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PLANT PROJECTS" TERRESTERIAL ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

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Table of Contents

LIST of IMAGES	i
LIST of MAPS.....	i
LIST of TABLES	i
APPENDICES.....	i
GLOSSARY	ii
ABBREVIATIONS.....	iv
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. AIM and SCOPE	1
3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK and RELEVANT STANDARDS.....	2
4. METHODOLOGY	3
4.1 Desktop Research	3
4.2 Field Survey	3
5. RESULTS	4
5.1 Desktop Research Results	4
5.1.1 Historical Geography	4
5.1.2 The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites	6
5.1.2.1 Lagash.....	7
5.1.2.2 Tell Shmid	8
5.1.2.3 Tell Ibzaykh (Zabala/ Zabalam).....	9
5.1.2.4 Bad Tibira.....	10
5.1.2.5 Tell Abu Shahrain (Eridu).....	11
5.1.2.6 Ubaid	12
5.1.2.7 Tell al-Lahm (Kisiga).....	13
5.1.2.8 Tell Awayli, Oueilli	14
5.1.2.9 Tell Jokha (Umma).....	14
5.1.2.10 Tell Maqayyar (Ur).....	15
5.1.2.11 Tell Senkereh (Larsa)	17
5.1.2.12 Tell Sifr (Kutalla)	18
5.1.2.13 Tell Umm al-Aqarib.....	19
5.1.2.14 Telloh (Girsu)	20
5.1.2.15 Warka (Uruk)	21
5.2 Field Survey Results.....	22
6. MITIGATION MEASURES.....	23
6.1 Mitigation Measures for the Pre-Construction Period.....	23
6.2 Mitigation Measures for the Construction Period	24
7. CONCLUSIONS and SUGGESTIONS.....	24
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	25
WEB BASED BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	25

LIST of IMAGES

- Image 1 Lagash
- Image 2 Tell Shmid
- Image 3 Zabalam
- Image 4 Bad Tibira
- Image 5 Tell Abu Shahrain (Eridu)
- Image 6 Ubaid
- Image 7 Tell al-Lahm (Kisiga)
- Image 8 Tell Awayli, Oueilli
- Image 9 Tell Jokha (Umma)
- Image 10 Tell Maqayyar (Ur)
- Image 11 Tell Senkereh (Larsa)
- Image 12 Tell Sifr (Kutalla)
- Image 13 Tell Umm al-Aqarib
- Image 14 Telloh (Girsu)
- Image 15 Warka (Uruk)
- Image 16 General View of Dhi Qar Combined Cycle Power Plant
- Image 17 General View of Samawa Combined Cycle Power Plant

LIST of MAPS

- Map 1 General View of Construction Site of Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant Project
- Map 2 General View of Construction Site of Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant Project
- Map 3 Registered Archaeological Sites in the Project Site and its Close Vicinity

LIST of TABLES

- Table 1 The Archaeological Sites Discovered Around the Project Sites

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Law 55 of 2002 For the Antiquities & Heritage of Iraq

