

Kurdistan Regional Government
Ministry of Extra Regional Affairs
Erbil

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Report on the Administrative Changes in Kirkuk and the Disputed Regions

Dr.Mohammed Ihsan

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Introduction

Article 140 of the constitution of the Republic of Iraq, signed on October 15, 2005, establishes the legal foundation for a resolution of the issue of Kirkuk and other disputed territories. These areas include territories inside the present-day governorates of Kirkuk, Nineva (Mosul) Diyala, and Wasit (Kut). They are 'disputed' because they have been the objects of various changes during the Arabization process carried out between 1963 and 2003 in particular by the Ba'ath party and Saddam Hussein's policies against the Kurds. These changes affected the regions' boundaries as well as their administrative units and their access to resources. In addition, they caused a sharp decrease in the number of Kurds living in each region by confiscating lands from Kurds and Turcoman and redistributing them to Arab settlers. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in Erbil and the central government in Baghdad seek to clarify the status of the disputed territories as a means obtaining administrative authority over their populations, resources, and economies.

The process of 'normalizing' the disputed territories involves procedures indicated in decisions made by the Committee for Implementing Article 140 of the Iraqi Constitution and the constitution itself (see supplements 1 and 2). These procedures include: 1) the compensation or the restitution of the confiscated lands and homes to their former owners, 2) the resettlement and the compensation to the deported families, 3) the revision of agricultural and land contracts, 4) a census to register eligible voters in each region, and 5) to hold a referendum in order to establish if the local population wants to be part of the Kurdistan region. The outcome of the referendum will determine to which extent the administrative borders and territorial boundaries between Iraq and the Kurdistan region will be redrawn, and the responsibilities of each government to the people and resources within these borders. To assure the normalization process, article 140 also obliges the executive authority of the Transitional Government of Iraq to implement all paragraphs of article (58)¹ of the Administration Law of the Iraqi State in the Transitional stage (TAL), which extends to the elected Executive Authority according to the Iraqi constitution.

This report examines the disputed areas in detail, presenting the administrative, demographic, and territorial changes that have been made from the colonial period of the Iraqi state to the present period. The detailed charts, maps, graphs, and documents serve as essential resources for understanding the nature and scope of the central government's territorial engineering, and its consequences on reshaping the geography, economies, and population distributions of each region. The sources included in this text also examine the natural resources such as crude oil, which represent important future development revenues for the Kurdistan region and Iraq.

The report is organized by region. Each of the disputed territories is examined as part of the governorate to which it belongs to: Kirkuk, Ninevah

¹ See Supplement no. 1.

(Mosul), Diyala, and Wasit (Kut). District and sub-district level information are provided as well as where possible, population statistics within each governorate. By presenting the transformations in administrative units and demographics over time, this report reveals the extent to which Arabization processes impacted on different ethnic and religious communities in each region, and the nature and scope of the normalization process proposed in Article 140.

Kirkuk Governorate

Kirkuk Governorate

I. Background

Petroleum plays a decisive role in determining the future development of the Kurdistan region in general and Kirkuk governorate in particular. During the colonial period in Iraq, the British-mandated government made special efforts to retain the Kirkuk region for strategic and economic purposes. The governorate is rich in natural minerals, fertile land, much-needed rural crops and forests, and important oil reserves. Oil was first produced from the Kirkuk fields in 1927 in Baba Gurgur (well K172) and Ain Zala, and has become an essential resource for the Iraqi state. It was exported through the main, northern pipeline system (Banias and Tripoli in Syria and Lebanon) on the Mediterranean coast, to Turkey through the Iraqi-Turkish line to the Terminal Porto, Cihan and the Mediterranean, and to Basra southward through the strategic line at Haditha. From this southern port the petroleum was exported through two sea terminals: the deep terminal of Al-Bakir and the terminal of Khor Al-Amaya. Another option for transporting the petroleum is via the Iraqi line across Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea terminal.

In the early 1970s the export capacity of the main pipeline system reached around 72 million tons per year (about 475 million barrel/year). However, absence of scientific plans, limited export capacity of the pipeline system, and injection of water in the oil fields damaged the productivity of the wells in Kirkuk. The central government built plants to exploit and produce liquefied gas (produced with oil) and extract sulphur from the gas for industrial purposes and exportation. A pipeline was also constructed to transport the liquid gas from Kirkuk to Baghdad.

Kirkuk became the base for the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC), which initially included an ethnically mixed labor force representative of the diverse composition of the governorate: Kurds, Arabs, Turcoman and Christians (Chaldean, Assyrian and Armenian). However, with the conclusion of the 50-50 profit-sharing agreement between the ICP and the Iraqi government in 1952, the IPC's largely British staff was gradually replaced by trained Iraqis. This change was part of the larger movement for Iraqi independence and after the assumption of Ba'athist power in 1963 it became linked to the state's Arabization processes. The mixed ICP staff was transferred outside Kirkuk governorate and replaced by large numbers of Arab settler populations. In one single decision the central government transferred 2,500 Kurdish employees from the company and other establishments to outside the governorate. With the nationalization of the IPC and the oil industry in 1972, followed by the Yom Kippur War, and the OPEC crisis, the role of petroleum in Iraqi politics and economic life gained increasing significance. The central government used its petroleum revenues to finance state-led development and social welfare programs, while neglecting other sectors.

But Kirkuk is about more than petroleum. Kurdish history and honor tied are deeply rooted to these lands confiscated from the original families without any compensation. For Kurds, Kirkuk symbolizes decades of forced displacement, the destruction of their homes, and the occupation of their lands by Arab settlers. The human rights abuses linked to these Arabization processes have only underlined

the historical, territorial, and symbolic value of these territories to the Kurdistan region and its populations.

II. Changes in Administrative units and internal borders

From 1929 to 1987 the administrative units of Kirkuk governorate underwent changes that detached some districts while adding others. In 1929 the governorate included:

1. The district of Kirkuk, including the sub-districts of Kirkuk, Daqoq, and Alton Kopri.
2. The district of Chemchemal, including the sub-district of Chemchemal.
3. The district of Kifri (Salahiya), including the towns of Kifri, Toz Khormato, Qere Tape, Sherwana Castle, Shibicha.
4. The district of Gil, including the sub-districts of Gil and Sangaw.

In 1936 the administrative units of the governorate changed to include:

1. The district of Kirkuk, including the sub-districts of Kirkuk, Alton Kopri, and Milha.
2. The district of Chemchemal, including the sub-districts of Aghjalar, Shwan, and Sangaw.
3. The district of Kifri, including the towns of Toz Khormato, Qere Tepe, and Sherwana Castle.
4. The district of Gil, including the sub-districts of Qader Karam and Daqoq.

In 1948 the administrative units changed again and included:

1. The district of Kirkuk, including the sub-districts of Qara Hassan (Laylan), Alton Kopri (Prde), Milha, and Shwan.
2. The district of Kifri, including the sub-districts of Kifri, Bebaz, Qere Tepe and Sherwan.
3. District of Toz, including the sub-districts of Toz, Daqoq, and Qader Karam.

In 1957 Kirkuk governorate underwent additional changes in its administrative units and internal borders. According to the 1957 census the governorate included:

1. The district of Kirkuk, including the sub-districts of Haweeja, Shwan, Alton Kopri, and Qara Hassan.
2. The district of Kifri, including the sub-districts of Bebaz, Sherwana, and Qara Tepe.
3. The district of Chemchemal including the sub-district of Aghjalar and Sangaw.
4. The district of Toz including the sub-districts of Qader Karam, and Daqoq.

The most important administrative changes occurred after 1975. The central government 1) annexed the two districts of Chemchemal and Kelar from Kirkuk governorate and attached them to the governorate of Suleymaniya; 2) annexed the district of Toz Khormato and attached it to the governorate of Salahadin; and 3) annexed the district of Kifri and attached it to the governorate of Diyala (republican decrees nos. 608 and 42 dated Dec. 15, 1975 and Jan. 1, 1976 respectively). The governorate also gained new, Arab-populated territories. The district of Zab was annexed from Mosul governorate and attached to Kirkuk governorate of Kirkuk. (Republican decrees no. 111 on Nov, 16, 1987)

In January 1976 the Iraqi central government changed the name of Kirkuk governorate to Tameem, meaning nationalization (Republican decree no. 41). At that time, the governorate measured 10,319 sq. km and had a population of 492,615 which increased to 752,743 in 1997 and then to 1,280,000 by 2007.

Table 1 Administrative Unit of Kirkuk Governorate, 1957

District	Sub-district	Centre	Number of Villages	Total number of Villages
Kirkuk	Centre of Kirkuk	Kirkuk	101	
	Qara Hassan	Laylan	56	
	Alton Kopri	Alton Kopri	61	
	Haweeja	Haweeja	226	
	Shwan	Redan	76	420
Kifri	Bebaz	Bawa nor	68	
	Qere Tepe	Qere Tepe	105	
	Sherwana	Sherwana	145	318
Chemchamal	Chem-Chemal	Chem-Chemal	64	64
	Aghjalar	Aghjalar	62	
	Sangaw	Goptepe	76	
Toz	Toz	Toz	79	
	Daqoq	Daqoq	62	
	Qader Karam	Qader Karam	93	372
	Total		1,274	1,274

III. Demographic Changes

The population of Kirkuk includes three main ethnic groups: Kurds, Arabs, and Turcoman. Prior to the central government's Arabization campaign that commenced in the early 1960s, the Kurds constituted more than sixty-four percent of the total population of Kirkuk governorate and fifty-three percent of the population of Kirkuk district. By 1977 they represented thirty seven percent while Arabs represented forty-four percent and Turcoman represented sixteen percent. The Christian population declined from about nine percent to less than two percent. The following map shows their distribution in the area of Kirkuk.

Figure 1 Map of the Kirkuk area in 1977

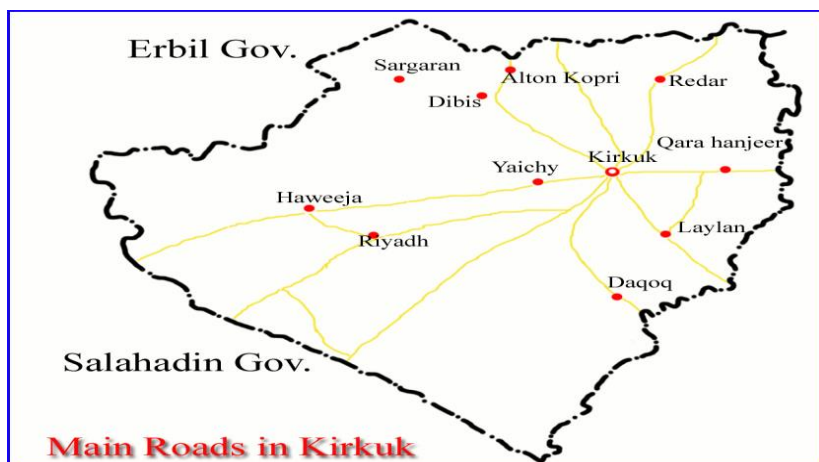


Table 2 Ratio of the Ethnic Population of Kirkuk governorate, 1922-1977

Years	1922-1924	1957	1965	1977
Kurds	65.1	48.3	36.1	37.6
Arabs	20.9	28.2	39	44.4
Turcoman	4.8	21.4	19.5	16.3
Chaldean, Syrian, Assyrian, Armenian, and others	9.2	2.1	5.4	1.7

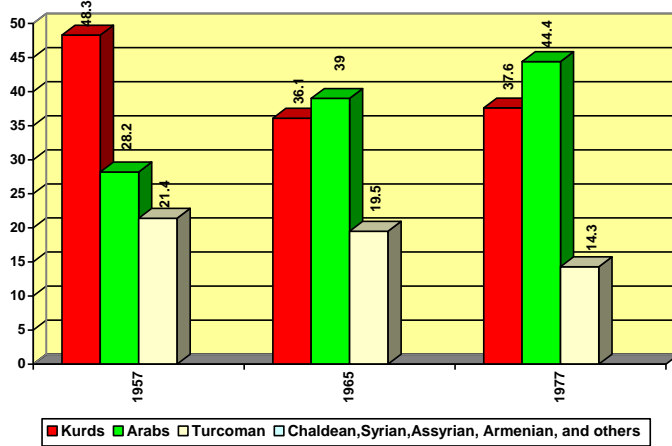
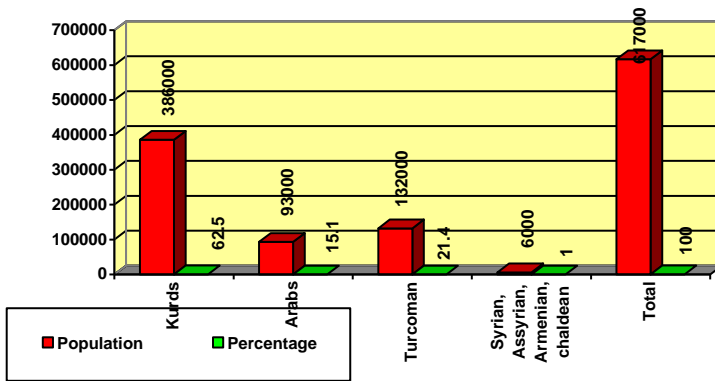


Figure 2 Chart of the Ethnic Population of Kirkuk governorate, 1922-1977

Table 3 Ethnic group distribution of Kirkuk governorate in 1974

	Kurds	Arabs	Turcoman	Syrian, Assyrian, Armenian, Chilean	Total
Population	386,000	93,000	132,000	6,000	617,000
Percentage	62.5	15.1	21.4	1	100

Figure 3 Charts of Ethnic group distribution of Kirkuk governorate in 1974 by percentage and ratio



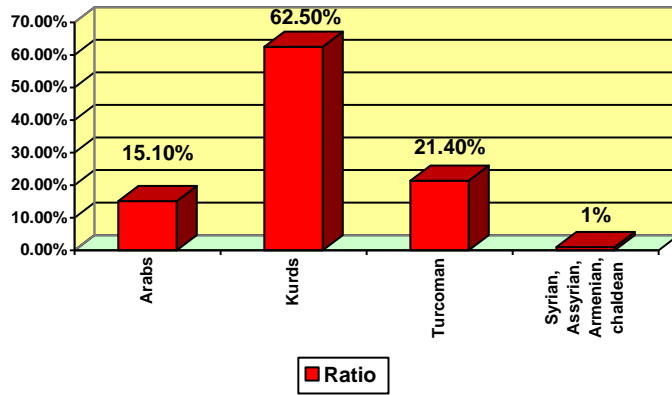


Table 4 Ethnic and religious group distribution of Kirkuk city, 1974

Group	Kurds	Arab	Turcoman	Syrian, Assyrian, Armenian, Chaldean	Total
Population	139,000	27,000	98,000	6,000	270,000
Percentage	51.5	10	36.3	2.2	100

