Iraq—CiPU
Facts and Figures*

Location:
Iraq is located in the Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf, between Iran and Kuwait.

Area: 438,317 sq km (170,944 sq mi)

Land Borders:
Iran 1,599 km (994 mi), Jordan 179 km (111 mi), Kuwait 254 km (158 mi), Saudi Arabia 811 km (504 mi), Syria 599 km (372 mi), Turkey 367 km (228 mi)

Land Use:
Arable land: 8.4%
Permanent crops: 0.5%
Other: 80% (2011 est.)

Environment—current issues:
Government water control projects drained most of the inhabited marsh areas east of An Nasiriyah by drying up or diverting the feeder streams and rivers; a once sizable population of Marsh Arabs, who inhabited these areas for thousands of years, has been displaced; furthermore, the destruction of the natural habitat poses serious threats to the area's wildlife populations; inadequate supplies of potable water; development of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers system contingent upon agreements with upstream riparian Turkey; air and water pollution; soil degradation (salination) and erosion; desertification

Population: 37,056,169 (July 2015 est.)

Age Structure:
0-14 years: 40.25% (male 7,615,835/female 7,300,957)
15-24 years: 18.98% (male 3,576,740/female 3,454,768)
25-54 years: 33.49% (male 6,276,669/female 6,132,968)
55-64 years: 3.95% (male 693,629/female 771,624)
65 years and over: 3.33% (male 549,034/female 683,945) (2015 est.)

Median Age:
Total: 19.7 years
Male: 19.4 years
Female: 20 years (2015 est.)

Population Growth Rate: 2.93% (2015 est.)

Life Expectancy at Birth:

Total population: 74.85 years
Male: 77.62 years
Female: 77.19 years (2011 est.)

Total Fertility Rate:
4.12 children born/woman (2015 est.)

Languages:
Arabic (official), Kurdish (official), Turkmen (a Turkish dialect) and Assyrian (Neo-Aramaic) are official in areas where they constitute a majority of the population, Armenian

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

Religions:
Muslim (official) 99% (Shia 60%-65%, Sunni 32%-37%), Christian 0.8%, Hindu <.1, Buddhist <.1, Jewish <.1, folk religion <.1, unaffiliated .1, other <.1
note: while there has been voluntary relocation of many Christian families to northern Iraq, recent reporting indicates that the overall Christian population may have dropped by as much as 50 percent since the fall of the Saddam Hussein regime in 2003, with many fleeing to Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon (2010 est.)

Literacy:
Definition: Age 15 and over who can read and write.
Total population: 79.7%
Male: 85.7%
Female: 73.7% (2015 est.)

Major Infectious Diseases:
degree of risk: intermediate
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
note: highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza has been identified in this country; it poses a negligible risk with extremely rare cases possible among U.S. citizens who have close contact with birds (2013)

Conventional long form: Republic of Iraq
Conventional short form: Iraq
Local long form: Jumhuriyat al-Iraq/Komar-i Eraq
Local short form: Al Iraq/Eraq

Government Type: Parliamentary democracy

Constitution:
Several previous; latest adopted by referendum 15 October 2005 (2015)

Political Parties:
Anbar Loyalty Party [Qasim al-FAHADAWI]
Awakening Conference, Badr Organization, Civil Democratic Alliance,
Da'wa Party (Islamic), Da'wa Tanzim, Fadilah Party, Goran (Change) List (also known as the
Movement for Change), Iraq Coalition, Iraqi Front for National Dialogue, Iraqi Islamic Party or
IIP, Iraqi Justice and Reform Movement, Iraqi National Congress or INC, Iraqi Turkoman Front,
Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq or ISCI, Kurdistan Democratic Party or KDP, Kurdistan
Islamic Group (also called Islamic Group of Kurdistan), Kurdish Islamic Union, Nationalism
Coalition/Al Wataniyah, National Future Gathering, National Movement for Reform and
Development, National Reform Trend, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan or PUK, Sadrist Trend, Shia
Independents, United for Iraq/Muttahidun Party, Al-Arabiyyah Coalition, Islamic Supreme
Council of Iraq (ISCI) Coalition/Muwatin, Kurdistan Alliance, Nationalism Coalition/Al
Wataniyah, State of Law Coalition, United for Reform Coalition/Muttahidun Party