GLOSSARY

Achaemenid	The Persian dynasty, descendants of Achaemenes (ca. 700 B.C.E.) which ruled from Cyrus the Great to Darius III (ca. 550-331 B.C.E.).
Akkadian Empire	(ca. 2334–2193 B.C.E.) The affluence of the south inspired covetousness among the Semites who lived just north of Sumer. In 2334 B.C.E., a Semitic king named Sargon (Sharru-kin) began a career of military conquest that won him the south and made him the master of the first empire in Mesopotamian history. Sargon ruled it from a city he founded called Agade. From “Agade” comes the name “Akkadian,” a descriptive term for the Semitic language of Sargon and his people. Though Sargon respected Sumerian culture and retained Sumerian as the language of his official inscriptions, the Akkadian tongue would eventually become the dominant language of Mesopotamia and much of the Near East.
Alexander the Great	Alexander the Great is the king of Macedonia who lived between 356-323 B.C.E. He established a great empire extending from Macedonia to India, influencing the spread of Ancient Greek civilizations to the East.
Assyrians	Semitic state and people whose origins perhaps lay in the desert surrounding the upper Tigris; they first appeared in northern Mesopotamia in the 3rd millennium B.C.E., and their name derives from the city of Assur which they established in northern Mesopotamia.
Babylonia	Babylonia was an ancient Akkadian-speaking state and cultural area based in central-southern Mesopotamia. An ancient region occupying southern Mesopotamia between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, whose capital was Babylon for many centuries. Babylon is Akkadian "babilani" which means "the Gate of God(s)" and it became the capital of the land of Babylonia. Babylon ruins lie in modern-day Iraq 94 kilometers southwest of Baghdad.
Chalcolithic	(ca. 5500-3000 B.C.E) The Copper Stone Age" a period between the Neolithic and the bronze age from 3000-2500 B.C.E. in which both stone and copper tools were used. It was a transitional phase between stone age technology and Bronze Age and an increase in trade and cultural exchanges.
Dumuzi	Dumuzi is a shepherd god who represents the harvest season but also became a god of the underworld thanks to the goddess Ishtar. He represents the yearly cycle of death and rebirth of the crops on earth.
Enki	Enki (also known as Ea, Enkig, Nudimmud, Ninsiku) was the Sumerian god of wisdom, fresh water, intelligence, trickery and mischief, crafts, magic, exorcism, healing, creation, virility, fertility, and art.
Gudea	(2141–2122 B.C.E.) Gudea, prince of the independent kingdom of Lagash in the late 3rd millennium, is known for his piety and prolific building of temples.
Gutians	Gutians were a strong political force throughout the 3rd and 2nd millennia B.C.E., especially about 2230, when they swept down into Babylonia (southern Mesopotamia), overthrowing the Akkadian empire (ruled at that time either by Naram-Sin or by his son Shar-kali-sharri), and traditionally took over control of most of the region.
Hellenized	Hellenization was the spread of Greek culture and the assimilation into Greek culture of non-Greek peoples. It was a notable trait of ancient Greek civilization, an approach to other cultures that was not merely invasive or dominant but transformative.

Inanna	Inana (Sumerian)/Ištar (Akkadian) is among the most important deities and the most important goddess in the Mesopotamian pantheon. She is primarily known as the goddess of sexual love but is equally prominent as the goddess of warfare. In her astral aspect, Inana/Ištar is the planet Venus, the morning and the evening star.
King Lugalzagesi	(ca 2296 – 2271 B.C.E.) was the last Sumerian king before the conquest of Sumer by Sargon of Akkad and the rise of the Akkadian Empire, and was considered as the only king of the third dynasty of Uruk. He was arguably the first king to unite Sumer as a single kingdom
King Sargon	(ca. 2330-2280 B.C.E.) The founder of the Akkadian empire in the late 24th century B.C.E., the first successful ruler of Mesopotamia.
Medes	The Medes were an ancient Iranian people who lived in an area known as Media (northwestern Iran) and who spoke the Median language. The Median Empire, was the first Iranian dynasty corresponding to the northeastern section of present-day Iran, Northern-Khvarvarana and Asuristan (now days known as Iraq), and South and Eastern Anatolia.
Neolithic	The period of prehistory when people began to use ground stone tools, cultivate plants, and domesticate livestock but before the use of metal for tools. (MÖ 8000-5500)
Parthians	(247 B.C.E.- 224 C.E.) The Parthian Empire was a major Iranian political and cultural power in ancient Iran and Iraq.
Persians	The period between 533 B.C.E. and 334 B.C.E., during which Persians ruled in Anatolia and Iran.
Semites	The term Semite is derived from the name of Noah's eldest son, Shem, from whom the Semites were formerly assumed to be descended. In modern usage, however, the term is exclusively linguistic; a Semite is one who speaks—or spoke—any of the Semitic family of languages: Akkadian (Assyro - Babylonian), Canaanite (Amoritic and Phoenician), Aramaic (Syriac), Hebrew, Arabic and Ethiopic.
Seleucid	A Persian kingdom of the Macedonian dynasty, whose rule began with the collapse of Alexander's empire and faded away between Roman and Parthian growth of power in the 1st century B.C.E.
Stele	An upright, freestanding stone monument, often inscribed or caved in relief, and sometimes painted.
Sumer	Sumer was the southernmost region of ancient Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq and Kuwait) which is generally considered the cradle of civilization. The name comes from Akkadian, the language of the north of Mesopotamia, and means “land of the civilized kings”. The Sumerians called themselves “the black headed people” and their land, in cuneiform script, was simply “the land” or “the land of the black headed people”. In the biblical Book of Genesis Sumer is known as Shinar. The peoples of Sumer are among the earliest denizens of Mesopotamia. By about 4000 B.C.E., the Sumerians had organized themselves into several city-states that were spread throughout the southern part of the region.
The Early Dynastic period	(ca. 2900–2334 B.C.E.) The most of Sumerian cities (Kish, Isin, Nippur, Shuruppak, Lagash, Uruk, Larsa, Ur, and Eridu) were governed by royal dynasties, the whole period is called the Early Dynastic Period.
Ubaid period	(ca. 6500 to 3800 B.C.E.) A prehistoric period of Ancient Mesopotamia.
Ziggurat	A rectangular stepped temple tower in which each story is smaller than one below, leaving a terrace around each floor. Characteristic of Sumerian, Assyrian, Elamite and Babylonian architecture.

