥillah 215,249
Irbil 333,903	Karkūk 207,852

### International airports

Baghdad, Al Baṣrah

### Language

Arabic (spoken by 81%),  
Kurdish, Assyrian, Armenian

### Ethnic divisions

Arab 75–80%  
Kurd 15–20%  
Turkoman, Assyrian, or other 5%

### Religion

Islamic Shia 60–65%  
Islamic Sunni 32–37%  
Christian or other 3%

### Literacy

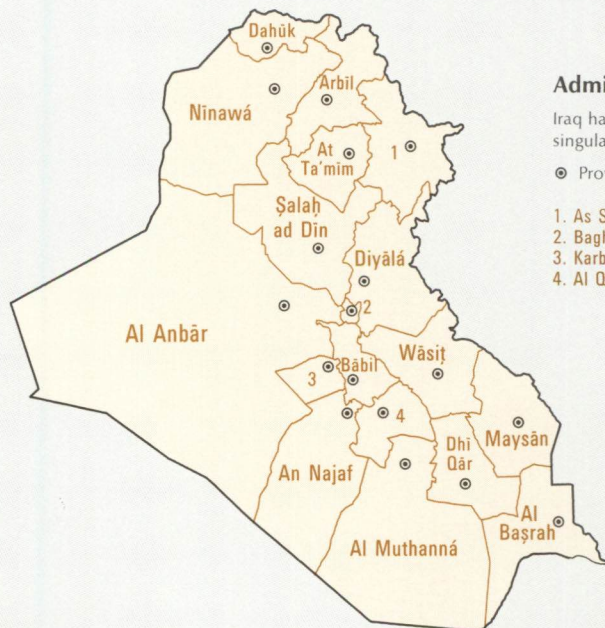
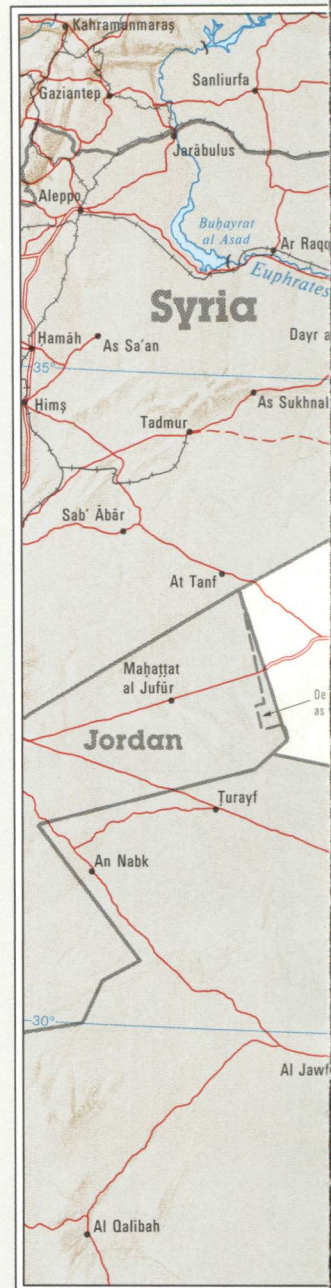
60% (1990 est.)

### Time

+3 hours Coordinated Universal Time  
+8 hours Eastern Standard Time



Area Comparison



### Administrative Divisions

Iraq has 18 provinces (*muhāfaẓah*, singular *muhāfaẓah*).

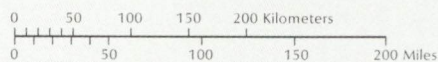
○ Province capital

1. As Sulaymānīyah
2. Baghdād
3. Karbalá'
4. Al Qādisīyah



- International boundary
- ★ National capital
- Province capital
- +—+—+ Railroad
- Expressway
- Road
- - - Track

