



**The Significant
Accomplishments Achieved
by
the Ministry of Higher
Education and Scientific
Research**

Iraq- 2018



- ▶ The Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research has implemented significant steps to enhance the Higher Education sector in Iraq, turning previously planned strategies into real accomplishments.
- ▶ These accomplishments have tangible effects on all institutes of higher education in Iraq, as well as a positive impact on both Arab and international levels.



- ▶ It can be clearly noticed through the care and attention given to these qualitative and quantitative changes in the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research by many international organization concerned with the sector of higher education.





The recent fundamental changes and developments were made possible due to the insistence of the leadership of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research on making a long-awaited quantum leap in Iraq, in addition to the concerted effort within higher education institutes in a way that ensures crossing many stages that were thought to take longer time to be realized on the ground.



Some of the most significant accomplishments achieved by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research can be outlined as follows:-



1

The development of a strategy for managing the ministry within five pillars: **the student, the instructor, scientific research, curricula and development of middle cadre.**

These have been prepared with the cooperation of the UNESCO, UNICEF and the World Bank, which is considered the first of its kind in terms of international cooperation and supervision.



2

Launching the biggest campaign of scholarships for bachelor degree holders in rare specialties to obtain PhD certificates directly without studying master's phase, in addition to the specialties that state institutes need; such as psychiatry and oil engineering.





3



The progress of the Iraqi Universities within QS rankings 2017 in comparison to previous years, as well as an increase in the number of Iraqi research papers published in international scientific journals with high impact factor triple the number of those published in 2016.



4

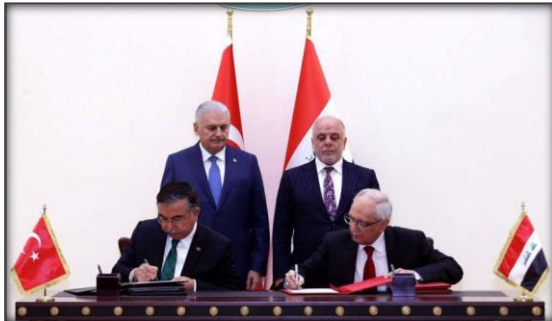
Launching the national classification system of quality standards for Iraqi universities, laboratories and private colleges.





5

Signing a number of memorandums of understanding with many international countries.





6

The application of the principle of university independence, transferring a significant part of the ministry validities, powers, and administrative and scientific authorities to the universities' presidencies.





7

The adoption of the smart university by using electronic systems such as the virtual library and the activation of e-governance programs.





8

Establishing an operations room for returning the displaced students in the liberated provinces (8 universities); and, adopting the programs of rehabilitation for the post-ISIS period.



9

Issuing a number of laws and legislations in order to achieve harmony of the ministry's performance within valid rules and regulations which are compatible with the ministry's strategies and its current and future plans.



10

Productive universities is one of the main projects that the ministry is seeking to accomplish, the aim of which is to include productivity movement in the action plan of the Iraqi universities.



11

Vertical and horizontal expansion in the educational system in order to meet the increasing demand of the Iraqi students to pursue their academic studies.





12

Providing opportunities for young leaders to hold administrative positions.





13

Transforming the system of the central admission from paper-based to electronic, which can be considered a great leap towards the modernization of higher education, depending on modern technology to organize the students' admission according to their eligibility.



14

Promoting scientific and academic communication with international universities. Previously, our researcher had opportunities of exposure to the modern literature produced by international academic institutes, this exposure was solely available to scholarship students who had the opportunity to study abroad. Others were confined to the material that is available in the Iraqi universities. Therefore, the ministry worked on promoting several programs for our researchers to widen their research fields to further than what their universities have to offer, such as, the research scholarship program which enabled local post-graduate students to obtain research fellowships at international universities.



15

Private education has become a successful supporter for the public education, and it is now able to attract a considerable part of the output of the secondary education. It also provides a wide range of choices for the students to choose the specialties that are compatible with their wishes and aspirations.



16

Establishing the divisions of rehabilitation, recruitment and follow-up (Career Development Centre) due to the role they play in improving the graduates' skills, which are needed in labor market in order to help them find jobs and to train them to make their own projects. The matter which will support entrepreneurship, movement of labor and small projects in Iraq.



17

Holding workshops and training courses for developing the skills of the ministry employees.





18

Construction in (16) sixteen universities, the cost of which amounted to (40) forty billion dinars, and is thought to exceed (50) fifty billion dinars.



19

Filtration of the nuclear reactors in al-Tuwaitha site. The current ratio of project achievement is 80 %.



20

Communicating with the other ministries of the state about water pollution in Basra and the provision of potable water.





**وزارة التعليم
والبحث العلمي**
Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research





EDUCATION System IN IRAQ

*Prof, Dr. Abdul-Razzaq AL-Essa
Minister OF Higher Education and
Scientific Research*

History and Development

Iraq is slightly larger than the state of California, with a population of almost Twenty Eight millions. The country is rich in oil, land and water. In addition to developing these available resources, Iraq is making a great effort in the development of its human resources through education. The educational policy aims at the reorganization of the whole education system and curricula in such a way as to link education with national development plans. Hence, the great emphasis is on scientific, professional and technical studies.

The development of a modern educational system in Iraq is relatively new. Modern education since the 1920's is based mainly on the British system, but it contains strong American influence in curriculum and organization. Before 1921, the only education available **was provided in traditional** mosque schools. During the period of **British mandate, 1918-1932, the Iraqi** public school system began to **expand at a rapid rate**

The country attained its independence from Britain, in 1932. During the British period, approximately three hundred primary schools and fifteen secondary schools had been built. The major period of expansion in the educational system occurred in the 1950's, under the auspices of the Development Board, an autonomous government agency. Between 1950 and 1958, more than seven hundred schools were built and the education budget was significantly increased.

Iraq is divided into eighteen provinces, each of which has a director of education. Until recently, the administration of education was centralized, but measures have now been taken to delegate more responsibility to the provincial authorities, particularly where primary education is concerned. The Minister of Education has general responsibility for the education system. The Minister and senior member of his staff from the Education Council, a body which establishes educational policy, reviews and approves the budget, and decides on curricula and text books.



In 1958 the Revolutionary Government gained power in Iraq marking the beginning of a new period of reform and expansion in all stages of education. A major concern was the development of new policies for science, higher education, and technology which were required to strengthen the technological development of the country. The Iraqi government nationalized all educational institutions, and schools at all levels are owned and operated by the government.

A turning-point in the history of education was the declaration of the principle that education in all its stages is free of charge for all, which put an end to private schools and colleges.

Iraqi education is divided into Primary (grade 1 through 6); Intermediate (grades 7 through 9); and High School (grades 10 through 12). See Figure 1 and Table 1.

Public Education

A. Primary Education

Primary education stage is of six years. The aim of primary education in Iraq is to give children knowledge of basic general information, and to help them discover and develop their capabilities and aptitudes.

B. Intermediate Education

Intermediate stage is of three years (grades 7-9). Students who complete primary school are required to pass a national examination before continuing their studies in intermediate school. After completing the three intermediate programs, students who **pass the national examination** may enter a general secondary, vocational, or commercial school.

C. HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

The High School stage is of three years (10-12 grades). There are two types of high schools, general or vocational. The general high schools have two sections; scientific and literary. The Scientific Section qualifies a student for admission into science, engineering, medicine, etc. The Literary Section prepares a student for admission into liberal arts or humanities program in the universities. The High School program leads to the General Baccalaureate Examination, which is a requirement for university admission. The General Baccalaureate Examination for high schools is the nation-wide examination administered by the Ministry of Education, and is probably the most valid credential indicating Iraqi student's competence.



There are three kinds of vocational schools: agricultural, industrial, and commercial. Students may enroll at these schools on the successful completion of their intermediate studies. All the vocational schools provide courses leading to a public high school leaving examination.

The three- year agricultural secondary school program prepares the student to either get a job in agricultural fields or to enter a higher level of education. Agricultural school students study many subjects related to agriculture, such as field crops, animal production, poultry, soil, horticulture, irrigation and drainage, bee keeping, and plant protection.

Industrial schools, on the other hand, prepare the student either to get a job in industry or to go on to higher education. The students study metal work, auto **mechanics, carpentry**, electronics, and many other classes related to **industry**.

Graduates from commercial schools may seek commercial employment or may qualify for higher education in accounting and business administration.

Usually, graduates of these three kinds of vocational schools can further pursue their education through the Foundation of Technical Education.

Education System in Iraq

A. Primary school certificate.....

Awarded upon the completion of 6 years of primary education and a government examination.

B. Intermediate Baccalaureate.....

Awarded upon the completion of 3 years of intermediate education and a government examination.

C. Baccalaureate (high school)

Awarded upon the completion of 3 years of high school and a government examination. There are two types of high schools: general, and vocational high schools such as agriculture, industrial, and commercial.

D. Diploma..... Awarded by the Foundation of Technical Institutes of other post-secondary Institutes after 2years of higher education.

E. Bachelor's ...Degree..... First University degree, awarded upon the completion of 4 years of higher education in most fields.

E. Bachelor'sDegree in Dentistry, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine First University degree, awarded upon the completion of 5 years of Education.

- G. Bachelor's Degree in Medicine.....** First University Degree, awarded upon completion of 6 years of higher education.
- H. Master's ...Degree.....** Second University degree, awarded upon completion of one or more years of higher education following the bachelor's degree.
- I. Ph.D. Degree.....** Third University degree, awarded upon completion of 3 or more years of higher education following the Master's degree.

Higher Education

Higher education in Iraq started in the 1950's. The primary aims of higher education is to modern and expand science, technology, and research programs to meet the political, economic, and social needs of the state and to develop citizens who are knowledgeable about Iraq's history and traditions and well trained in modern science and technology.

Higher education institutions are supervised and controlled by the Council of Higher Education. Members of the council include university presidents, and the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The Council of Higher Education proposes educational, cultural, scientific, and technological policies for the whole country and has the authority of approval over many **educational matters**.

Ministry of HIGHER EDUCATIONAL and Scientific Research

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research aims at making changes qualitatively and quantitatively in the scientific, technical and cultural movement as well as directing the scientific and research organizations to reach towards making a generation equipped with science and knowledge to be an active and influential power in society .It also aims at developing the scientific and cultural relations and expand the friendly relations in these fields with other countries and different scientific organizations all over the world to achieve the harmony and integration in the fields of science and knowledge.

The Ministry Advanced Cadre

1. The Office of the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research
2. -Senior Deputy Minister
3. - Scientific Deputy Minister
- 4.- Technical Deputy Minister for Scientific Research Affairs
- 5-the advisor of Strategy
- 6- The advisor of Curricula
- 7- The Advisor of Finance and Administration
8. Supervision and Scientific Evaluation Body
9. Cultural Relations and Scholarships Directorate
10. Planning, Studies and Follow Up Directorate.
11. Research and Development Directorate
- 12-. Judicial and Administrative Affairs Directorate.
- 13-Construction and Projects Directorate
- 14-Financial Directorate

The Ministry undertakes the following tasks

A. Scientific tasks

First: to make the scheme of admission for undergraduate and graduate students, and prosecution of its implementation.

Second: to make scientific, educational, cultural and technical schemes for universities foundation of technical education.

Third: to set up scientific, professional through bilateral agreements cooperation with other countries and organizations.

Forth: to make resolution for opening a college or institution and Recommendation about opening a university.

Fifth: to pass the education methods.

Sixth: to make the principles for assessment of Arabic and foreign academic degrees that follows the secondary education and recognize the Arab and Foreign universities and confer the academic titles and honorary degrees to Bestow it.

Seventh: to grant educational leave and make resolution regarding, exchange students, scholarships, lending services for the members of educational committee.

B. Universities, Foundations and Institutes

The following list shows universities, foundations and Institutes together with their dates of establishment

No	Name of the Universities or Institutes	Date of Establishment
1.	Baghdad University	1957
2.	Al-Mustansiriyah University	1963
3.	Basrah. University	1964
4.	Mosul University	1967

5.	TechnologyUniversity .	1976
6.	Kufa. University	1975
7.	Tikrit University	1987
8.	Qadisiya University	1987
9.	of Anbar. University	1987
10.	Al- Iraqi University.	1987



11.	Babil University	1989
12.	Al- Nahrain University	1991
13.	Diyala University	1993
14.	Kerbala University.	1999
15.	Thi-Qar University	2002
16.	Wasit University	2002
17.	Misan University.	2003
18.	Al- Muthana University	2003
19.	Al Ta'ameem University	2007

20.	Samarra University	2007
21	Summer University	2014
22	Al-Qassem Green University	2014
23	Ninawa University	2014
24	Alfaloga University	2014
25	Jaber bin Haian University	2014
26	Telafer University	2014
27	Basrah for Oil & Gas University	2014
28	Al-Hamadania University	2014

29	Womeen Baghdad University	2014
30	Al-Kark for science University	2014
31	IT-Baghdad University	2014
32	North Technology University	2014
33	Al-Forat Al-Awsat Technical University	2014
34	Souther University	2014
35	Medd Regen Technical University	2014
36	The Iraqi Board for Medical Specializations	1986
37	The Iraqi Commission for Computers and Informatics	2002

C. Universities and Foundations associated with the Ministry of Higher Education at the Kurdistan region

- 1. Salahuddin University**
- 2. Dohuk University**
- 3. Sulaimaniya University**
- 4. Kowayya University**
- 5. Holer University**
- 6. Foundation of Technical Education / Arbil.**
- 7. Foundation of Technical Education / Sulaimaniya.**

D. Advanced Specialized Institutes

- 1. Institute of Hereditary**
- 2. Institute for Urban and Regional**
- 3. Institute of Study of Accountancy and Finance**
- 4. Laser Institute**
- 5. Research Institute of Embryo.**

E. Private Colleges.

- 1.** Al-Turath University College/ Baghdad 1988.
- 2.** Al-Mansour University College/ Baghdad 1988.
- 3.** Al-Rafidin University College / Baghdad 1988.
- 4.** Al-Mamoon University College/ Baghdad 1990.
- 5.** Shatt Al-Arab university College/ Basrah 1993.
- 6.** Al-Maarif University College/ Anbar 1993.
- 7.** Al-Hadbaa University College / Mosul 1994.
- 8.** Baghdad University College for Economic Sciences 1996.
- 9.** Al-Yarmouk University College / Diala 1996.
- 10.** Baghdad University College for Pharmacy/Baghdad 2000.
- 11.** Ahlulbait University/ Kerbala 2004

12. Islamic University College/ Najaf 2004.
13. Dijila University College/ Baghdad 2004.
14. Al-Salaam University College
15. Humanities University College / Najaf 2005.
16. Madinatul_elm University College / Baghdad 2005.
17. Al- Sheikh al-toosi University College / Najaf 2006.
18. Imam Ja'afar al-Sadiq University / Baghdad 2009.
19. Al-Hussein university College for Engineering/ Kerbala 2010.
20. Iraq university College / Basrah 2010.
21. Al-Rasheed University College/ Baghdad 2010.
22. Sadr al-Iraq University College/ Baghdad 2010.
23. Al-Qalam University College/ Kirkuk 2010.

24. Al-Mustaqbal University College/ Babil 2010.
25. Al-Hikma university College/ Baghdad 2010.
26. Al-Imam university College/ Salah Eldeen 2010.
27. Al-Hila university College/ Babil 2010.
28. Usool-Eldeen University College/ Baghdad 2011.
29. Al-Figh University College/Najaf 2011.
30. Al-Israa University College / Baghdad 2013.
31. Al-Safoua University College / Kerbalaa 2013.
32. Al-Kitab University College / Kirkuk 2013.
33. Kut University College / Wasit 2013

- 34. Al-Mustafa University College / Baghdad 2013.**
- 35. Al-Mazaya University College / Thi Qar 2013.**
- 36. Al-Faraheedi University College / Baghdad 2013.**
- 37. Al-Noor University College / Nineveh 2013.**
- 38. Al-Kinooz University College / Basrah 2013**
- 39. Al-Farabi university College / Baghdad 2013**
- 40. Al-Bani university College / Baghdad 2013**
- 41. Al-Taaf University College / Karbalaa 2014**

Private Colleges

Iraqi Private Colleges and Universities are recognized by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in the Republic of Iraq.

All Private Institutions are evaluated through **MOHESR** before awarding graduation certificate. **B.Sc.** degree awarded is four years of study. The students are admitted in the Private Colleges directly through the form designed for this purpose and according to the rules and conditions of these colleges.