ABBREVIATIONS

B.C.E	Before Common Era
Ca.	Circa
C.E.	Common Era
GIS	Geographic Information Services
Km.	Kilometer
M.	Meter
Mw.	Megawatt
No.	Number
SBAH	The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq
etc.	et cetera

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the studies that were conducted to discover possible archaeological and cultural assets within the construction sites of two different combined cycle power plants (**Dhi Qar and Samawa 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plants**), which are planned to be built in the south of Iraq.

2. AIM and SCOPE

The aim of the studies was investigating whether there is any cultural asset in and around the construction sites of the aforementioned facilities and preventing negative impacts of project construction activities on possible cultural assets. The scope of the studies covers the areas allocated for the construction of the surface facilities of “Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant” (Map1) and “Samawa Combined Cycle Power Plant” (Map 2).



Map 1 General View of Construction Site of Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant Project



Map 2 General View of Construction Site of Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant Project

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK and RELEVANT STANDARDS

In the Republic of Iraq, all “movable and immovable” cultural assets are protected within the scope of “**Law No: 55**” (Law 55 of 2002 For the Antiquities & Heritage of Iraq) (Annex 1). Apart from this law, the instructions and guidelines of international organizations, which were given below are taken into consideration while conducting the studies.

- International Finance Corporation-IFC, Performance Standard 8, Cultural Heritage 2012
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development- EBRD, Environmental and Social Policy, PR08, Cultural Heritage)

4. METHODOLOGY

The studies conducted for discovering the potential archaeological and immovable cultural assets within the construction sites of “Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant” and “Samawa 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant” projects and identifying the possible impacts of project activities on these sites were composed of two phases:

- Desktop Research
- Field Survey

4.1 Desktop Research

In this stage of the studies, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the project site, the archaeological publications about the project site and its close vicinity were collected and reviewed. All sites identified during the desktop research were transferred to GIS environment by using ArcGIS Map software for analyzing their relationship with the project sites. The sources of information used during literature review are as follows:

- Academic publications
- Historic maps
- Reports on the previous Cultural Heritage Studies and Results of Field Excursion

4.2 Field Survey

Appropriate methods of investigation were planned by taking the geographical conditions of the project site into consideration. The field survey was conducted by a senior archaeologist who was experienced in similar projects by using the “field walking technique”¹. No formation that would obstruct the archaeological observation of the surface such as vegetation, woodland or geological formation was encountered in the site during the field survey.

The aim of the method applied in the field surveys was, while taking the geological and archaeological characteristics of the region into consideration, observing, recording and evaluating the visible archaeological traces (ceramic shards, architectural remains and/or trails, graves and/or traces of graves, mounds etc.) on the surface.

¹ Senior Archaeologist Halim ÖZATAY

5. RESULTS

In this part, findings of the desktop research and field surveys were evaluated separately as following:

5.1 Desktop Research Results

Desk research constitute an important part of the study, which was conducted to reveal potential archaeological and immovable cultural assets located within the project site and its impact area. During the desk research, the locations of the archaeological and immovable cultural assets, which have been identified within the administrative boundaries of Dhi Qar, Nasiriyah and Al Muthanna Protectorates and registered in the official records and their relationships with the project construction areas were investigated. During the desk research, the archaeological literature about the region was reviewed in order to prepare the historical geography report, which highlights the archaeological and cultural heritage background of the region around the project site.