SCALE 1:6,430,000

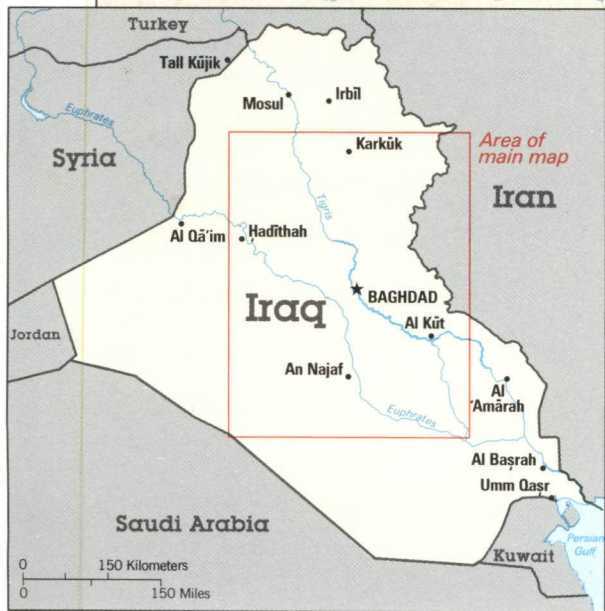


Lambert Conformal Conic Projection,  
standard parallels 12°N and 38°N

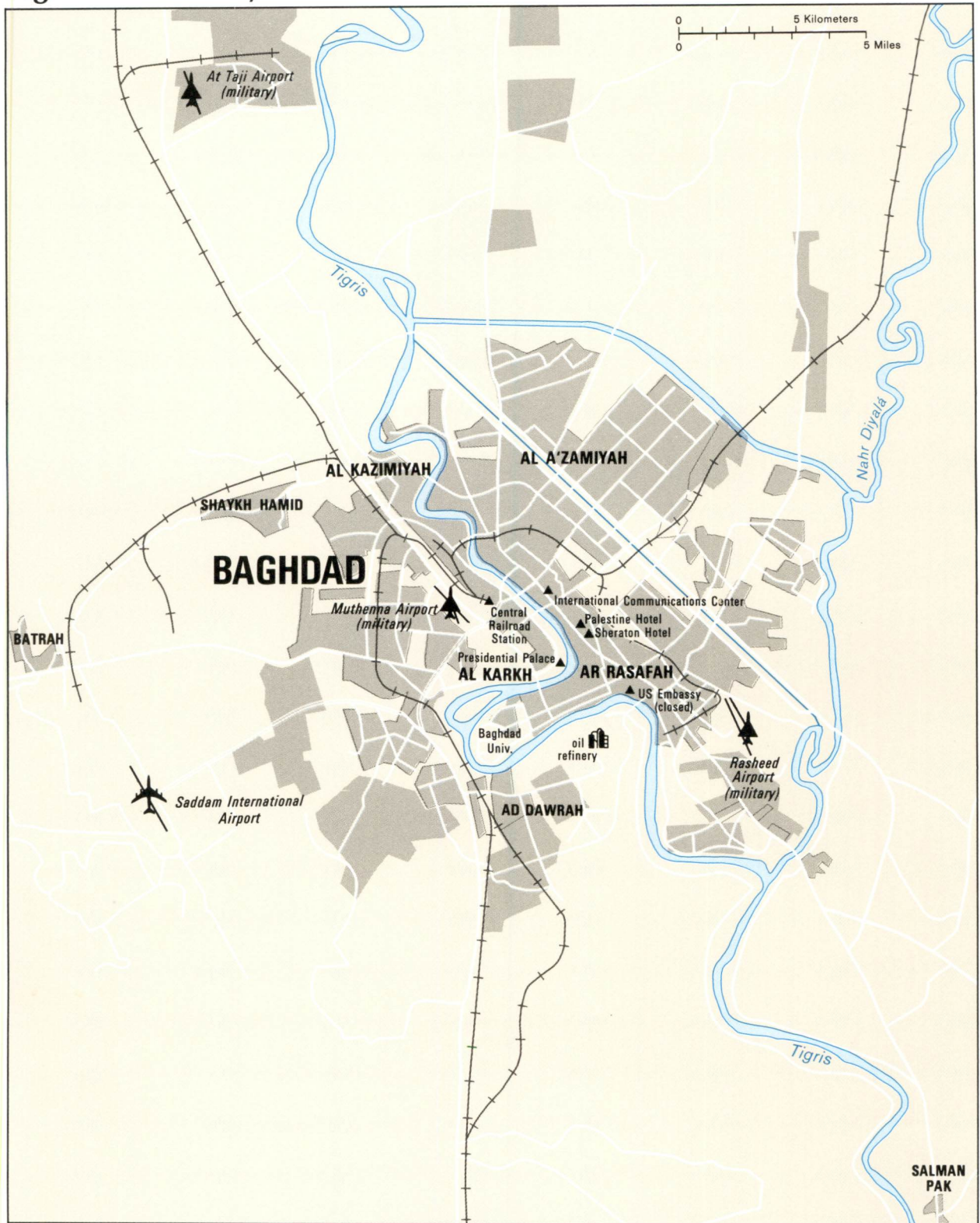
# East-Central Iraq



# East-Central Iraq

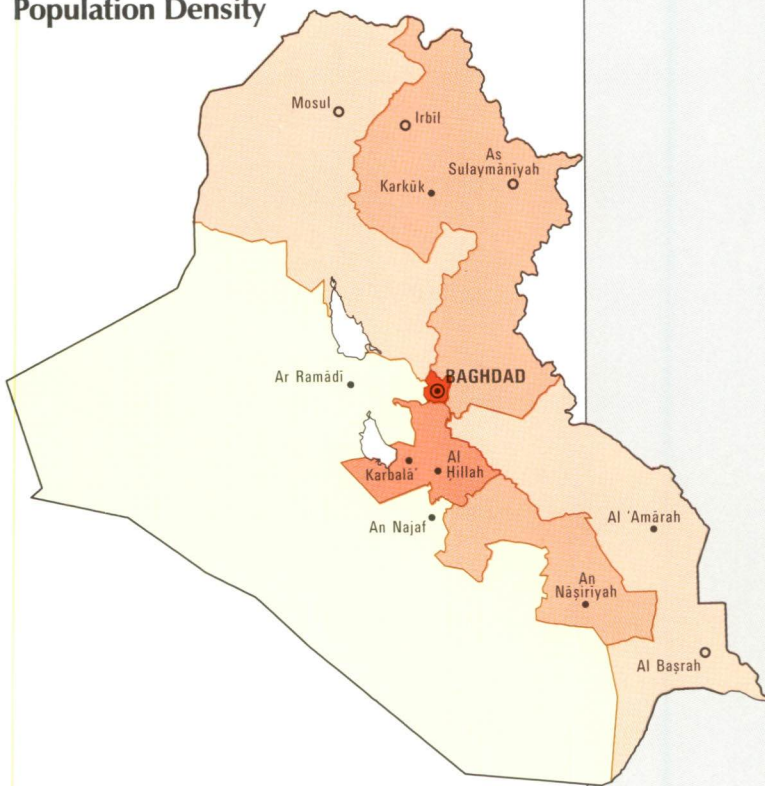


# Baghdad and Vicinity



SALMAN  
PAK

## Population Density



### POPULATED PLACES

- ⊙ 4,649,000
- 250,000–650,000
- 125,000–250,000

City data based on 1985 unofficial estimates.

Persons per square kilometer



Persons per square mile



Based on 1987 census data, by first-level administrative division.

For comparison, the population density for the Washington, DC metropolitan area is 920 persons per square mile.

## Economic Activity

### INDUSTRY

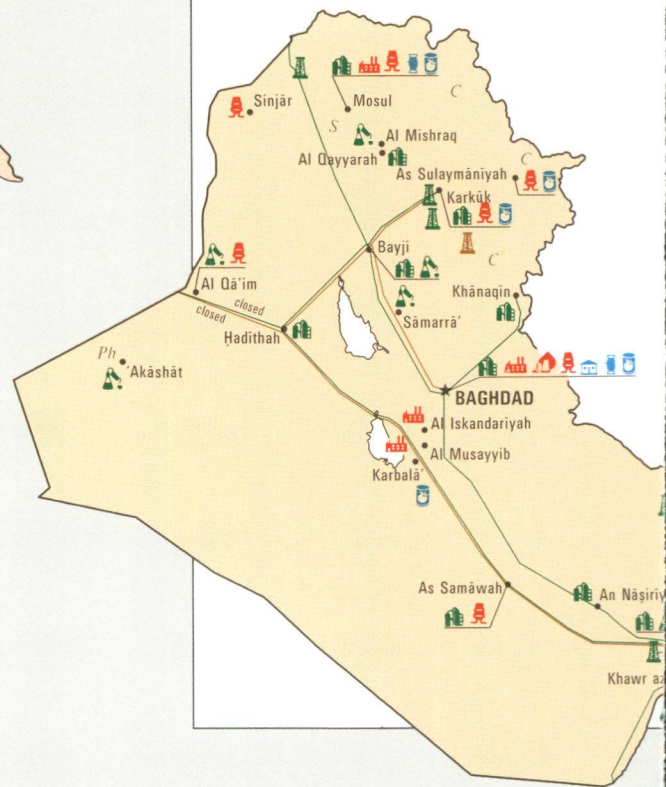
- Petroleum refining
- Chemicals (petrochemicals and fertilizers)
- Liquefied natural gas
- Heavy industry (armaments and motor vehicles)
- Metal processing (iron and steel)
- Cement
- Light industry (electronics and paper)
- Textiles
- Food processing

### Major pipeline

- Oil
- Gas

### MINERAL DEPOSITS

- Oil
- Gas
- Coal
- Phosphate
- Sulfur



1900

1534-1918  
Area ruled by Ottoman Turks

1912  
Turkish Petroleum Company (TPC) formed . . . concession given to British by 1914

1913  
Boundary with Kuwait defined by Anglo-Turkish Convention

1920  
Mandate for Iraq awarded to UK by League of Nations

1922  
Boundary with Saudi Arabia is agreed upon . . . along with creation of Iraq-Saudi Neutral Zone

1921  
Hashemite monarchy established under King Faysal

1927  
Discovery of oil north of Karkuk . . . pipeline begun to Mediterranean

1936  
First coup d'état at hands of the military

1932  
Iraq achieves independence (3 October)

1958  
Hashemite kingdoms of Iraq and Jordan join into Arab Union federation

King Faysal assassinated in coup . . . General Qasim takes power . . . Arab Union dissolved

1948-49  
Iraqi troops participate in Arab League invasion of new state of Israel

1960

1963  
Qasim killed in military coup . . . Iraq renounces claim laid to Kuwait

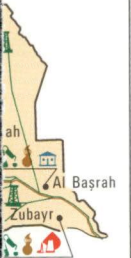
1961  
Qasim claims Kuwait part of Iraq . . . Kurd armed revolt against

1966  
Cease-fire between re and gov

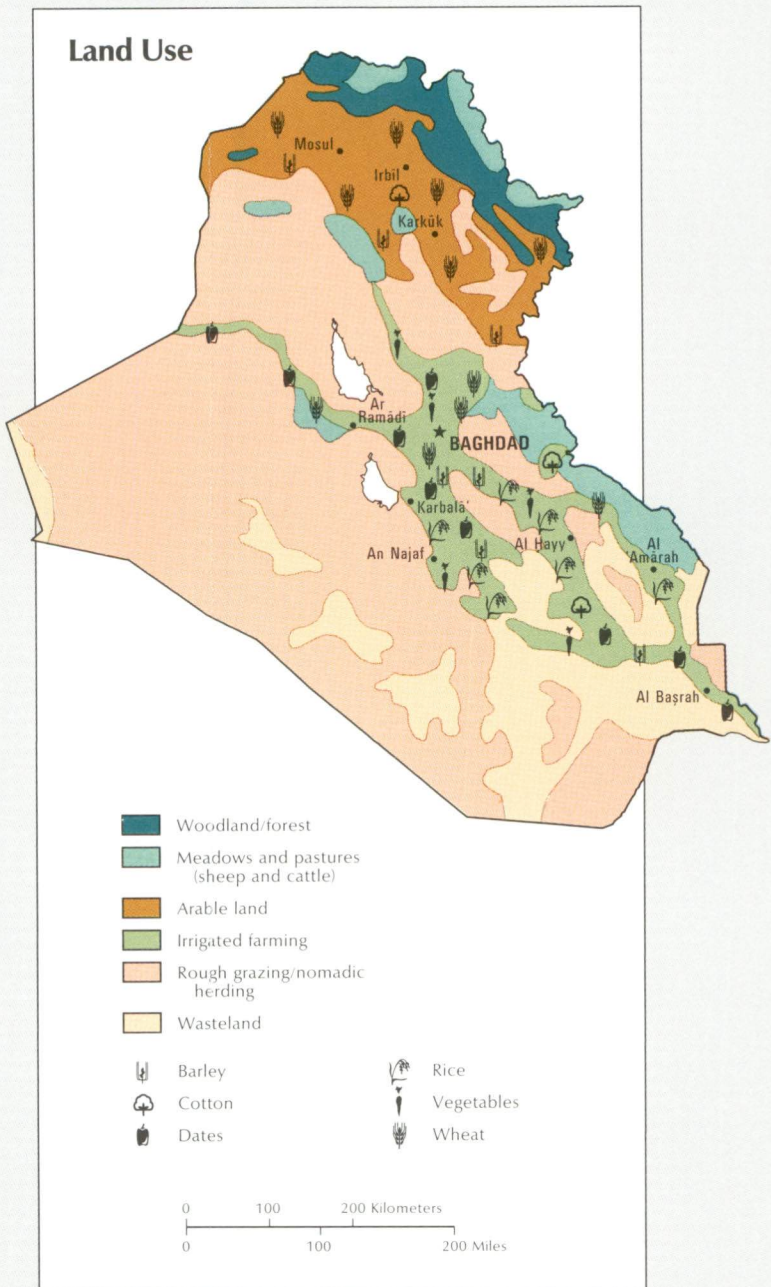
furniture,  
bard)

ng

e



### Land Use



- Woodland/forest
- Meadows and pastures (sheep and cattle)
- Arable land
- Irrigated farming
- Rough grazing/nomadic herding
- Wasteland
- Barley
- Cotton
- Dates
- Rice
- Vegetables
- Wheat

0 100 200 Kilometers  
0 100 200 Miles

**1968**  
Arab Socialist Ba'ath (Resurrection) Party seizes power through a coup

**1970**  
Announced settlement ends Kurdish rebellion in the north, but legal status of Kurdish territory remains unresolved