Figure 4 Chart of the Ethnic and religious group distribution of Kirkuk city in 1974 by percentage and ratio

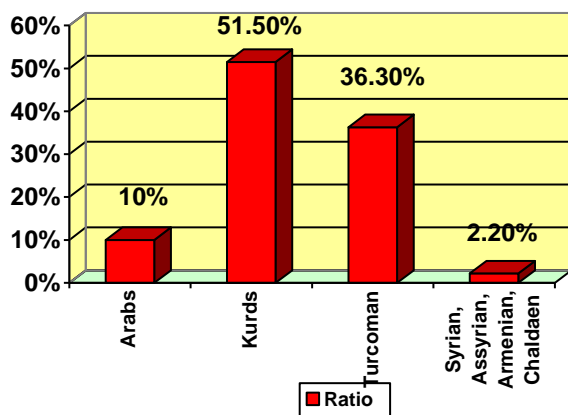
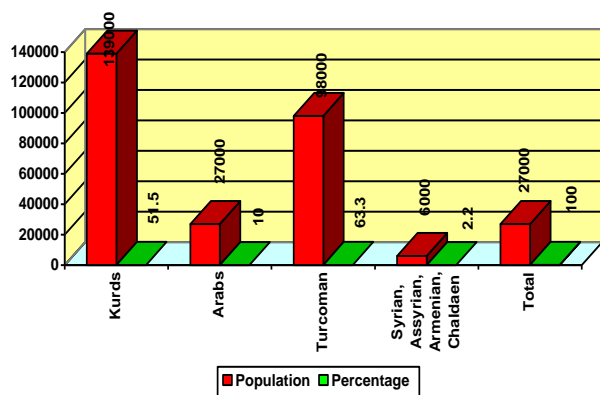


Table 5 Population of Kirkuk governorate by ethnic group, 1977-1997

Years	1977	1978	1997
Arabs	218755		544596
Kurds	184875		155861
Faili Kurds	388		1105
Turcoman	80347		50099
Armenians	581		116
Syrian, Chaldean	4050		758
Others	180		205
Unknown	3439		3

Total	492,615	601,219	752,743
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Figure 5 Map of the distribution of the population in the governorate of Kirkuk, 1977-1997



Table 6 Number of workers in the Northern oil Company in Kirkuk, 1958-2003

Year	Arabs	Kurds	Turcoman	Christians	English	Total
1958	40	850	370	900	70	2,230
1960	55	1,350	500	1,100	65	3,070
1963	100	1,150	700	1,400	60	3,410
1965	170	1,000	800	1,350	55	3,375
1968	300	875	850	1,000	50	3,075
1972	900	700	900	1,000		3,500
1978	2,700	500	1,200	850		5,250
1982	4,500	400	1,500	800		7,200
1988	5,200	300	1,700	750		7,950
1995	6,600	260	1,800	700		9,360
2000	7,200	119	1,920	600		9,839
2003	7,300	610	2,100	500		10,510

Figure 6 Number of Workers in the North Oil Company in Kirkuk (1958-2006)

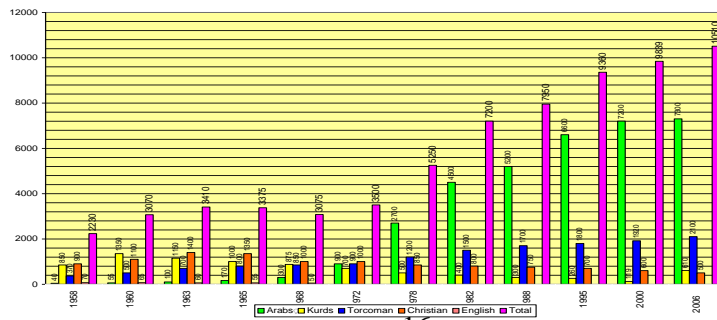


Figure 7 Number of Workers in the Northern Oil Company in Kirkuk (1958-2006)

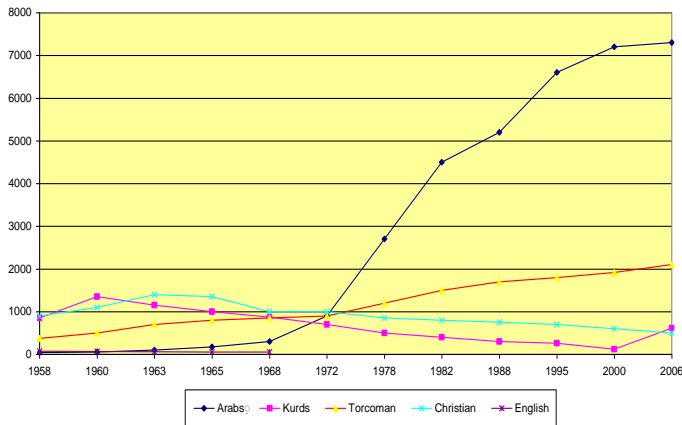


Table 7 Ethnic composition of the Northern Oil Company workforce, 1958-2003

Year	Arabs	Kurds	Turcoman	Christians	English
1958	1	38	16	40	3
1960	1	43	16	35	2
1963	2	33	20	41	1
1965	5	29	23	40	1
1968	9	28	27	32	1
1972	25	20	25	28	
1978	51	9	22	16	
1982	62	5	20	11	
1988	69	3	21	19	
1995	70	2	19	7	
2000	73	1	19	6	
2003	69.45	5.8	19.98	4.75	

The previous charts and graphs reveal a negative relationship between the level of Kurdish and Christian workers and Arab employees over time. That is, as Kurds and Christian employees decreased, Arab workers increased, while Turcoman manpower remained nearly static. No major population shifts occurred in Kirkuk from 1996-2003. However, after the fall of Saddam Hussein and the Ba'athist regime in April 2003, population movements happened in two directions: a return

of Kurdish families to Kirkuk (224,544 persons) and an exit of Arab families from Kirkuk (about 5,986 for a total of 52,973). The population of Kirkuk today is 705,014, based on the food supply forms of April 30, 2007. In the residential Kurdish quarters of Raheem Awa, Iskan, Imam Qasim, Rizgari and Shorfja, the number of Kurds is 263,012. Added to the number of Kurds in the mixed quarters at 163,700, the total number of Kurds in the city of Kirkuk is 426,712, or sixty percent of the total population.

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In a letter dated November 8, 1996 to the chairman of the North Committee of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), the governor of Kirkuk complained that the Kurds formed about sixty percent of the population. He added: "there are whole Arab quarters which have become solely Kurdish, such as Karama in Iskan and the police quarter in Shorja. In this letter he also stated that "trade and economic matters in the city are still in Kurdish hands, so are the contractors and artisans and public facilities and services".

Figure 8 Ethnic composition of the population of Kirkuk governorate, 1957-1977

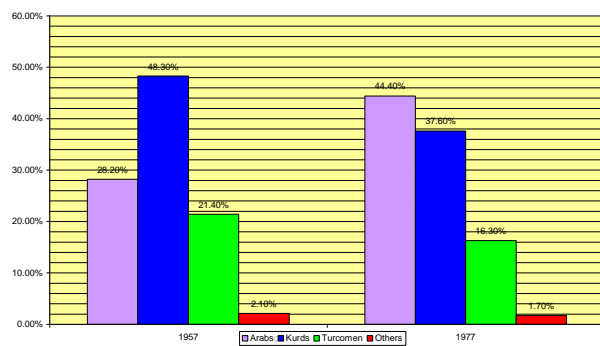
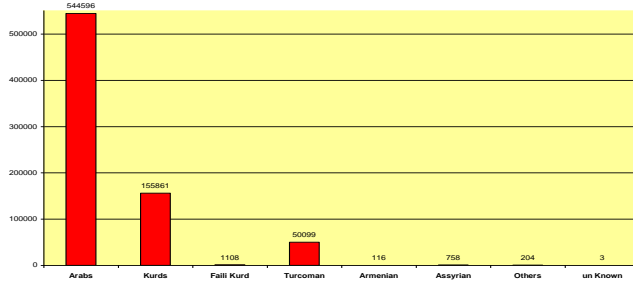


Figure 9 Ethnic composition of the population of Kirkuk Governorate 1997



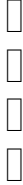


Figure 10 Ethnic composition of the population of Kirkuk governorate 1957-1977

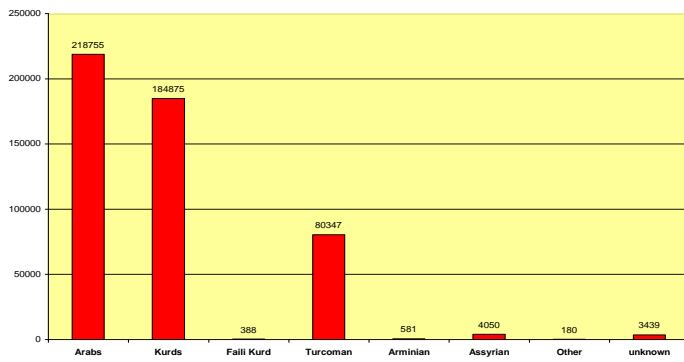
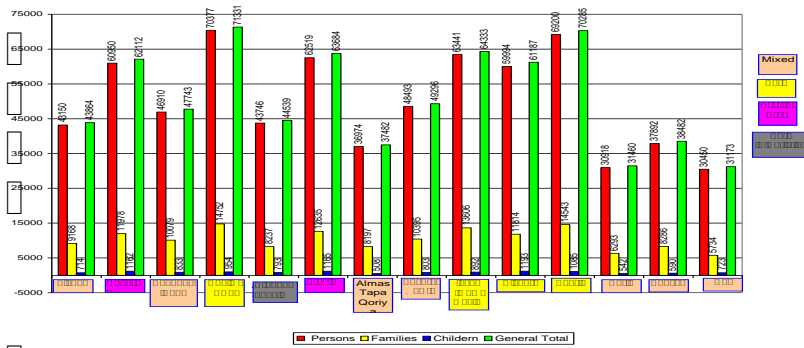


Figure 11 Ethnic composition of the population of Kirkuk 2007



III. Current Status

At present the governorate of Kirkuk consists of three districts: Kirkuk, Haweeja, and Dibis, and the sub-districts of Toz Khormato, Daqoq, Al-Riyadh, Alton Kopri, and Sengaw. The districts of Chemchemal, Kifry, Kelar, and Toz Khormato that were part of Kirkuk governorate prior to administrative changes in 1976 have become part of Suleymaniya, Diyala, and Salahadin governorates.

1. The district of Kirkuk

The district of Kirkuk was created by a Royal decree in 1937. After the abolition of the districts of Shwan, Qara Hassan, Yaychi, and al-Rabee, its land mass is 3,122 sq/km. According to the 1987 census the population of the district was 418,694.

Kirkuk district is a commercial, agricultural and industrial centre, containing rich minerals (sulphur, gas, and oil) and oil fields. The discovery of oil reserves in 1927 amounted to 25,583 million barrels in 584 wells. Some of the wells in the Bay Hassan field are situated within the administrative borders of Erbil governorate.

As part of Kirkuk governorate, the district was subjected to a vicious ethnic cleansing campaign by the Iraqi government against Kurdish and Turcoman populations. The Iraqi central government issued various decrees and decisions that forcibly caused demographic changes which altered the ethnic composition of the city (see decisions and Republican decrees numbered 1 to 91 attached in this report). Kirkuk district has two sub-districts:

Toz Khormato

This sub-district was incorporated into Kirkuk in 1960 (Republican decree No. 635). The area is 1,157sq/km. The population according to the 1987 census was 18,737.

Daqoq

Daqoq is 1157 sq. km. Its population increased from 20,881 in 1977 to 29,425 in 1987.

2. The district of Haweeja (Milha-Khwelin)

Haweeja district was created in 1961 and is traditionally an Arab-populated region of Kirkuk (Republican decree No. 387). It has an area of 1,965 sq. km, after the abolition of al-Zab and al-Abbasi sub-districts and their attachments to the district

centre in 1987. According to the 1977 census Haweeja's population was 52,179, mainly Arab, with only four percent of the population being Kurdish. Haweeja district has one sub-district:

Al-Riyadh

This sub-district was created in 1961 (Republican decree No. 328). The area is 1,311sq/km and population is 28,884 according to the 1987 census.

3. The district of Dibis (Dobiz)

Dibis was established in 1987 after the abolition of al-Quds district (Republican decree no. 321). According to the 1977 census its population was 37,815, of which the Kurds represented about fifty-two percent (19,721), Arabs comprised thirty-eight percent (14,356), Turcoman were about nine percent (3,240), and Assyrians were less than one percent, or 122 persons. In 1987, the total population increased by only about 2,000. The District of Dibis has two sub-districts:

Alton Kopri

This sub-district as created in 1945 (Royal decree No. 564). It has an area of 335 sq\km and a population of 7,512 according to the 1987 census.

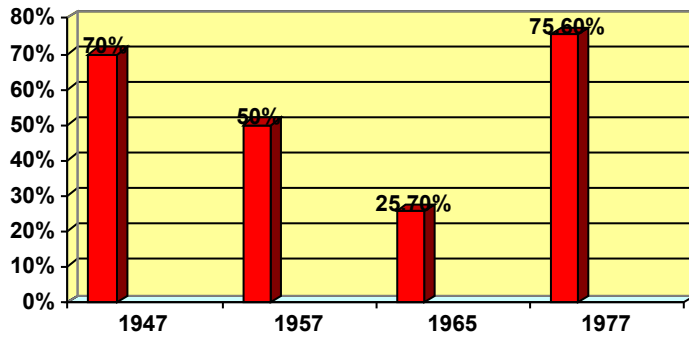
Sergeran

Sergeran belonged to Makhmour-Kandinawa / Erbil governorate in 1957, but was attached to Dibis district in Kirkuk governorate in 2000 (Republican decree no. 245). According to a memo issued by the mayor of Sergeran municipality in early 2007, the sub-district has a population of 15,000. Like other areas of Kirkuk, Dibis was subjected to a deportation campaign and expropriation of land from Kurdish farmers to Arab settlers brought from the southern governorates of Diwaniya (Qadisiya). So far, 2,690 cases have been examined in the sub-district, requiring land to be returned to its original owners.