*note*: numerous smaller local, tribal, and minority parties

**Administrative Divisions:**
18 governorates (muhafazat, singular - muhafazah (Arabic); parezgakan, singular - parezga
(Kurdish)) and 1 region*; Al Anbar; Al Basrah; Al Muthanna; Al Qadisiyah (Ad Diwaniyah); An
Najaf; Arbil (Erbil) (Arabic), Hewler (Kurdish); As Sulaymaniyah (Arabic), Slemani (Kurdish);
Babil; Baghdad; Dahuk (Arabic), Dihok (Kurdish); Dhi Qar; Diyala; Karbala; Kirkuk; Kurdistan
Regional Government*; Maysan; Ninawa; Salah ad Din; Wasit

**Independence:**
3 October 1932 (from League of Nations mandate under British administration); note - on 28
June 2004 the Coalition Provisional Authority transferred sovereignty to the Iraqi Interim
Government

**Judicial Branch**
The Iraqi legal system is based on European civil and Islamic law under the framework
outlined in the Iraqi Constitution.

Highest Court(s): Federal Supreme Court or FSC (consists of 9 judges); note - court jurisdiction
limited to constitutional issues); Court of Cassation (consists of a court president, 5 vice-
presidents, and at least 24 judges)

Judge Selection and Term of Office: Federal Supreme Court and Court of Cassation judges
appointed by the Higher Juridical Council, a 26-member independent committee of judicial
officials; FSC members appointed for life; Court of Cassation judges appointed for 1-year
probationary period and upon satisfactory performance may be confirmed for permanent tenure
until retirement at age 63

Subordinate Courts: Courts of Appeal (governorate level); courts of first instance; personal
status, labor, criminal, juvenile, and religious courts

**Executive Branch:**
Chief of State: President Fuad Masum (since 24 July 2014); Vice Presidents Ayad Allawi (since
9 September 2014), Nuri Maliki (since 9 September 2014), Usama al-Nujayfi (since 9 September
2014)
**Head of Government:** Prime Minister Haydar al-Abadi (since 8 September 2014); Deputy Prime Ministers Baha al-Araji (since 8 September 2014), Salih al-Mutlaq (since 8 September 2014), Rowsch Shaways (since 18 October 2014)

**Council:** Council of Ministers proposed by the prime minister, approved by Council of Representatives

**Elections:** President indirectly elected by Council of Representatives to serve a 4-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 30 April 2014 (next to be held in 2018); prime minister nominated by the president, approved by Council of Representatives

**Election Results:** Fuad Masum elected president; Council of Representatives vote count in second round - Fuad Masum (PUK) 211, Barham Salih (PUK) 17; Haydar al-Abadi (Da'wa Party) approved as prime minister

**Legislative Branch**

The legislative branch is made up of the unicameral Council of Representatives (328 seats consisting of 320 members elected by an optional open-list, proportional representation system, and 8 seats reserved for minorities). Council members serve 4-year terms. Iraq’s Constitution calls for the establishment of an upper house, the Federation Council.

**Elections:** Elections were last held on 30 April 2014 (next to be held in 2018).

**Election Results:** Council of Representatives - percent of vote by coalition - NA; seats by coalition/party – State of Law Coalition 95, Sadrist Movement 34, ISCI 30, KDP 25, United for Reform Coalition/Muttahidun 23, PUK 21, Nationalism Coalition/Al-Wataniyah 19, other Sunni coalitions/parties 15, Al-Arabiyyah Coalition 10, Goran 9, other Shia coalitions/parties 9, Fadilah 6, National Reform Trend 6, Iraq Coalition 5, Kurdistan Islamic Union 4, other 17.

**Voting Age:** 18 years old

**International Organization Participation:**

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), EITI (Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative; compliant country Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Group of 77 (G-77), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRM), International Development Association (IDA), International Development Bank (IDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS), International Labor Organization (ILO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO), Interpol, International Olympic Committee (IOC), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), League of Arab States (LAS), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), Permanent Court of Arbitration
(PCA), United Nations (UN), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Customs Organization (WCO), World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU; NGOs), World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), World Trade Organization (WTO; observer)

Diplomatic Representation from the U.S.:
*Chief of Mission*: Ambassador Stuart E. Jones (since 2 October 2014)
*Embassy*: Al-Kindi Street, International Zone Baghdad
*Telephone*: 0760-030-3000

**GDP—Real Growth Rate:**
-2.4% (2014 est.)
6.6% (2013 est.)
13.9% (2012 est.)

**GDP—Per Capita (PPP):**
$14,600 (2014 est.)
$14,900 (2013 est.)
$14,000 (2012 est.)
*note*: data are in 2014 U.S. dollars