Organization of Institutions of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research University

The University consists of faculties, institutions and research centers and of other forms as for need of applied and theoretical knowledge sections, as far as the Technology University is concerned, It comprises with scientific departments each has to be college standard in Iraqi university and the chair person of scientific department enjoys the standard of Dean of College and enjoys all the authorities.

The University Council is the Scientific and higher administrative Board includes:

- A. University President.**
- B. Dean of College .**
- C. Assistants of University President.**
- D. Two members from Teaching Committee selected by The President and Members of University Council for next two years.**
- E. It is for University Council to select two members from out of University of experts and specialized and to join them in the Council for next two years.**

The University Council practices the following authorities:

Administrative Task

1. To propose the policy of bilateral cultural relations with universities and scientific organizations in other countries and to implement it after its approval from the Ministry.
2. To make an agreement with them members of teaching and technical community of out of Iraq
3. To approve and implement the scheme to qualify and train the scientific and administrative cadres.

The College

The Council of the College is the Higher Administrative and Scientific Board in College consisting of:

- A.** The Dean of College
- B.** The Heads of Departments and the Chair Persons of scientific branches in Colleges where the Scientific Departments do not exist.
- C.** The Assistant of Dean.
- D.** The Administrators of the Scientific ,languages and educational Centers affiliate to the College
- E.** The Council has right to select two experts and specialized from out of college for next two years.

The College Council practices the following specializations:

Scientific Authorities

- A.** To set up admission policy for primary and higher studies as per the department or scientific branch and the conditions related to it and proceeding its implementation
- B.** To make specific schemes concerning Scientific Research, composition and Translation and provide requirements of Education and increase the members of Teaching Community
- C.** To make plan for setting up the Departments, Branches and Scientific Centers or to propose its merge or revoke and distribute the methods throughout the years
- D.** To approve the policy of scientific Departments regarding invitations of visiting Professors.
- E.** To approve the titles of the university theses and to name the examination panels, supervisor and the results of debates and to add or delete studies materials for higher studies.

Administrative authorities

- A.** To propose the study leaves inside Iraq for college associates based on the proposal of the department or Concerned Scientific Branch.
- B.** To prepare the college cadre.
- C.** To propose the transfer of teaching community's services or grant leaves and fellowship out of Iraq on the basis of Department's or Academic branch's proposal.
- D.** Approval of teaching board member's transfer inside or out side Iraq.
- E.** To propose a plan to qualify the Administrative and Academic Cadres.
- F.** To propose a plan for bilateral cultural relation.
- G.** The Council has authority to form committees that help it to perform its Academic, Administrative, Financial and Training functions.

Academic Department

It is a fundamental academic unit in Higher Education run by the council of department and its head who is appointed with a resolution of president on account of the recommendation from dean of

college, and his authority defined as per the system, and the department council undertakes the coming specializations:

A. To debate the methods of study, its terms, text books and to propose its modification or change according to recommendations of the members teaching staff board.

B. To propose the need of department about teaching staff members and technicians and recommend invitation of visiting professors.

C. To approve the projects of scientific researches presented by the members of departments and recommend assisting the scientific **researches and compiled** and translated books.

D. To implement the resolutions of college council

E. To supervise over the teaching course and its methods and developing besides the students academic affairs in different phases of study by theoretical and practical supervision over it.

F. To look at the developments and accelerated progress of knowledge and sciences and to guide the teaching community members to update the methods and study materials those make it compatible with these technological and academic developments

Principles for Admission in Universities, Colleges and Foundations

General admission to all higher education institutions is organized and controlled by the Central Admission department of the Ministry of Higher Education. Admission to the universities is based on the student's achievement on a competitive basis. The first degree, the bachelor's degree, is awarded in most colleges at the universities after four years of study; however, five or six years are required in colleges such as pharmacy, dentistry, engineering, veterinary, and medicine. Postgraduate studies are available in many areas of study. The Master's degree is required at least one year after the bachelor degree. The highest degree awarded is the Doctor of Philosophy which requires three to six years of study beyond the Master's degree.

A. Admission to Iraqi universities and Institutes is centralized and the students graduated in current academic year and previous year have right to apply for admission. The results announced at a single phase after the conduct of second phase examinations.

B. The students divided on the basis of university and college not departments except some departments as (Mathematics, Philosophy, Psychology, Archeology, Nursery, Home Economics and Kurdish language) besides the Technology university departments.

C. Like a table and students have to choose the university, college and

Institute he is interested in with entering indications to **those colleges and** universities.

D. The students coming for admission in universities and Institutes abide by filling in (50) options, it should not increase (30) options for colleges and should not decrease (20) options for Institutes, in case the student does not fill in any option given in his form due to not acceptance of his aggregate or because of not enough options, the review about his nomination for appropriate study is left to the Ministry as he deserves and he does not have right to oppose on it.

E. The student given admission on the basis of entered options in application form that is (50) and on the competition base in aggregate.

F. The English language marks in student's aggregate is calculated for admission purposes. As far the foreign languages are concerned (French, Spanish, and Russian) (16%) of the marks added to the competitive aggregate.

G. Five marks deducted from each class student got success on, in the second round whatever may be the reasons, resulting in his exam performance at second round, the deduction should not exceed (15) marks.

H. Adding (10) marks to student's aggregate who finished his Secondary study without failing for competition purposes for admission in colleges and Institutes.

I. The students have right to transfer from low required college to high one

Degree Awarded for Undergraduate Studies

The total years of study in Iraqi universities varies between four and six years, as there is five-year course in the college of veterinary, dentistry, Pharmacy, architectural engineering and biology of Khawarzmi engineering. Six-year course in the college of medicine and four-year courses in the rest of the faculties. All the colleges award the initial university degree (Bachelor Degree) according to the nature of study in every specialization. As far as the years of study in the Foundation of Technical Education is concerned, there are two calendar years in the technical institutions after which the **pass out** student is awarded certificate of Diploma in **technique in his specialized** field and four years in the **technical colleges** after which the **pass out** is awarded with **initial university degree (B.Tech)** in his **specialized field**

Evening Studies

The Evening Studies are introduced in a number of colleges, institutions and state and private colleges where the essential possibilities for the Evening Studies are available, as per the resolution of the Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and as per the offers from the board of concerned college or the board of technical education, to provide the opportunity for those who can not complete their education due to inevitable circumstances or who is not able to be regular in day schooling whether he is employee or not, against the appropriate fees. The Pass outs of the preparatory study of the **same year** can also apply for the evening study.

System of Evening Study and the Degrees Awarded

- A.** The Evening Study is limited to getting initial university degree (Bachelor) and Technical Diploma.
- B.** The system and academic calendar based in the morning study are implemented in each specialization.
- C.** The total number of theory and practical class hours and the essential study units for awarding the academic degree will not be less than the framework of parallel morning studies in each specialization.
- D.** The shortest time of the evening studies will be equivalent to the shortest time of the morning studies for each specialization. The board of concerned college or the board of technical education has to redistribute the study stuff . The academic degree of the evening study is equivalent to the academic degree of the morning study, in respect to the **period, in all** the cases.

Post Graduate Studies

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research provides opportunity for the student interested in to complete their higher education (Advanced Diploma, Master and Doctorate) from the universities, Foundation of Technical Education and Foundation of Computer and Informatics in Iraq, apart from the Iraqi Council of Medical Specialization, in order to cater the educational and non-educational institutions with the specialized academic cadres.

Advanced Diploma

1. The applicant is excluded from the conditions of percentage and age.
2. The competitive percentage of the applicant is taken into account on the basis of the percentage of Bachelor degree (70%) and of the competitive examination (30%) which is conducted in the field of the specialization of the student in his college.
3. To pass the interview conducted by the particular department.
4. if the applicant is employee, He should have get an agreement from his office to get leave for the study and full attendance .

Master Degree

1. The percentage of the applicant for Master study should not be less than 65% .
2. The age of the applicant should not exceed 45 years.
3. The competitive percentage of the applicant is taken into account on the basis of the percentage of Bachelor degree (70%) and of the competitive examination (30%) which is conducted in the field of the specialization of the student in his college.
4. To pass the interview conducted by the particular department to assess the ability of the applicant for the study.
5. if the applicant is employee, He should have get an agreement from **his office to get leave for the** study and full attendance .

Ph.D. Degree

1. The Percentage should be not less than 70% (Preparatory year + Dissertation)
2. The competitive percentage of the applicant is taken into account, on the basis of the general percentage of the student in Master Degree, including Preparatory and Dissertation, the value of which is 70% as well as the competitive written test conducted in the specialized field of the student, the value of which is 30%.
3. The applicant should pass the computer and English language ability tests .
4. The age of the applicant should not exceed 50 years .
5. To pass the interview conducted by the particular department to **assess the applicant's ability** for the study.

Degree Awarded in Post Graduate Studies

The universities and institutions in Iraq award the degrees of Advanced Diploma, Master and Ph.D. as well as there are professional degrees, equivalent to Ph.D., in law and there are distinctions, such as the degree of accountant (four preparatory years + two research years after the Bachelor Degree) which is awarded by the Advanced Institution for Study of Accountancy and Finance of Baghdad University and there is (associate) degree (4-5 years after the Bachelor Degree) which is awarded by the Iraqi Council of Medicinal Specialization and is considered the highest professional degree in the field of specialization and the holder of this degree gets two years offer of promotion and increase and enjoys all the rights and privileges. Advanced Institution for Study of Accountancy and Finance also award the Diploma Certificate in the specialization in monitoring tax which is equivalent to Master Degree (three years after the Bachelor Degree).

Master degree is two years duration. In the first year, Student attends a course work study in two terms. **In the second** year, student undertakes a research project under supervision of a supervisor and must submit a thesis as partial for fulfillment of the degree.

Grading System in Higher Education

The minimum passing grade is 50% and the maximum grade is 100%. Passing grades are pass grade is (50-59) , intermediate grade is (60-69) , good grade is (70-79) , very good grade is (80-89) while Excellent grade is (90-100) .

The current number of schools, student and teachers (public education)

Level	No. Of Schools	No. Of Students	No. Of Teachers
Primary	12353	4869103	239240
Intermediate	3631	1582180	89670
Secondary	1806	776304	44047
Total(General Education	17790	7227587	373137
Univesities	35	127487	39914
Total	17825	7355074	413051

The current number of schools, students and teachers (private education)

Level	No.of Schools	No.of Students	No. Of Teachers
Primary	589	121257	8130
Intermediate	306	41081	3619
Secondary	238	32822	2688
Total(General Education	1133	195160	14337
Univesity Colleges	51	20916	2483
Total	1184	216076	16820

Baroness Nicholson, President IBBC

Ladies and Gentlemen

Good morning

First of all I would like to thank **Baroness Nicholson** and her team in IBBC to organize this important meeting

Iraq's economy is transforming into a new level. It is becoming more privatized, which promotes, encourages and welcomes Investments .

Therefore, we encourage companies and businessmen to invest in Iraq. Iraq is now at the heart of the reconstruction period post Daesh, which provides significant opportunities for investors, like never before.

The focus of the reconstruction plan is to rebuild the fundamental infrastructure sectors like education, Health, Industry and Power.

Iraq has declared victory over Daesh in December ۲۰۱۷, and since then we are making huge steps forward to strengthen this victory.

More than ۳,۷ million displaced returned home since the universities in the liberated area have been opened and the students returned back with their families.

۳,۱ remains displaced which is the lowest figure since ۲۰۱۴. The liberated cities are witnessing a growing number of businesses, schools and houses re-opened indicating that the local confidence in security and stability is back.

Iraq's foreign relations saw progress steps during the fight against Daesh as Iraq has occupied advanced positions in the international and regional organizations .

The increasing engagement of the international agencies and state sponsored organizations in Iraq in coordination with the Federal government and the official institutes reflects the confidence of the international community of the opportunities for Iraq to lead the economic recovery in the region.

The investment opportunities in various fields are available for all accredited companies, especially from the UK.

From our side as the ministry of Higher Education, we invite and welcome the British universities and academic institutes to build strong relations with Iraqi universities and open branches for them in Iraq.

Also, we would like to invite the construction companies to participate in rebuilding the liberated universities as well as the new established universities all over Iraq.

It is important to mention, Iraq is characterized by having many factors that would attract capitals and investments, due to the availability of natural resources like oil, gas, lands, and educated human resources, as well as the large size of the Iraqi market and the geographic position.

Iraq is actively seeking international investors and expertise to help in the development of its institutes that dealing with improvement the human capacities.

Thank you very much



Higher Education in Iraq

Prof. Dr. Abdul-Razak Al-Essa

Minister of Higher Education & Scientific
Research
(Iraq)

2018

Introduction



- ❖ The Higher Education in Iraq began with the establishment of College of Law (formerly known as the School of Law) was established in 1908.
- ❖ This is considered as the corner stone for the establishment of the University of Baghdad
- ❖ few years later, other nine colleges were found, including the Faculties of Law, Engineering, Literature, Trade, Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine.
- ❖ In addition to five high institutes: Institute of Administrative Sciences, Language Institute, Survey Institute, Institute of Higher Industrial Engineering and Institute of Physical Education.



Our Vision

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research seeks to:-

- ❖ Promote and develop the higher education and scientific research in Iraq
- ❖ Meet the growing needs of the society
- ❖ Achieve unique results in its various scientific and educational activities in the field of teaching and learning, scientific research and community service.



Our Goals

We are interested in promoting the higher education institutes to the level of the international education systems. In its current strategy, the Ministry adopted a set of guidelines and strategies for achieving **(Sustainable Human Development)** and support the **((Quality Requirements in Higher Education Standards))** in correspondence with the international quality standards.