5.1.1 Historical Geography

The region, where the project sites are located, is generally named as “Lower Mesopotamia”. The place names in the Mesopotamian geography have continuously changed throughout the history. The most important reason for this is the continuous invasions of the fertile Mesopotamian territories by different cultures.² The word Mesopotamia is derived from the ancient Greek words *mesos* (middle) and *potamos* (river) and refers to “the land between the rivers”.³ “Mesopotamia was called in the ancient Egyptian and Arabic sources with synonymous names. This region, which is situated between Tigris and Euphrates rivers, was called “Naharina” in the ancient Egyptian sources and “Beyne’n-nehreyn”, meaning “between the two rivers” in the Arabic sources. In the Early Sumerian cultures, the region was named as “Kengi”.

Medieval Muslim Geographers called the Lower Mesopotamia “Iraq” and the Upper Mesopotamia “Al-Jazeera”. After the region was conquered by the Muslim armies, the Lower Mesopotamia started to be called Sevad (black). The reason for this is the dark color of the arable land in the region.⁴ After the completion of the Muslim conquests, the entire region covering the Lower Mesopotamia, Upper Mesopotamia, and the Western Iranian Plateau was started to be called Iraquein (two Iraqs). Under the

² Kınal, 1983: 9-10

³ İplikçioğlu, 1990: 45

⁴ Ergene, 1987: 124

Seljukid rule, the Upper Mesopotamia was named Iraq-al Ajem and the Lower Mesopotamia, which includes the project site, was called as Iraq al-Arab.⁵ On the other hand, the region where the rivers Tigris and Euphrates joins with the sea is named Shatt al-Arab.⁶

Mesopotamia is surrounded by Iran in the east and the mountain chains that form the Anatolian plateaus in the north in shape of a crescent. In the south, the Syrian and Arabian deserts are located. The mountainous northern part is called Northern Mesopotamia, while plain lands in the south is named Lower Mesopotamia.

According to the archaeological research, the first settlements in the Lower Mesopotamia started to emerge by the midst of the 6th millennium BCE. Before this period, the region was covered with marshlands and not appropriate for habitation of agrarian population. On the other hand, very small territory, which was not covered with marshes, was quite fertile. With these characteristics, the region was a favorable place for hunting–gathering communities in the early periods.

The Neolithic cultures generally inhabited the Upper Mesopotamia. The main reason for this was the presence of the northern part which received sufficient rain for dry farming.⁷ In the Lower Mesopotamia, which had warm climatic conditions, artificial irrigation canals and their benefits to the production have always been significant throughout the history. Plus-value agricultural produce in the Lower Mesopotamia could only be ensured after construction of artificial irrigation canals and draining the marshlands.⁸

The most important Late Chalcolithic civilizations in the regions were “Eridu” and “Ubaid” cultures. After those, the history of Mesopotamia was shaped by different peoples. Sumerians appeared around the end of the 4th millennium BCE in the region. In 2500s BCE, Akkadians, which were Eastern Semitic people, left the Arabian Peninsula and arrived at the region. They started to control Mesopotamia after 2350 BCE. The Akkadian Empire was collapsed by Gutian people, a nation which was named as “the dragons of the mountains” in the written sources, in 2150 BCE. However, Gutian people could rule the region only for 50 years and then disappeared. After this period, the influences of the Sumerian civilization have reappeared in the region. The period between 2150 and 1955 BCE is also called “the Sumerian Renaissance” by historians. Around the 2nd millennium BCE, Western Semitic tribes from the Arabian Peninsula started to enter Mesopotamia. Likewise, their Eastern Semitic Akkadian ancestors, Western Semitic tribes have also embraced the Sumerian-Akkadian civilization. This political power,

⁵ İslam Ansiklopedisi 19, 1999: 85

⁶ İplikçioğlu,1990: 45

⁷ Nissen, 2004: 68- 69

⁸ Dolukhanov, 1998: 356

which was established by the Western Semites and known as Babylon, was collapsed by Hittites of Anatolia in 1531 BCE. After then, the region was taken over by “Mountain People”, coming from the mountains of Western Iran. Between 1100 and 612 BCE Assyrians conquered the region. Assyrians were defeated by the coalition of Medes and Persians. Until 539 BCE the region has witnessed the Neo-Babylonian reign. Persians reigned over the region between 539 and 331 BCE. After the Persian Empire was collapsed by Alexander the Great, the region was ruled by Seleucids, which was a Hellenized Syrian nation, between 323 and 141 BCE. Later on, the region was taken over by Parthians (between 141 BCE and 226 CE), Sassanians (226 CE and 640 CE), and Arabians (after 640 CE).