Table 8 Kurds in Alton Kopri, 1947-1977

Year	Ratio
1947	70%
1957	50%
1965	25.7%
1977	75.6%

Figure 12 Chart of Kurds in Alton Kopri, 1947-1977



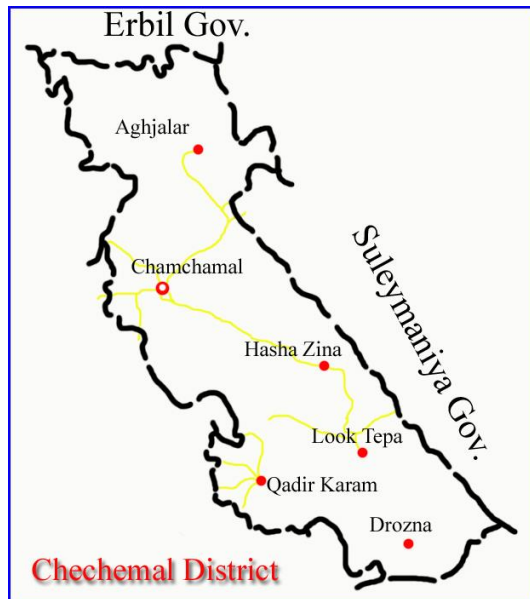
Other districts of Kirkuk prior to 1975 administrative changes

1. The district of Chemchemical (in Suleymaniya governorate)

Chemchemical was annexed from Kirkuk governorate and attached to Suleymaniya governorate in 1975 (Republican decree No. 608). After the abolition of two sub-districts of Aghjala and Sangaw in 1987, its area totaled 2,379 sq/km. According to the 1987 census the population was 70,552 persons. Chemchemical's economy is dependent upon agriculture: wheat, barley sunflower, vegetables, potatoes, and oil seeds. The district has a natural gas field (not in production) and two drilled wells containing a reserve equal to 279.6 million barrels of crude oil.

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Figure 13 Map of Chemchemical District 1987

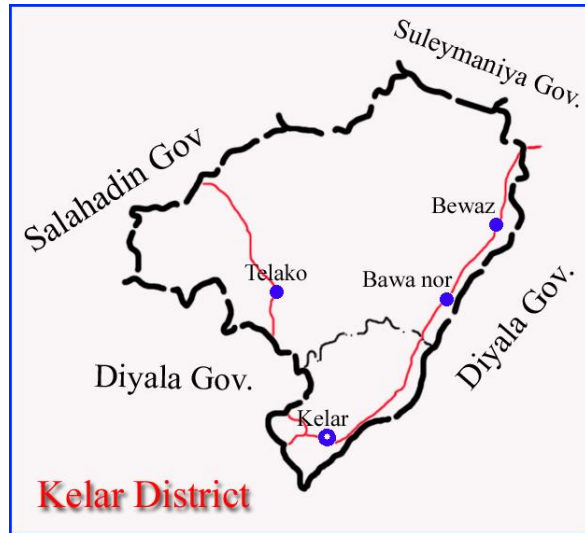


2. The district of Kelar (in Suleymaniya governorate)

Kelar was annexed from Kirkuk governorate (Tameem) and attached to the governorate of Suleymaniya in 1975 (Republican decree no. 258). It has an area of 2,111 sq/km, a decrease from 3,332 sq. km after the abolition of the districts of Bebaz and Tilako and their attachment to the centre of the district in 1987 (Republican decrees no. 321 and 911 dated June 11, 1987 and Nov. 16, 1987 respectively). According to the census of 1977 the population of Kelar was 52,773. In 1987 it was 82,400.

The economy of this district is based on agriculture with production of wheat, barley, vegetables, bulbs, oil seeds, and the breeding of sheep and cows. Kelar is also seat of the Jaf tribe and boasts of the stone-built Sherwana castle.

Figure 14 Map of Kellar District in 1987

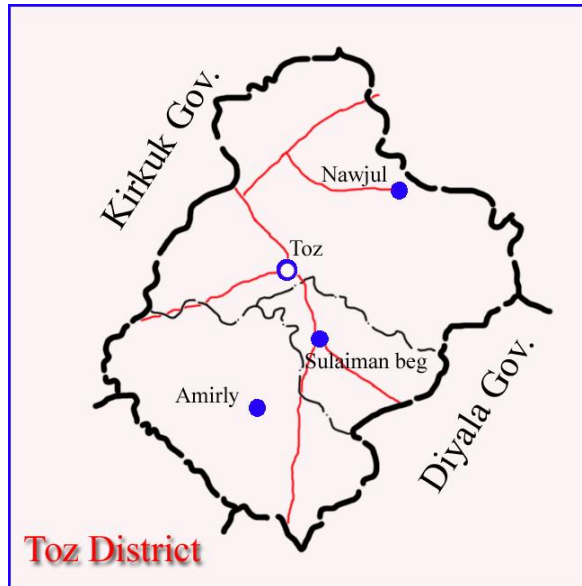


3. The district of Kifry (see Diyala governorate)

4. The district of Toz Khormato (in Salahadin governorate)

Toz Khormato was established in 1952 by a Royal decree. It was annexed from Kirkuk governorate (Tameem) and attached to the governorate of Salahadin (Tikrit) in 1976 (Republican decree no. 41), with the exception of Daqoq district. After the abolition of the district Nojol and its annexation to the centre of the district the area is 1,542 sq/km. Nojol is situated on the east of Toz Khormato bordering the governorate of Sulaimaniya. The population in 1977 was 75,737. According to the 1987 census the population was 51,998. The economy is agriculturally-based, with the main crops including wheat, barley, oil seeds, sunflower cotton, vegetables, and fodder.

Figure 15 Map of Khormato District, 1987



Toz Khormato has two sub-districts

Amirly

Amirly was established in 1969 (Republican decree no. 439) and has an area of 739sq. km. According to the 1977 census, the population was 15,104 and increased to 22,522 in 1987.

Sulaiman Beg

Sulaiman Beg was established in 1969 (Republican decree no. 440) and has an area of 288 sq. km. According to the 1977 census the populations was 7,719 and increased to 11,733 in 1977.

IV. Normalizing Kirkuk governorate

Given the particular processes occurred in Kirkuk governorate, the normalization process requires the re-integration to the Kurdistan region of four districts of Kirkuk prior to the administrative changes of 1976. These are the districts of Chemchemical, Kelar, Toz Khormato, and Kifri. By returning these four districts to the governorate of Kirkuk, the Kurds will form an effective majority.

Nineva Governorate (Mosul)

Nineva Governorate (al-Mosul)

I. Background

On September 3, 1970 the name of the governorate was changed from al-Mosul to Nineva. According to the census of 1977 the population was 1,099,809. The ethnic distribution was as follows:

Table 9 Ethnic Distribution in Nineva Governorate, 1977

Arabs	Kurds	Faili Kurds	Turcoman	Armenians	Assyrians	Others	Un known
939,666	1,43300	2,489	9,487	111	1,178	152	3,426

According to the 1987 census the population increased to 1,479,430. According to 1997 census the population increased again to 2,037,602 and consisted of the following ethnic and religious groups:

Table 10 Ethnic Distribution in Nineva Governorate, 1997

Arabs	Kurds	Faylee	Turcoman	Armenian	Assyrians	Others	Unknown
1,864,853	168,987	129	1681	072	890	456	43

Figure 16 Map of Nineva Governorate, 1997



II. Changes in administrative units

Districts

1. Mosul district.
 - a. Basheeqa sub-district
 - b. Hamam al-Aleel sub-district
 - c. al-Shora sub-district
 - d. al-Qayara sub-district
2. Al-Hamdaniya district
 - a. Bartilla sub-district
 - b. al-Namrod sub-district
3. Talkef district
 - a. al-Qosh sub-district
4. Sinjar district
 - a. al-Shemal sub-district
 - b. al-Qayrawan sub-district
5. Tela'far district
 - a. Zummar district

6. Shaikhhan district
7. al-Hadhar district
8. al-Bi'aj district
9. Aqra district
10. Asha'ier al-Saba'a

The disputed areas within Nineva include:

1. The districts of Bi'aj and al-Qahtaniya annexed from Sinjar and attached to Bi'aj.
2. Sinjar district
3. Tela'fer district
4. Talkef district (including the District of Alqosh).
5. al-Hamdaniya district (including the districts of Namrod and Bartilla).
6. The district of Basheeqa in Nineva district
7. al-Shaikhhan District
8. Aqra district
9. Makhmour district, which was annexed from Erbil governorate and attached to Nineva.

Racial discrimination and forced demographic changes in Nineva governorate have included:

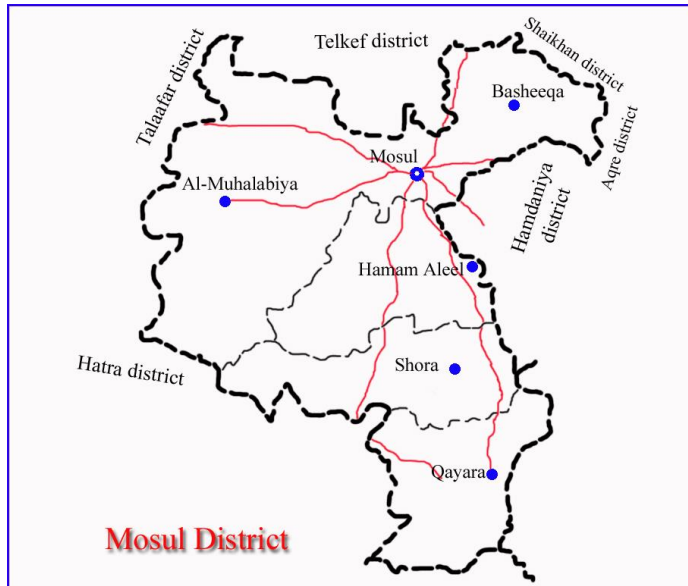
1. Barring courts from hearing claims of transferred ownership of estates to Mosul city (decision 50 of January 28, 1989).
2. Deporting Kurds and liquidating their properties in the city of Mosul (letter 1733 of April 4, 1990).
3. Deporting Shabak (Kurds) from Nineva governorate and demolishing their houses (letter 1714 of April 10, 1990).
4. Demands by the estate registration to co-ordinate with the committee of liquidating the properties of deported Kurds in Mosul.
5. Demands by the office of estates in Nineva to put a sign of impounding the properties of deported Kurds (letter 1720 of July 8, 1990).
6. Demand by the committee for liquidating properties of deported persons to provide them with the numbers of estates from the directorate of Estate Registration in Mosul.

III. Current Status

The district of Mosul:

Historically, the centre of Mosul vilayat (state) included southern Kurdistan and existed alongside Baghdad and Basra vilayats, forming the modern state of Iraq. According to the 1987 census the population of the district centre was 664,221.

Figure 17 Map of Mosul District, 1987



The district has one sub-district:

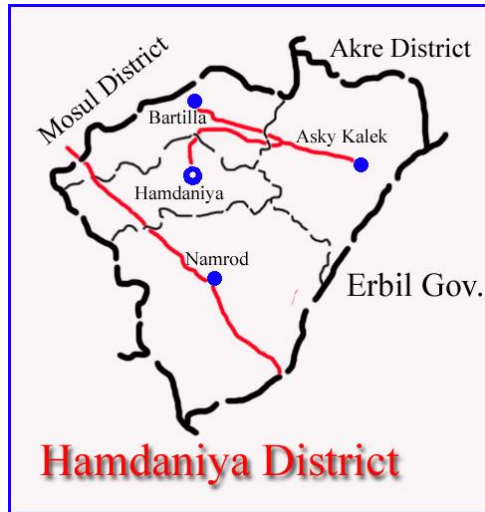
Basheeqa

Basheeqa became a sub-district in 1955. According to the 1977 census the population was 25,599. It doubled to 51,352 by 1987. The area of the Basheeqa is 526 sq/km. Racial discrimination and forced demographic changes caused the confiscation of residential lands belonging to Kurds and their redistribution to Arab officers. They also consisted of agricultural lands and orchards, assumed by the central government in 2000 (law 117).

1. Al-Hamdaniya district

Al-Hamdaniya became a district on October 20, 1970. The district centre is the town of Qaraqosh with a population of 35,925, according to the census of 1987. The area is 500 sq/km.

Figure 18 Map of Al-Hamdaniya District, 1987



Al-Hamdaniya has two sub-districts:

Bartilla

Bartilla was created in 1970. According to the 1977 census the population was 15,619. In 1987 it was 21,433. The area is 215 sq. km.

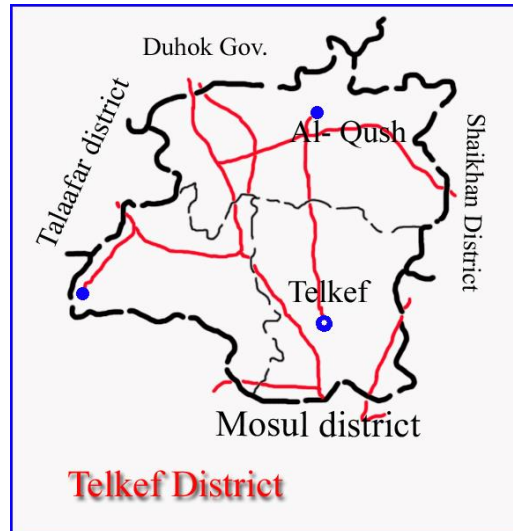
al-Namrod.

al-Namrod was created in 1970. According to the 1977 census the population was 15,285. In 1987 it was 21,452. The area is 472 sq. km

2. The district of Talkef

Talkef became a district in 1970 (Republican decree no. 55) According to the 1977 census the population of the district centre was 56,240 and 69,875 in 1987.

Figure 19 Map of Talkef District, 1987



Talkef has one sub-district

Alqosh

Alqosh was annexed from the sub-district of Shaikhan and became a sub-district of Talkef in 1970 (Republican decree no. 55) It has an area of 508 sq/km and a population of 22,256 according to the 1977 census. It increased to 27,233 in the 1987 census.