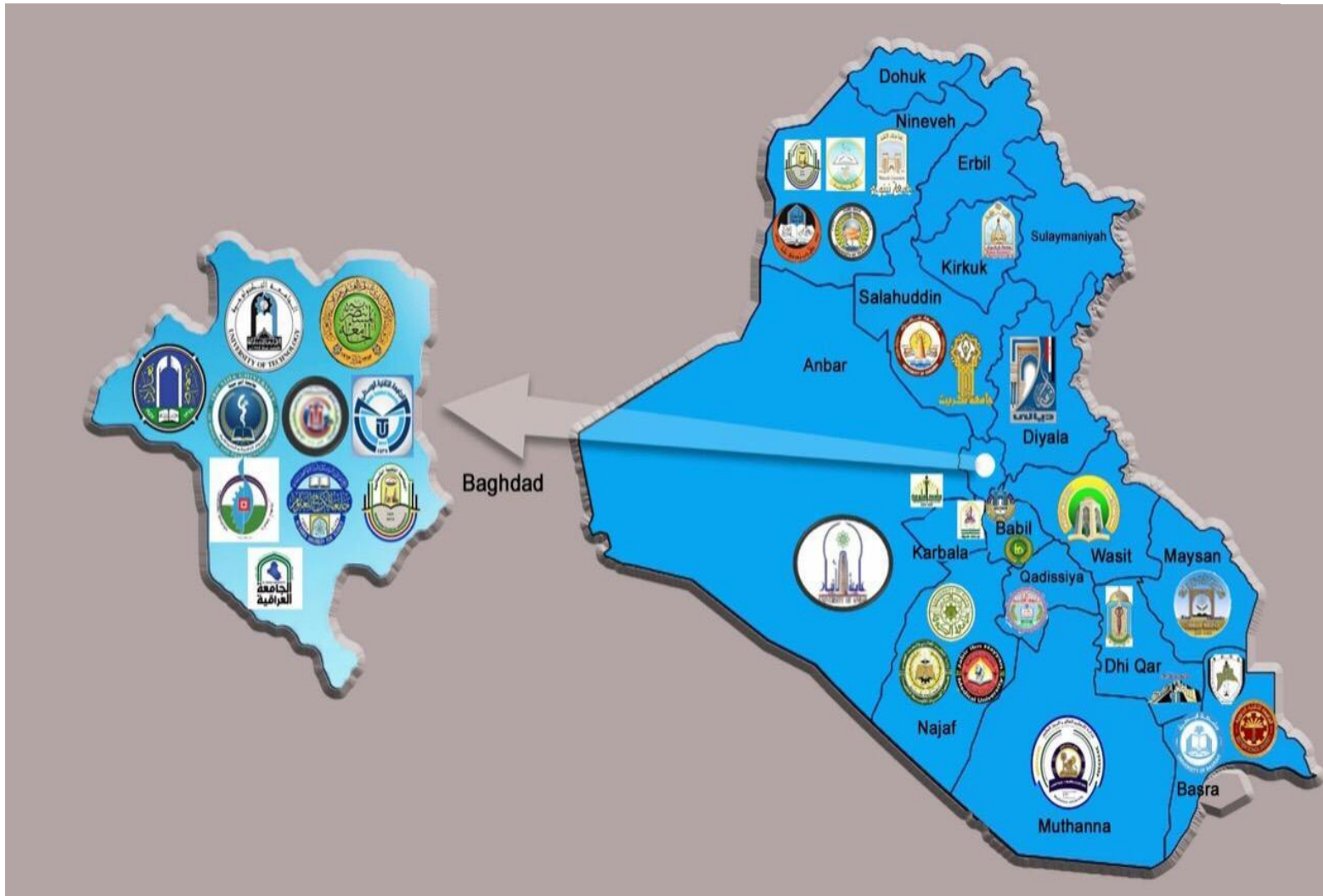
Higher Education in Iraq



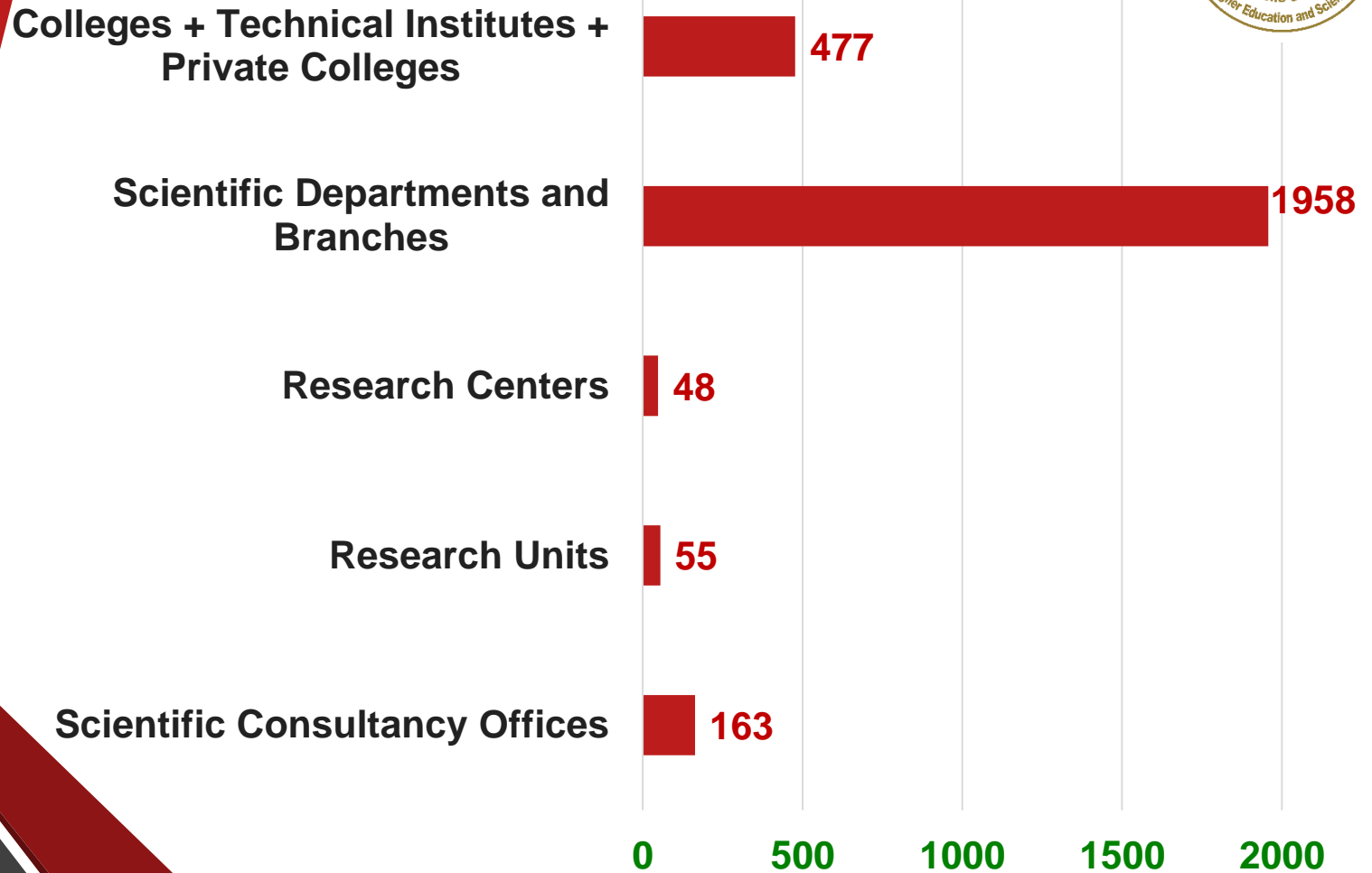
All of the institutions below are supervised by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Iraq

- 35 State Universities:
378 Colleges & 28 Institutes
 - Iraqi Commission for Computers and Informatics
 - Iraqi Committee for Medical Specialties
- 66 private colleges and universities**

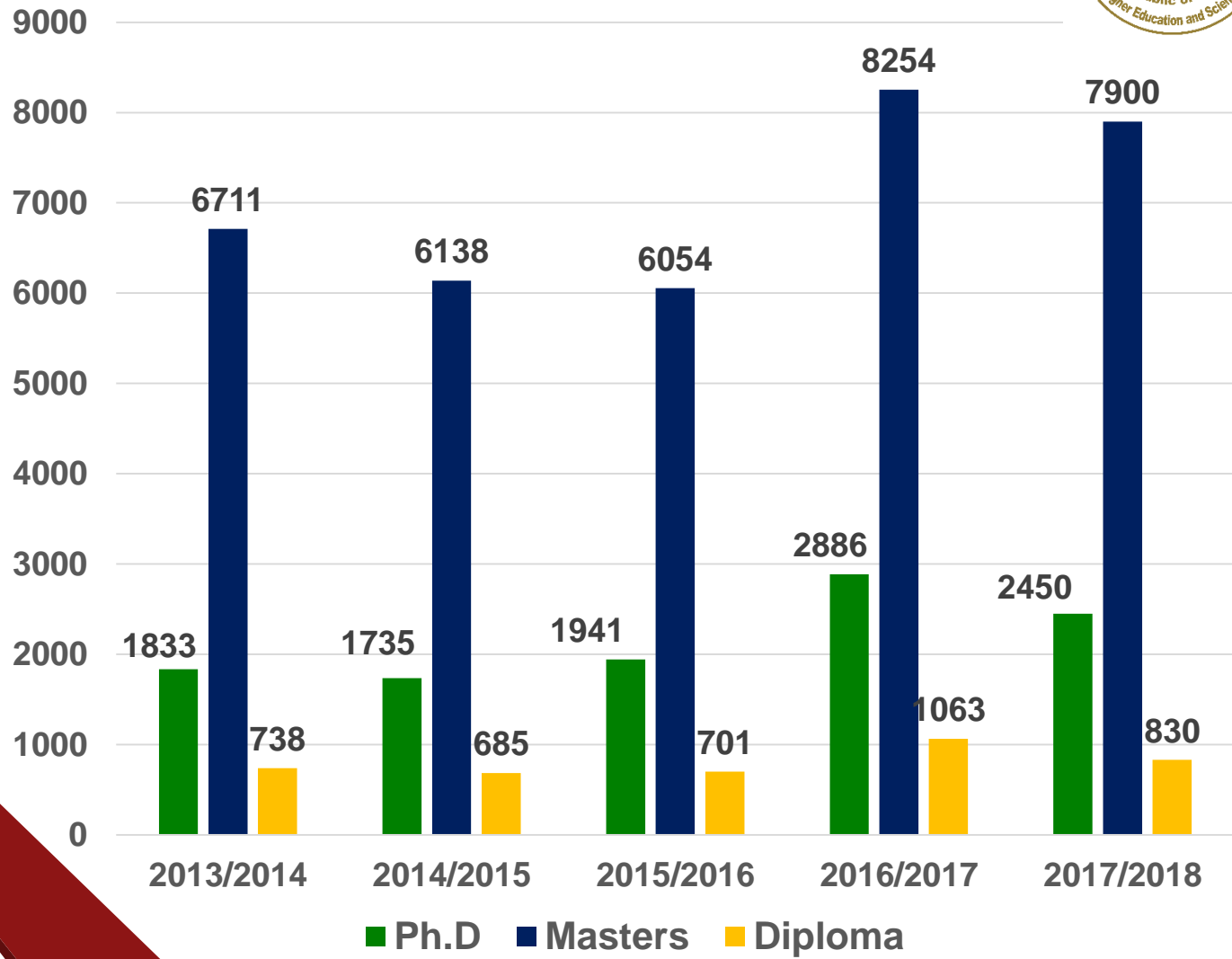
Iraqi Universities



Higher Education in Iraq

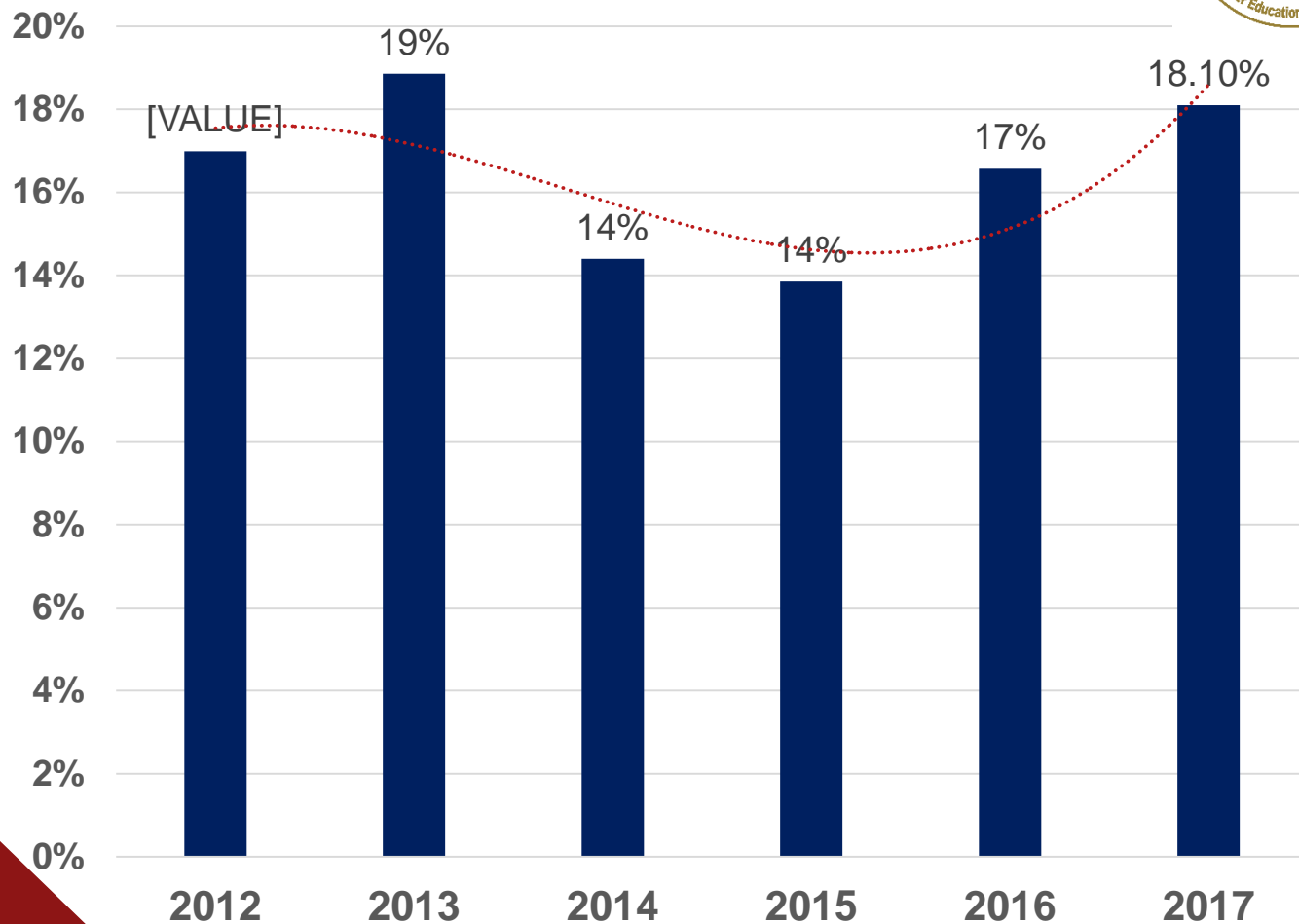


Postgraduate Students' Enrollment in Iraqi Universities

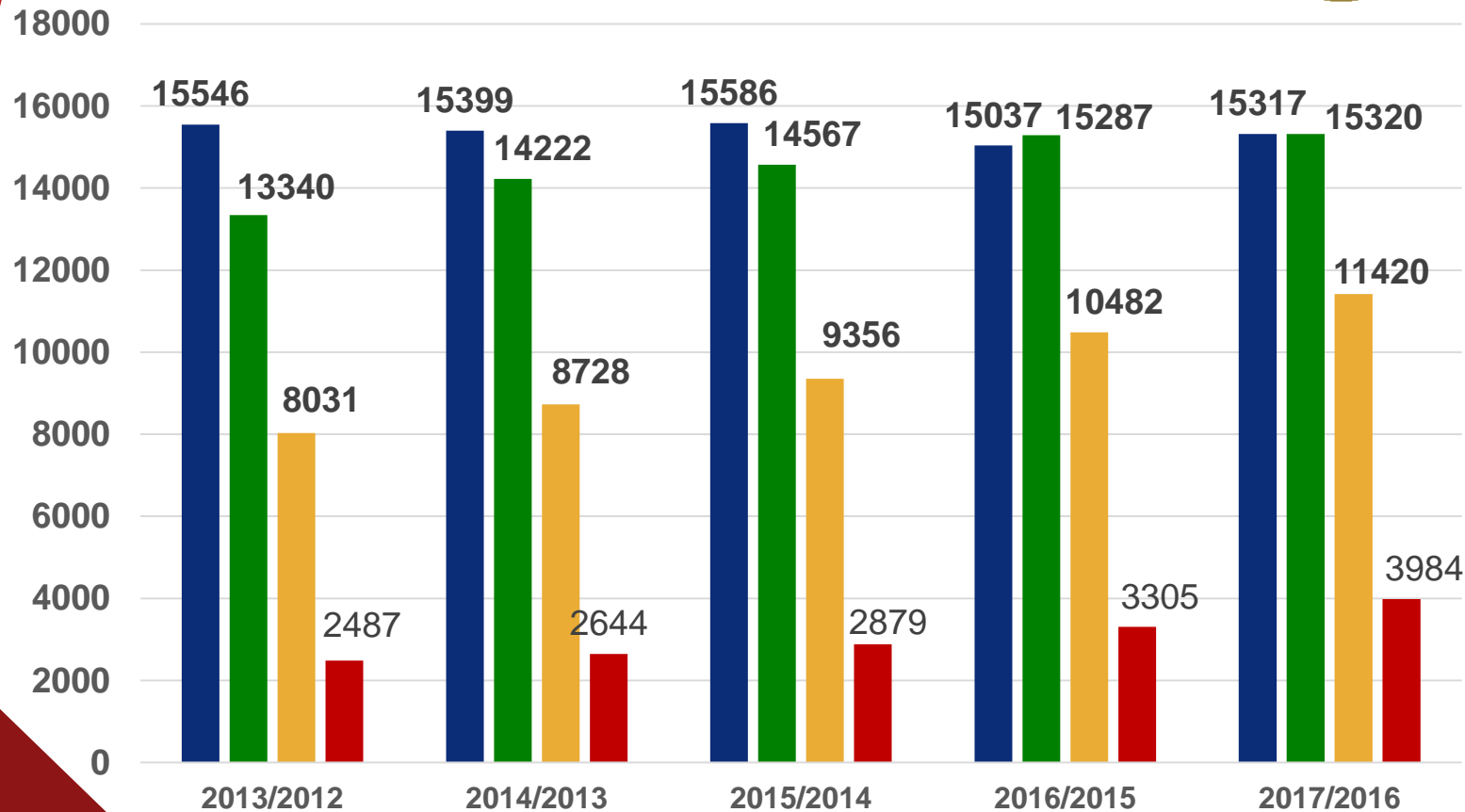




Student's Enrollment Percentage in Comparison to the Population



Academic Staff in Iraqi Universities



■ Assistant Lecturer ■ Lecturer ■ Assistant Prof. ■ Prof.

