

# Business Guide for Iraq

## U.S. Department of Commerce

*Revised July 2, 2003*

*Note: This business guide is updated periodically to reflect the current situation in Iraq. Users of this guide should pay close attention to future issues of the sections on licensing, investments, and the overall trade regime.*

On May 21, 2003, the UN Security Council ended economic sanctions against Iraq and provided for the restoration of the Iraqi economy. To implement this, the United States Government published a General License on May 23 authorizing most previously prohibited transactions.

However, the security situation in Iraq remains dangerous and fluid, and U.S. passport restrictions remain in place. Both Iraqi infrastructure and law are currently major barriers to normal business. Business opportunities in Iraq are presently limited primarily to the U.S. Government reconstruction contracts outlined in this guide, issued mainly by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of Defense (DOD).

The Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) has been established to restore conditions of security and stability to Iraq, create national and local institutions for representative governance through which the Iraqi people can freely determine their own political future, and facilitate economic recovery and sustainable reconstruction and development. The U.S. Government, including the Department of Commerce, is working with coalition partners and international organizations to restore basic services and infrastructure through reconstruction contracts, and facilitate economic recovery. CPA Order # 8 contributes to this process by suspending all tariffs, duties, fees and similar charges for goods entering or leaving Iraq until December 31, 2003. Decisions related to the long-term commercial environment and business opportunities in Iraq will ultimately be the responsibility of competent Iraqi authorities.

This issue of the guide covers six key areas:

- I. Current Reconstruction Efforts**
- II. Commercial Environment**
- III. Travel Warning and Validity of U.S. Passports**
- IV. Sanctions and Export Controls**
- V. Overview of Key Industry Sectors**
- VI. Critical Contacts for Businesses**

### **I. Current Reconstruction Efforts**

Short-term opportunities for American firms in Iraq are linked to assessing and rehabilitating major areas of the country's infrastructure. Projects are being carried out through U.S. Government contracts, primarily USAID and DOD. The websites listed at the end of this guide provide detailed information about current Iraqi contracts. USAID, DOD, and Department of Commerce contact phone numbers are also provided.

As these contracts represent the primary conduit at this time for U.S. commercial activity in Iraq, firms should access these websites for detailed information. USAID and DOD have indicated that the best way to ensure consideration as subcontractors on contracts is to directly contact the prime contractor listed on the websites, who are directly responsible for choosing their own subcontractors.

Requests For Proposals (RFPs) for U.S. Government contracts can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/iraq/activities.html> for USAID contracts and at <http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/cepa/iraq/contracts.htm> for DOD contracts.

The USG is providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance to the people of Iraq to save lives, alleviate suffering, and mitigate the impact of emergency situations. To that end, the USG has or will be undertaking activities in several areas, including:

- Seaport Administration: awarded by USAID to Stevedoring Services of America on March 24, 2003
- Airport Administration: awarded to SkyLink Air and Logistic Support (USA), Inc. on May 5, 2003
- Capital Construction: awarded by USAID to Bechtel on April 17, 2003
- Theater Logistical Support: awarded by USAID to the Air Force Contract Augmentation Program (AFCAP) on February 17, 2003
- Public Health: awarded by USAID to ABT associates April 30, 2003
- Primary and Secondary Education: awarded by USAID to Creative Associates International Inc., on April 11, 2003
- Personnel Support: awarded by USAID to International Resources Group on February 7, 2003
- Local Governance: awarded by USAID to Research Triangle Institute on April 11, 2003
- Oil Well Fires: awarded by DOD to Kellogg, Brown & Root on March 8, 2003
- CENTCOM Contingency Support contracts: awarded by DOD to Washington Group International, Fluor Intercontinental, and Perini Corporation on April 4, 2003
- The U.S. Department of State has awarded a contract to CSC Dyncorp to support law enforcement functions in Iraq.

- On May 29, 2003, USAID announced a Request for Applications (RFA) for Higher Education and Development.
- On June 4, 2003, USAID announced a RFP for Agriculture Reconstruction and Development.
- On June 6, 2003, USAID announced a limited competition RFP for Economic Recovery, Reform and Sustained Growth in Iraq.
- On June 25, 2003, DoD released an advanced notice for solicitation to continue rehabilitation of Iraq's oil sector. The solicitation number is DACA63-03-R-0021 and can found at [www.fedbizopps.gov](http://www.fedbizopps.gov).