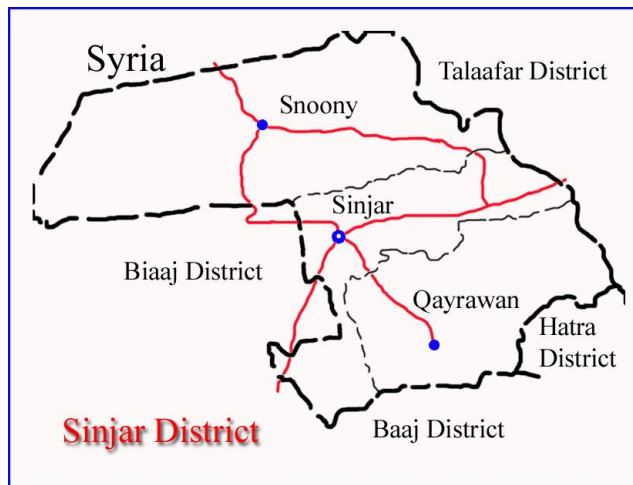
3. The district of Sinjar

Sinjar became a district in 1934 (Royal decree no. 4). It is situated in the northwestern part of the governorate, 136 km away from the city of Mosul. The economy is based on agriculture, in particular, wheat, barley figs, and tobacco. There are also oil fields in the villages of Ain al-Ghazal and Hayali belonging to Sinjar district and lately closed due to war conditions, as well as natural gas and heavy minerals in Mount Sinjar. Sinjar is situated on the Iraqi-Syrian border and is considered an important crossing point.

The area of the district centre is 1,420 sq/km, reflecting the abolition of al-Shamal district and its attachment to the district in 1987. The demographic changes in Sinjar from 1977-1987 are a consequence of central government-

engineered programs that moved people and manipulated administrative borders. According to the census of 1977, the district's population was 100,511 and 20,771 in 1987. The Kurds constituted about seventy-six percent of the population, followed by Arabs (17%), Turcoman (6%), and Chaldo-Assyrians (1%).

Figure 20 Map of Sinjar District, 1987



The May 2007 census showed that the population of Sinjar district centre increased to 90,692, of which 75,077 Kurdish and 15,115 Arab and Turcoman.

Sinjar has two sub-districts

al-Shamal (Sinone)

al-Shamal was established in 1936, abolished in 1987, and re-formed in 1994. It is 70 km from the district centre and includes six residential complexes created from the deported villages belonging to the sub-district in 1975. According to a May 2007 census the population of al-Shamal sub-district was 122,500 of which 102,084 Kurds and 24,416 Arabs.

Qayrawan (Ibleech)

Qayrawan was established in 1977, abolished in 1987 and re-formed in 1994. It is 22 km from the district centre. The sub-district includes two residential complexes, Tal Qasab and Tal Banat, whose populations were brought

together from deported villages. According to a May 2007 census the number of inhabitants was 35,848 of which 11,949 Kurds and 23,899 Arabs and Turcoman.

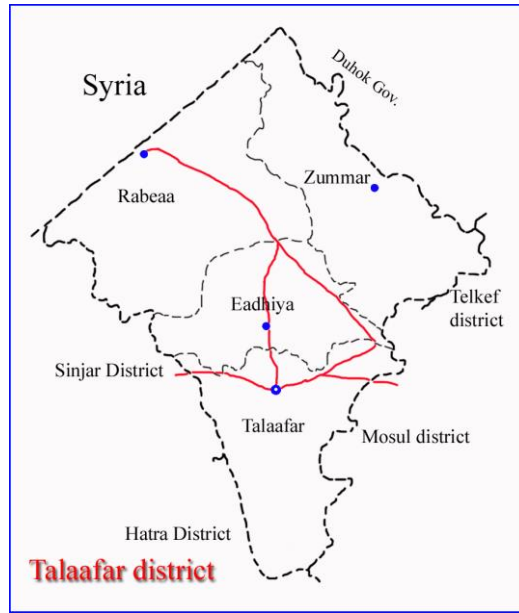
Examples of racial discrimination and forced demographic changes include

1. Confiscation of properties from Kurdish families (Telegram of the committee of North Affairs, no. 21347, Aug. 18, 1974).
2. Evacuating confiscated estates for the ministry of finance (decision of the RCC no .730 on June 24, 1984).
3. Re-iterating the necessity of implementing the decision of confiscating the estates of deported families and bringing to account those responsible for not implementing them (decision 2883 of Sept. 9, 1990).
4. Demolishing two villages, Gamesh Tapa and Kazana, deporting their inhabitants, confiscating their properties, and distributing them to Arabs (decision 9420 of Oct. 17, 1994).
5. Refusal by the Lands Registration office to register the land of a Kurdish citizen, despite the fact he was a Baathist (decision 2487, Nov. 6, 1999).
6. Selling confiscated residential lands to those carrying medals or who were friends of the president (decision 11490 of Feb, 22, 2000).
7. Confiscating lands belonging to deported Kurds in 1987 from Sinjar and refusing to recover them (decision 1/14/484 of March, 3, 2000).
8. Confiscating lands of deported families from Sinjar (decision 187 of June 11, 2001).
9. Removing 1,200 homes in the town of Sinone (minutes of the meeting of the security committee of Oct. 22, 2001).
10. Permitting Arabs to own estates in the districts of Makhmour and Sinjar regardless of their birthplace (decision 1908, Sept, 10, 2000).

4. The district of Tel'afar

Tel'afar became a district in 1919 by Ottoman decree. The area of the centre of the district is 3,039 sq/km. According to the 1976 census the population was 132,854 and decreased in 1987 to 102,161. The district includes the sub-district of Zummar.

Figure 21 Map of Tel'afar District, 1987



Zummar

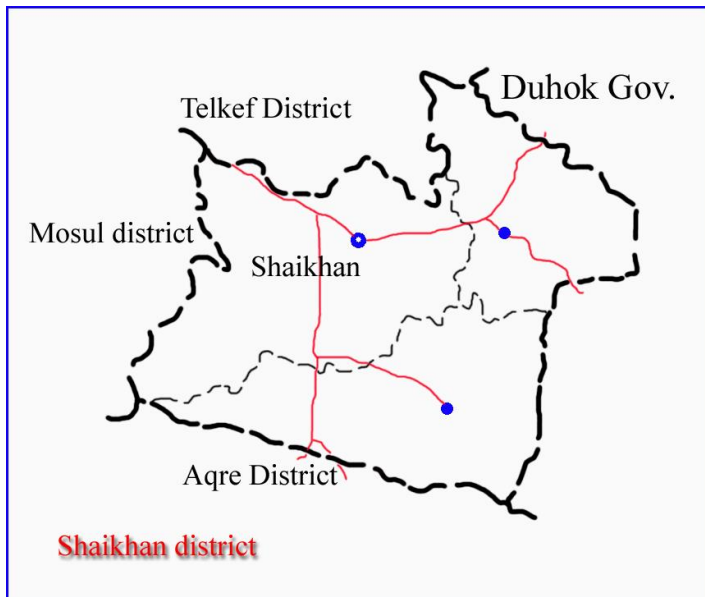
Zummar was created in 1984 after the Saddam Dam project was implemented with the disappearance of the old Zummar district. The area of the sub-district is 768 sq/km. In 1987 the population was 34,885. In May 2007 it was 142,080 of which 23,198 are Kurds and 24,162 Arabs. The number of people with voting rights was 47,360.

Zummar is an agriculturally-based economy, growing wheat and barley. The area also contains oil wells in the regions of Ain Zala (29 oil wells of which 7 are oil producing), Batma (15 wells of which 4 are oil producing), and Sifaya (4 wells of which 7 are oil producing). The oil reserves of these three regions amount to 1,750 million barrels.

5. The district of Shaikhan

Shaikhan became a district in 1924 (Royal decree No. 432). The area is 1,257 sq/km with a population of 36,427 in 1977 and 54,559 in 1987. The district is economically dependent upon agriculture, particularly wheat and barley, as well as services and tourism.

Figure 22 Map of Shaikhan District, 1987



Examples of racial discrimination and forced demographic change in Shaikhan

1. Distributing 1,100 residential pieces of land in Shaikhan and transferring their registration (birth) papers to Shaikhan. (Decision 21/1392 of Nov 14, 1993).
2. Decision to consider the Mosul-Shaikhan axis as a main area for settling Arab tribes (decision (2868) of May 7, 1994).
3. Offering Arabs pieces of land in Shaikhan district (decision 8039 of Oct. 4, 1994)
4. Distributing 1,200 pieces of land to Arab tribes: Azawin, Hadidin and Tay (decision 8335 of Oct. 15, 1994)
5. Distribution of land to tribal chieftains (decision s/158 of Oct. 30, 1994)
6. Settling Arab tribes in the Makhmour axis, Makhmour-Gwer axis, Shaikhan district, and the district of Fayda (decision 2334 of Nov. 24, 1994).
7. Urging Arabs to settle in the centre of Shaikhan district (decision 9923 of Nov. 11, 1994).
8. Preparing 1,829 pieces of residential land to settle Arabs in the centre of Shaikhan district and on the Mosul-Shaikhan axis (decision 9821 of Dec. 3, 1994).

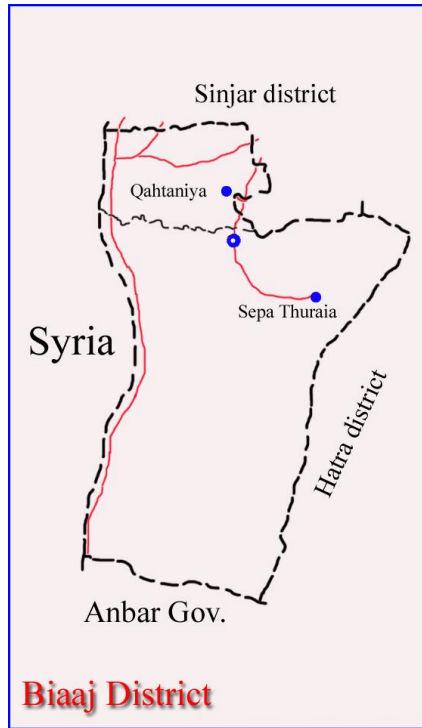
9. Demand by the governor of Nineva to provide him with the names of Arab peasants who signed contracts on the Makhmour-Shaikhan-Fayda axis line in accordance with the letter of committee of the North, no. 1449 of Sept. 2, 1997).
10. Lending money to members of Arab tribes who were settled in Kirkuk (Tameem) governorate and the districts of Makhmour, Shaikhan and Fayda, excepting them from provisions according to decision 21/2198 of Dec. 9, 1997.
11. Contracting conditions with Arab farmers in the districts of Shaikhan, Talafar and Makhmour stipulating not to give them to Kurdish farmers (decision 803, Sept., 10 2000).

6. The district of al-Hadhar
This district is not part of normalization processes.

7. The district of al-Bi'aj

al-Bi'aj became a district in 1970 (Republican decree no. 736). The area of the district centre is 8,892 sq/km. The population is 23,055 according to the 1987 census. The local economy is based on agricultural, mainly wheat and barley. al-Bi'aj district has one sub-district.

Figure 23 Map of Al-Bi'aj Sub-district, 1987



Al-Qahtaniya (Gir Azer)

Qahtaniya was created in 1987, annexed administratively from Sinjar in 1987, abolished in 1987, reformed, and attached to the district of al-Bi'aj in 2000. The villagers were deported and gathered in three residential complexes in al-Qahtaniya (Gir Azer), Jazeera (siba Shaikhan Qader) and Adnaniya (Gir zirk). Based on the decision of the RCC on August 19, 1968 and in accordance with the Agricultural Council of Nineva governorate of Jan. 15, 1972, the Arab tribe (Al-Saih) was sent to the Sinjar district and assumed thousands of donums of agricultural lands belonging to Yezidi tribes. These lands were distributed to 131 farmers from the Alsaih tribe.

8. The district of Aqra

Aqra became a district in 1969 (Republican decree no. 1066). The population was 72,807 in 1977 and 54,760 in 1987. The economy is based on agriculture, services, and tourism.

Figure 24 Map of Aqra District, 1987

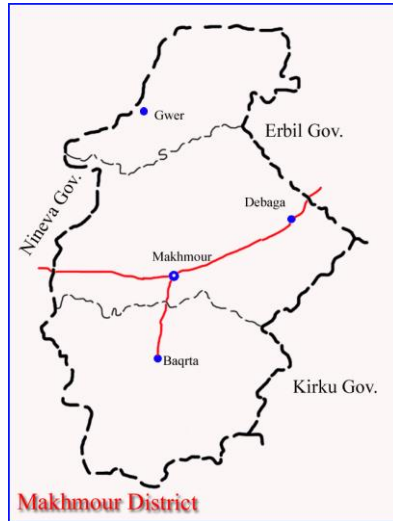


The district of Aqra was annexed from the Kurdistan Autonomous Region through an illegal referendum conducted by the central government. The referendum questioned local populations as to whether they preferred to join Nineva (Mosul) governorate or the Kurdistan Autonomous Region, which was established in 1974 as part of the March 11, 1970 Agreement. The referendum contradicted paragraph 14 of the March Agreement which defined the autonomous Region as consisting of all administrative units with a Kurdish majority. Since Aqra had a clear Kurdish majority, it was legally binding that it belongs to the Kurdistan region.

9. The district of Makhmour

Makhmour district was created in 1929 by Royal decree (No. 458). The area of the district centre is 1,214 sq/km. The population was 57,361 in 1977 and 17,184 in 1987. The district was detached from Erbil governorate and annexed to Nineva governorate in 1996. The economy is agrarian-based, with the Makhmour-Erbil plane considered as the breadbasket of the region. Makhmour also has an oil well with a reserve is estimated at 2,114 million barrels.

Figure 25 Map of Makhmour District, 1987



IV. Normalizing Nineva governorate

Normalization on the west side of the Tigris river requires the return of deported populations, repatriation of settlers, cancellation of agricultural contracts, and re-attachment of the administrative unit of al-Qahtaniya (Gir Azer) to the district of Sinjar.

Governorate of Diyala

Diyala Governorate

I. Background

Diyala Governorate has an area of 20,813 sq/km. According to the census of 1977 the population was 584,715 persons consisting of the following ethnic groups:

Table 11 Population of Diyala Governorate in 1977

Arabs	Kurds	Faili Kurds	Turcoman	Armenians	Syrians	Others
511,394	62,770	66	8,885	114	9,324	1,841

By 1987 the population had nearly doubled to 961,073. According to the 1997 census it was 1,134,147 and included:

Table 12 Population of Diyala Governorate in 1997

Arabs	Kurds	Faili Kurds	Turcoman	Armenians	Syrians	Others	Unknown
1,086,965	45,338	188	1,555	52	17	30	2

Administration units

The governorate has seven districts: Khaneqin, Baladroz, Moqdadiya, Kifry, Bagoba, Khalis, Mada'in. The last three are not part of normalization processes.