Faculty

- Professors, assistant professors, lecturers and assistant lecturers are 46,041
- Male 65%, Female 35%

Academic Year	Assistant Lecturer	Lecturer	Assistant Prof.	Prof.	Total
2013/2012	15546	13340	8031	2487	39445
2014/2013	15399	14222	8728	2644	40993
2015/2014	15586	14567	9356	2879	42388
2016/2015	15037	15287	10482	3305	44111
2017/2016	15317	15320	11420	3984	46041

Iraqi Studies Abroad (2017)

- 25,000 Iraqi members study abroad.
- 40% on full scholarships.
- Others may qualify for financial aids.
- 1240 Academic Leaves
 - **MS & PhD: 78%**
 - **Undergraduates: 22%**

Student Admissions (2017)

- Undergraduate students: **158,000**
- Male **53%**, Female **47%**

Students Graduated From Iraqi Colleges (2017)

- Undergraduate students: 130,000
- Postgraduate students: 8,000





Iraqi Universities Ranking in QS World University Ranking

The Iraqi universities continue to advance in the international ranking of world universities

University	2016	2017	2018
Baghdad	651-700	601-650	501-550
Kufa	—	701+	601-650



Major Study Fields in Iraqi Universities

- Agriculture
- Arts
- Basic Sciences
- Business Administration
- Dentistry
- Economics
- Engineering
- Information Technology
- Islamic Sciences
- Law
- Linguistics
- Literature
- Medicine
- Nursing and Health Sciences
- Petrochemical
- Pharmacy
- Political Sciences
- Social Sciences
- Technology
- Tourism
- Veterinary Medicine

DAESH Terrorism Occupation



8 Universities

- Mosul
- Tikrit
- Al-Anbar
- Ninevah
- Telafar
- Falluja
- Al-Hamdania
- Northren Technical

84 Colleges

Students 113,000

Faculty 10,000

Staff 9,000



DAESH Terrorism Occupation

- Departments were shuttered and properties scattered and looted
- Laboratories damaged & looted
- Office furniture and computers taken
- Laboratory animals left to die
- Farm animals stolen and sold
- Buildings of the Universities were used to store weapons and ammunition or used to house ISIS members and their families.

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Mosul



Before

After

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Mosul



Before

After

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Anbar



Before

After

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Tikrit



Before

After



DAESH Terrorism Occupation

Measures taken regarding the 8 universities:

Establishing a Situation Room to handle all issues of the universities, students, faculty & staff (2014-till now):

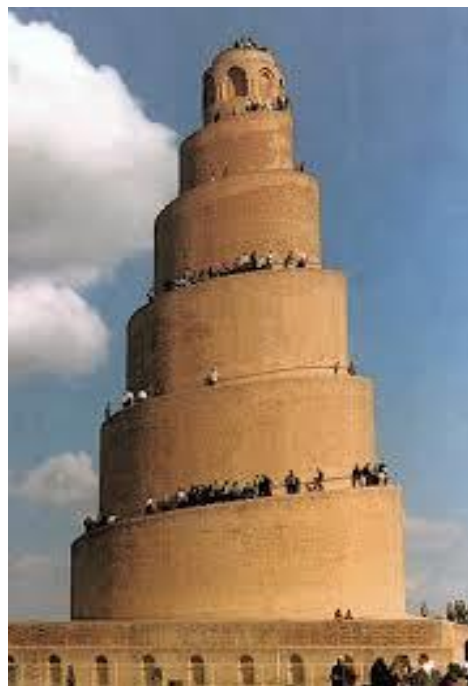
- Education on hold and any study under DAESH occupation is NOT recognized.
 - Accommodate refugees in safe universities.
 - Completing final exams in 2014 (60,000 students).
 - Substitute Administration Campuses for the universities in Baghdad, Kirkuk, Duhok, and substitute departments and colleges were established too.
 - Twinning programs with host universities.
 - Waiving fees of evening studies.
- Secure housing and dormitories for students.**



Current situation: Post-DAESH Education

- Returning of Tikrit University to its original campus in Tikrit in 2016.
- Returning of Al-Anbar and Al-Falluja Universities to their original campuses early 2017.
- The universities of Mosul, Ninevah, Telafar, Alhamdania and North. Techn. are gradually returning to their original campuses since 2017, with great difficulties due to the extensive damage of their campuses and the cities, including their infrastructures.
- Action plans are under way to assess the extent of damage to the universities and how to rehabilitate them.
 - **The expected duration of rehabilitation may take many years depending on the extent of the damage and the availability of financial resources.**

Thank You



The Academic Cooperation between Iraq and the United Kingdom

Prof. Dr. Abdulrazzaq Al-Essa

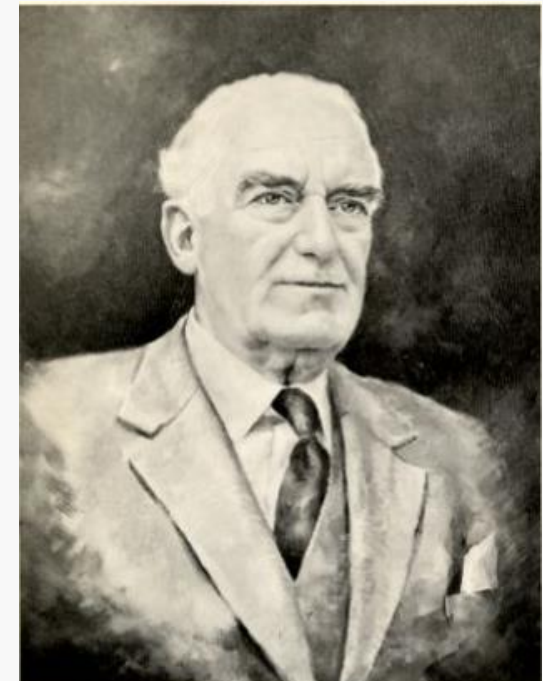
Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research

The History of Higher Education in Iraq

- The establishment of the College of Law in 1908.
- The High institute of Teachers in 1923.
- The College of Medicine in 1927.

The Establishment College of Medicine 1927

- Founded by **Sir Dr. Harry Sinderson**, an English doctor who worked in Iraq as the Doctor to the royal family of Iraq during the period (1923–1946)
- He was the first Dean of the College of Medicine University of Baghdad (1927-1934)
- Dean of the College of medicine again from (1941-1946).
- His efforts promoted the adoption and implementation of the British Education System into the College of Medicine.



1908

College
of Law

1923

High
institute
of
Teachers

1927

College
of
Medicine

Few years
later

colleges of
Law,
Engineerin
g,
Literature,
Trade,
Agriculture
and
Veterinary
Medicine.

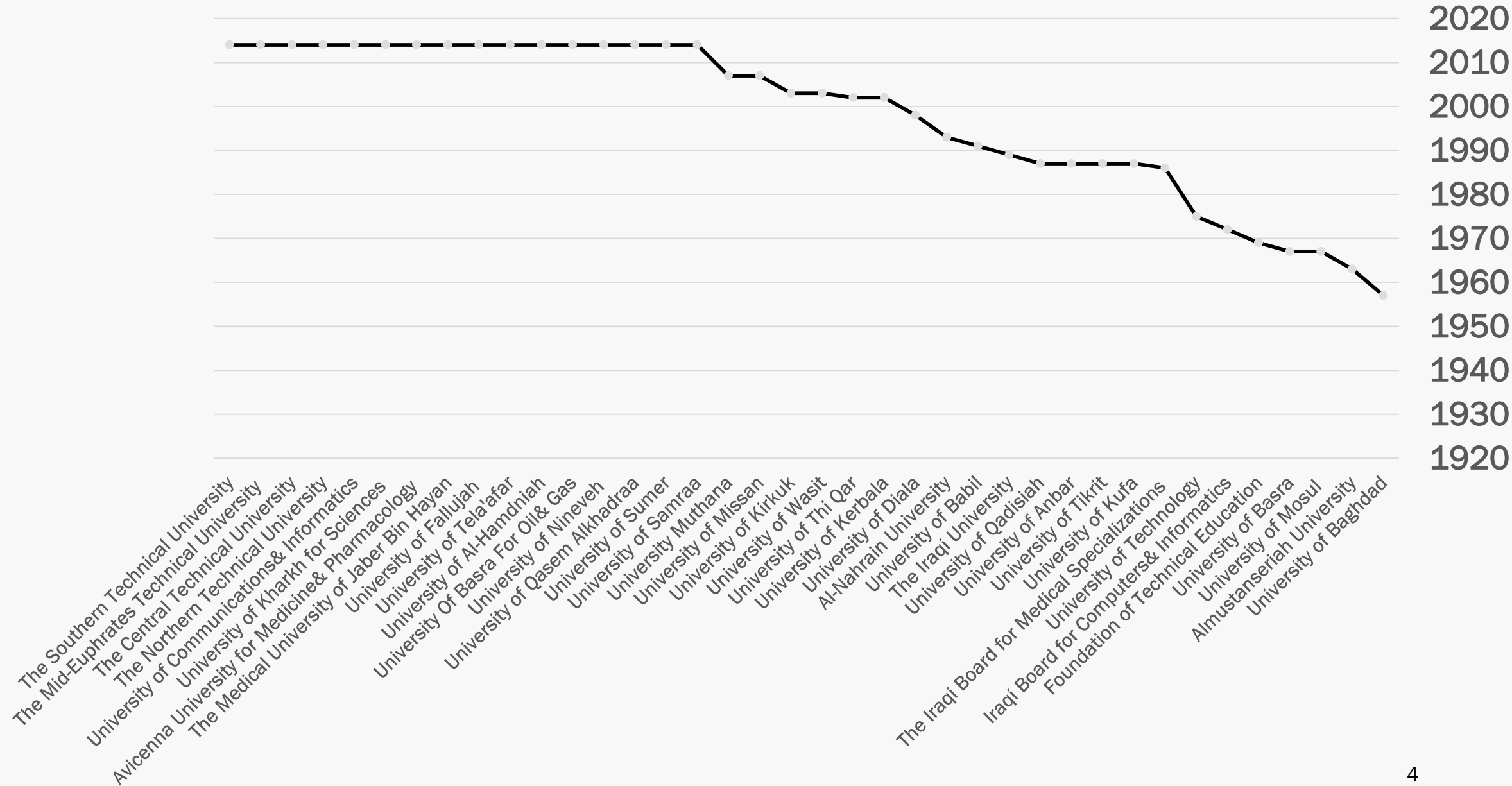
Few Years Later

high institutes of
administrativeSc
iences,
Language
Institute, Survey
Institute,
Institute of
Higher Industrial
Engineering and
Institute of
Physical
Education.