**GDP—Composition by Sector:**
* Agriculture: 3.3.7%
* Industry: 64.53%
* Services: 32.2% (2014 est.)

**Labor Force:** 8.9 million (2010 est.)

**Labor force—by occupation:**
* Agriculture: 21.6%
* Industry: 18.7%
* Services: 59.8% (2008 est.)

**Unemployment Rate:**
16% (2012 est.)
15% (2010 est.)

**Agriculture—Products:**
Wheat, barley, rice, vegetables, dates, cotton; cattle, sheep, poultry

**Industries:**
Petroleum, chemicals, textiles, leather, construction materials, food processing, fertilizer, metal fabrication/processing
Exports—Commodities:
Crude oil 84%, crude materials excluding fuels, food, and live animals

Exports—Partners:
China 23.8%, India 18.4%, US 15.7%, South Korea 7.7%, Greece 5.9%, Italy 4.9% (2014)

Imports—Commodities: Food, medicine, manufactures

Imports—Partners:
Turkey 23.3%, Syria 17.3%, China 16.6%, US 4.5% (2014)

Debt—External:
$58.19 billion (31 December 2014 est.)
$59.49 billion (31 December 2013 est.)

Natural Resources: Oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Crude Oil—proved reserves:
140.3 billion bbl (1 January 2014 est.)

Crude Oil—production:
3.066 million bbl/day (2013 est.)

Telephones:
Total Subscriptions: 1.95 million
Cellular: total subscriptions: 1.95 million (2014 est.)

Internet Users: 2.8 million (2014 est.)

Internet Country Code: 1q.

Broadcast Media: The number of private radio and television stations has increased rapidly since 2003. Government-owned TV and radio stations are operated by the publicly-funded Iraqi Media Network. Private broadcast media are mostly linked to political, ethnic, or religious groups. Satellite TV is available to an estimated 70% of viewers and many of the broadcasters are based abroad. Transmissions of multiple international radio broadcasters are accessible. (2015)

Airports with paved runways:
Total: 72
over 3,047 m (9,997 ft): 20
2,438 to 3,047 m (7,999-9,997 ft): 34
1,524 to 2,437 m (5,000-9,997 ft): 4
914 to 1,523 m (2,999 ft-4,999 ft): 7
under 914 m (under 2,999 ft): 7 (2013)
Airports with Unpaved Runways:
Total: 30
Over 3,047 m (9,997 ft): 3
2,438 to 3,047 m (7,999-9,997 ft): 5
1,524 to 2,437 m (5,000-9,997 ft): 3
914 to 1,523 m (2,999-4,999 ft): 13
Under 914 m (under 2,999 ft): 6 (2013)

Roadways:
Total: 59,623 (37,048 mi)
Paved: 59,623 km (37,048 mi) (includes Kurdistan Region) (2012)

Railways:
total: 2,272 km (1,412 mi)
standard gauge: 2,272 km 1,412 mi) 1.435-m gauge (2014)

Ports and terminals:
river port(s): Al Basrah (Shatt al-'Arab); Khawr az Zubayr, Umm Qasr (Khawr az Zubayr waterway)

Pipelines:
Gas: 2,455 km; liquid petroleum gas 913 km; oil 5,432 km; refined products 1,637 km (2013)

Military Branches:

Military Service Age and Obligation:
18–40 years of age for voluntary military service; no conscription (2013)

Manpower Available for Military Service:
Males age 16–49: 7,767,329
Females age 16–49: 7,461,766 (2010 est.)

Military Expenditures:
8.7% of GDP (2014)

Transnational issues:
Iraq's lack of a maritime boundary with Iran prompts jurisdiction disputes beyond the mouth of the Shatt al Arab in the Persian Gulf; Turkey has expressed concern over the autonomous status of Kurds in Iraq.

Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons:
Refugees (country of origin): 16,637 (Turkey); 11,053 (Iran); 9,246 (West Bank and Gaza Strip) (2014); 245,585 (Syria) (2015)

Stateless Persons: 120,000 (2014); note - in the 1970s and 1980s under Saddam Husayn's administration, thousands of Iraq's Faili Kurds, followers of Shia Islam, were stripped of their Iraqi citizenship, had their property seized by the government, and many were deported; some Faili Kurds had their citizenship reinstated under the 2006 Iraqi Nationality Law, but others lack the documentation to prove their Iraqi origins; some Palestinian refugees, who were also persecuted under the Saddam Husayn regime, still remain stateless in Iraq