**1972**  
Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC)—a consortium of Western companies—is nationalized

**1979**  
Saddam Husayn emerges as President and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC)

**1980**  
Unilateral denunciation of Baghdad Treaty . . . outbreak of war with Iran

**1984**  
Diplomatic relations restored with US

**1990**  
Invasion of Kuwait . . . world community imposes economic embargo

**2000**

**1967**  
June war . . . Iraqi airfields attacked, Iraqi troops enter Jordan but do not engage in battle . . . diplomatic relations broken with US

**1977**  
First export pipeline via Turkey to the Mediterranean is completed

**1982**  
Export pipeline via Syria closed

**1991**  
Iraq forcibly ejected from Kuwait by coalition forces . . . suffers significant infrastructural damage

**1988**  
Cease-fire ends eight-year war with Iran . . . Iraq reasserts claim to Kuwait

re effected be-  
bellious Kurds  
ernment forces

**1975**  
Algiers accord—codified in Baghdad Treaty—fixes southern Iran-Iraq boundary along thalweg of Shatt al Arab and formally ends Kurdish rebellion

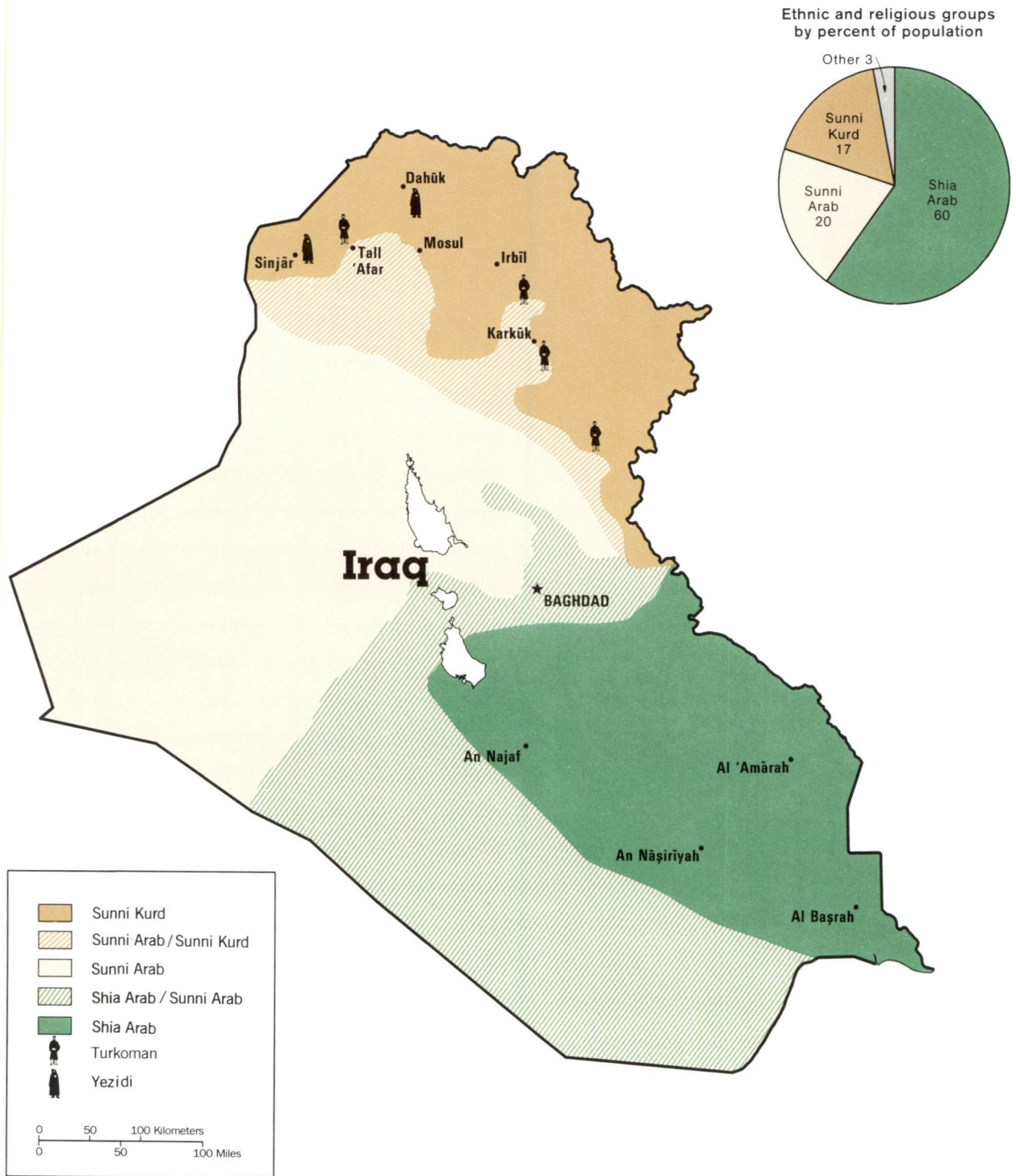
**1986-87**  
The "tanker war" . . . increased Iraqi and Iranian attacks on ships in the Persian Gulf

as integral  
s begin  
Baghdad

# Oilfields and Facilities



# Ethnoreligious Groups



# Dissident Areas



0 150 Kilometers  
0 150 Miles  
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

# Iraq

## Geography

**Total area:** 436,245 km<sup>2</sup>; land area: 435,292 km<sup>2</sup> (est.)

**Comparative area:** slightly more than twice the size of Idaho

**Land boundaries:** 3,576 km total; Iran 1,458 km, Jordan 134 km, Kuwait 240 km, Saudi Arabia 808 km, Syria 605 km, Turkey 331 km

**Coastline:** 58 km

### Maritime claims:

*Continental shelf:* not specific;

*Territorial sea:* 12 nm

**Disputes:** Iran and Iraq restored diplomatic relations in 1990 but are still trying to work out written agreements settling outstanding disputes from their eight-year war concerning border demarcation, prisoners-of-war, and freedom of navigation and sovereignty over the Shatt-al-Arab, waterway; in April 1991 official Iraqi acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 687, which demands that Iraq accept the inviolability of the boundary set forth in its 1963 agreement with Kuwait, ending earlier claims to Bubiyan and Warbah Islands or to all of Kuwait; a United Nations Boundary Demarcation Commission is demarcating the Iraq-Kuwait boundary pursuant to Resolution 687, and, on 17 June 1992, the UN Security Council reaffirmed the finality of the Boundary Demarcation Commission's decisions; periodic disputes with upstream riparian Syria over Euphrates water rights; potential dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

**Climate:** mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers; northernmost regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows

**Terrain:** mostly broad plains; reedy marshes in southeast; mountains along borders with Iran and Turkey

**Natural resources:** crude oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

**Land use:** arable land 12%; permanent crops 1%; meadows and pastures 9%; forest and woodland 3%; other 75%; includes irrigated 4%

**Environment:** development of Tigris-Euphrates Rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparians (Syria, Turkey); air and water pollution; soil degradation (salinization) and erosion; desertification

## People

**Population:** 18,445,847 (July 1992), growth rate 3.7% (1992)

**Birth rate:** 45 births/1,000 population (1992)

**Death rate:** 9 deaths/1,000 population (1992)

**Net migration rate:** NEGL migrants/1,000 population (1992)

**Infant mortality rate:** 84 deaths/1,000 live births (1992)

**Life expectancy at birth:** 62 years male, 64 years female (1992)

**Total fertility rate:** 7.0 children born/woman (1992)

**Nationality:** noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

**Ethnic divisions:** Arab 75-80%, Kurdish 15-20%, Turkoman, Assyrian or other 5%

**Religion:** Muslim 97%, (Shi'a 60-65%, Sunni 32-37%), Christian or other 3%

**Language:** Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Assyrian, Armenian

**Literacy:** 60% (male 70%, female 49%) age 15 and over can read and write (1990 est.)

**Labor force:** 4,400,000 (1989); services 48%, agriculture 30%, industry 22%, severe labor shortage; expatriate labor force about 1,600,000 (July 1990)

**Organized labor:** less than 10% of the labor force

## Government

**Long-form name:** Republic of Iraq

**Type:** republic

**Capital:** Baghdad

**Administrative divisions:** 18 provinces (muḥāfaẓat, singular —muḥāfaẓah); Al Anbār, Al Baṣrah, Al Muthanná, Al Qādisīyah, An Najaf, Arbīl, As Sulaymānīyah, At Ta'im, Bābil, Baghdād, Dahūk, Dhī Qār, Diyālá, Karbalá, Maysān, Nīnawá, Ṣalaḥ ad Dīn, Wāsiṭ

**Independence:** 3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration)

**Constitution:** 22 September 1968, effective 16 July 1970 (interim Constitution); new constitution drafted in 1990 but not adopted

**Legal system:** based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

**National holiday:** Anniversary of the Revolution, 17 July (1968)

**Executive branch:** president, vice president, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, prime minister, first deputy prime minister, Council of Ministers

**Legislative branch:** unicameral National

Assembly (Majlis al-Watani)