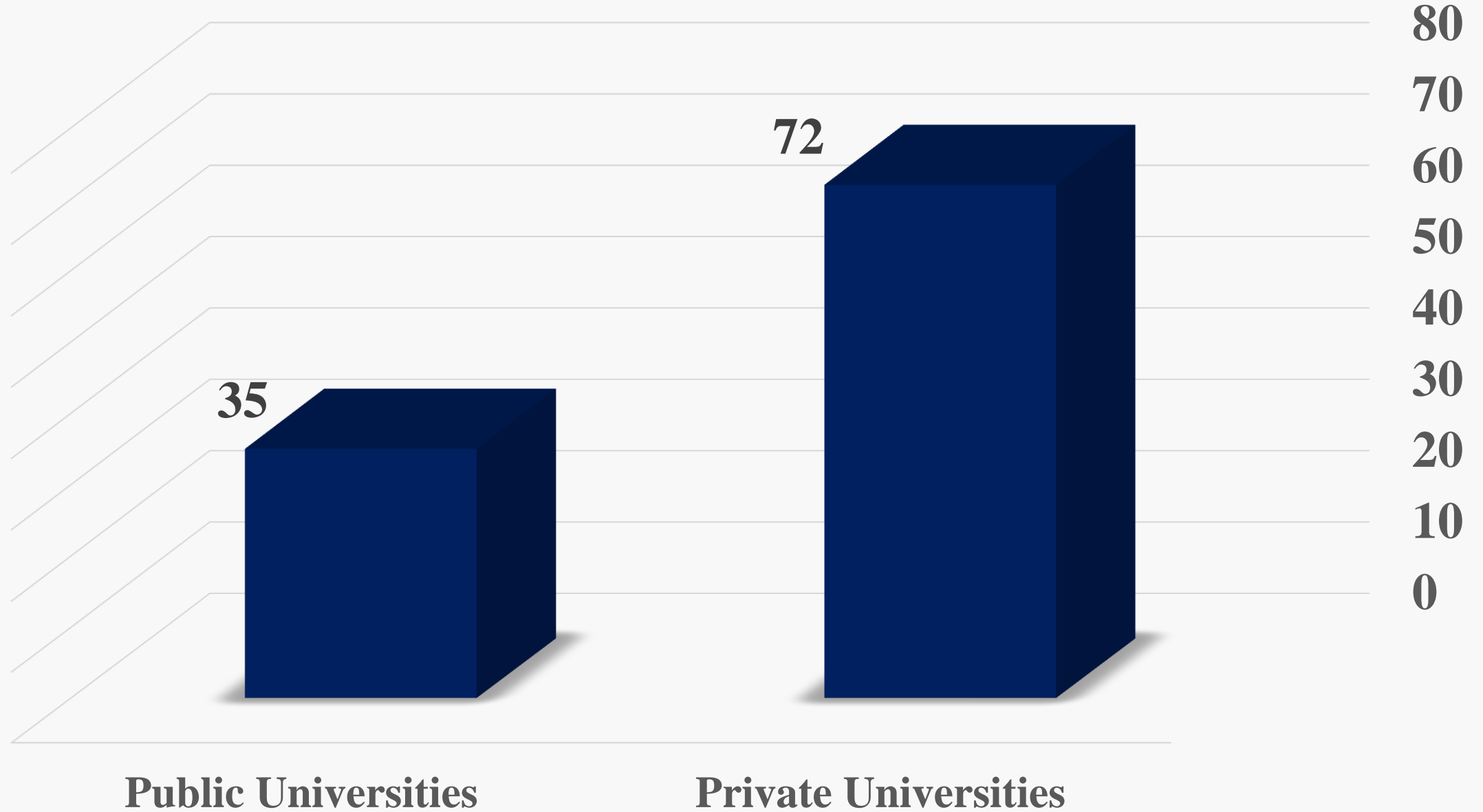
1957

**The
University
of Baghdad**

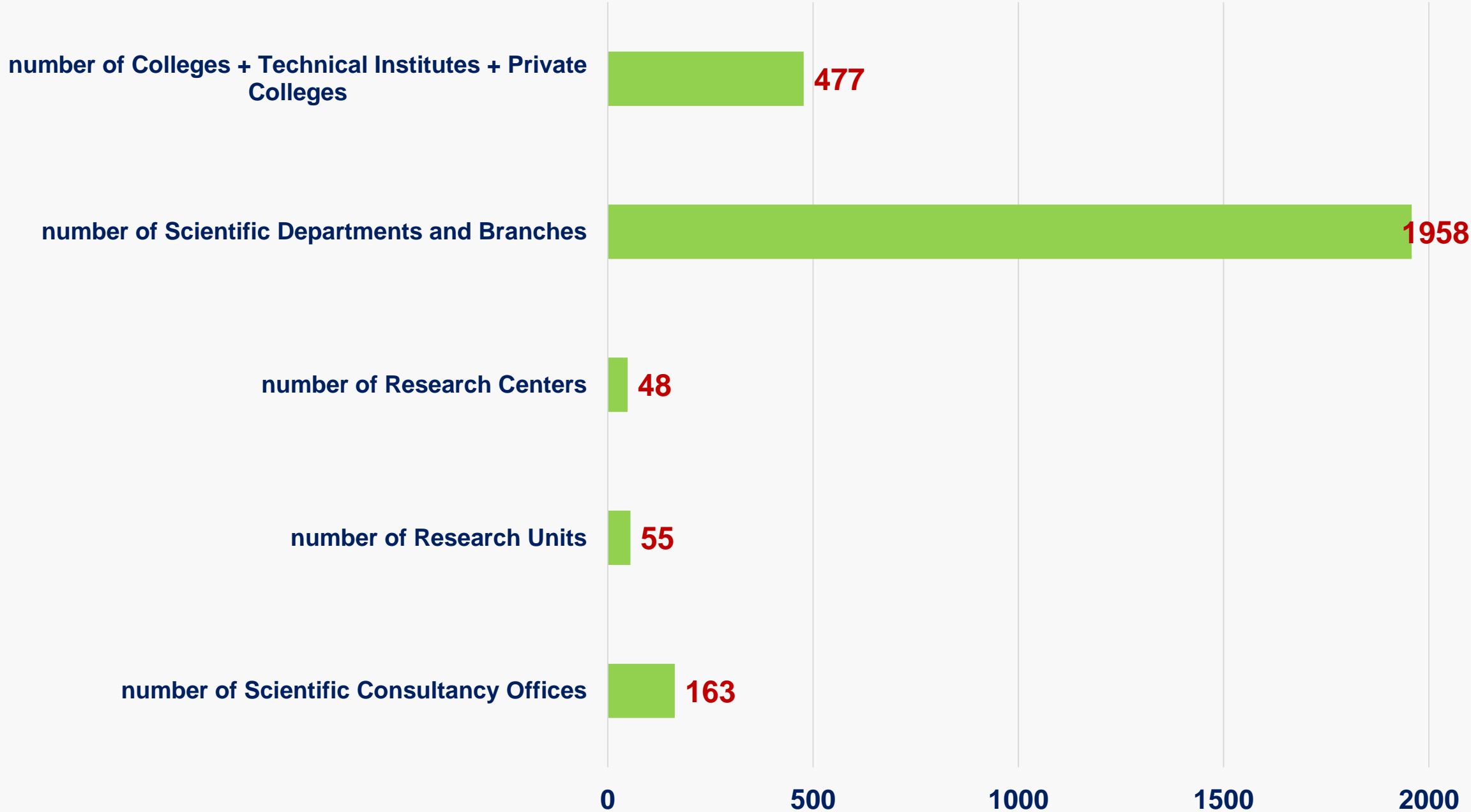
Iraqi Universities



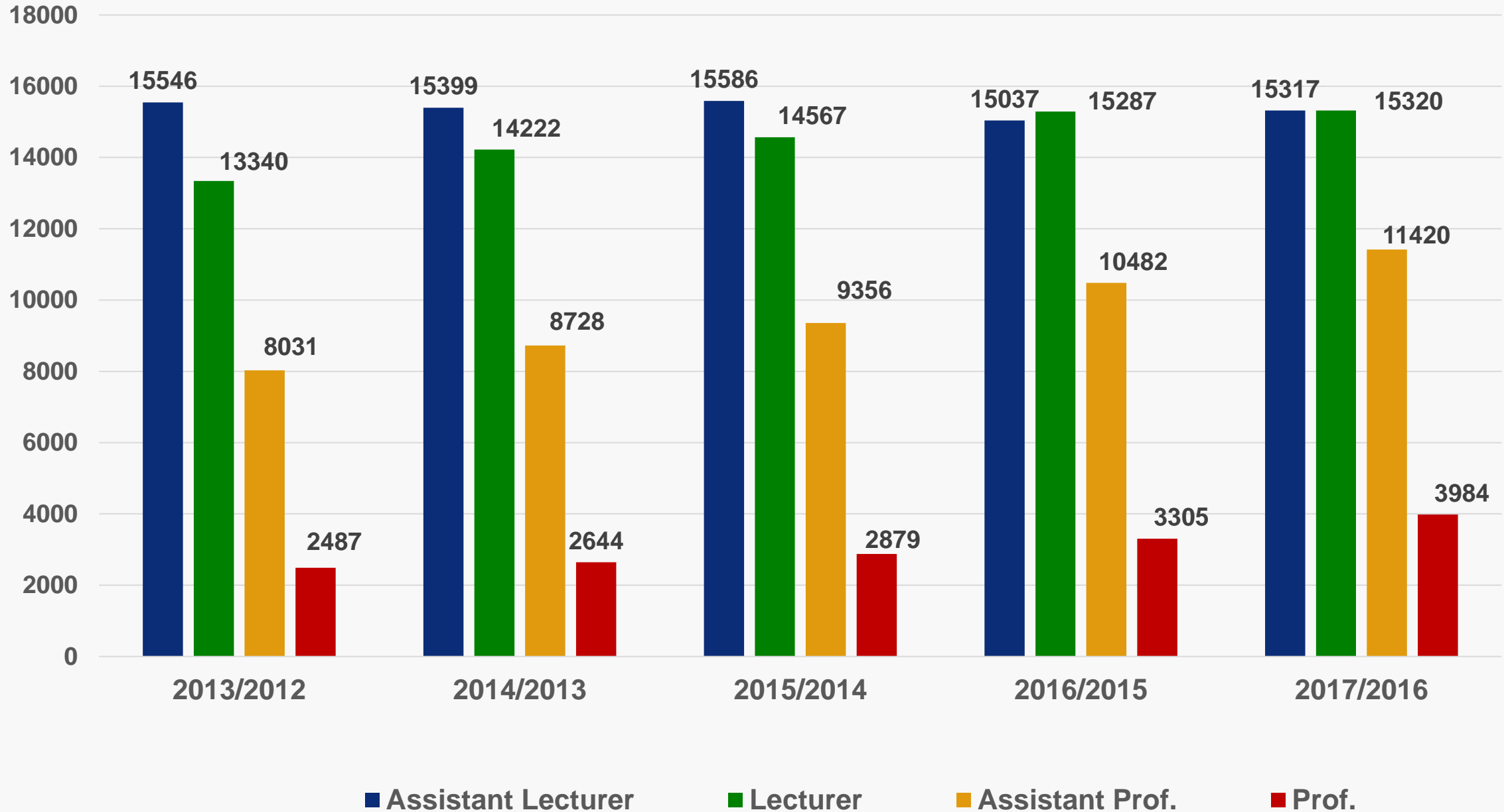
Iraqi Universities



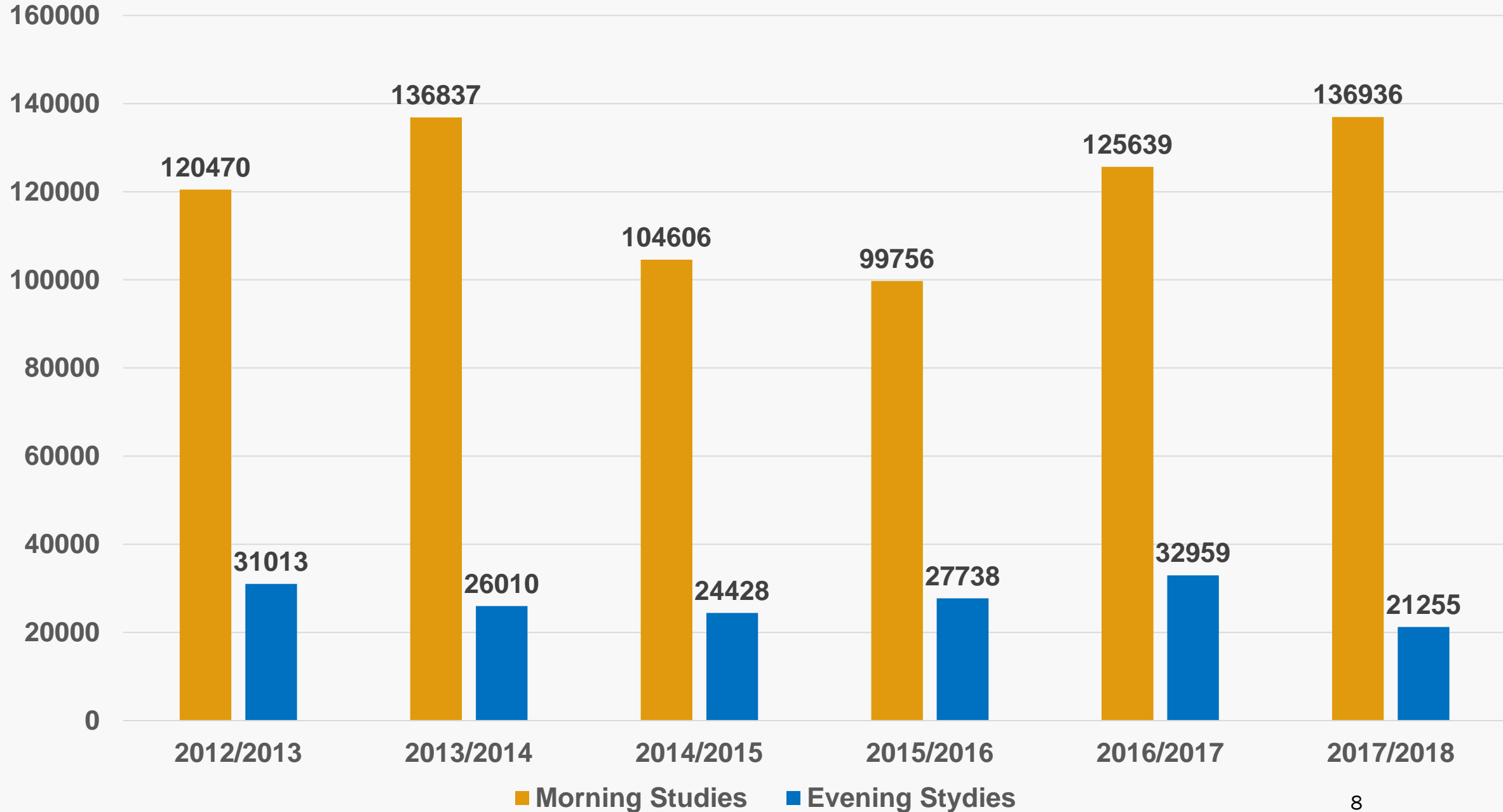
Higher Education in Iraq



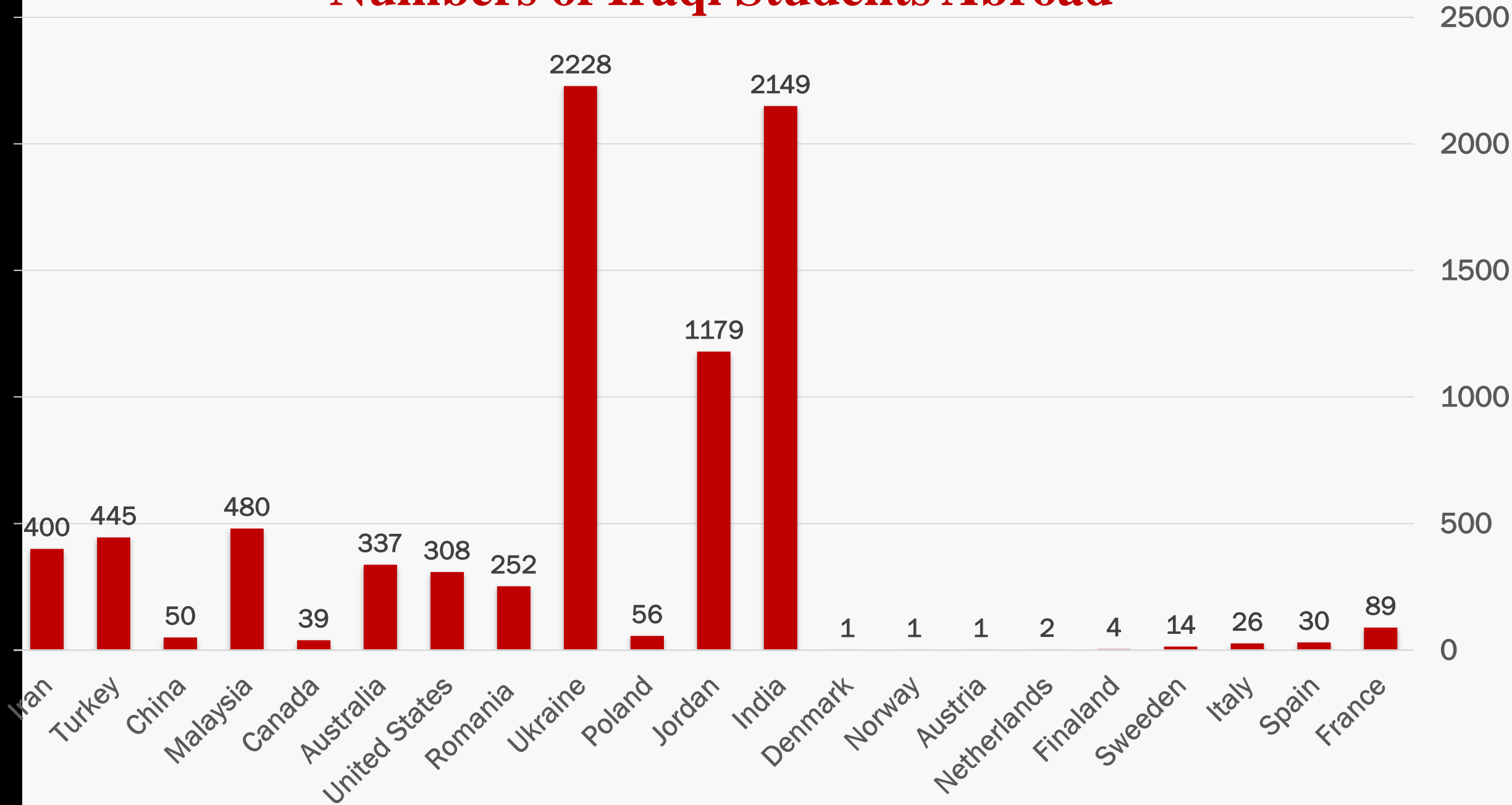
Academic Staff in Iraqi Universities



Undergraduate Enrollment



Numbers of Iraqi Students Abroad



Collaboration Programmes

Iraq- United Kingdom



Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

House of Commons- United Kingdom

Institute of Learning and Skills/ United Kingdom and Northern Ireland

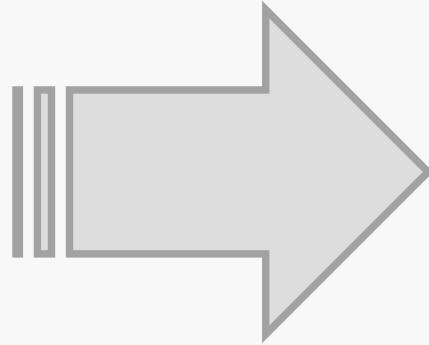
University of Northampton

University of Birmingham

University of Nottingham

University of Leicester

Collaboration Programmes Between Iraqi Universities and British Academic Institutes



1. University of Baghdad

CARA Foundation 2009

The Royal British Academy 2009

University of Cardiff 2011

University of Manchester 2011

Britannia University 2011

University of Birmingham 2012

Wessex Foundation 2012

Tottenham University 2012

University of Bangor 2013

University of Durham 2014

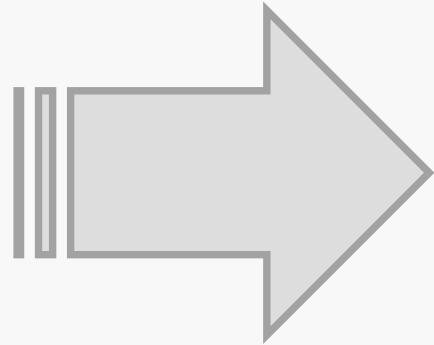
Cranfield University 2014

Bradford University 2014

The British Council

Collaboration Programmes

University of Babylon



2. University of Babylon

University of Northampton

Liverpool John moorse

University of Leicester

University of Huddersfield

University of Coventry

Collaboration Programmes

University of Karbala



3. University of Kerbala

University of Liverpool John Morris

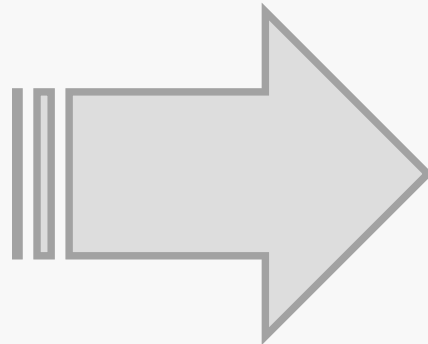
University of Surry

University of De Mont Fort

University of Leicester

University of Cardiff

Collaboration Programmes University of Kufa



4. University of Kufa

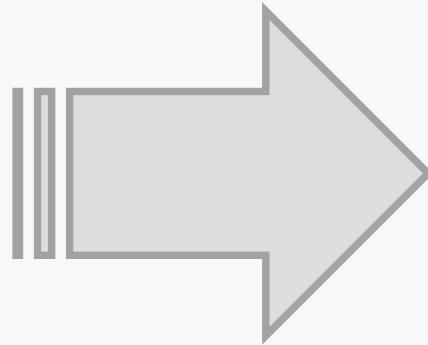
University of Bedfordshire

University of Leicester

University of Nottingham

University of Nottingham

Collaboration Programmes University of Anbar

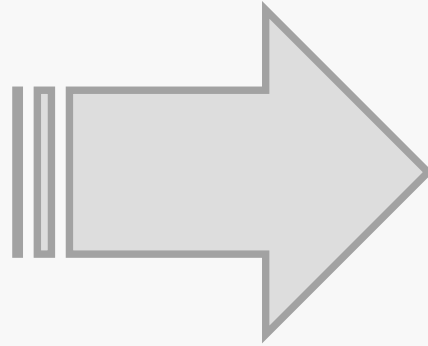


5. University of Anbar

University of Liverpool John Morris

University of Nottingham

Collaboration Programmes University of Wasit



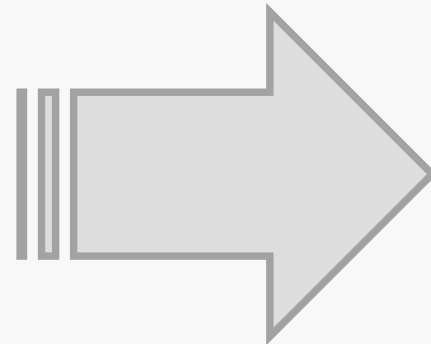
6. University of Wasit

University of Bangor

University of Northampton

Collaboration Programmes

University of Nahrain



7. University of Al-Nahrain
University of Plymouth

Future Prospects

- ❖ Rebuild the Universities in the liberated areas, repair and rehabilitate the damaged buildings affected by the terrorism of DAESH.
- ❖ Cooperate with the international academic institutes to organize scholarship programmes in rare specialties, as well as staff training programmes.
- ❖ Develop the recently instituted universities in Iraq.
- ❖ Create and support more modern research centers.
- ❖ Collaborate with the labor market to increase the percentage of employment for our graduates by creating **Scientific Business Parks**.