## II. Commercial Environment

The Iraqi constitution, legal system, and regulatory practices as well as the current security and infrastructure situation pose numerous obstacles to doing business in Iraq. The legal structure, as it existed at the end of the Hussein regime, is described in detail in the Commerce Department's "Overview of Commercial Law in Iraq", available at [www.export.gov/iraq/pdf/iraq\\_commercial\\_law\\_current.pdf](http://www.export.gov/iraq/pdf/iraq_commercial_law_current.pdf).

### **Recent Actions to Improve the Commercial Environment**

**Trade Liberalization:** Historically, all exports and imports from Iraq have been subject to Iraqi government licensing. However, under CPA Order # 8, all tariffs, duties, fees and similar charges for goods entering or leaving Iraq have been suspended until December 31, 2003. Manifests are being checked for contraband goods. The same order prohibits several exports out of Iraq, including many foods and machinery parts. All CPA Orders can be found at [www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/ia](http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/ia)

**Trade Finance:** In the U.S., Ex-Im Bank recently announced that it is no longer legally prohibited from supporting U.S. exports to Iraq. While it is still closed for routine trade finance transactions, it is prepared to immediately start processing applications for exports to Iraq that involve buyers or letters of credit from banks located in third countries. Ex-Im is also ready to consider applications under its Working Capital Guarantee Program (WCGP) for subcontractors providing goods and services to Iraq under USAID contracts. Ex-Im is also considering support for trade finance facilities that may be established in connection with the reconstruction of Iraq.

**Property Laws:** Property issues are beginning to be addressed through CPA Orders # 4,6, and 9 on the "Management of Property and Assets of the Iraqi Baath Party", "Eviction of Persons Illegally Occupying Public Buildings", and the "Management and Use of Iraqi Public Property" respectively.

**Business Center:** On June 10, 2003, Ambassador Bremer announced a Business Support and Information Center, to be based in Baghdad, which will provide a link between foreign investors and Iraqi businesspeople as well as a forum for these Iraqi businesses to advise CPA of their views and needs.

### **Practical Barriers**

**Security:** The security situation in Iraq remains unstable, and the possibility of terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens and facilities remains high. Law enforcement remains difficult, although indigenous police forces are emerging under the supervision of coalition forces. Roads, while functional, remain dangerous. The U.S. State Department provides up-to-date travel warnings for countries throughout the world, and U.S. companies are advised to carefully assess the situation in Iraq once travel becomes possible. Please see the following section on travel and passports.

**Physical Infrastructure:** Currently, infrastructure is a major barrier to normal business. Electricity, water and sewer function on a periodic basis in Iraq. Both primary airports are currently closed to civilian traffic. Umm Qasr is open to commercial traffic; however, priority is given to humanitarian assistance shipments. Satellite connections remain the only telecommunications links available. Amenities, such as hotels and restaurants, have not resumed normal operations.

### **Legal and Financial Barriers**

**Insurance:** Currently, many companies will not insure business activities in Iraq. The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is exploring the provision of political risk and expropriation coverage to exporters and contractors participating in Iraqi reconstruction.

**Financial Infrastructure:** The financial and banking infrastructure of Iraq is not yet functioning normally. Both U.S. dollars and "Saddam" dinars are the current functional currencies of Iraq. Iraq's large international debt may also negatively affect future funding of reconstruction projects by international lenders.

**Prohibition of Investment:** Currently, foreign investment by nationals of non-Arab countries is prohibited by statute. The Iraqi Constitution also prohibits private ownership of natural resources and the basic means of production, as well as foreign ownership of real estate.

**Enforcement:** While Iraq has civil remedies for domestic business disputes, there is no current provision for the recognition or enforcement of non-Arab foreign civil judgments or arbitral awards.

**Commercial Agents:** Foreigners cannot be commercial agents or distributors under current law.

**Joint Ventures:** Currently, non-Arab foreign nationals may only form joint ventures with Iraqi companies on a contractual basis in connection with a specific project, and only so long as there is no capital sharing between foreign and Iraqi companies.