Figure 26 Map of the Diyala Governorate Seven Districts, 1997



I. Current Status

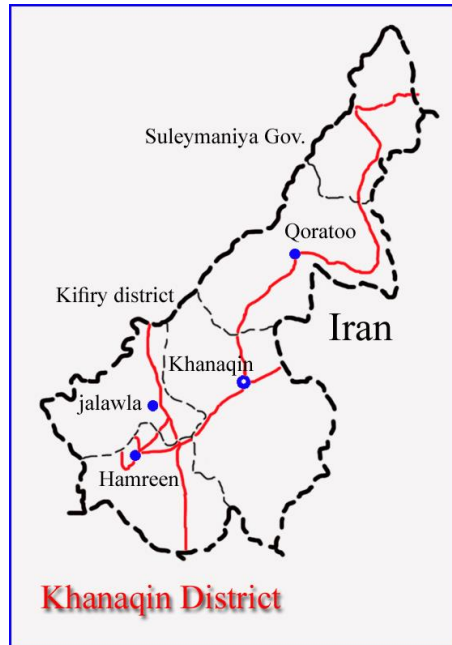
1. The district of Khaneqin

Khaneqin was created in 1921 by Royal decree. The district is situated near the Iranian-Iraqi border and has an area of 2,794 sq/km. In 1977 the population was 98,807 and decreased to 39,486 in 1987. According to the 2007 census the population was 72,112 of which the Kurds represent 84 percent.

The main economic activity is agriculture; the district has a vast area to grow produce such as grains, sunflowers, vegetables and oil seeds, as well as fruit orchards, lemon, and palm date trees. The area of Naftkhana has thirty-eight oil wells and reserves amounting to about 147 million barrels. The Wand Refinery is located in the district and produces oil products, including benzine.

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Figure 27 Map of Khaneqin District, 1997



Khaneqin has two sub-districts; Jalawla and Saadiya

Jalawla

Jalawla was created in 1958 by a Republican decree. The population changes were 28,958 in 1977, 38,002 in 1987, and 62,083 in 2007.

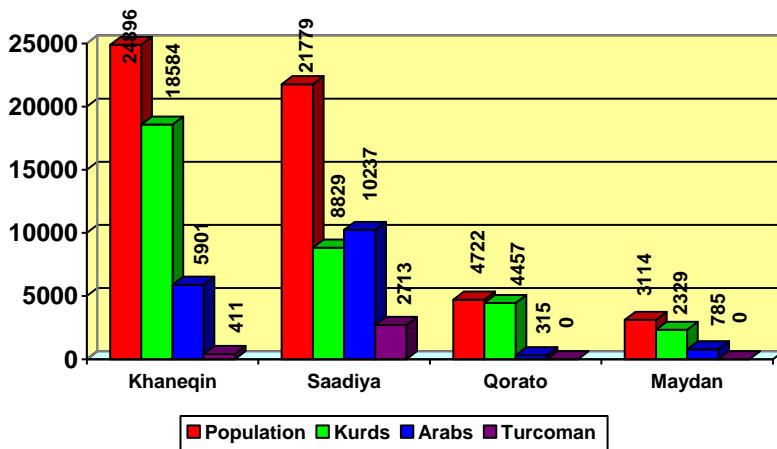
Saadiya (Qizil Rabat)

Saadiya was created by an Ottoman decree during Ottoman rule in Iraq. The area is 654 sq/km. The population was 16,843 according to the census of 1977, 24,810 in 1987, and 40,906 2007.

Table 13 Population of Khaneqin district, 1957.

City	Population	Kurds		Arab		Turcoman	
		number	%	number	%	number	%
Khaneqin	24896	18584	74.7%	5901	23.7%	411	1.65%
Saadiya	21779	8829	40.5%	10237	47.1%	2713	12.4%
Qorato	4722	4457	93.3%	315	6.7%	-	-
Maydan	3114	2329	74.8%	785	25.2%	-	-
Others	3988 6.8%						
Total	58499	34199	58.4%	17238	29.5%	3124	5.34%

Figure 28 Population of Khaneqin district, 1957



It should be noted that the statistics in the tables above concern the city centers, in addition to the villages belonging to them. Jalawla was not a sub-district at the time but a village of Saadiya. Thus, the statistics relating to Saadiya include Jalawla and the accompanying villages.

After adding the new sub-district called Jalawla, which was created after attaching to it various sectors with Arab majorities from the district of Qara Tepe, the population of Khaneqin district in the census of 1965 was 85,088.

Table 14 Population of Khaneqin District, 1965

Number of districts plus the district centre	Total population	Kurds	Arabs	Turcoman	Others
5	85,088	46,725	30,932	2,918	4,513
		54.9%	36.3%	3.43%	5.3%

Table 15 Population of Khaneqin District. Population Growth Three Years after the 1965 Census

City	Population	Kurds		Arabs		Turcoman	
		number	%	number	%	number	5
Khaneqin	3,5836	25,836	72.1%	9,388	26.2%	612	
Jalawla	22,606	8,534	37.8%	13,212	58.4%	860	
Saadiya	13,864	3,422	24.7%	9,114	65.7%	1,328	
Qorato	6,785	6,280	92.6%	505	7.4%	0	
Maydan	4,891	3,475	71.1%	1,416	28.9%	0	
Others	3,104 3.6%						
Total	87,086	47,547	54.6%	33,636		2800	3.2%

Figure 29 Population of Khaneqin District. Population Growth Three Years after the 1965 Census

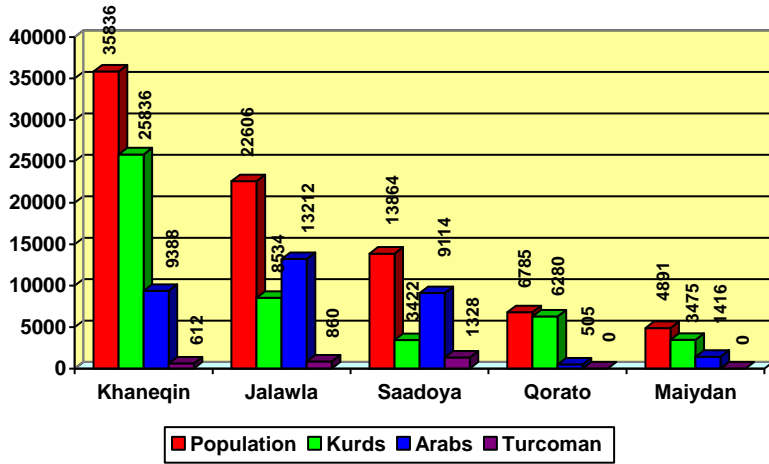
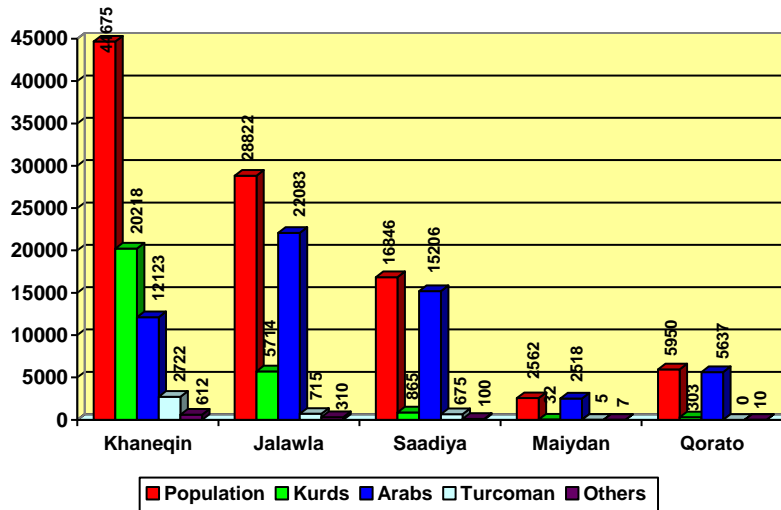


Table 16 Population of the city of Khaneqin and the suburbs and districts belonging to it, 1977

City	Population	Kurds	Arabs	Turcoman	Other
Khaneqin	44,675	20,128	21,213	2,722	612
		45.6%	48.3%	5.85%	
Jalawla	28,822	5714	22083	715	310
		19.8%	77%	2.5%	
Saadiya	16,846	865	15206	675	100
		5.14%	90.2%	4%	
Maydan	2,562	32	2518	5	7
		1.2%	98.2%		
Qorato	5,950	303	5637		10
		5.1%	94.7%		
Total	98,855	27042	66657	4,177	1,039
		27.35%	67.4%	4.16%	1.05%

Figure 30 Population of the city of Khaneqin and the suburbs and districts belonging to it, 1977



As the tables indicate, the percentage of Kurdish people declined from 72.1 percent in the city and 54.6 percent in the district, to 45.8 percent and 24.16 percent respectively.

Table 17 Population of Khaneqin city, its suburbs and its districts, 1987

Name of city	Population	Kurds		Arabs		Turcoman	
		number	%	number	%	number	%
Khaneqin	39,246	17,985	45.8%	19,426	49.5%	1,835	4.7%
Jalawla	37,489	4,839	12.9%	32,032	85.2%	618	1.7%
Saadiya	24,662	1,681	16.8%	21,658	87.8%	1,324	5.4%
Total	101,397	24,505	24.2%	73,116	72.1%	3,777	3.7%

Figure 31 Population of Khaneqin city, its suburbs and its districts, 1987

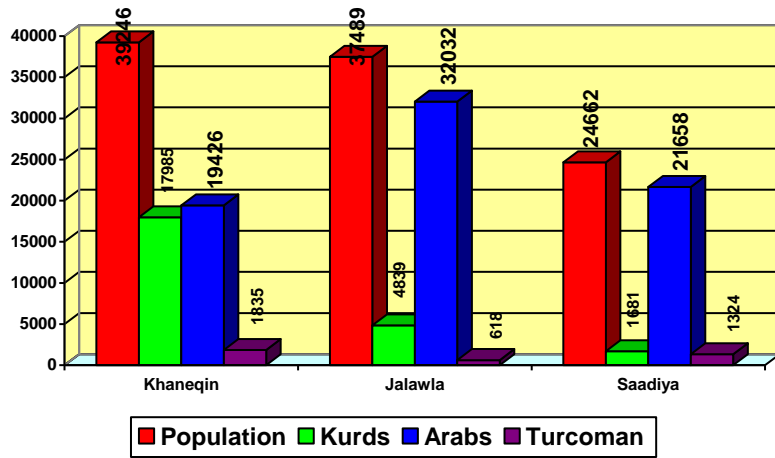
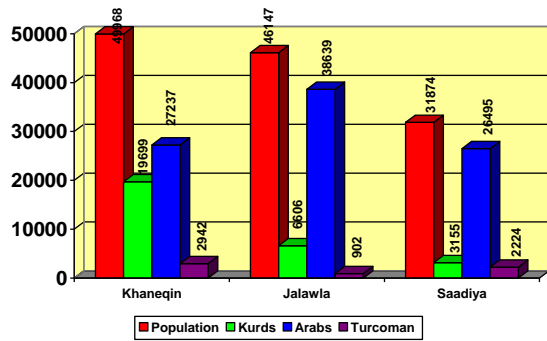


Table 18 Population of Khaneqin and its districts, except Maydan and Qorato, 1997

Name of city	Population	Kurds		Arabs		Turcoman	
		number	%	number	%	Number	%
Khaneqin	49,968	19,699	39.4%	27,237	54.7%	2,942	5.8%
Jalwla	46,147	6,606	14.7%	38,639	83.7%	902	1.95%
Saadiya	31,874	3,155	9.9%	26,495	83.1%	2,224	6.97%
Total	127,989	29,460	23%	92,461	72.3%	6,068	4.74%

Figure 32 Population of Khaneqin and its districts, except Maydan and Qorato, 1997



The charts reveal that from the pre-1968 period to 1997, the population of Khaneqin city and its suburbs decreased from 25,836 to 19,699, compared with the number of Arab population, which increased to 27,327 from 9,388. The number of Kurds declined at a rate of 204 per year compared with an increase in the number of Arabs at a rate of 597 per year, over a period of thirty years.

Table 19 Population and families leaving and returning to Khaneqin city, June 2003 to December 2006

	June 2003 to December 2003	January 2004 to December 2004	Jan.2005 to Dec.2005	Jan.2006 to Dec.2006	
Families coming to Khaneqin	325	1,960	5,765	1,655	9,732
Population	3,350	7,971	28,893	8,043	48,257
Families leaving Khaneqin	1,077	878	1,985	133	4,073
Population	8,779	5,656	12,579	971	27,985
Total number of families	8,942	10,024	13,804	15,326	15,326
Total no. in Khaneqin	54,040	56,355	72,669	79,741	79,741

Figure 33 Population and families leaving and returning to Khaneqincity, June 2003 to December 2006

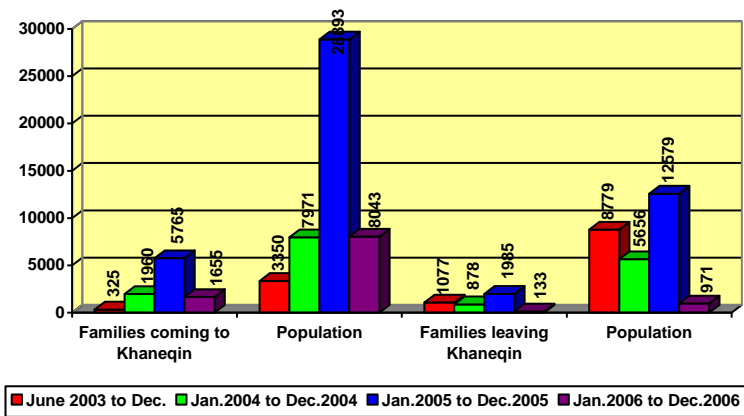


Table 20 Number of Arab families that transferred birth certificates to their original governorates April 2003-Dec. 2006

Ser.	Governorate to where they were transferred	Number of families	Persons
1	Diyala	165	1159
2	Nasiya	131	937
3	Diwaniya (Qadisiya)	265	1869
4	Babylon	18	126
5	Muthanna (Samawa)	31	217
6	Baghdad	45	298
7	Wasit (Kut)	100	689
8	Salahadin	32	217
9	Karbala	19	133
10	Maysan (Amara)	3	21
Total		808	5,666