5.1.2 The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites

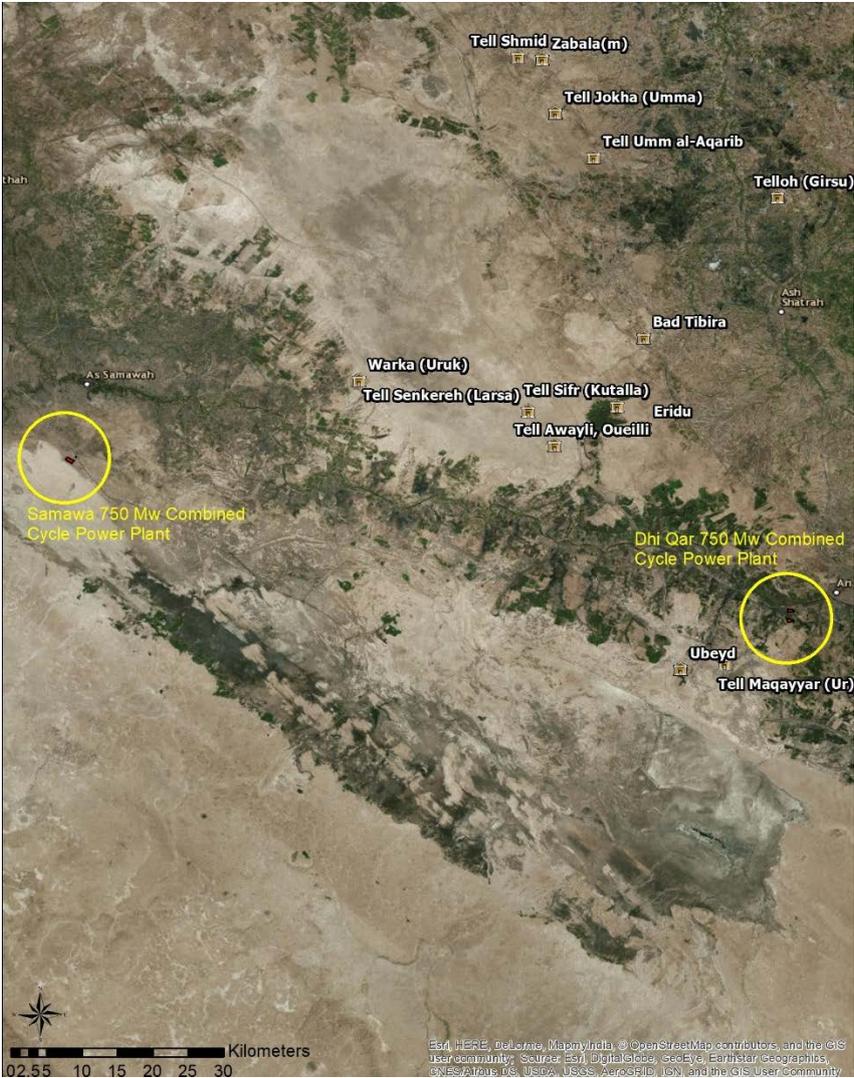
As a result of the literature review, it was revealed that the archaeological potential of the project site and its close vicinity was quite high. A lot of archaeological sites were discovered during the scientific investigations conducted within the boundaries of the Middle and Eastern Mesopotamia region.

These archaeological sites were categorized according to modern provincial borders that they are located within and presented in the Table 1.