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Mosul



Before

After

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Mosul



Before

After

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Anbar



Before

After

Re-building the Iraqi Universities after DAESH Terrorism Occupation University of Tikrit



Before

After

Thank You ...

IBBC/ Together We Build IRAQ- ٦-٨ July

The Higher Education in Iraq began with the establishment of the **College of Law** (formerly known as the School of Law) in ١٩٠٨. A few years later, other faculties were established such as **The High institute of Teachers** in ١٩٢٣ (currently known as the (College of Education), and the **College of Medicine** in ١٩٢٧ (formerly known as the Iraqi Royal College of Medicine) which was found by **Sir Dr. Harry Sinderson**. He was an English doctor who worked in Iraq as the Doctor to the royal family of Iraq during the period (١٩٢٣-١٩٤٦), he is also the first Dean of the College of Medicine University of Baghdad (١٩٢٧-١٩٣٤) and again from (١٩٤١- ١٩٤٦) until he retired and returned to England. His efforts promoted the adoption and implementation of the British Education System into the College of Medicine.

Few years later, other nine colleges were found, including the Faculties of Law, Engineering, Literature, Trade, Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, in addition to five high institutes: Institute of Administrative Sciences, Language Institute, Survey Institute, Institute of Higher Industrial Engineering

and Institute of Physical Education. This is considered as the corner stone for the establishment of the **University of Baghdad in ١٩٥٧**.

Since the beginning of ٢٠٠٣, the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has been benefiting from a wide range of successful collaboration programs with many international academic institutions, particularly, with the United Kingdom.

Since ٢٠٠٣, UK universities as well as the specialized delegations assigned by the House of Commons have been offering profound consultation and assistance to the institutions of higher education in Iraq in regard of: the development of teaching faculties, improvement of university curricula, and management of higher education faculties.

The sustainable support provided by the UK has enabled us to move forward successfully towards achieving the goals of the ministry in promoting the higher education institutes to the level of the international education systems.

In this regard, I am pleased to mention some successful experiences that are currently returning positive outcomes to our universities:

- ❖ Due to the continuing corporation between the University of Babylon and the University of Leicester, the former is establishing, for the first time in its history, the centre of forensic studies. Moreover, the degrees granted by certain departments in the University of Babylon are equal to those given by the University of Leicester.
- ❖ The collaboration between the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research with the British universities to organize training programmes for Iraqi in the UK; for the Iraqi academic faculty members with the university of Birmingham in ٢٠٠٤, and for Iraqi leaderships with the university of Nottingham in ٢٠٠٨.
- ❖ The medical postgraduates at the University of Kufa are now being examined and assessed by the excellent medical teaching board from the University of Leicester, Sheffield, and Nottingham.

- ❖ The University of Leicester is assisting the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in establishing an advanced English language centre, located in the University of Babylon. This centre has a significant role in preparing ٢٠٠ Iraqi scholarship candidates, who will join their UK host universities in the near future.
- ❖ The collaboration between the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research with the University of Sheffield, where the latter is offering advanced training opportunities for the Iraqi medical graduates/staff specialized in prosthetics, clinical psychiatry, and forensic medicine.
- ❖ The Twinning programme between the University of Babylon and two British universities; the University of Liverpool John moorse and Northampton.

I would like to stress that the Iraqi ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research firmly believes that one of the most effective strategies to bridge the gap in the Iraqi education sector is to maintain sustainable partnerships and collaboration programs particularly with our academic counterparts in the United Kingdom.

Prof. Dr. Abdulrazzaq Abduljaleel Al-Essa
Minister of Higher Education & Scientific Research- IRAQ

General Questions on the Topic of the Panel

١. It is important to have a solid national policy in Iraq regarding science, technology and innovation. This policy will support national development goals to create knowledge economy. For example; focusing on applied productive scientific research that contributes in answering various community problems, and developing modern and interactive teaching methods that urge the learner to challenge the knowledge.
٢. Firstly, establishing Industrial Advisory Board (IAB) and Thematic Working Group that encompass the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in addition to other ministries; such as the ministries of Oil, Communication, Industry, agriculture, etc. to collaborate with companies and universities in identifying the skills needed in the market place. Secondly, establishing several career centers at the universities to highlight strategic job opportunities. This contributes in solving the issues that the ministry and market place face regarding skill development, and increase enrolment in specific specialties at the universities; which certainly will have an impact on the future employment rates.
٣. There should be reforms in the universities that lead to independence of the state universities from the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, where they can function without government intervention. The academic freedom is a must for the outgrowth of knowledge, science, and academic innovation. Meanwhile, Private Education should thrive by supporting this sector, and expanding private universities by providing the specialties needed for the economic and industrial development of the country.

Specific Questions for Iraq

١. The Virtual Science Library is a start for the Iraqi universities to have access to international academic literature. Thus enriching this library with the recently published content from major publishers will bridge the gap facing Iraqi universities regarding the updated academic literature. Another tangible need is short-term training programs of the staff in the renowned international institutions.
٢. The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has many collaboration programs with prominent international universities and organizations such as IREX to improve academic curriculum and the quality of education provided in Iraqi Faculties.
Blended learning models have been applied in few universities and some online courses in postgraduate studies have been included in the curriculum.
Digital Library research is still a much needed matter in Iraqi universities. We are working to accomplish this goal that needs more support concerning funding and international collaboration.
٣. **For example**, updating the academic curriculum in the Iraqi universities is a continuing process that is regularly carried out according to market place needs. The results of the work done by **IAB** and other working groups help in identifying the key areas needed to build our economy and industry, which is then taken into consideration in the process of curriculum development.

Also, launching the Parallel Studies in order to attract outstanding students and increase the revenues of the universities. This is contributing to foster to support laboratories and provide scientific and academic equipment and resources needed for the education process in specialized universities and department, such as **IT and Communication** which are active areas of learning

in higher education for the development of digital skills needed in Iraqi economic and industrial areas.

I would like to talk about our experience post ISIS education that included the rehabilitation of ^ universities and the effort of the Ministry in resettlement of the students in other universities, and measurements taken to rehabilitate looted labs and destroyed buildings at the universities that were affected by the terrorist ISIS occupation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good afternoon

At the time we are discussing here, in this meeting, (The Role of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for Future Society) to build a human- based society, which is a reflection of the evolution resulted from continuous work in IT field, unfortunately, in Iraq and during the era of Saddam Hussein, we were banned from any communication with the outside world, the use of IT, or Internet usage.

However after ٢٠٠٣, Iraq has witnessed a remarkable improvement in applying information technologies and Internet usage for citizens and institutions. Surely, despite all the exceptional circumstances our country passed through after ٢٠٠٣, and Iraq's war against terrorism, which is finally culminated in victory, Iraqi governmental and non-governmental institutions began to shift gradually toward the introduction of information technology and computers in the performance of their work. For example, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has switched all of its work to the electronic system regarding students 'admissions to the Iraqi universities whether for undergraduates or postgraduates studies, in addition to providing access to global databases for researchers and postgraduate students. As a result, more than ٢٠,٠٠٠ research papers have been published at highly ranked scientific journals during the first half of ٢٠١٧ only.

We have worked on developing robots that can detect and detonate any explosive devices. Also, the use of GIS techniques during the liberation of Iraqi cities from Daesh (Isis) control.

In order to comply with the UN resolutions regarding the removal of any chemical warfare, Iraq has utilized a specific software to facilitate the removal of these harmful elements that have been used by the former regime in the 1980s and 1990s of the 20th century. This was also important to build a healthy national environment through reducing pollution.

On this occasion, we are hoping from all our friend nations to support our efforts by providing us with the latest IT systems in order to make them available to the Iraqi academic institutions so we can create an advanced and modern generation of IT users.



The Role of Higher Education in Reinforcing the Marketplace

Prof. Dr. Abdulrazzaq Al-Essa

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Iraq- 2018



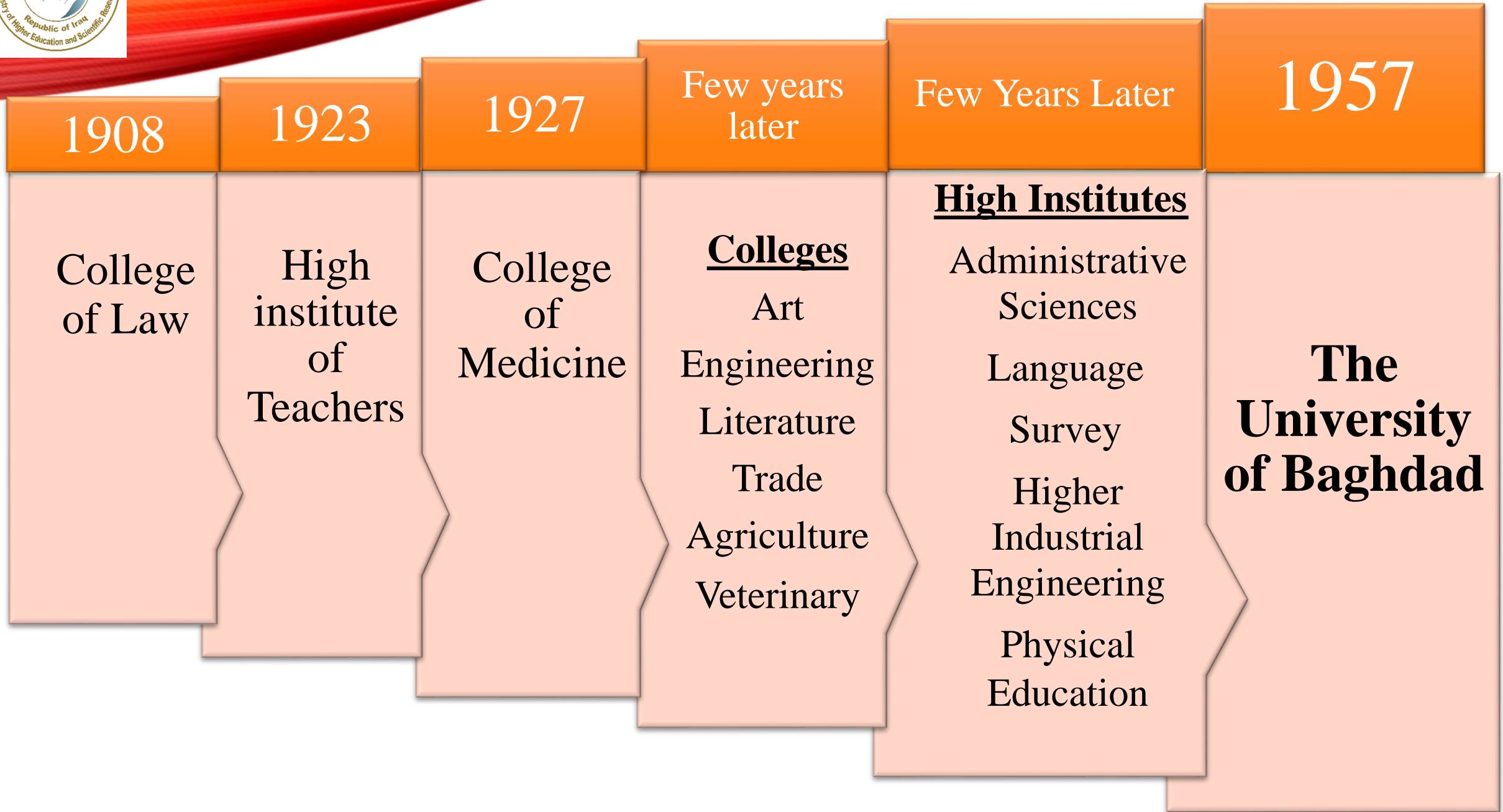
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The History of Higher Education in Iraq