**Judicial branch:** Court of Cassation

### Leaders:

*Chief of State*—President SADDAM Husayn (since 16 July 1979); Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din MA'RUF (since 21 April 1974); Vice President Taha Yasin RAMADAN (since 23 March 1991);

*Head of Government*—Prime Minister Muhammad Hamza al-ZUBAYDI (since 13 September 1991); Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'AZIZ (since NA 1979)

**Political parties:** all political power and influence are held by the Ba'th Party; in the north, the Kurdistan Front, made up of the Kurdish Democratic Party, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, and others, sponsored an election for a Kurdish assembly and "supreme leader" on 19 May 1992

**Suffrage:** universal adult at age 18

### Elections:

*National Assembly*—last held on 1 April 1989 (next to be held NA); results—Sunni Arabs 53%, Shi'a Arabs 30%, Kurds 15%, Christians 2% est.; seats—(250 total) number of seats by party NA

**Other political or pressure groups:** political parties and activity severely restricted; possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, Army officers, and Shi'a religious and Kurdish ethnic dissidents

**Member of:** ABEDA, ACC, AFESD, AL, AMF, CAEU, CCC, ESCWA, FAO, G-19, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, ISO, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Diplomatic representation:** Iraq has an Interest Section in the Algerian Embassy in Washington, DC; Chancery at 1801 P Street NW, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 483-7500;

*US*—no US representative in Baghdad since mid-January 1991; Embassy in Masbah Quarter (opposite the Foreign Ministry Club), Baghdad (mailing address is P. O. Box 2447 Alwiyah, Baghdad); telephone [964] (1) 719-6138 or 719-6139, 718-1840, 719-3791

## Iraq (continued)

**Flag:** three equal horizontal bands of red (top), white, and black with three green five-pointed stars in a horizontal line centered in the white band; the phrase Allahu Akbar (God is Great) in green Arabic script—Allahu to the right of the middle star and Akbar to the left of the middle star—was added in January 1991 during the Persian Gulf crisis; similar to the flag of Syria that has two stars but no script and the flag of Yemen that has a plain white band; also similar to the flag of Egypt that has a symbolic eagle centered in the white band

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### Economy

**Overview:** The Ba'athist regime engages in extensive central planning and management of industrial production and foreign trade while leaving some small-scale industry and services and most agriculture to private enterprise. The economy has been dominated by the oil sector, which has provided about 95% of foreign exchange earnings. In the 1980s financial problems, caused by massive expenditures in the eight-year war with Iran and damage to oil export facilities by Iran, led the government to implement austerity measures and to borrow heavily and later reschedule foreign debt payments. After the end of hostilities in 1988, oil exports gradually increased with the construction of new pipelines and restoration of damaged facilities. Agricultural development remained hampered by labor shortages, salinization, and dislocations caused by previous land reform and collectivization programs. The industrial sector, although accorded high priority by the government, also was under financial constraints. Iraq's seizure of Kuwait in August 1990, subsequent international economic embargoes, and military actions by an international coalition beginning in January 1991 drastically changed the economic picture. Oil exports were cut to near zero, and industrial and transportation facilities were severely damaged.

Throughout 1991, the UN's economic embargo worked to reduce exports and imports and to increase prices for most goods. The government's policy to allocate goods to key supporters of the regime exacerbated shortages.

**GNP:** \$35 billion, per capita \$1,940; real growth rate 10% (1989 est.)

**Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 45% (1989)

**Unemployment rate:** less than 5% (1989 est.)

**Budget:** revenues \$NA billion; expenditures \$NA billion, including capital expenditures of NA (1989)

**Exports:** \$10.4 billion (f.o.b., 1990); *commodities*—crude oil and refined products, fertilizer, sulfur; *partners*—US, Brazil, Turkey, Japan, Netherlands, Spain (1990)

**Imports:** \$6.6 billion (c.i.f., 1990); *commodities*—manufactures, food; *partners*—FRG, US, Turkey, France, UK (1990)

**External debt:** \$45 billion (1989 est.), excluding debt of about \$35 billion owed to Arab Gulf states

**Industrial production:** NA%; manufacturing accounts for 10% of GNP (1989)

**Electricity:** 3,800,000 kW available out of 9,902,000 kW capacity due to Gulf war; 7,700 million kWh produced, 430 kWh per capita (1991)

**Industries:** petroleum production and refining, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, food processing

**Agriculture:** accounts for 11% of GNP but 30% of labor force; principal products—wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, other fruit, cotton, wool; livestock—cattle, sheep; not self-sufficient in food output

**Economic aid:** US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-80), \$3 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$647 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$3.9 billion

**Currency:** Iraqi dinar (plural—dinars); 1 Iraqi dinar (ID) = 1,000 fils

**Exchange rates:** Iraqi dinars (ID) per US\$1—3.1 (fixed official rate since 1982); black-market rate (December 1991) US\$1 = 12 Iraqi dinars

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

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### Communications

**Railroads:** 2,457 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

**Highways:** 34,700 km total; 17,500 km paved, 5,500 km improved earth, 11,700 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 1,015 km; Shatt-al-Arab usually navigable by maritime traffic for about 130 km, but closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war; Tigris and Euphrates Rivers have navigable sections for shallow-draft watercraft; Shatt-al-Bağrah canal was navigable by shallow-draft craft before closing in 1991 because of the Persian Gulf war

**Ports:** Umm Qasr, Khawr az Zubayr, Al Bağrah, (closed since 1980)

**Merchant marine:** 42 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 936,665 GRT/1,683,212 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 1 passenger-cargo, 16 cargo, 1 refrigerated cargo, 3 roll-on/roll-off cargo, 19 petroleum tanker, 1 chemical tanker; note—since the 2 August 1990 invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces, Iraq has sought to register at least part of its merchant fleet under convenience flags; none of

the Iraqi flag merchant fleet was trading internationally as of 1 January 1992

**Pipelines:** crude oil 4,350 km; petroleum products 725 km; natural gas 1,360 km

**Civil air:** 34 major transport aircraft (including 7 grounded in Iran; excluding 12 IL-76s and 7 Kuwait Airlines)

**Airports:** 113 total, 98 usable; 73 with permanent-surface runways; 8 with runways over 3,659 m; 52 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** reconstitution of damaged telecommunication infrastructure began after Desert Storm; the network consists of coaxial cables and microwave links; 632,000 telephones; the network is operational; broadcast stations—16 AM, 1 FM, 13 TV; satellite earth stations—1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Indian Ocean INTEL-SAT, 1 GORIZONT Atlantic Ocean in the Intersputnik system and 1 ARABSAT; coaxial cable and microwave to Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, and Turkey

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### Defense Forces

**Branches:** Army and Republican Guard, Navy, Air Force, Border Guard Force, Internal Security Forces

**Manpower availability:** males 15-49, 4,042,374; 2,272,578 fit for military service; 213,788 reach military age (18) annually

**Defense expenditures:** exchange rate conversion—\$NA, NA% of GNP



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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# Transportation Corridors Into Iraq





Bahr al-Milh

Saudi Arabia

Ha'il

Medina

Yanbu' al Bahr

Administrative Boundary Sudan

Mina' Baranis

Aswan

Egypt

Al Kharijah

Asyut

Bani Suwayf

CAIRO

Suez

Damietta

Port Said

Alexandria

Gaza

Jerusalem

Tel Aviv-Yafo

Haifa

Ar Rutbah

De facto boundary as shown on official Iraqi and Jordanian maps.