Figure 34 Number of Arab families that transferred birth certificates to their original governorates
April 2003-Dec. 2006

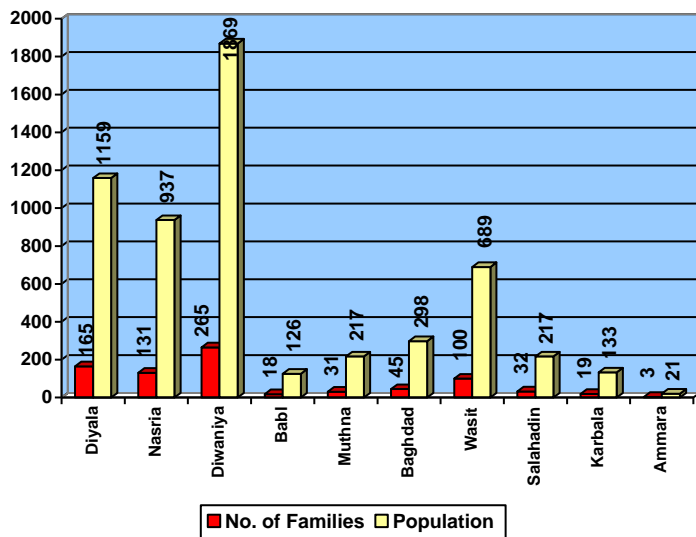


Table 21 Villages and districts that belonged to Khaneqin prior to demolition operations

Ser.	City	Number of Villages	Population
1	Khaneqin	80	17,853
2	Jalawla	50	14,980
3	Saadiya	21	4,807
4	Qorato	42	8,835
5	Maydan	45	7,004
6	Total	238	53,479

Figure 35 Villages and districts that belonged to Khaneqin prior to demolition operations

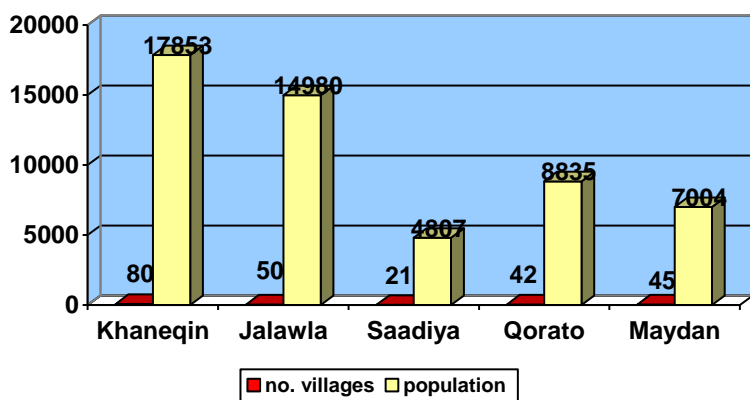


Table 22 Names and populations of villages belonging to the centre of Khaneqin

Village	Pop	Village	Pop	Village	Pop	Village	Pop
Aluawa	813	Asi Abad	14	Karim Al-Majeed	30	Abbas Qiddi	20
Ahmed Tahir	311	Bawa ismail	50	Tal Abbas	85	Muhammed Chider	10
Mohammad Kumar	89	Hajji Ali Mural	189	Ali Shahi	14	Ali Merza	6
Malid Shah	224	Yusif Sulaiman	303	Ibrahim Finjan	28	Sayid Ahmed Al-Nuaimi	20
Kahriz	2180	Mubarak	254	Hassan Khalifa	100	Sayid Ali Yousif	10
Arkwazi	1335	Dara	266	Hamid Mirza	50	Hassn Taliqa	5
Batmil	762	Rahman	400	Kebiya	279	Nor Muhammed	60
Tolefirosh	1850	Bablawi	65	Dakat Abdul-Qadir	420	Hussain Ali Aziz	50
Saifallo	28	Bablawi Muhammed Salih	400	Dakat Hassan Rashid	54	MohammedAziz	40

Kakinbiz	470	Muhammed Shir Beg	98	Sayid Ibrahim	22	Hussain Ahmed	40
Beeka	150	Ibrahim Khalil	128	Ramazan Abdulla	40	Ismail Al-Izzi	30
Nikna	80	Mardan	339	Hussain Mahmoud	100	Naji	50
Kani Masi	265	Karim Shaikh Dawod	100	Shfiq Aziz Agha	104	Daadosh Hamoudi	50
Bilkata	98	Ali Azia	151	Ahmen Al-Dawod	70	Jasim Al-Naar	420
Riza Beg	12	Abbas Mohammed Diza	52	Zaydan Khalaf	50	Qaraji	500
Naftkhana	532	Darwesh Mohammed Ali	50	Ibrahim Al-Ali	98	Amin Bopin	100
Kani Masi Saghir	22	Yousif Al-Jauid	50	Ghargan Al-Shayi	150	Slaktar	79
Shaikh Karim	302	Mohammed Hemili	60	Totik	110	Meekhos	880
Ali Al-Saadon	189	Alyan Ali Al-Hassan	20	Hussain Abdulla	440	Muhammed Abbas	50
Qamishlan	100	Dirwasa	288	Abdulla Kaki	85	Al-Haj ubid ubaidi	10

From July 17, 1968 until April 2003 the central government continued its Arabization policies, having demolished most villages and deported populations belonging to Khaneqin, Qorato, and Maydan. No villages remained except those with Arab or mainly Arab inhabitants. These inhabitants' names were eventually changed to other Arabic names by the central government.

Table 23 Name change due to Arabization

Old and new name of the Village	No. of Families			No. of Peoples		
	Arabs	Kurds	Total	Male	Female	Total
Al-Fidai	54	0	54	155	158	313
Muhammed Hemeli (Al_nile)	29	8	37	117	126	343
Ali Al-Saadon (Al-Jamaheer)	29	0	29	88	79	167
Karim Al-Dawod (Al-Nasr)	36	0	36	101	100	201
Ali Beg (Al-Jamhoriya)	37	3	40	115	113	228
Darwsh Kaki (Al-Firdaws)	12	1	13	37	48	85
Mahdi Karim (Al-firdaws)	9	1	10	37	31	68
Al-Rahamala	13	10	23	77	88	165
Al-Qalaa	28	3	31	96	103	199

Muhammed Al-Abbasi (Al-Makarim)	17	0	17	43	46	89
Alyan Ali (Al-Shiroq)	25	0	25	100	100	200
Hassan Jerat (Al-Jazair)	14	0	14	45	46	91
Yusif Al-Jayid (Tunis)	24	0	24	88	68	156
Al-Derawsa (Al-Maghrib)	48	0	48	148	166	314
Ali-Khan (30 Tammoz)	66	0	66	211	227	438
Dara (Al-Yarmok)	20	0	20	82	73	155
Mala Rahman	42	1	43	121	132	253
Mubarak (Al-Karama)	70	0	70	182	181	363
Yusif Beg (yathrob)	66	0	66	216	212	428
Mardan	7	16	23	77	78	155
Ahmed Hilal	22	1	23	59	51	110
Taha Abyddh	18	0	18	56	54	110
Muhammed Shir Beg (Uhud)	20	0	20	75	52	127
Meekhas (17Tammoz)	2	85	78	277	276	556
Ahmed Tahir	77	8	85	179	183	362
Alyawa	166	13	179	613	544	1157
Al-Ukhwa	26	0	26	67	52	119

Some examples of racial discrimination, ethnic cleansing, and forced demographic changes in Khaneqin.

1. Decision by the RCC (no.180) on Feb. 2, 1980 to deprive Faylee Kurds from their nationality.
2. Instructions from the Ba'ath party leadership in Khaneqin to the party divisions leadership to deport Kurdish families outside the district (letter 15.5 sh, 3352, dated Dec. 3, 1997).
3. Demand by the Qaimaqam of Khaneqin district to the leadership of the party section in Khaneqin requiring the deportation of Kurdish families and the distribution of their properties to Arabs (letter 5/2/24 of Jan, 17, 1999).
4. Creation of a committee to sell the houses of the deported in Khaneqin and Jalwla (letter 1469, Nov. 3, 1986).
5. Request to reduce the ratio of Kurds in Khaneqin to twenty-percent and transfer Kurdish teachers outside the district (letter 25/363 of March, 24, 1999 from the Qaimaqam of Khaneqin to the leadership of the party (instructions of Taha Yasin Ramadan).
6. Instructions to the municipality of Khaneqin to demolish the Kurdish quarters of the city (by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Chairman of North Committee of the RCC (letter of the survey 177, Feb, 28, 1999)
7. Letters demanding the deportation of Kurdish families outside the governorate of Diyala (S/1/150 of Feb. 20, 1972, S/1/1681 of Nov. 15, 1997, S/1/38 of Jan 19, 2002, S/1/813 of June 23, 1997, S/1/855 of July 6, 1997)

2. The district of Moqdadiya

Moqdadiya became a district in 1955 by a Royal decree. Its name was previously Shahraban. The area is 524 sq/km. According to the 1977 census it had a population of 72,649. This figure slightly increased to 78,671 in 1987.

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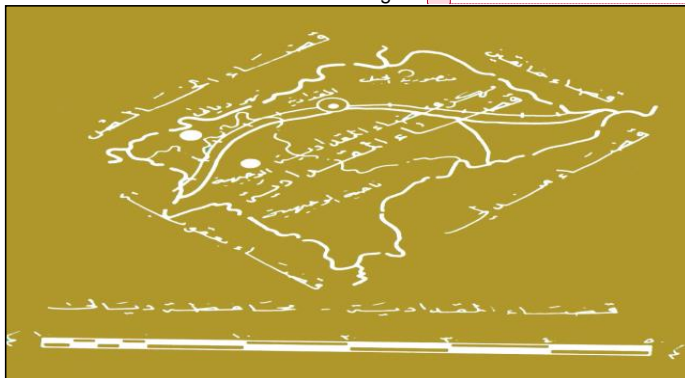
Figure 36 □

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4. The district of Baladroz

Baladroz was created in 1987 by a Republican decree (no. 459). The area is 2,017 sq. km. with a population of 48,625 in 1987. It has one sub-district:

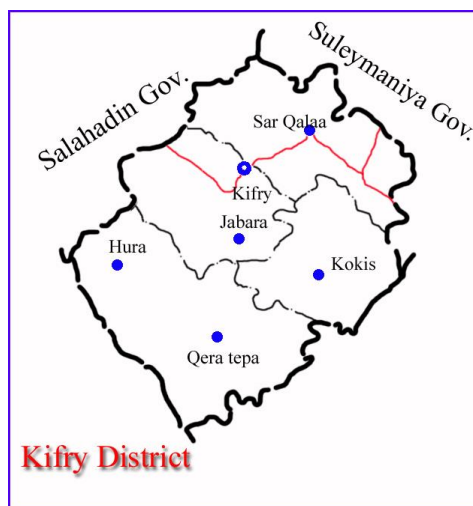
Mandali

Mandali was created by an Ottoman decree and continued as such until the issuing of a Republican Decree in 1987 (no.459). It is attached to Baladroz district and situated on the east of the city of Baqoba. The area is 1,513 sq. km. It had a population of 25,656 in 1977 and 8,092 in 1987. The former name of Mandali town was Bendink, which was the capital of the Kurdish Principality of Bani Ammz (99/1117). It was prosperous and economically wealthy with vast orchards.

4. The district of Kifri

Kifri was detached from Kirkuk governorate and annexed to Diyala governorate in 1975 (Republican decree no. 608). It has an area of 1,928 sq/km and population of 28,600 according to the census of 1987.

Figure 37 Map of Kifry District, 1987

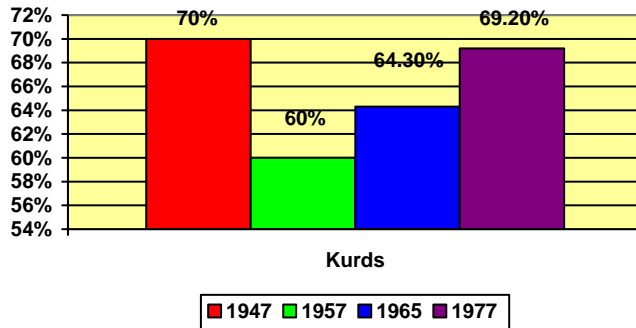


According to the official census of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning, the ratio of the Kurds in the centre of Kifri district was as follows:

Table 24 Ratio of Kurds in Kifri district centre, 1947-1977

Year	Kurdish ratio
1947	70%
1957	60%
1965	64.3%
1977	69.2%

Figure 38 Ratio of Kurds in Kifri district centre, 1947-1977



Kifri has one sub-district

Qera Tepe

Qere Tepe was established by an Ottoman decree during Ottoman rule of Iraq. The area is 913 sq. km. According to the 1987 census the population is 18,064.

II. Normalization of Diyala Governorate

Normalization requires addressing the consequences of deportation and settlement and re-establishing the right of the citizens of the district to re-unite with the Kurdistan Region.

Governorate of Wasit (Kut)

The Governorate of Wasit (Kut)

I. Background and changes in administrative units

Wasit has an area of 17,012 sq/km. The administrative units include:

Districts

1. The district of Kut
 - a. sub-district of Wasit.
 - b. sub-district of Shaikh Saad.
2. The district of Naamaniya
 - a. sub-district of al-Ahrar.
3. The district of al-Hay
 - a. sub- district of Al-Muwafaqiya.
4. The district of Badra
 - a. sub-district of Jassan.
5. The district of Al-Suwira
 - a. sub-district of al-Aziziya,
 - b. sub-district of al-Zubaidiya
 - c. sub-district of al-Hifriya.

Of these administrative units Badra and Jassan are part of the disputed areas.

The district of Badra

The District was created by an Ottoman decree in 1817. The centre of the district is situated on the Iraqi-Iranian border east of Kut.

The area is 1,835 sq. km. following the abolition of the district of Zirabatiya and its attachment to the centre of the district (Republican order no .321). According to the 1977 census the population was 15,329. It decreased to 2,614 in 1987. Badra has one sub-district.

Figure 39 Map of the District of Badra, 1987



Jassan

Jassan was created by a Royal decree in 1928. During the Ottoman period and prior to the creation of the province of Kut, it was attached to the province of Mandali. In 1955 it was attached to the district of Badra belonging to the governorate of Wasit. The area is 1,905 sq/km. In the 1987 census the population was 6,012. Badra and Jassan have a close historical relationship to the Kurdistan region and were attached during Ottoman rule (Baban and Koy, Harir and Erbil)

Badra is famous for producing fine palm dates. An oil field was discovered in the district with existing wells. The oil reserve of the field is estimated at 1,023 million barrels.