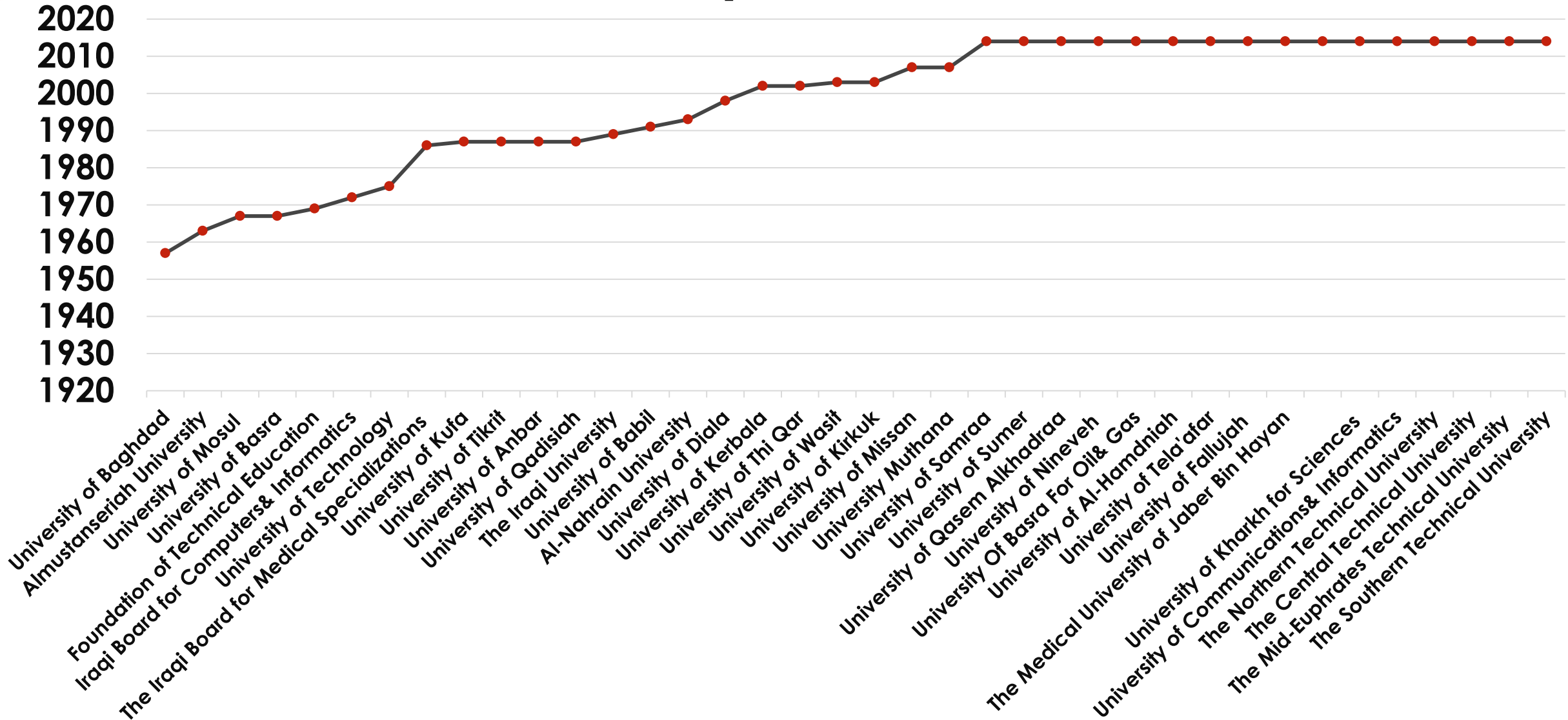
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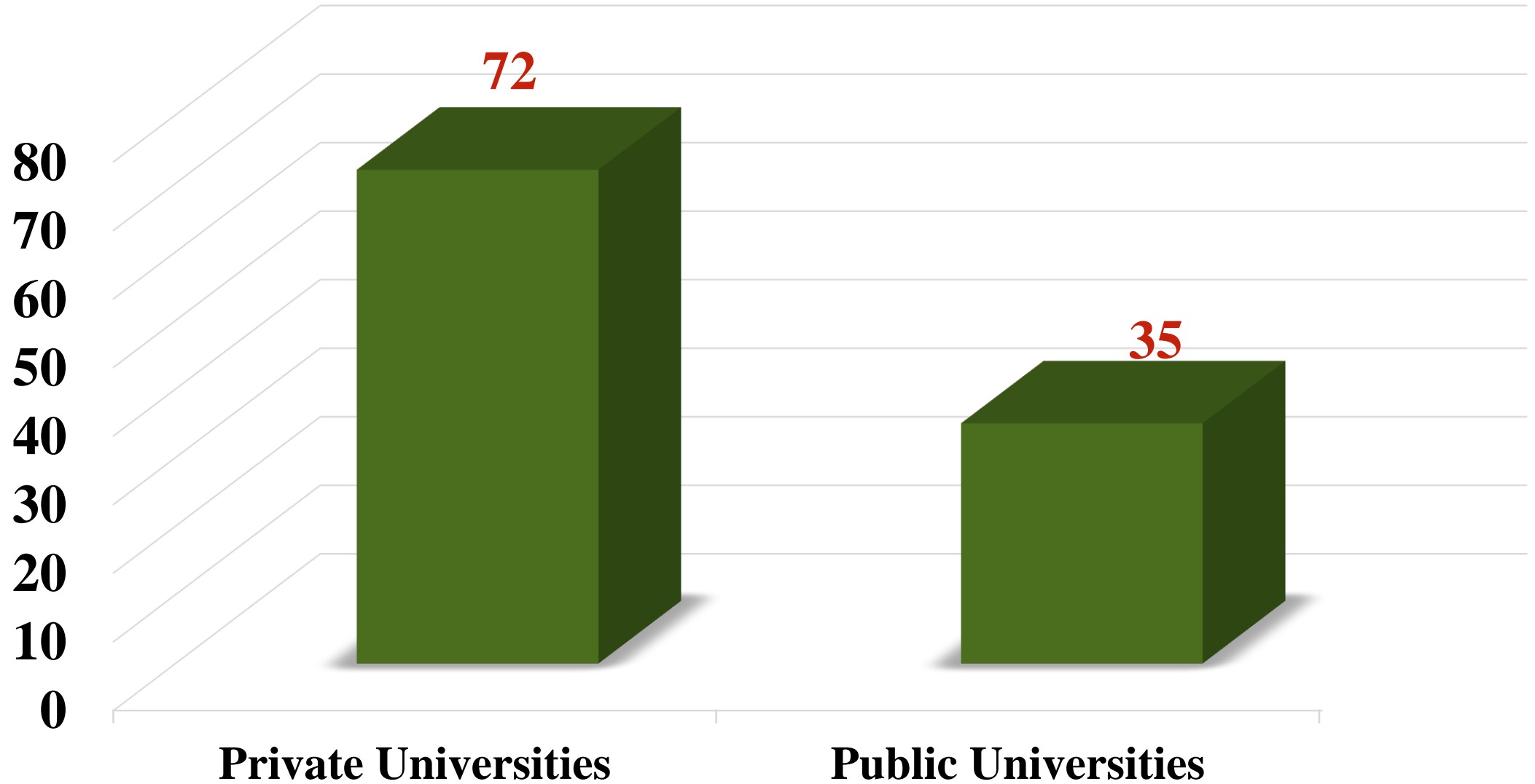




Iraqi Universities

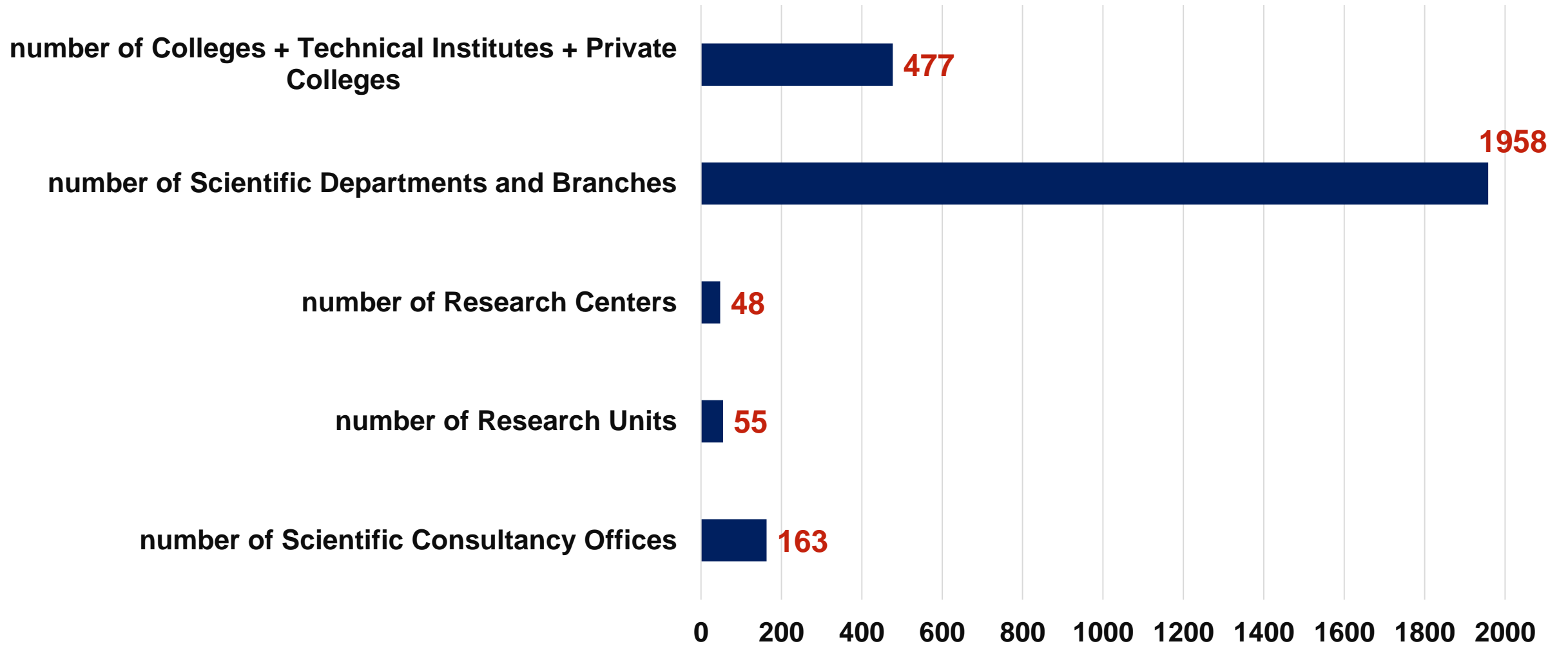


Iraqi Universities

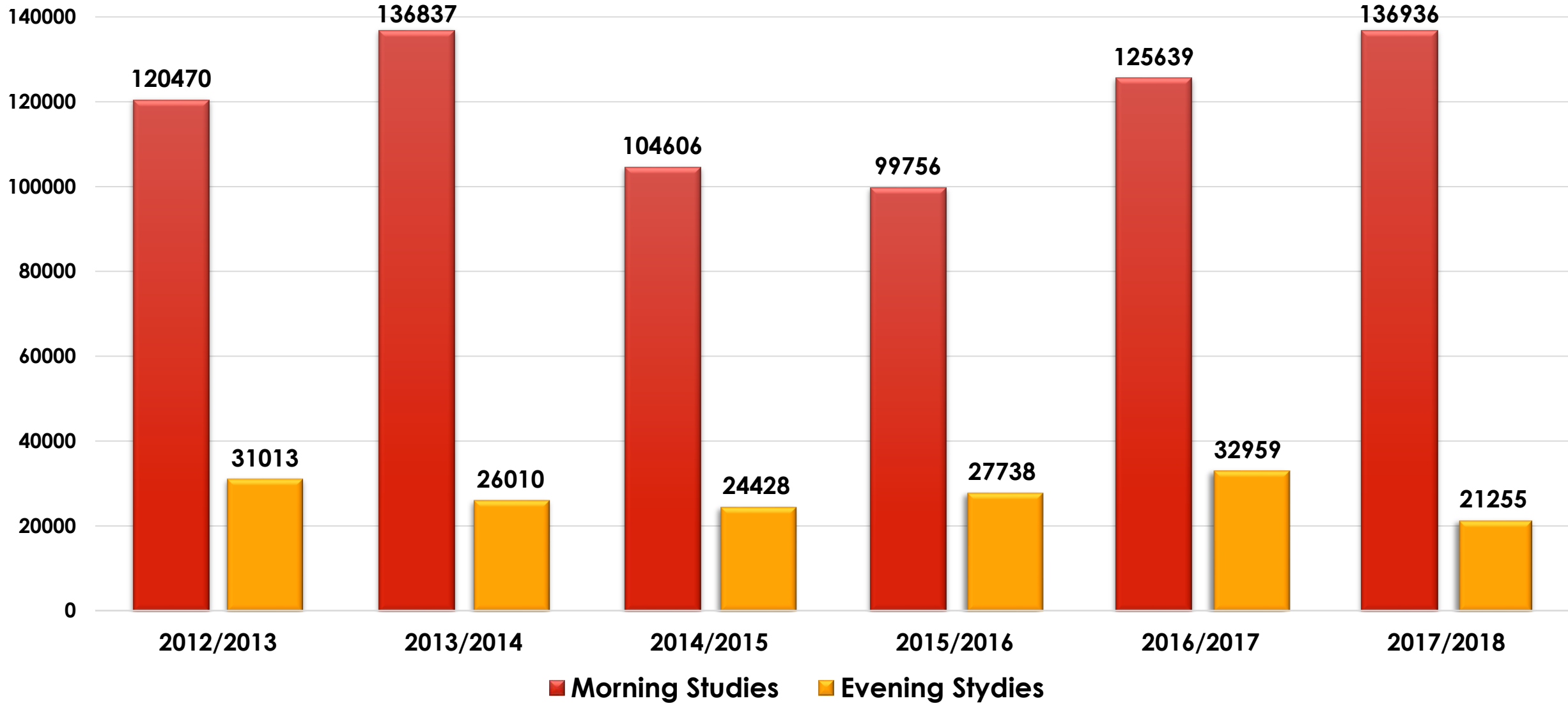




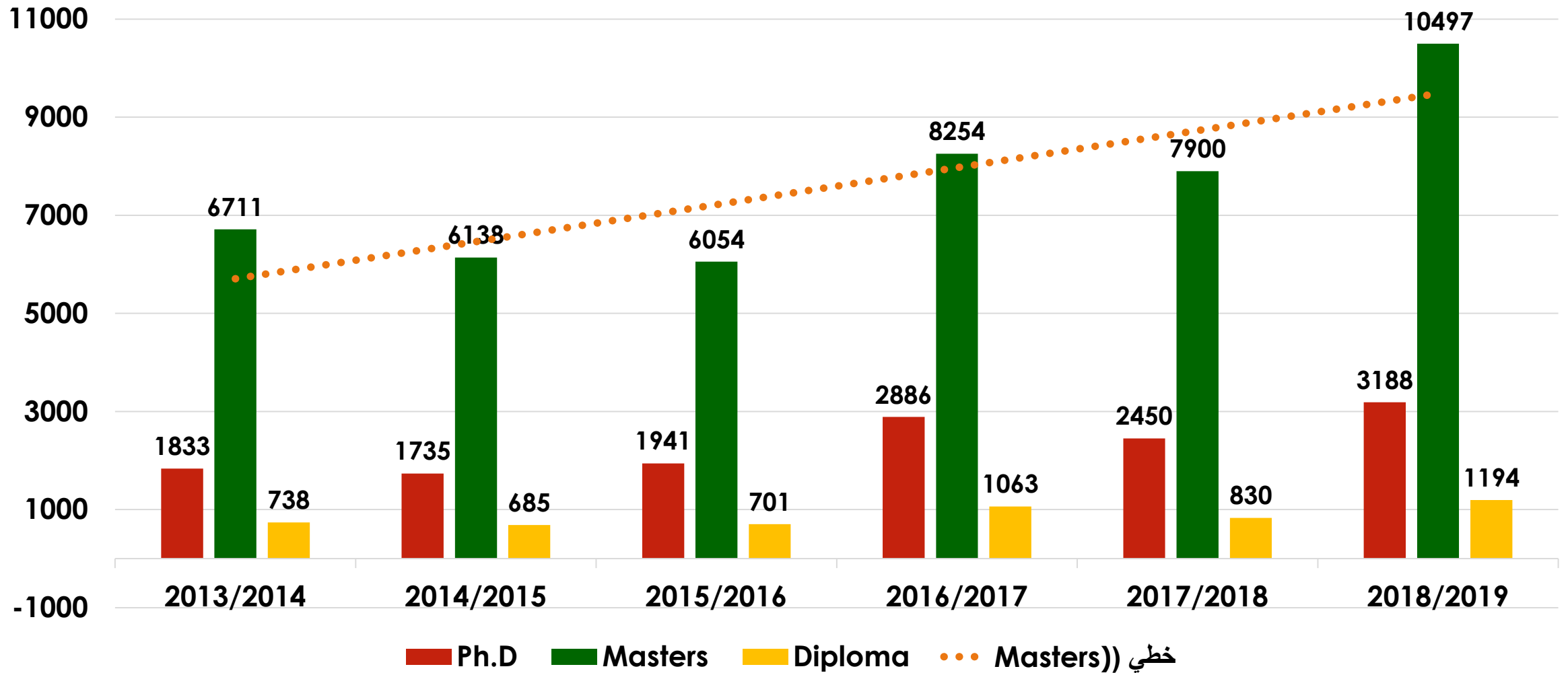
Higher Education Institutions



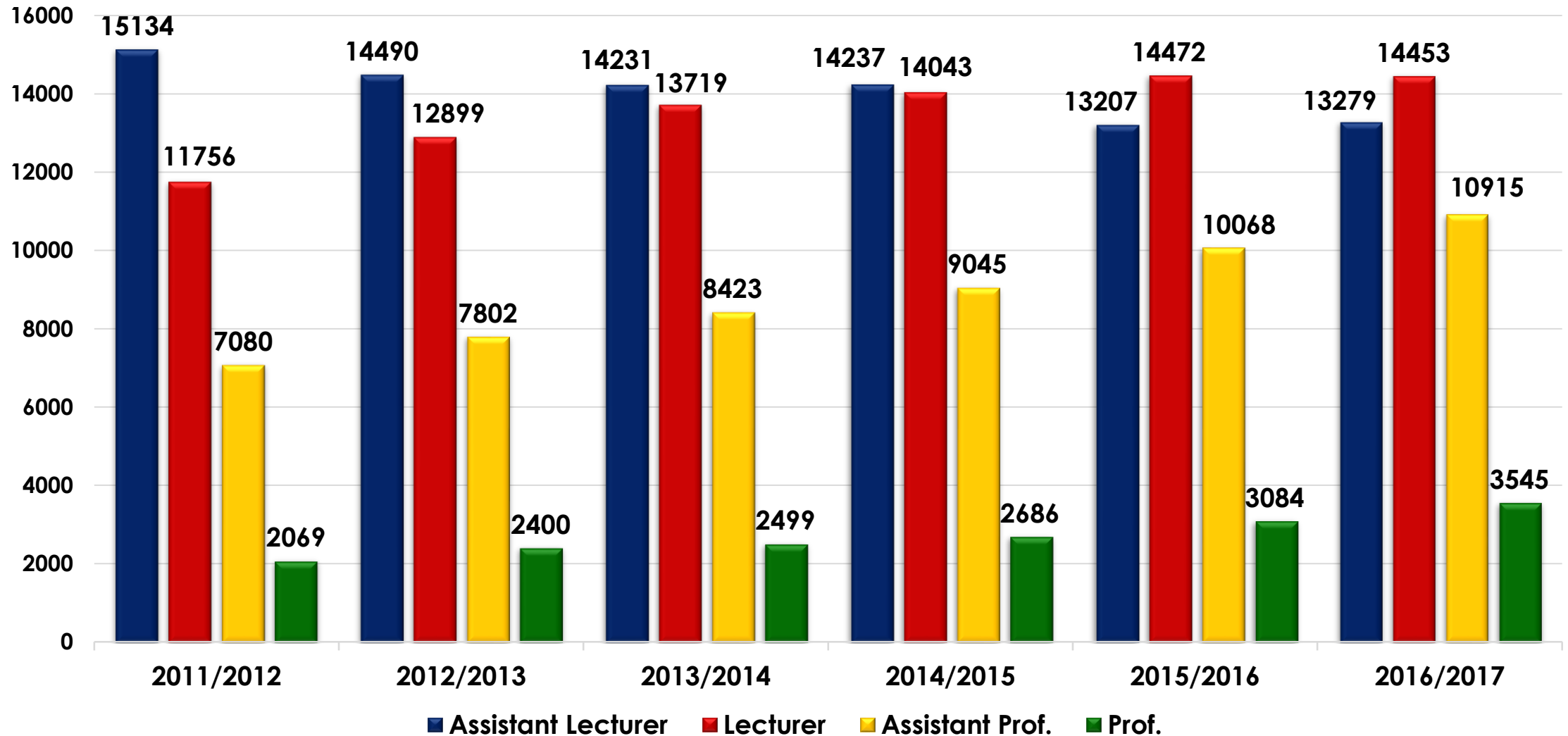
Undergraduate Students Enrollment



Postgraduate Students Enrollment



Academic Staff in Iraqi Universities





Our Vision

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research seeks to :-

- ❖ Promote and develop the higher education and scientific research in Iraq
- ❖ Meet the growing needs of the society
- ❖ Achieve unique results in its various scientific and educational activities in the field of teaching and learning, scientific research and community service.