Jordan

AMMAN

Ma'an

Al Aqabah

Oron

1949 Arm. Line

West Bank

Jerusalem

Haifa

Tel Aviv-Yafo

Jerusalem

Jerusalem

Jerusalem

Jerusalem

Jerusalem

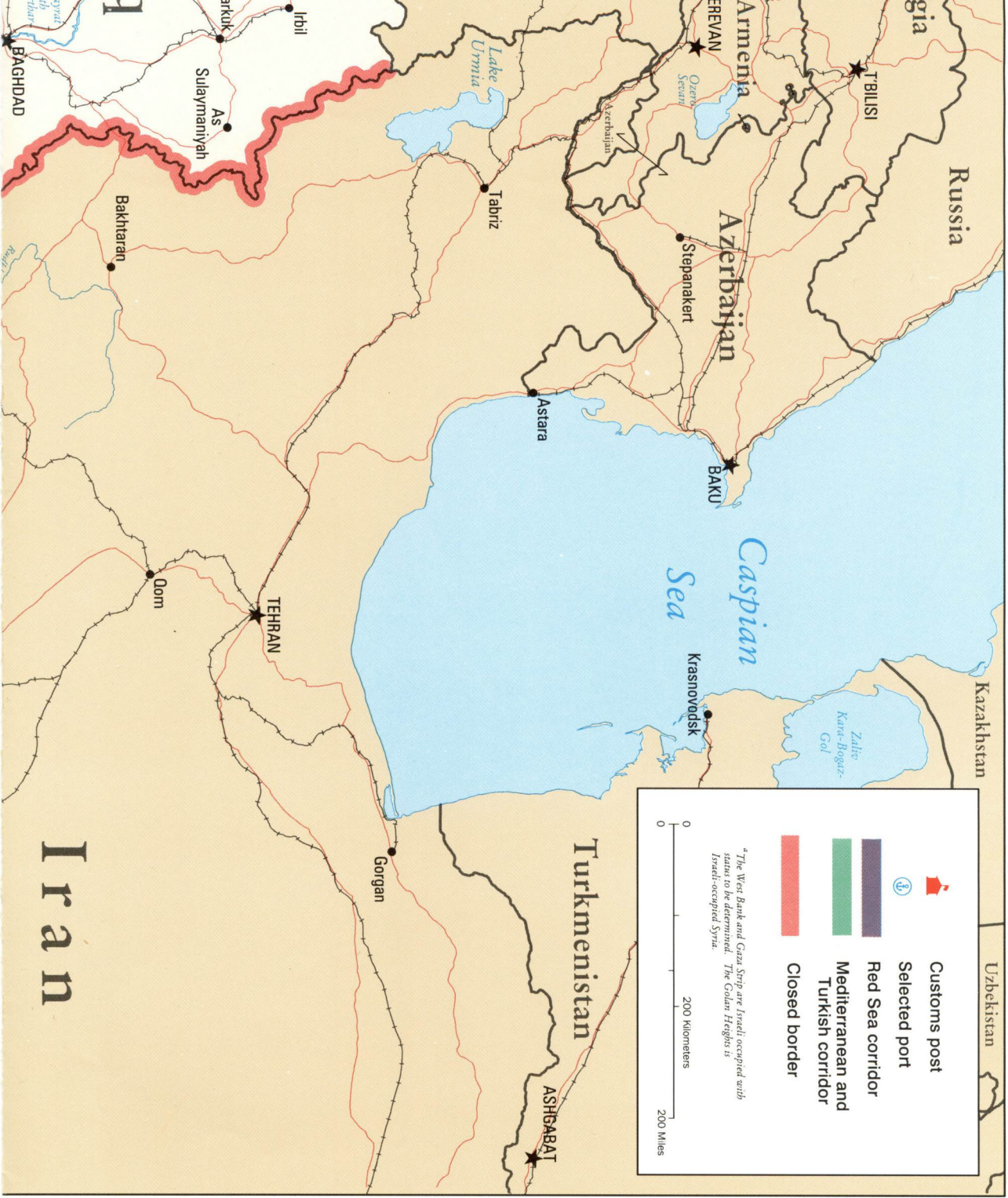
Jerusalem






Jerusalem

Jerusalem

Jerusalem

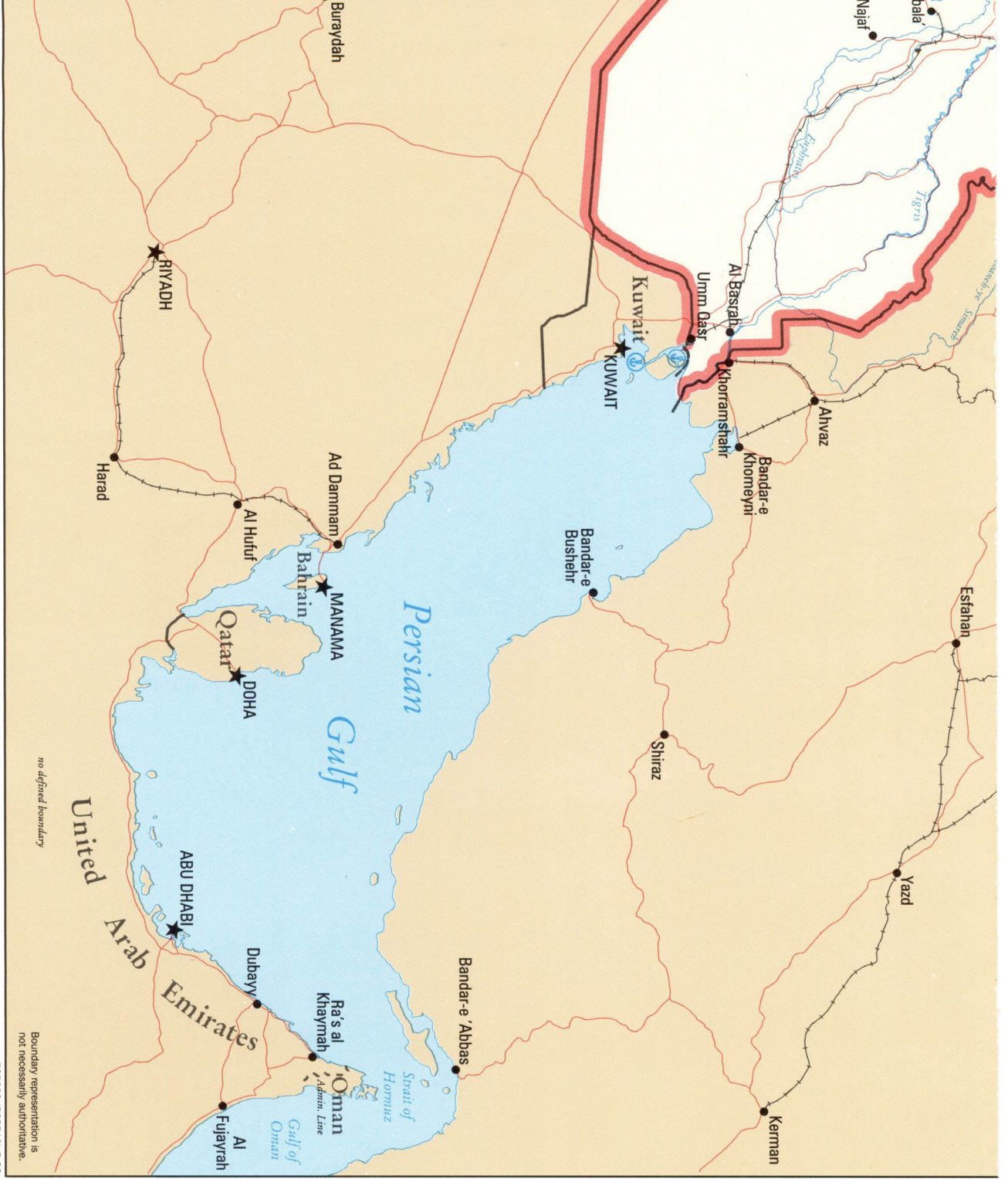
Jerusalem



 Customs post  
 Selected port  
 Red Sea corridor  
 Mediterranean and Turkish corridor  
 Closed border

*\*The West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli-occupied with status to be determined. The Golan Heights is Israeli-occupied Syria.*