Supplements

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Supplement 1. Article (58) of the Transitional Administrative Law (TAL) of the Iraqi state for the transitional stage:

a- The Iraqi Transitional government, especially the High Commission for solving the disputes of estates ownership and others of the quarters concerned, shall take measures for the purpose of alleviating injustice caused by the practices of the former regime and represented by the demographic changes of certain regions including Kirkuk, through deporting and exiling individuals from their residences, and through forced immigration inside and outside the region and settling alien individuals in the region, depriving the people of work, and through correcting the nationality, and to remedy this injustice, the transitional Iraqi government must take the following steps:

Regarding the resident deportees and the emigrated and the immigrants, and in harmony with the law of the High Commission for solving the real estate ownership disputes, and other legal measures, the government must return, during a reasonable period the residents to their homes and properties, if that were not possible, then they must be justly compensated.

Regarding the individuals who were transferred to certain regions and lands, the government must decide on their position in accordance with article (10) of the law of the High Commission for solving the estates ownership disputes to ensure the possibility of resettling them, or to ensure the possibility of receiving compensation from the state, or the possibility of receiving new lands from the state near their places of residence in the governorate which they came from or the possibility of receiving a compensation for the cost of transferring to those regions.

Regarding the persons who were deprived of employment or other living means to force them to emigrate from their places of residence in the regions and lands the Government must encourage opportunities for new job in those regions and lands.

Regarding the correction of nationality the government must cancel all the related decisions, and permit the injured persons, to have the right of deciding their national identity and their ethnic belonging without forcing or pressure.

b- The former regime also manipulated with the administrative borders and other in order to achieve political aims, the presidency and the transitional Iraqi government must present recommendations to the National Assembly in order to remedy those unjust changes.

In case of an inability of the Presidency to agree unanimously on the package of recommendations, then the council of the Presidency must appoint a neutral arbitrator and unanimously for the purpose of studying the subject and presenting recommendations, and in the case of the Presidency Council being unable to agree on an arbitrator, the Presidency Council must ask the General Secretary of the United Nations to appoint a distinguished international personality to do the required arbitration.

c- The final solution of the disputed lands including Kirkuk is postponed until the above measures are completed and carrying out a census of population, just and transparent, until the approval of the permanent constitution. This solution

must be completed in a way agreeing with the principles of justice, taking into consideration the will of the population of those lands.

Supplement 2. The four Decisions of the Committee for Implementing Article 140 of the Iraqi Constitution

Committee of Implementing article 140 of the constitution

No.6

Date: 16.1.2007

Decision No.1

Our Committee, formed according to the Diwan (council) order No.46 dated: 9.8.2006 held its tenth meeting on the date 10.1.2007 for the purpose of implementing article (140) of the constitution of the Republic of Iraq, and for the sake of normalizing the situation in the disputed areas, the committee decided as follows:

1. Re-instating all the officials of the original population of the disputed areas (Kurds, Turcoman, Assyrian, Chaplains and Arabs who were dismissed or sent away or transferred outside those regions for political, ethnic, sectarian or religious reasons for the period from 17th July 1968 until 9th April 2003, to their former Jobs or similar ones in their original regions, in accordance with the law.

This decision is subject to the approval of his Excellency the

Prime Minister.

Signed:

Hashim Abdulrahman Al-Shibly

Chairman of the committee

/1/2007

No.24

Date: 16.11.2007

Decision No.2

Our Committee, formed in accordance with the Diwan (Council) order No. (46) number MRN/48/1373 and dated: 9.8.2006 held its 11th meeting on the date: 16.1.2007 and for the purpose of implementing article (140) of the constitution of the Republic of Iraq and in order to normalize the situation in the disputed areas, the committee decided as follows:

First: Returning all the deported and emigrated families, who were deported and emigrated from the disputed areas. to their former regions and apply the following mechanism for implantation.

- a) The deported and emigrated shall be compensated with a piece of residential land which shall be allocated by the state in their original regions of which they were deported or emigrated provided that they were not beneficial of owning a piece of residential land from the state.
- b) All the deported and emigrated families shall be compensated financially a sum of only (5) five million dinars, and deported and emigrated families within Kirkuk municipality with a financial compensation amounting to (10) ten million dinars.

Second: The Committee of Solving the Disputes of Estate Ownership shall solve all cases of estates and confiscated properties and possessed as a result of policies of the former regime in the disputed areas covered by article (140) of the constitution of the Republican of Iraq and as soon as possible but not later than 15.3.2007

This decision is subject to the approval of his Excellency the Prime Minister.

Signed:

Hashim Abdul Rahman Al-Shibly

Chairman of the Committee

/1/2007

No. 37

Date: 4.2.2007

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Decision No. 3

Our committee formed in accordance with the Diwan order No (46) – No MRN /48/1373 and dated 9.8.2006 held its 13th meeting on the date: 4.2.2007 and for the purpose of implementing article (140) of the constitution of the Republic of Iraq, and in order to normalize the situation in the disputed areas, the committee decided as follows:

First: Returning all the settler families in the disputed areas, covered by article (140) of the constitution of the Republic of Iraq and especially in the governorate of Kirkuk, to their former regions which they came from as a result of the policies of the previous regime for the period 17th July 1968 until 9th April 2003, applying the following mechanism:

- a. Giving them a sum of (20) twenty million dinars together with a piece of land in their original regions.
- b. Transferring the birth records of the settler's families from the disputed areas to the civil records offices in their previous original regions.
- c. The transfer of food coupons of the settler's families from the disputed areas to their previous original regions.
- d. The transfer of all the remaining official documents of the settler's families from the disputed areas to their previous original regions.

h. The sum of the donation should be paid after presentation, by the concerned, evidence of the transferring of records of civil situation and the coupon forms of people covered by this donation.

Second: The Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Trade, and the departments concerned, must ease the task of the settler's regarding the contents of (b,c,d) of the first paragraph, above.

Third: The ministries and departments concerned must ease the task of the settler if he was an official to transfer his job from the disputed areas to his original region.

Fourth: All the paragraphs of the above decisions must be implemented before day 15.3.2007.

Fifth: This decision is subject to the approval of his Excellency the Prime Minister.

Signed:
Hashim Abdul-Rahman Al-Shibly
Chairman of the committee

/2/2007

No.38

Date: 4.2.2007

Decision No.4

Our Committee formed in accordance with Diwan order No.46(No.MRN/48/1373)

and dated 9.8.2006 held its 13th meeting on 4.2.2007 and for the purpose of implementing article (140) of the constitution of the Republic of Iraq and in order to normalize the situation in the disputed areas the Committee decided as follows:

First: Cancellation of all agricultural Contracts which were concluded within the policies of the demographic changed regions and covered by article (140) of the constitution of the Republic of Iraq and particularly in the governorate of Kirkuk and returning the position to what it was before concluding those contracts.

Second: the departments concerned are our authorized to implement this decision.

Third: This decision is to be implemented before the day of 15.3.2007.
This decision is subject to the approval of his Excellency the Prime Minister.

Signed:

Hashim Abdul Rahman Al-Shibly
Chairman of the Committee
/2/2007

Supplement 3. Republican decrees, decisions, and official letters
Regarding Administrative and Demographic Changes in Kirkuk Governorate

Document 1. Regarding the Transfer of Kurds from Kirkuk to outside the governorate. Authority of No. 316 paragraph (2) of 42nd article of the constitution.

Revolution command council in its session held on the date of 6/4/1974 decided as follows:

1. The transfer of Abbas Adularia Finance Manager in Iraq Company of oil operation to the Diwan (office) of the financial accounting.
2. The transfer of (Selah Zavalla) Senior Engineer in the Iraqi Company for Oil Operations to the Ministry of oil and Minerals, the Establishment of Distribution of Oil Products, in Baghdad.
3. The Ministers concerned are to implement this decision.

Ahmed Hassan Al-Baker
president of the Revolutionary Command Council

Ser.	Number of decision or Decree	Subject	Notes
1	32/3015 date 23.8.1999	Deporting Kurds from autonomous region and barring them from inhabiting Governorates of Nineva (Mosul), Tameem (Kirkuk) and Diyala	
2	9/5/3981 date 16.4.2000	Deporting Non-Arab citizens from the Tameem (Kirkuk) Governorate and take necessary measures regarding their property and made the civil situation in the record	
3	66 on 11.2.1998	Contracting with Arab farmers in Saddam Irrigation project	
4	No. (without) date 15.6.1999	Supplying Arab contracting farmers with weapons	in Daqoq district (Gaza)
5	348 date 20.3.2000	Agricultural estates with the (security belt of Kirkuk city with the aim of covering them with the plan) of distributing them to Arab tribes	In Laylan (District) and concerning complexes: Muthanna, Al-Rushed, Omar Ibn Abdulaziz
6	20/250 on 14.2.1995	Urging the Arab contractors to transfer the records of their Birth certificate and food supply Tameem, Nineva governorate axes	From the governorate of Kirkuk to the agricultural directors
7	No, 821 on 8.5.2001	Condition that the Arab contractors in the security belt zone should be reliable and decisively loyal to the party and revolution and fix a time	From Taha Yasin Ramadan chairman of the north committee

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8	Decision of revolution commands council 850 dated 27.11.1988	Preventing the Arab from changing his nationality: violator is subject to a prison term not less than one year	
9	Decision 199 on 6.9.2001	Revolution command council on the non-Arab changing his nationality to Arabic and for the Minister of the Interior to facilitate that easily	
10	6/6/1558 on.25.2.2000	Based on the instruction of the ministry of the interior information all the employees of the Tameem offices to correct their nationalities, otherwise measures shall be taken the date 1.4.2000 was fixed as the limit far that	
11	Letter 8/7/1931 dated 18.1.2000	A list to deport those who did not change their nationalities to Arab	Signed by the governor of Tameem
12	1/6/7109 dated 1.7.2000	Number of those who changed their nationality to Arab	From the governor of Tameem
13	2839 dated 15.2.2000	Forcing all the employees of Tameem governorate to change (correct) their nationality to Arab	
14	7/18/1987 dated: 17.9.1999	Including correctors of their nationalities with the special privileges	Encouraging others, signed by the governor of Tameem
15	951/6/6739 date: 2.8.2000	Administrative order transferring a number of citizens refusing to change their nationality	Including Kurds and Turcoman
16	Decision 139 on 2.10.1981	Forming a committee to organize deporting the (returnee) to the mid and south Iraq	From RCC
17	1407 on 17.7.1999	Transfer and sending away Turcoman and Kurdish officials and not appointing them in the governorate for security reasons: signed by the governor of Tameem (Kirkuk)	
18	589 on 16.8.1997	Registering deportee's houses in the name of the occupiers. Signed by the governor of Tameem, with a list of the names of the deportees.	
19	2/679 on 18.3.1999	Taking over the houses of deportees in the Tameem governorate	Signed: North committee to governorate of Tameem
20	Decision 529 on 7.10.1989	An Iraqi, outside the autonomous region, is entitled to own residential lands while giving right to citizens of	

		the region to own outside it	
21	No. 92/687/1203 on 7.9.1999	A list of the names of deported Kurds with their families and properties	From the leadership of Tameem branch to its governor
22	1173/8/1088 date: 24.2.1974	A list transferring official and workers to outside the governorate:	From the Sulphur plant in Kirkuk
23	3/6/2165	Information on the deportation of Kurdish and Turcoman families outside the governorate during the year 1998 only signed: the governor of Tameem to the Ministry of the Interior	
24	Decision 737 date: 7.6.1979	Handing over ownership of houses in quarters (17 th July, 30 July and Karama)	From RCC to the governorate
25	Decision 972 date: 29.7.1979	Ownership of house in quarters: 17 July, 30 July, Karama, Mansorm shorja. To the internal security forces.	From RCC after taking them over from their Kurdish owners
26	Decision 900 date: 10.8.1977	Expropriating land pieces of Kurdish and registering them in the name of the governorate of Tameem (municipalities) then dividing them to areas of 250sq.meters. signed by the president of RCC	
27	Decision 901 date: 10.8.1977	Authorizing the governor of Tameem to sell residential estates in decision 900 to the workers and officials in Kirkuk as an exception from normal procedure to distribute to Arab settlers.	
28	Letter 1423 date: 12.8.1998	Impounding a person from each deported families and a list of deported persons and families	It is batch 1468 from 25.4.1998 to 15.6.1998
29	Telegram ministry of Interior of 11.4.1977	Transferring the deportees to the autonomous region except the deportees of the governorates of Tameem, Diyala and Nineva from returning to it	Signed by section officer to the leadership of Tameem Branch
30	s/8231431 date: 13.7.1998	List of deported 454 families from Kirkuk city	For security reasons and impounding their properties
31	9/5/3981 date: 16.4.2000	Deporting Non-Arab citizens to outside Tameem governorate	Signed: governor of Tameem
32	247 date: 21.11.1995	Not covering Kurdish families from Tameem governorate by compensation and selling their property to Arabs only	
33	3521 date: 4.4.1995	Deporting Kurdish families from governorates of Tameem, Diyala and Nineva to other governorates	Signed by director general of security
34	32/3015 date: 23.8.1999	Deporting Kurdish families to outside (autonomous allowing them residing) and not governorates of Nineva, Diyala and Tameem also.	
35	2007 date:	Not employing Kurds by Arab tribes	