Table 1 The Archaeological Sites Discovered Around the Project Sites

No	Original (Ancient) Name of the Site	Modern Name	Governorate	UTM	X	Y	Approximately Distance to Project Area (KM)		Impact Scale
							Project Area Name	Distance	
1	Lagash	Tell al-Hiba	Nasiriyah	38	633331	3475060	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	46.4	No Change
2	Unknown	Tell Shmid	Nasiriyah	38	579585	3511855	Samawa 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	78	No Change
3	Zabala, Zabalam	Tell Ibzaykh	Dhi Qar	38	582534	3511559	Samawa 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	80	No Change
4	Bad Tibira	Mada'in	Dhi Qar	38	595087	3472148	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	42	No Change
5	Tell Abu Shahrain	Eridu	Dhi Qar	38	595275	3409616	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	31	No Change
6	Unknown	Tell al-Ubeyd	Dhi Qar	38	599968	3425152	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	15	No Change
7	Kisiga	Tell al-Lahm	Dhi Qar	38	627482	3411887	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	25.5	No Change
8	Unknown	Tell Awayli, Oueilli	Dhi Qar	38	584498	3456767	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	36.5	No Change
9	Umma	Tell Jokha	Dhi Qar	38	584148	3503916	Samawa 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	76	No Change
10	Ur	Tell Maqayyar	Dhi Qar	38	605343	3425978	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	10.5	No Change
11	Larsa	Tell Senkereh	Dhi Qar	38	581248	3461594	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	42	No Change
12	Kutalla	Tell Sifr	Dhi Qar	38	591941	3462435	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	35.5	No Change
13	Unknown	Tell Umm al-Aqarib	Dhi Qar	38	588818	3497660	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	68	No Change
14	Girsu	Telloh	Dhi Qar	38	611039	3492259	Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	58.5	No Change
15	Uruk	Warka	Al Muthana	38	560739	3465789	Samawa 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant	36	No Change

General information on certain settlements, which are located within the project sites and its close vicinity and has importance in terms of the archaeological literature, is given below. The relationships between these sites, which are briefly introduced, and the project sites are evaluated in the Table 1 and Chapter 5.2.



Map 3 Registered Archaeological Sites in the Project Site and its Close Vicinity

5.1.2.1 Lagash

Nearest City: About 15 miles east of present-day Shatra

Chronological frame: Uruk–Old Babylonian period

Description: Covering over two square miles, the settlement mound known as Tell al-Hiba constitutes one of the largest ghost towns of the ancient Near East. Located approximately 120 miles northwest of Basra, the site was once the Sumerian city of Lagash. Through wars of conquest waged during the second half of the third millennium B.C.E., the state of Lagash held sway over most of Sumer. Among the leaders of its imperialistic adventures were Ur-Nanshe, his grandson Eannatum, and the “photogenic” and ego-driven Gudea, whose sculptured portraits abound. Appropriately, the patron

deity of Lagash was Ningirsu, the war god. The remains of his temple as well as those of the temple of Inanna were found in excavations begun by German archaeologists in 1887 and renewed by an American expedition in the 1960s. Lagash was allied with the nearby cities of Girsu (Tello) and Nina-Sirara (Zurghul)⁹.



Image 1 Lagash

5.1.2.2 Tell Shmid

Nearest City: About six kilometers due west of Zabalam.

Chronological frame: Late Uruk (circa 3400-3100 BCE)

Description: Tell Shmid is an early site from the Late Uruk (circa 3400-3100 BCE) period, when urban civilization was first emerging. The site has been surveyed but not excavated. The estimated size was



Image 2 Tell Shmid

⁹ Bertmen, 2003: 24-25

in the range of 20-40 hectares, about the same as Umma and Umm al-Aqarib. Little is known, because Tell Shmid and two adjacent sites have been all but destroyed by recent looting¹⁰.

5.1.2.3 Tell Ibzaykh (Zabala/ Zabalam)

Nearest City: Zabalam is in a sparsely populated region about 18 kilometers north of Umma and 22 km south-west of modern Qalat Sukar.

Chronological frame: Jemdet Nasr – Early Dynastic- Akkadian (3000–2200 BCE)

Description: The most noticeable feature of the site is the settlement mound (probably the remnants of a ziggurat) which extends some 30 to 40 meters above the plain (see mound coordinates). The first mentions of Zabalam are in seals from the Jemdet Nasr period including a list of early cities – Ur, Nippur, Larsa, Uruk, Kesh, and Zabalam. The earliest historical record, a bowl inscription, indicates that Zabalam was under the control of Lugalzagesi of Lagash. In the Sargonic Period, Shar-kali-sharri and Naram-Sin both reported building a temple to the goddess Inanna in Zabalam. After the fall of Akkad, Zabalam came into the sphere of the city-state of Isin as reported by the year names of several rulers including Itar-pisa and Ur-Ninurta. The town was later subject to Abisare of Larsa, who's year name reported the building of the "Favorite of Inanna of Zabalam" canal. During the Ur III period, Zabalam was controlled by the Ur governor in Umma which was the capital of Umma Province. Cuneiform texts state that Hammurabi built Zabalam's temple Ezi-Kalam-ma to the goddess Innana. The temple of Inanna in Zabalam is the subject of hymn 26 of Enheduanna¹¹.