0 200 Kilometers  
 0 200 Miles

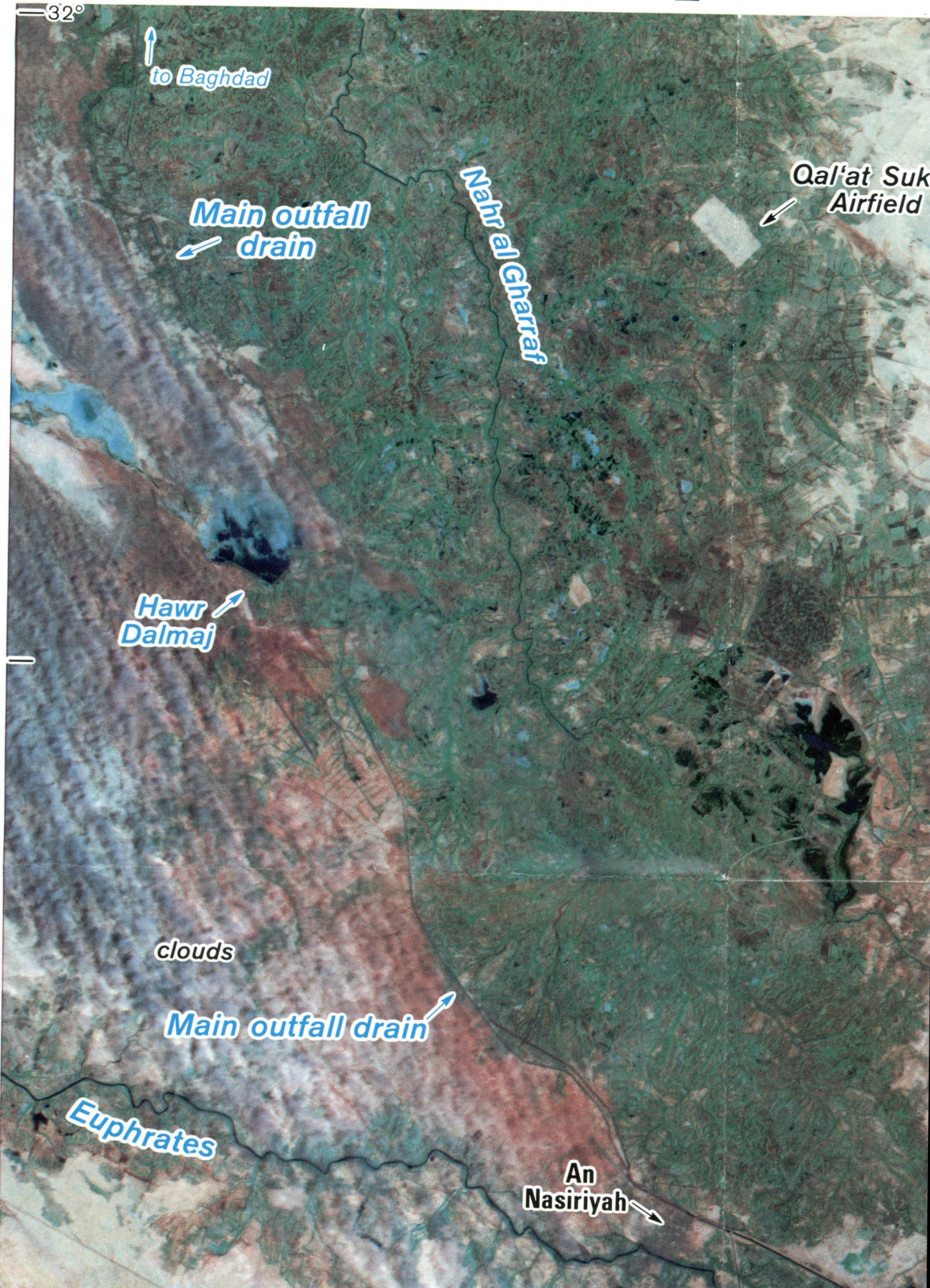


no defined boundary

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

725809 (R00519) 7-92

# Southeastern Iraq

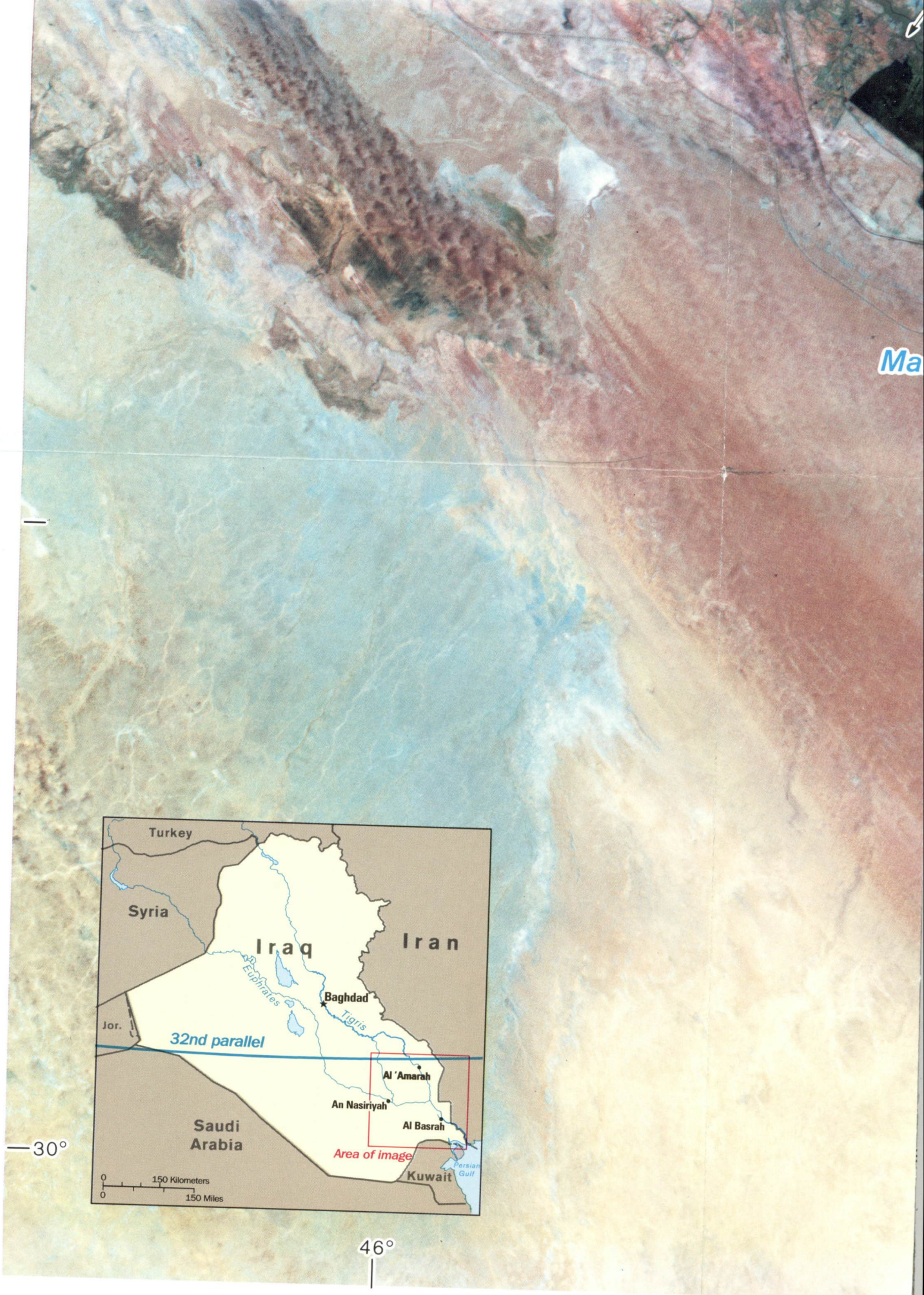


area

Ma

res

K



—30°

46°

ar



# Iraq

Al 'Amarah  
New Airfield

Al 'Amarah

Qal'at  
Salih

Tigris

marsh

causeway

Former  
marsh  
area

Al Qurnah

*Hawr al Hammar  
(marsh)*

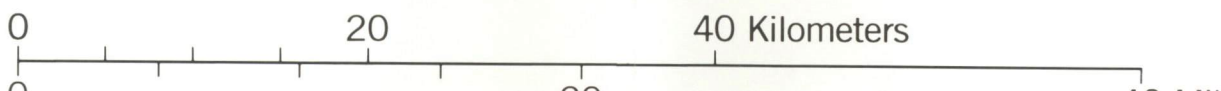
*West  
Qurnah  
Oilfield*

*Former marsh*

*n outfall drain*

*fla*

47°





Former marsh area

Hawr al Hawizah  
(marsh)

Former marsh area

Majnoon Islands  
(man-made)