**Intellectual Property Rights:** The United States and Iraq currently provide access to each other's patent and trademark laws and application procedures under the terms of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. On the other hand, U.S. copyright owners have no access to Iraqi copyright protection, as the United States and Iraq are not members of any of the same copyright treaties.

**Arab Boycott of Israel:** Iraq's current law strictly adheres to the Arab Boycott. The law requires any company wishing to do business in Iraq to answer an eight-point questionnaire, assuring the Iraqi Government that it will not do business in Israel. U.S. law prohibits U.S. persons from answering such questions (see Commerce/BIS Anti-boycott Compliance Office - <http://www.bis.doc.gov/antiboycottcompliance/default.htm>.)

### **III. Travel Warning and Validity of US Passports for Travel**

*Travel Warning:* The Department of State has issued a travel warning to remind American citizens that Iraq remains dangerous and the security conditions remain unstable. The U.S. Government continues to urge all U.S. citizens to avoid travel to Iraq.

At present, Coalition Forces are working with the Iraqi people to provide security and restore basic services in Iraq. While conditions throughout Iraq are stabilizing, some areas remain unsettled. The U.S. Interests Section at the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Baghdad remains closed. No consular services are available for U.S. citizens in Iraq at this time. Because police and civil structures are in the process of being rebuilt, U.S. citizens may have little recourse to these entities in emergency situations.

U.S. passports are not valid for travel to, in or through Iraq, unless they are specifically validated for such travel under the authority of the Secretary of State. This restriction on

the validity of U.S. passports for travel to, in or through Iraq shall not apply to U.S. passports held by (1) persons resident in Iraq since February 1, 1991; (2) professional reporters and journalists on assignment there; (3) persons conducting humanitarian activities, as defined in 31 CFR Section 575.330; (4) persons conducting activities within the scope of a U.S. Government contract or grant, including employees of subcontractors and other persons hired to conduct such activities; (5) personnel of the United Nations and its agencies; or (6) U.S. Government personnel on official U.S. Government assignment in Iraq, including Members of Congress and their staffs on official business there.

For further information, please contact the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Passport Services, U.S. Department of State, 2401 E St., NW, 9th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20522-0907, Attn: Office of Passport Policy and Advisory Services, telephone 202-663-2662, fax 202-663-2654.

Updated information on travel and security in Iraq may be obtained from the Department of State by calling 1-888-407-4747 within the United States, and, from overseas, 1-317-472-2328 or at <http://travel.state.gov/iraq.html>.

#### **IV. Sanctions and Export Controls**

From 1990 to May 2003, the United States maintained a comprehensive embargo on Iraq pursuant to U.S. Executive Orders and statutory requirements and consistent with U.N. Security Council Resolutions. On May 22, 2003, the U.N. Security Council issued Resolution 1483 which lifted most economic sanctions on Iraq in order to facilitate Iraq's economic development. The text of resolution can be found at [http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc\\_resolutions03.html](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unsc_resolutions03.html).

On May 23, 2003, in order to implement the lifting of U.N. sanctions and facilitate the continuing reconstruction of Iraq, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) revised the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations by issuing General License 575.533, which authorizes most previously-prohibited transactions with Iraq, including the exportation or reexportation of most non-sensitive dual-use goods. This license can be found at <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/actions/20030523.html>.

However, the exportation or reexportation to Iraq of any goods or technology that are subject to a license requirement under the Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations (EAR) continues to require specific authorization from OFAC. If you are unsure whether your proposed export involves goods or technology that are subject to a license requirement under the EAR for exportation to Iraq, please contact the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security. If determined that a proposed export requires specific authorization, exporters must

contact OFAC for a license. Companies are strongly urged to consult with OFAC regarding the scope of General License 575.533 or other questions about the scope of permissible trade and transactions with Iraq.