	9.9.1998	within the security belt.	
36	525 date: 18.9.1998	Using the word (development) instead of (Arabization) when talking of Tameem governorate and adding governors of Salahadin and Babylon to the governorates.	Signed by the governor of Tameem
37	12136 date: 21.9.1999	Forcing students in various stages to study in Arabic language and banning the use of non-Arabic local dialects	
38	84/10415 date: 18.10.1999	Forming a committee to follow up forcing the application of Arabic language in all stages of studying	
39	9/11/1879 date: 26/6/2000	Success of applying forcing the study of Arabic language in all schools and changing the names of commercial, industrial, casinos and mosques from Kurdish and Turcomani to Arabic	
40	957 date: 7.2.2000	Keeping trade exclusively in the hands of distinguished Arabs	Implementation of the presidential office (Diwan) of 9.1.2000
41	217 date: 18.1.2000	Barring non-Arabs from practicing trade and participating in auction	
42	12045 date: 20.9.1999	Distributing land to Arab tribes in Taza district	
43	348 date: 20.2.2000	Security belt of Kirkuk city covered by Arab tribes. Plan to encircle the city with Arab tribes	
44	119 date: 1.4.1998	Distributing land to (Shammar) tribes in Dibbis district	
45	10878 date: 29.8.1998	Nomination of other Arab tribes instead of Shammar after latter's refecton	
46	459 Date: 8.12.1998	Nominating Dulaim, Bider and Sada tribes to reside in Kirkuk governorate and distribute agricultural land to them provided they transfer their birth registration and food forms. (Residential) complexes were prepared for them as per the letter.	
47	4674 Date: 23.11.2000	Preferring settler Arabs to Kurds of the governorate in distributing land to them, where it was imposed on the Kurds and Turcoman to be given land outside the governorate and vice versa to the settler Arabs.	
48	20/1042 date: 29.6.1975	Order of forming a committee to accommodate and the way of providing the requirements of settling the Arab tribes in the axis of Tameem-Alton Kopri – Shwan-Dibbis- Laylan	
49	Decision 948 date: 23.8.1977	Taking over (possessing) lands in Kirkuk/ municipalities	RCC and authorizing the governor of Kirkuk to implement it
50	480 date: 17.4.1979	Taking over lands in the name of ministry of finance for its purposes.	In Dibis and Alton-Kopri districts

51		Taking over land for Kirkuk municipality	
52	1318 date: 5.10.1998	Settling Arab tribes in the governorate of Tameem	Albo Na'em and Albo Nasser tribes
53	568 date: 6.3.1998	Distributing land to Arab tribes in the centre of Kirkuk	
54	568 date: 6.3.2000	Distributing the land of the deported Kurds to the Arab tribes	
55		Report of the leadership of the Kirkuk Branch of the Baath party	Including on increase of the Arab ratio through the correction of nationality and settling Arabs specifically Annual report of the party 2001
56		Request to the party leadership in Kirkuk from Mafrigi tribe requesting to reside in the security belt of the Kirkuk city. Katka sector Alton-Kopri	
57	9/1471 date: 24.10.1985	Refusal of people of the Arab villages to carry arms against the Kurds	Leadership of the section Derbendikhan of the party
58	s/17/5936 date: 4.11.1997	Distributing Kurdish agricultural lands to the settler Arabs from the Zobai tribe in Alton-Kopri	Signed: governor of Tameem
59	No. 1 date: 7.9.1994	Considering the lands of (the security belt) belonging to the state, and setting up residential complexes for the Arabs	Includes the districts of (Alton Kopri, Al-Rabee, Shwan, Qara and Taz Khormato)
60	568 date: 6.3.2000	Nominating Arab tribes to replace the deported Kurds to reside in the district of Alton Kopri and Kirkuk	
61	Decision (824) date: 28.7.1976	Taking over lands for the Ministry of Agriculture to distribute to the peasants, calling of estate registration to implement the decision regardless of any formalities other	
62	238 date: 18.8.1998	Letter: distribution of lands to Albu Hamdan tribe and correctors of nationality provided the committee of North Affairs agree	
63	3244 date: 11.3.1999	Cancellation of lands, rights in Kirkuk and their registration to distribute to Arab tribes in the name of the state	
64	85 date: 25.3.1999	Request of the agriculture to the Tameem Governorate. Tameem office to settle members of the Albu Hamdan and Al-Bider tribes in Dibbis district	
65	Decision 4 on 31.3.1979	Taking over agricultural areas of the citizen Kocha Ridha Mohammed Salih and extinguished his rights thereof for Ministry of Finance	In Alton Kopri district
66	Letter of Agriculture 1601 on 11.2.1999	Warning to Arab tribes to settle and abide rules in Dibis	They are Agli, Lilat and Al-Mohammed

			tribes
67	Request of Agriculture 1603 on 11.2.1999	Rejection of the request of a Kurdish citizen to retrieve his land which was distributed to Arab tribes since 1996	
68	Letter from Qaimaqam of Kirkuk 18.3.1999	Revealing the names of Arab tribes which received lands urging them to reside otherwise the contracts would be nullified	
69	Letter from Qaimaqam of Kirkuk of 15.6.1999	Requesting providing Arab tribes with arms.	Laylan district Note: Qaimaqam: is the administrator of a district i.e Qaza
70	Decision 573 on 29.4.1978	Taking over lands in Taza for Governorate of Kirkuk and without compensation	
71	Request of Albo Mifrig tribe on 10.7.2000	Building a complex for them in Alton Kopri to increase the population density	To ensure the security belt around Kirkuk
72	Letter of Kirkuk Agriculture No. 13687 on 16.10.1999	Distributing lands to Arabs tribes and its problems	Dibis district
73	Letter 8871 on 5.8.1998 of Kirkuk Agriculture	Building complexes for Arab tribes in lieu of other lands	Wizly sector
74	Letter of Kirkuk Agriculture 7270 on 2.7.1998	Nominating Al-Izza tribe for contract Alton Kopri	
75	Letter of Tameems/17/5936 on 4.11.1999	Taking over lands of citizens in Alton Kopri district and their distribution to (settlers) of Zobai tribe	
76	Letter 316/6/216 on 14.2.1999	Number of deported Kurdish and Turcoman families during 1998	To the ministry of the interior in the Tameem governorate
77	Republican decree 403 on 30.3.1969	Creating the district of Jabbara in Kifri district	Its centre: village of Jabarra
78	Republican decree 439 on 3.4.1969	Creating Amirly district in Toz district	Its centre the village of Amirly
79	Republican decree 440 on 5.4.1969	Creating the district of Suleiman Beg in Toz district	Its centre: Suleiman Beg village
80	Republican decree 136 on 28.2.1976	Annexing sectors from Qader Karam to Toz district	They Qalkhanlo kabir and saghir. Milnaser and Kole Kani
81	Republican decree 137 on 28.2.1970	Creating district (Qaza) of Kelar with the two districts Sherwan and Bebaz	Its centre: the town of Kelar
82	Republican decree 384 on 4.9.1972	Creating the district of Yaychi, its centre the village of Yaychi	Belonging to the centre of Kirkuk district
83	Republican decree 461 on 25.10.1972	Creating the district of Kaukas its centre the village of Kaukas	Belonging to the district of Kifri
84	Republican decree 461 on 25.10.1972	Creating the district of Nojol, its centre the village of Nojol	Belonging to the district of Toz
85	Republican decree 652 on 3.11.1977	Creating the district of Al-Rabee, its centre (Qara Hanjer)	Belonging to the district of Kirkuk centre
86	Republican decree	Detaching the districts of	

	608 on 6.11.1975	Chemchemal and Kelar from Kirkuk governorate, and the district of Kifri and attaching them to the governorates of Sulaimaniya and Diyala respectively	
87	Republican decree 606 on 6.11.1975	Creating the district of Tilako, its centre the village of Tilako Kabir	Connected to the district of Kelar
88	Republican decree 607 on 6.11.1975	Detaching the district of (Sherwana) from Kelar and attaching it to Kifri	With defining the concerned sectors
89	Republican decree 73 on 15.2.1976	Creating the district of Dibbis, its centre: the town of Dibbis.	To be attached to it: Dibbis district and Alton Kopri district
90	Republican decree 356 on 18.5.1976	Detaching the district of (Daqoq) from the district of Toz in Salahadin governorate and its attachment to the centre of Kirkuk	
91	Republican decree 434 in September 1989	Abolishing the district of Dibbis and creating the district of Daqoq, and creating the district of Dibbis attached to the centre of Kirkuk. Also the district of Al-Rashad to be attached to the district of Daqoq, and Alton Kopri to be detached (from Kirkuk) and attached to the governorate of Erbil.	

Supplement 4. Republican decrees, decisions, and official letters regarding administrative and demographic changes in Mosul governorate.

Ser.	No.	Subject	Notes
1	Republican Decree (1069) of 7.9.1969	Creating county (governorate of Duhok, Zakho, Amadiya, and Aqra	The district of Aqra was temporarily excluded
2	Telegram of North Affairs Committee 2/347 of 18.8.1974	Confiscation of moveable and unmovable properties of families some of whose members had joined The Kurdish movement	To the directorates of the Districts of Sinjar and Shamal
3	Letter 796 of 20.2.1985	Evacuating the confiscated to the Ministry of Finance	To Qaimaqam (District directorate) of Sinjar, after informing owners to evacuate in accordance with the RCC decision NO. 730 of 24.6.1984.
4	Decision 50 of 28.1.1989	Barring courts from looking into claims of the transfer of estates in the city of Mosul	From RCC
5	Letter 1733 of 9.4.1990	Deporting Kurds and liquidating their properties in the city of Mosul	To the estate offices of Nineva and Zuhor in city of Mosul
6	Letter 1741 of 10.4.1990	Deporting Shabak (Kurd) in Nineva governorate and demolishing their houses and transferring their birth records to outside the governorate	
7	Letter s/1386 of 6.5.1990	Asking for the lists of deported Shabaks in order to liquidate their properties	In Zuhor region of Mosul
8	Letter 1850 of 2.5.1990	Request of the governorate from estate record (office) to co-ordinate with the committee of liquidating the properties of the deported Kurds from Mosul	In the Zuhor region of the city of Mosul
9	Letter 1720 of 8/7/1990	re-iterating the letter of Nineva estate (office) to mark the deported Kurds properties with impounding sign	from the Qaimaqam to the Zuhor estate in the city
10	Letter 2883 of 9.9.1990	Re-iterating the necessity of implementing the decisions of confiscating the estates of the deported and bring to account those guilty of not implementing.	From Qaimaqam of Sinjar to the governorate
11	Letter 15543 of 27.10.1990	Lists of numbers of land pieces and estates belonging to the deported	With the aim of putting impounding signs (more than 200cm)
12	Letter 4287 of 7.11.1994	On considering correctors of nationality as Arab	Based on the directive of Bureau of the north organization of 22.2.1989
13	Letter No. 9420 of 17.11.1994	Removal (demolishing) the two villages Kasha Tapa and Khan and deporting their inhabitants and confiscating their properties and distributing them to Arabs	Though populace was given the choice either to go to Bi'aj and al-Hart or to the mid or south of Iraq
14	Letter 11840 of 12.8.1999	To the committee of liquidating the properties of the deported from the Mosul City to provide them with the number of estates	From the director of estate registration in Mosul-Zuhor
15	Letter 1145 of	Selling the pieces of confiscated (agricultural)	From Sinjar

	22.2.2000	lands and residential and exclusively to those who carry a medal of friends of the president	municipality
16	Letter 2789 of 6.11.1999	The recording office of land does not agree to (register) the land of a Ba'athist because of being a Kurd	
17	Letter A/14/484 of 14.3.2000	Confiscation of land of deported Kurds (1978 from Sinjar)	Rejection of claim to retrieve
18	Letter 178 of 11.6.2001	Confiscation of lands of the deported from Sinjar.	Including a foot-note of agreement to confiscate them
19	Letter 820 of 2.7.2001	The opinion of the security committee in Sinjar about the letter of the Qaimaqam of 11.6.2000	Agreeing to confiscate the lands of the deported, similar to the deported whose lands were confiscated
20	Minutes of meeting of the security committee of 22.10.2001	To remove (1200) houses in the town of (Sinone) on the pretext of transgression in the centre of the Al-Shamal District. The minutes indicate the fixing of the residence of Yezidis in defined complexes in addition to (Sinone)	The centre of the Al-Shamal District
21	Letter 21/1392 of 14.11.1993	Agreeing to distribute (1100) pieces of residential lands to Arabs in Shaikhan and forcing them to transfer their records (birth) to Shaikhan.	From the committee of the North to the Ministry of Interior. Signed: Tara Basin Ramadan
22	2868 of 7.5.1994	Considering the axis of Mosul-Shaikhan a basic axis to condense the Arab tribes which should be settled their	From Nineva governorate to all leadership in the governorate in light of Committee of the North (directive) 070 of 27.4.1994
23	8039 of 4.10.1994	Lists of Arab covered to obtain residential pieces of land within the District of Shaikhan	In reference to the letter of the presidency of the North committee No.453 of 3.4.1994
24	8335 of 15.10.1994	(1200) pieces of residential land to the tribes (Arab) Assaying, Hadidin, Tay and other. Request to provide names of those covered by provisions	Reference to the previous letter 8039 of 4.10.1994 and the subject of (distributing lands) in the District of Shaikhan
25	s/158 of 30.10.1994	Attitudes of concerned tribal chiefs towards the letter 8335 mentioned before on distributing lands to them in the Shaikhan District	Reference to the letter 8335 of 15.10.1994
26	2334 of 24.11.1994	Settling Arab tribes in the axis of Makhmour and Makhmour-Gower and the District of Shaikhan and the District of Fayda	From governorate of Nineva to the Districts of Shaikhan, Makhmour, Talkef and Fayda District
27	9923 of 7.11.1994	Urging Arabs to settle in the centre of Shaikhan District	With symbolic prices. From governorate of Nineva to the leaderships of the party in Nineva, Mosul, Duhok and Erbil for Baath

28	9821 of 3.12.1994	Preparing (1829) pieces of land to settle Arabs in the centre of Shaikhan and on the axis of Mosul-Shaikhan	From Nineva governorate to the party leaderships in Nineva, Mosul, Duhok
29	1819 of 10.9.1997	Request of the governorate of Nineva to be provided with lists of the names of Arab farmers who signed contracts on the line of axis of Makhmour-Shaikhan, Fayda	As per letter of the North committee 1449 of 2.9.1997
30	17/16/1122 of 26.1.1995	Taking over all sectors of Shaikhan District to settle Arab families including the District of Alqosh since 16.3.1978	Decision of RCC No.358 of 16.3.1978
31	21/2198 of 9.12.1997	Lending Arab tribes who were have been settled in the Tameem axis and the two Districts of Makhmour-Shaikhan and the district of Fayda. From the Cooperative Agricultural Bank	Excepting from decision of the president of the Republic regarding freezing the policy of lending
32	491 of 23.3.2002	Condition of owning agricultural lands by the Arab contractors in the axis of the District of Makhmour, Shaikhan, Talkef and the two Districts Fayda and Adnaniya	As per letter of the republic presidency 21/470 of 11.3.2000
33		Conditions of contracting with Arab farmers in the Districts of the Districts of Makhmour including not giving them to Kurdish farmers	Copy: to the Districts of Shaikhan and Talafar and the Districts of Fayda and Al-Ferrous
34		Allowing Arab elements to own estates in the two Districts of Makhmour and Sinjar	Regardless of the condition of place of birth