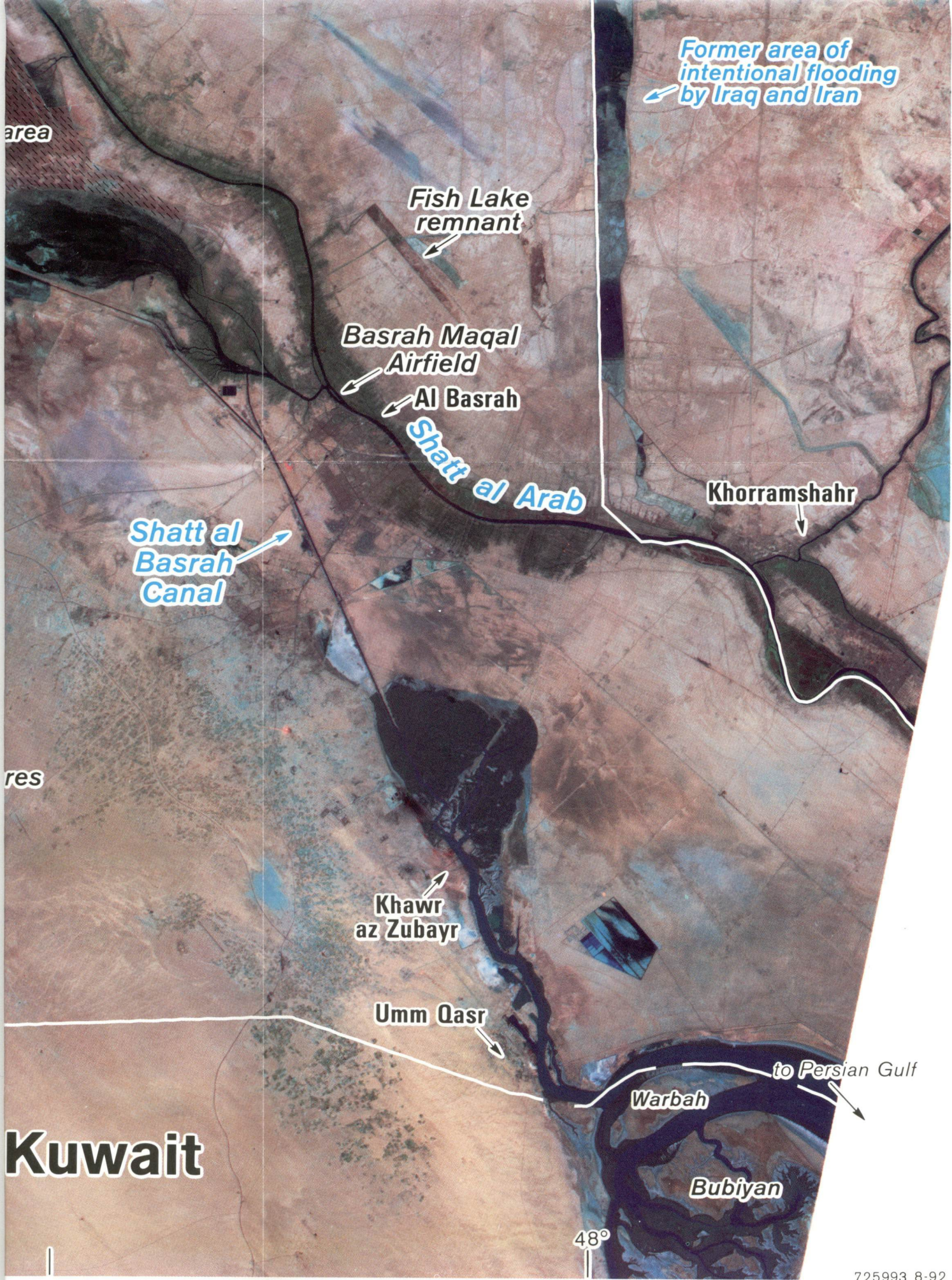
Former marsh area

Kharkheh

Kharkheh Kur

to Ahavaz →

Iran



Former area of intentional flooding by Iraq and Iran

Fish Lake remnant

Basrah Maqal Airfield

Al Basrah

Shatt al Arab

Khorramshahr

Shatt al Basrah Canal

Khawr az Zubayr

Umm Qasr

to Persian Gulf

Warbah

Bubiyan

Kuwait

48°

# The Kurds

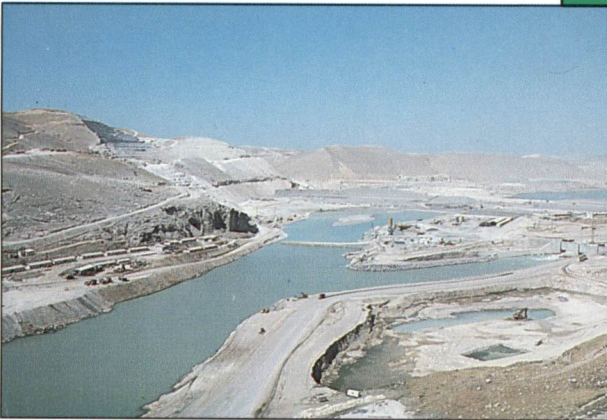


## Terrain



1

Terrain between Malatya and Sanliurfa is representative of Kurdish Turkey; high elevations are cold in the winter, but hot and dry in the summer.



2

Ataturk Baraji (dam) under construction in 1986.



3

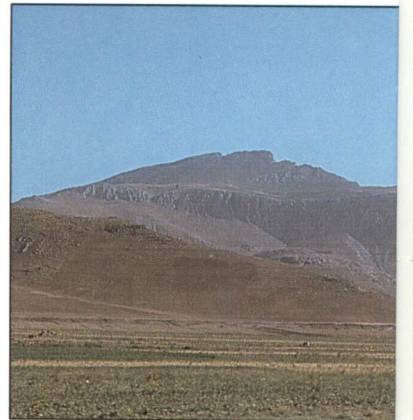
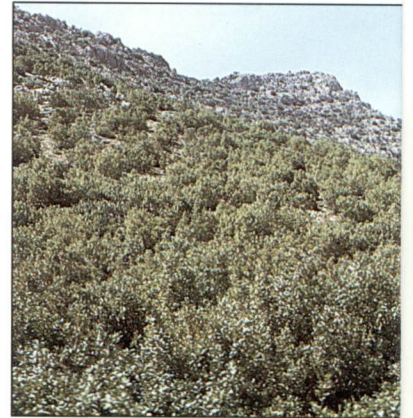
Flat terrain between Gaziantep and Sanliurfa on the road to Diyarbakir, Turkey.



725895 (R00180) 8-92



# Kurdish Lands

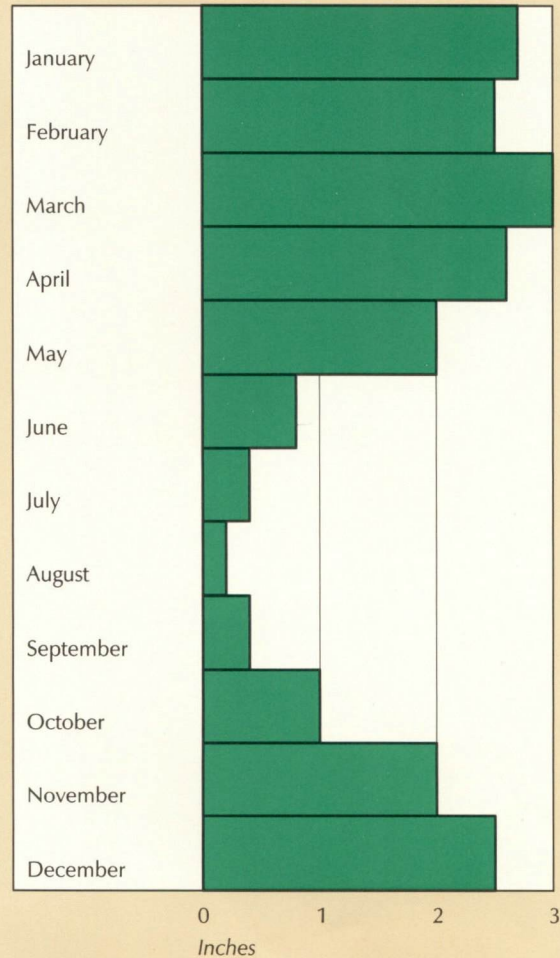




# Rainfall

336346 8-92

## Climatic Average of Monthly Precipitation in Kurdish Regions of Turkey, Iraq, and Iran

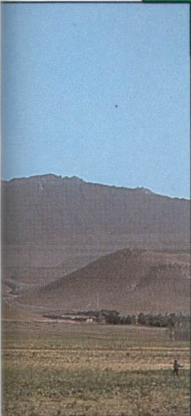


4

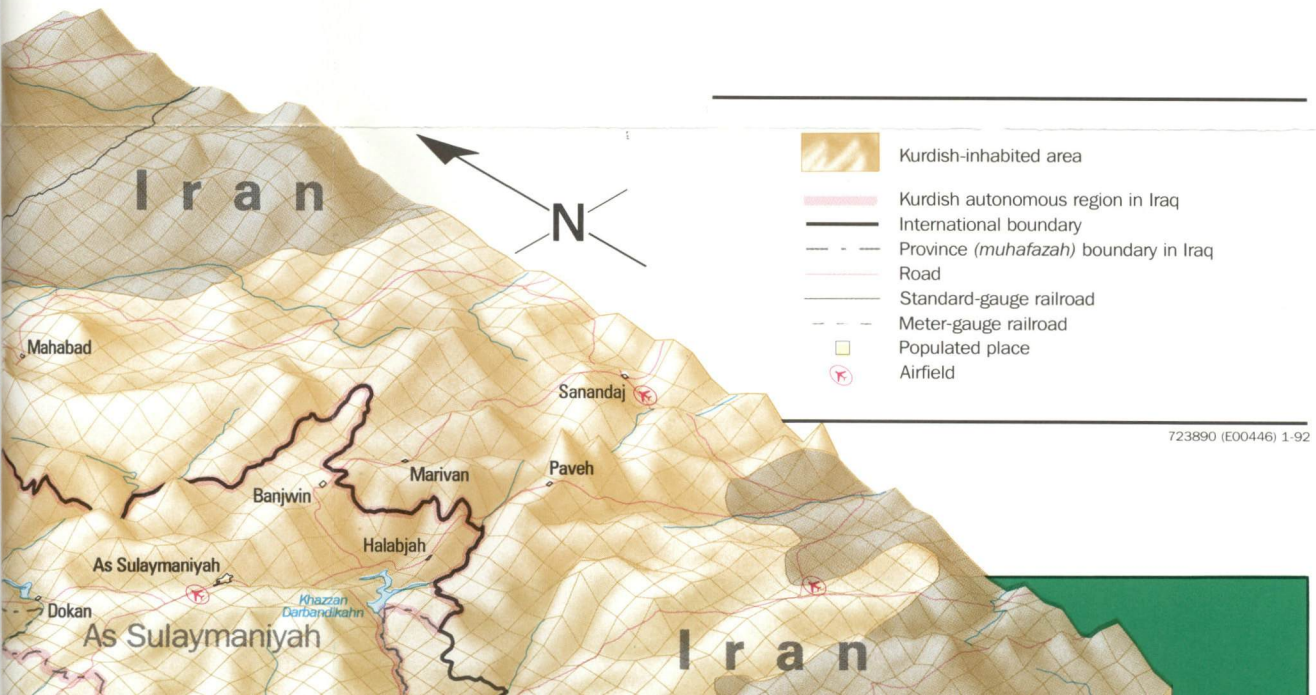


Scrub oak, typical of lower elevations in Kurdistan, provides edible acorns and wood for Kurdish inhabitants. Natural vegetation ranges from shortgrass and brushwood in the lower elevations and basins to scattered forests of scrub trees, conifers, and oaks in the mountains. The cutting of trees for fuel has reduced the size of forests over time.

5



Flat to undulating plains that give way to foothills and mountains exemplify Kurdistan's terrain.