This section will be updated as more information becomes available. For up-to-date information, check with:

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, Export Counseling Division, Tel. (202) 482-4811, [www.bis.doc.gov](http://www.bis.doc.gov)

The U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Tel: 1-800-540-6322, [www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/](http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/)

The Department of State, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Office of Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Operations, [www.state.gov/p/io/](http://www.state.gov/p/io/)

The Department of State, Defense Trade Controls, [www.pmdtc.org](http://www.pmdtc.org)

The Department of State, Economics and Business Affairs, [www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/19651.htm](http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/19651.htm)

## **V. Overview of Key Industry Sectors**

Agriculture, petroleum, and infrastructure are the prime sectors that should provide a firm foundation for trade and investment in Iraq. The country's natural resources are diverse. Endowed with two major rivers, Iraq has fertile soil in much of the country. Iraq has a generally well-educated and well-trained population of over 24 million. Most notably, Iraq possesses 11 percent of the world's proven oil reserves, second only to Saudi Arabia. Due to Saddam Hussein's defiance of the international community, Iraq's economy has been largely isolated from the international market for the past decade with consequences in all sectors.

**Agriculture:** Agriculture is a mainstay of Iraq's non-oil economy; Iraq's major agricultural commodities include wheat, barley, rice, cotton, and dates. About one-fifth of Iraq's territory consists of farmland. About half of this total cultivated area is in the northeastern plains and mountain valleys, where sufficient rain falls to sustain agriculture. The remainder of the cultivated land is in the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. Most major agricultural enterprises were state-owned enterprises. Agricultural production yields are down, and poor irrigation management, overgrazing, and desertification have created enormous environmental problems. Iraq has, however, the capability to increase dramatically crop production with adequate inputs and agronomic training. The CPA and the U.S. is encouraging agricultural rehabilitation through local

purchase programs. On June 4, 2003, USAID announced a RFP for Agriculture Reconstruction and Development.

**Oil:** Iraq's vast oil reserves (est. 112 billion barrels) will act as the country's primary engine of economic recovery. Oil dominates the country's economy, accounting for more than 95 percent of foreign exchange earnings and possibly as much as 75 percent of GDP. Iraq's enormous hydrocarbon resources are expected to earn the country \$13-15 billion annually over the short-term. Iraq's major oil fields are the Rumalia field complex in the south and Kirkuk in the north. Iraq is also endowed with the world's 10th largest natural gas reserves at around 110 trillion cubic feet.

Major repair and upgrade work is required to restore Iraq's deteriorated oil sector infrastructure to pre-1991 production levels and to attain world-class safety standards. For over 20 years, Iraqi oil sector equipment has been poorly maintained. Rusted, outdated facilities have been operated through various improvised means. On the bright side, potentially crippling damage and sabotage to the sector during the war was avoided and the nine oil well fires in southern Iraq have been extinguished. The Army Corps of Engineers has been assigned by the Defense Department to undertake oil sector rehabilitation. Thus far, the Corps has contracted with Kellogg, Brown, and Root as well as Washington Group International, Fluor Intercontinental, and Perini Corporation. Additionally, the Corps released an advanced notice for solicitation on June 25, 2003, which will continue oil sector rehabilitation. The Corps' stated objective is to "have fires suppressed, environmental cleanup accomplished, oil production levels restored, if required, and our personnel safely redeployed back home." The Coalition has reaffirmed its commitment to protect Iraq's natural resources as the patrimony of the people of Iraq, which should be used only for their benefit.

**Airports:** There are two international airports, at Baghdad and Basra. Smaller airfields exist at Hadithah, Kirkuk, and Mosul. The condition of Iraqi commercial passenger aircraft is almost certainly poor, though details are currently lacking. Sales of airport communications, aircraft parts, airline services, transport, construction, and security equipment also represent future opportunities for companies. USAID has contracted with SkyLink Air and Logistic Support (USA) to support humanitarian and transshipment operations, while airport rehabilitation is incorporated in the scope of Bechtel's Capital Construction contract. On June 13, 2003, the U.S. Department of Transportation granted three applications to provide air service to Iraq to World Airways,

Northwest Airlines, and Kalitta Air. However, this authority is subject to further U.S. government clearances as well as CPA indication of a safe and secure operating environment in Iraq.

**Ports:** The ports at Umm Qasr and Basra are Iraq's major commercial ports and constitute the natural distributing centers for overseas supplies. Basra, and the lesser port at Khawar az Zubayr were closed during the Iran-Iraq conflict and have not reopened. Umm Qasr, damaged during the First Gulf War, has only recently reopened. All of these ports need technological upgrades. In addition, the approaches to these ports are heavily silted and dotted with half-submerged wrecks. Major clearing operations will be necessary in the short-term. Stevedoring Services of America were contracted to support initial port operations, while port rehabilitation is incorporated in the scope of Bechtel's Capital Construction contract.