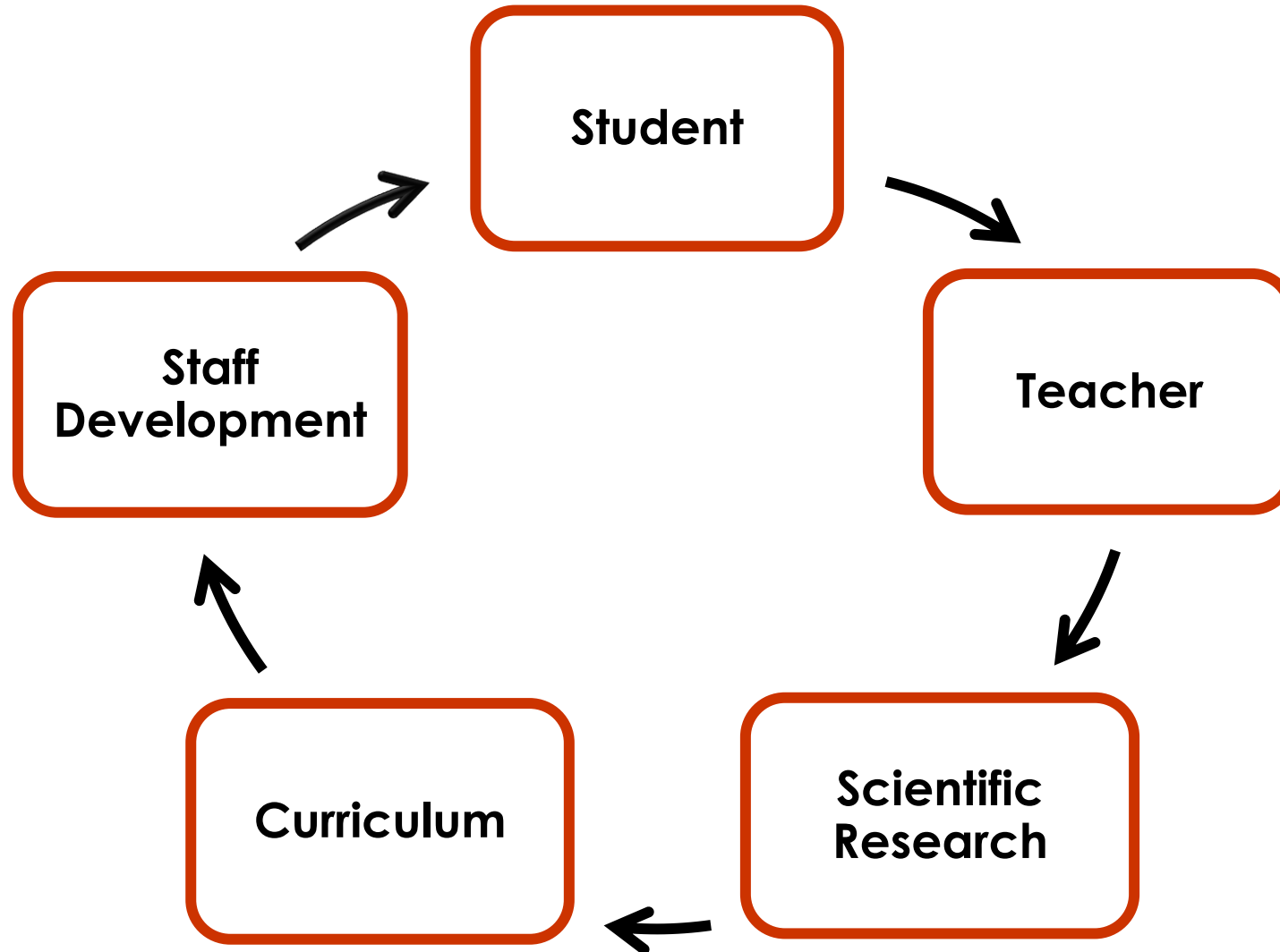
Our Goals

- **Promoting and developing** higher education and scientific research in Iraq.
- **Meeting the growing needs of society** and its scientific and practical requirements.
- **Achieving outstanding results** in various scientific and educational activities in the field of teaching, learning, scientific research and community service.
- **Developing the institutions of higher education** in order to reach the world ranks.
- Achieving the principle of **(Sustainable Human Development)** and supporting **(Quality Requirements in Higher Education Standards)** in line with international quality standards.



Strategies of Higher Education August- 2016

13



STRATEGY of EDUCATION and HIGHER EDUCATION (2011-2020)

The Ministry has worked with the **UNESCO**, **UNICEF**, and the **World Bank** to develop the education strategies, which included the following steps:

1. **Developing specialized academic institutions** to expand the capacity as needed.
2. Establishing a specialized **committee in quality control**, and obliging educational institutions to promote and implement their standards.



Middle Technical University



Al-Karkh University of Science

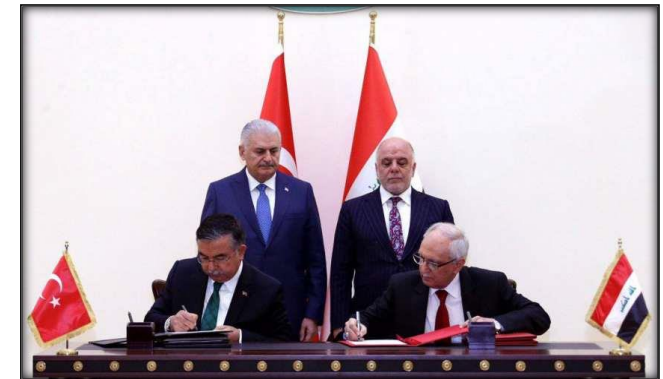


STRATEGY of EDUCATION and HIGHER EDUCATION (2011-2020)

- 3. Updating curricula** according to the international scientific developments, and training faculty members on modern teaching methods, learning techniques and e-learning.
- 4. Supporting universities with scientific competencies** and relying on Iraqi experiences returning from outside Iraq.
- 5. Motivating faculty members** to do and publish targeted applied research.
- 6. Reliance on modern technology** in the process of learning, teaching and expanding the use of IT , E-libraries and virtual laboratories.
7. Encouraging the **activation of applied scientific** research for solving problems and developing the society.

Scholarships & International Programs

1. **Announcing(100) scholarship** in 2017 in rare specialties for BA holders to obtain a PhD without going through the MA degree, as well as (200) more scholarships announced in 2018.
2. **Launching fellowships** for foreign students to study in Iraqi universities, especially for countries that helped Iraq grant scholarships after 2003.
3. **Signing MoUs in Higher Education with Britain, USA, Australia, France, Turkey, India, Iran, Romania, and Hungary.** In addition to many MoUs between the Iraqi universities and international institutions.
4. **Cooperating with international organizations** in supporting and promoting higher education in Iraq (**IRIX, UNESCO, ALECSO, Campus France**).



Scholarships & International Programs

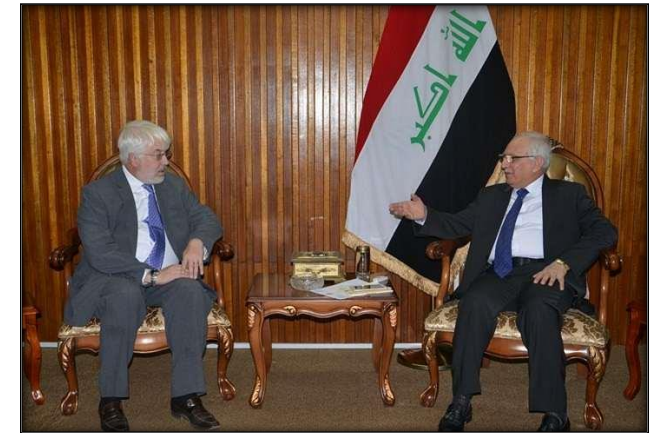
5. **Providing fellowship** opportunities for the employees of private universities.
6. The Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research approved the **establishment of (3) branches of the American University in Iraq**, located at **Al-Sulaymaniah, Duhuk, and Baghdad**. It also plans to open branches of other international technical universities.



Al-Sulaymaniah

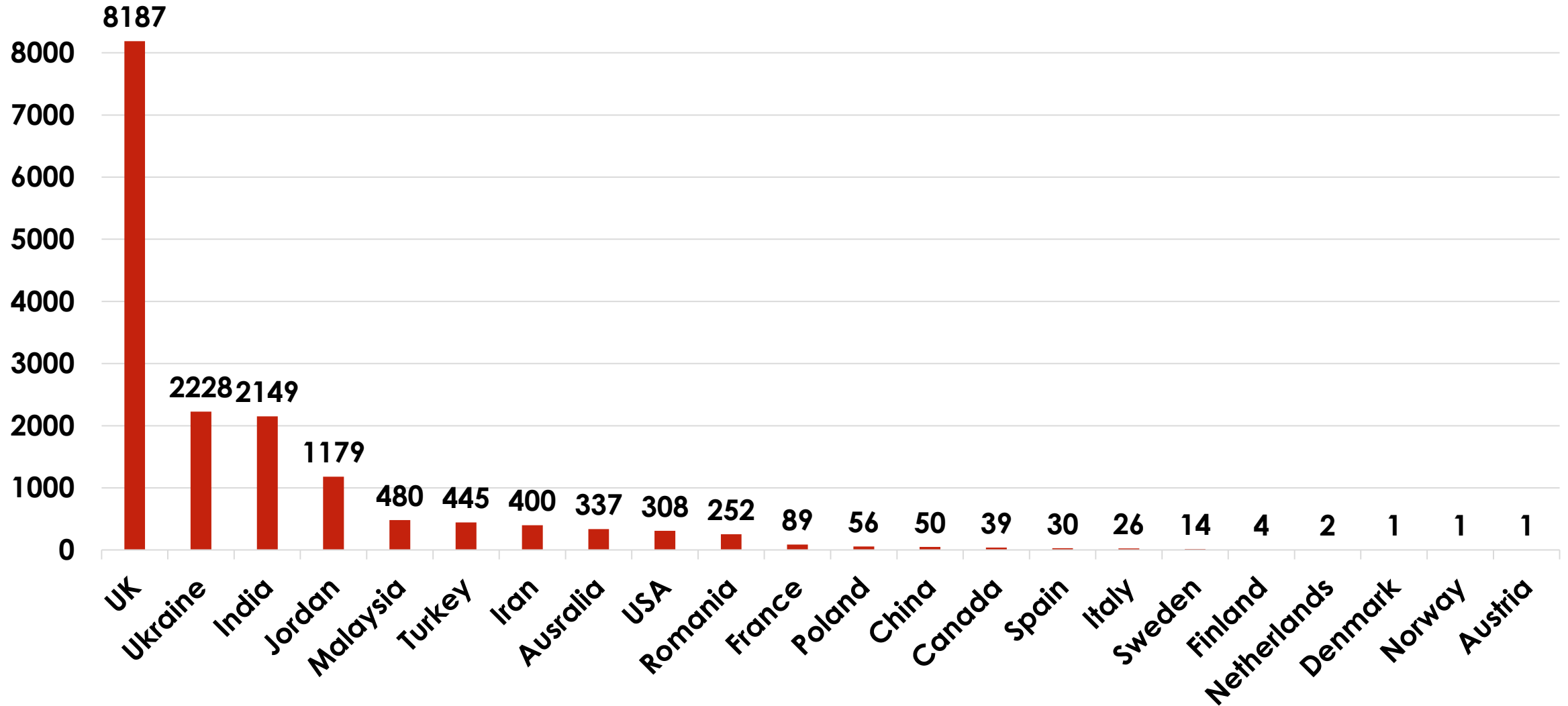


Duhuk



Baghdad

Numbers of Iraqi Students Abroad



Higher Education Achievements

- Establishing **Industrial Advisory Board (IAB)** and Thematic Working Group that encompass the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in addition to other ministries; such as the ministries of Oil, Communication, Industry, agriculture, etc. to collaborate with companies and universities in identifying the skills needed in the market place.



IAB at the Southern Technical University

Higher Education Achievements

- Establishing several **career centers** at the universities to highlight strategic job opportunities. This contributes in solving the issues that the ministry and market place face regarding skill development, and increase enrolment in specific specialties at the universities; which certainly will have an impact on the future employment rates.



Al-Mustansiriyah University



Al-Kufa University

Higher Education Achievements

- **Establishing (4) new Technical Colleges**, and increasing the skills at the technical education sector; within professions that are compatible with modern technology.
- **Granting independence** to (6) colleges at The University of Technology (July 2017) and initiating the independence of the University of Babylon.



University of Technology



University of Babylon

Higher Education Achievements

➤ Holding (27) in many Career Fairs in different universities

Baghdad	5
Babylon	4
Technology	3
Al-Mustansiriyah	2
Ninewa	2
Al-Kufa	1
Middle Furat	1
Middle Technical	1
Mosul	1
Information Technology	1
Al-Qadeseyah	1
Al-Falluja	1



University of Babylon

Higher Education Achievements

- Adopting the **smart university** and introducing electronic systems by launching the virtual library, activating e-government programs and adopting several electronic platforms.
- Linking the higher education with the labor market within the framework of "**Knowledge Economy**".
- Launching the **National Economy Support Project** that provides productive industrial and agriculture support.



Ibn Sina University



Tikrit University



Al-Qadiseya University



Higher Education and Technology

- The Ministry of **Science and Technology** was established in 2003.
- It was **merged with the Ministry of Science and Technology** in 2016.
- It consists of many research departments such as (**Material, Agriculture, industrial research and development**) in addition to the **Atomic Energy Commission**.

Our Goals in Science and Technology

- Adopting the policies related to science and technology, in addition to the scientific and national cooperation with relevant organizations and institutions in different fields of science and new technology.
- Sponsoring and organizing scientific inventive activities in the private sector.
- Providing and publishing scientific and technological knowledge needed to support various public and private sectors.
- Directing students towards applied research that addresses the problems of society (seismic phenomena, coating and protecting metals, and improving the types of building materials).
- Adopting renewable energy especially solar energy systems.

The Ministry of Science and Technology

The Ministry relies on investing the scientific resources available to achieve an effective contribution in enhancing the national development process of Iraq through several directions and axes:-

- Scientific research and technology transfer.
- Development of Human Resources of the ministry.
- Strengthening the relations and cooperation with international organizations concerned with science and technology.
- Supporting and sponsoring scientists, inventors and creators.



Soil Treatment Techniques

Future Prospects

- Collaborate with the labor market to increase the percentage of employment for our graduates by creating **Scientific Business Parks**.
- Sponsoring innovation and entrepreneurship, we encourage our graduates to create innovative projects that can be executed by the private sector.