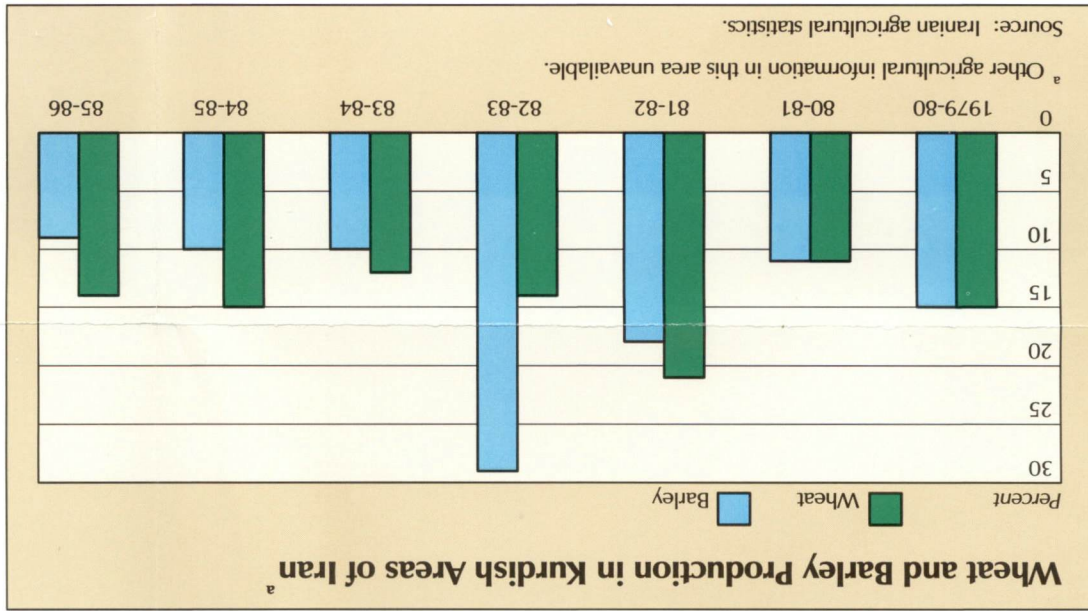


*From a 17th century Kurdish poet lamenting Kurdish divisiveness and longing for a Kurdish king.*

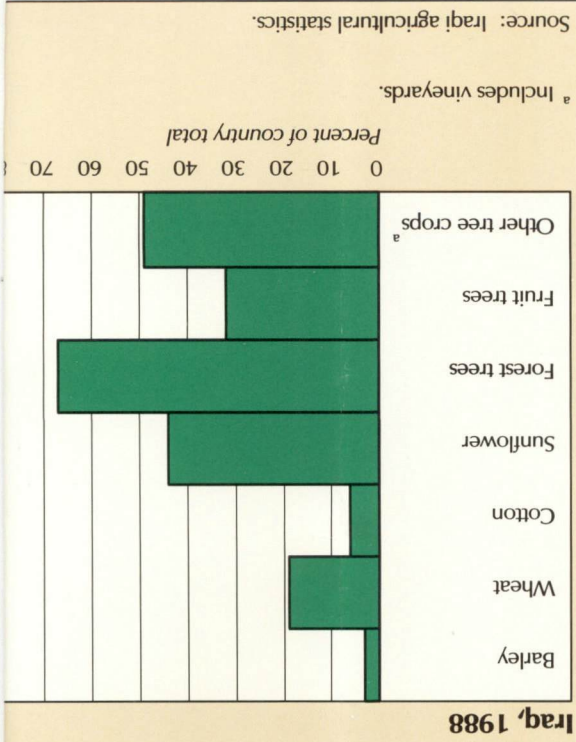
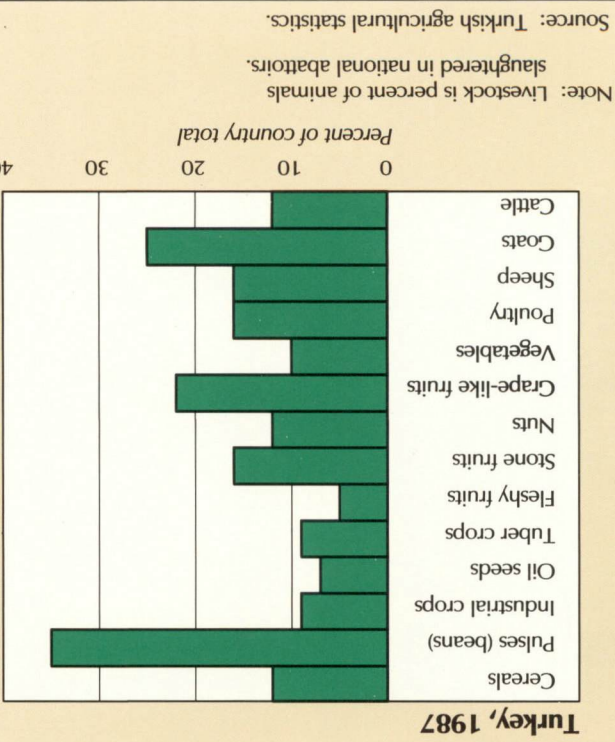
*We would perfect our religion, our State  
And would educate ourselves in learning and wisdom...*



**Agriculture**



### Agriculture in Kurdish Areas



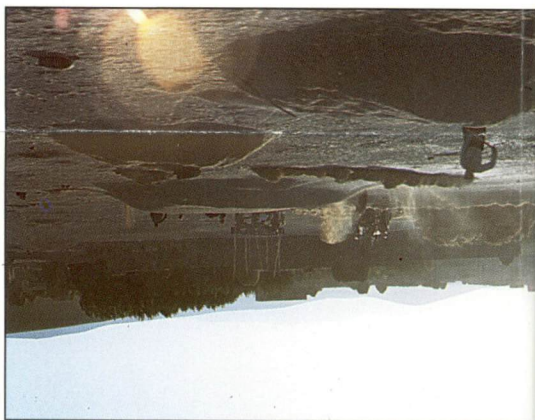
Fat-tailed sheep. These and goats provide Kurds with milk, cheese, meat, and wool.



Diesel-driven pump in southern Turkey moves water from a well to the fields. Irrigation water from the Ataturk Baraj (reservoir) will eventually replace this type of system typical of the region.



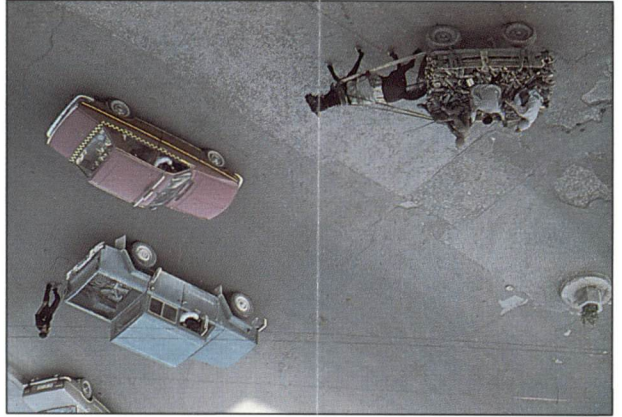
use traditional methods to thresh wheat (Anandaj, Iran).



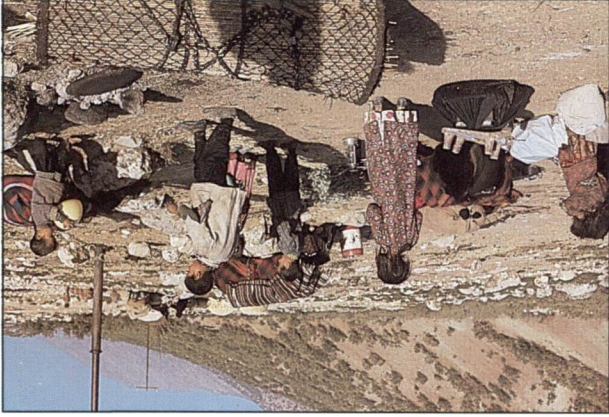
### Scenes of Daily Life



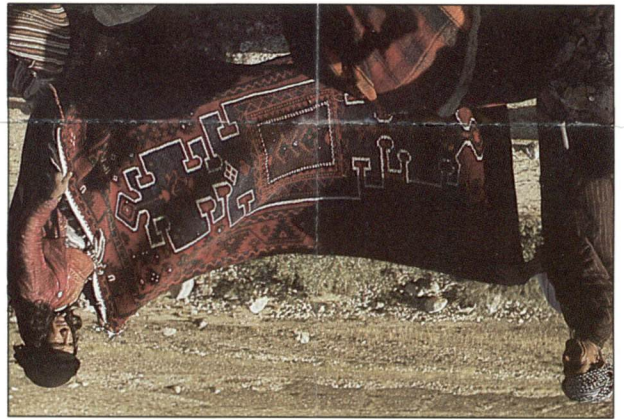
A mule-driven cart laden with firewood competes for a spare lane with automobiles in Sanliurfa, Turkey.



Although predominantly settled, some Kurds in remote areas still maintain a nomadic lifestyle.



Kurdish couple displays typically colorful handmade carpet. Cottage industries, such as rugmaking, produce consumer items for resale by middlemen outside of the Kurdish areas.



Villages, such as this one near Bakhtaran, occupy the rural regions of Turkey and Iran; similar ones in Iraq were razed by Baghdad.