**Railway:** The railway system has three major routes: the Baghdad-Kirkuk-Irbil line, the Baghdad-Mosul-Yurubiyah line (that links Iraq to Turkey), and the Baghdad-Maaqal-Umm Qasr line. In 2000, the line between Mosul and Aleppo, Syria was reopened. Service has traditionally been unreliable and in a state of disrepair, though the Iraqi Government directed more resources to improve railroad infrastructure in 2002. Major railroad infrastructure projects are incorporated within the potential scope of USAID's Capital Construction contract awarded to Bechtel.

**Roads:** Iraq's road system extends 24,000 miles and remains in relatively good condition with 84% paved. A number of bridges, particularly in and around Baghdad, require repair. The condition of Iraq's road network will be clarified after an in-country assessment over the coming weeks. Major road infrastructure projects are incorporated within the potential scope of USAID's Capital Construction contract.

**Power:** Given the poor state of Iraq's power generation and distribution infrastructure, companies may have numerous and wide-ranging power sector opportunities. Over the years, Iraq's power generation capacity has failed to keep up with demand. Electricity output in early 2003 stood at roughly 4.5 gigawatts and is primarily derived from the Baiji and Mosul thermal plants and the Saddam hydroelectric dam on the Tigris. Currently, power generation throughout Iraq is 3.1 gigawatts with a goal to reach 4.4 gigawatts by mid-July, which was Iraq's peak electrical generation during last summer. Electrical generation for Baghdad is 1.1 gigawatts, allowing distribution around the city for 3 hours on and 3

hours off. The goal in Baghdad is to reach 2.2 gigawatts production by mid-July, allowing service between 20 and 24 hours a day. Current demand for electricity in Iraq is approximately 6.6 gigawatts. The 3 gigawatt power deficit has resulted in power outages throughout the country. Major power infrastructure projects are incorporated within the potential scope of USAID's Capital Construction contract.

**Water:** Iraq's water and sanitation infrastructure is in dire need of repair. Water and sewage treatment plants have deteriorated as a result of lack of maintenance, spare parts, war, and dwindling numbers of professional operating personnel. Over 90 percent of the urban population is thought to have access to water, but quantities per capita are insufficient. Moreover, in many neighborhoods, leaking pipes has contaminated potable water networks. Less than half the rural population has direct access to piped potable water. Only half of the country's sewage treatment plants are operational. In Baghdad, deteriorating sewage treatment installations are unable to handle an increased flow caused by population growth. However, steps taken by a number of organizations such as the CPA, various NGOs, and coordinated by the Baghdad city water authorities and the Army Corps of Engineers, have averted an immediate water crisis in Baghdad. These steps included repairing over 130 different critical water breaks. Bechtel is currently working a project to increase water capacity on the eastern side of Baghdad, increasing flow there from 580 million liters per day to 780 million. Projects aimed at improving Iraq's irrigation systems and potable water and wastewater treatment facilities are included within the potential scope of USAID's Capital Construction contract.

**Telecommunications:** U.S. companies may find many opportunities in resuscitating Iraq's deteriorated telecom sector. Telecom density in pre-war Iraq was dismal, with only three phones for every 100 people. No national mobile network exists. Given the current state of Iraq's telecommunications infrastructure, quickly establishing a functioning telecom system in Iraq is an economic development priority. The CPA recently issued Order Number 11, which provides for the Iraqi Ministry of Transportation and Communications to be the licensing and regulatory body for all commercial telecommunication services in Iraq. While telephone switches and intercity links were damaged during the war, it is believed that most of the damage to the communications network outside of Baghdad is repairable. The use of mobile cellular systems may serve to provide an immediate communications

solution until Iraq's broader telecommunications infrastructure can be repaired and upgraded.

Bechtel will be implementing emergency repairs to Iraq's communication network. Repairs will likely include reconstructing the country's fiber optic backbone running from north of Mosul, into Baghdad, through An Nasiriyah, and ending in Umm Qasr. A total of 2,000 kilometers of fiber cable will be required to complete this project at a cost of \$9 million. It will take 3 months to complete in cooperation with the Iraqi Telephone and Postal Commission (ITPC) and will allow inter-city calling in Iraq. A second project will partially reconstruct the public switching network in Baghdad that was severely damaged in the conflict. Ten out of 33 switches were damaged and only a third of communications lines in Baghdad are operating. There are 280,000 inoperable lines that are mostly in Baghdad's city center. Bechtel will install four switches for local access and one switch for international calling, allowing 120,000 lines to be operable. The cost of this project is \$36 million.

There will also be opportunities for American firms in establishing Internet access in Iraq. Since the previous Iraqi regime considered the Internet as a direct threat to the status quo, the Internet was scarcely available in pre-war Iraq. Internet centers charged a \$55 annual membership fee and Iraqi companies had to pay between \$2,500 and \$8,000 per year to install the Internet in their offices. Foreign firms and embassies paid between \$3,000 and \$12,000 per year. Computers were also restricted and only 15 percent of the population is thought to be able to use a computer. Dramatically increasing the number of computers in Iraq and accelerating Internet access throughout the country will facilitate economic development in Iraq.

**Other Sectors:** The non-oil industrial sector includes such industries as petrochemicals, phosphate, sulfur, fertilizers, minerals, cement, paper, consumer goods, light manufacturing, electronics, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, leather and shoes, and food processing and packaging. Most major industrial enterprises were state-owned. Details about the current state of these industries will be available after an in-country assessment is conducted. In addition, there is likely to be an increase in demand for health care equipment and services.

## **V. Critical Contacts for Business**

U.S. Department of Commerce  
Iraq Business Outreach Hotline

Tel: 1-866-352-4727  
Fax: 1-202-482-0980  
E-mail: [IraqInfo@mail.doc.gov](mailto:IraqInfo@mail.doc.gov)  
<http://www.export.gov/iraq>

U.S. Foreign Commercial Service  
American Embassy, Kuwait  
Tel: 965-539-5307/8, Ext. 2392  
Fax: 965-538-0281  
E-mail: [Kuwait.City.Office.Box@mail.doc.gov](mailto:Kuwait.City.Office.Box@mail.doc.gov)  
<http://www.buyusa.gov/kuwait/en/>

U.S. Foreign Commercial Service  
American Embassy, Amman, Jordan  
Tel: 962-6-592-0101, Ext. 2632  
Fax: 962-6-592-0146  
Email: [ammanoffice.box@mail.doc.gov](mailto:ammanoffice.box@mail.doc.gov)  
<http://www.buyusa.gov/jordan/en/>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, Export  
Counseling Division  
Tel. (202) 482-4811  
[www.bis.doc.gov](http://www.bis.doc.gov)

U.S. Agency for International Development  
<http://www.usaid.gov/iraq/activities.html> - for USAID Iraq opportunities

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Tel: 1-866-461-5171, the Defense Department Iraq contract hotline  
<http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/cepa/iraq/contracts.htm> - for USACE Iraq  
opportunities  
<http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/cepa/iraq/faq.htm> - for USACE Iraq contract  
FAQ

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Foreign Agricultural Service  
Larry L. Panasuk  
Tel: 1-202-690-2636  
E-mail: [Larry.Panasuk@fas.usda.gov](mailto:Larry.Panasuk@fas.usda.gov)

U.S. Department of State  
Office of Commercial and Business Affairs  
<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/cba/iraq>

U.S. Department of State  
Travel Warning and Updated Security Information for Iraq  
<http://travel.state.gov/iraq.html>

U.S. Department of State International Police Recruiting Program  
<http://www.state.gov/q/inl>

U.S. Department of Treasury  
Office of Foreign Assets Control  
Tel: 1-800-540-6322  
<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/>

U.S. Department of State, Defense Trade Controls  
[www.pmdtc.org](http://www.pmdtc.org)

Office of the Coalition Provisional Authority  
2000 Defense Pentagon (Room 2C148)  
Washington D.C. 20301

U.S. Department of Defense  
Office of the General Counsel, International Affairs  
<http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/ia/>

United Nations  
Office of the Iraq Oil-for-Food Program  
<http://www.un.org/Depts/oip/>