Image 3 Zabalam

¹⁰ <https://www.cemml.colostate.edu/cultural/09476/iraq05-100.html>

¹¹ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=2137>

5.1.2.4 Bad Tibira

Nearest City: About 10 kilometers north-east of Larsa, on the ancient Iturungal Canal, one of the two main courses of the Euphrates in antiquity. 3 km south-east from Sayyid Muhammad. 13 km north-west from al-Rifa'i. 12 km south-west from Qalat Sukar.

Chronological frame: Late Uruk III or Early Dynastic (3000-2000 BCE)

Description: Bad-Tibira, an ancient Sumerian city, is first mentioned in the Sumerian king list (an ancient text in the Sumerian language listing kings of Sumer from Sumerian and foreign dynasties) as “exercising kingship” over one of the five cities that were the centers of dynasties that ruled before the Deluge (“Great Flood”); the other four cities being Eridu, Larak, Shuruppak and Sippar. Bad-Tibira is listed as the “second city” following Eridu. The founder of Bad-Tibira was the king-god Enmenluanna. If the Sumerian king list is to be believed, the rulers of Bad-Tibira — Enmenluanna, Enmengalanna and Dumuzid - and the other ancient dynasties enjoyed reigns of truly fantastic lengths; for this reason, the tradition may be partly mythic. Nevertheless, the existence and antiquity of four of the five cities has been established archaeologically.

In Sumerian hymns and mythology, Bad-Tibira is associated with Dumuzi (Akkadian Tammuz), the god of shepherds and their flocks, and one of the three rulers of the antediluvian dynasty. As the lover of Ishtar, he is also part of a tradition of dying (and reborn) gods. In Akkadian times, Tammuz was the name for the lunar month that approximately corresponds with July, and this is still the name for that month in the Jewish calendar¹².



Image 4 Bad Tibira

¹² <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=1825>

5.1.2.5 Tell Abu Shahrain (Eridu)

Nearest City: 25 km south-west of Ur (but it needs at least 45 minutes to be reached – see Accessibility); 17 km ca. from Obeid; 40 km ca. south-west from Nasiriyah.

Chronological frame: Ubaid period (from 5500 BCE), probably deserted by 1800 BCE.

Description: A truly ancient city, regarded by the Sumerian scribes as the oldest in the world, where “kingship first came from heaven”. Eridu was reputedly founded by Enki, the Sumerian god of fresh waters and wisdom, who warned Ziusudra, the Sumerian Noah, about the flood. It was probably founded close to the Persian Gulf near the mouth of the Euphrates, but with the accumulation of silt over the centuries, the remains are now some distance from the Gulf.

Despite being the location of the very first dynasty, the city’s importance was always more religious than political. Excavations have uncovered 18 building levels of the remains of the Temple of Enki, the earliest (circa 5500 BCE) consist of a 12- by 15-foot room, with an altar or offering table, and a niche for the god’s statue, features that endured throughout Mesopotamian temples. The Temple was rebuilt in subsequent levels on a more ambitious plan, consisting of a central sanctuary and projecting lateral wings, the tripartite plan, which became the characteristic architectural form for Mesopotamian temples.

By the Early Dynastic period, Eridu probably had an area of 8-10 hectares and reached its greatest size during the Third Dynasty of Ur, whose kings built a Ziqqurat. Today the eroded platform stands only about 30 feet high, but clearly the base of 150-200 feet supported a much higher superstructure¹³.



Image 5 Tell Abu Shahrain (Eridu)

¹³ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=1522>

5.1.2.6 Ubaid

Nearest City: About four miles west of Ur

Chronological frame: Ubaid (5500-4000 BCE) through Early Dynastic period

Description: A Sumerian city which provided the pottery sequence that defines the Ubaid period.

Excavations revealed the pottery sequence which has given this prehistoric period its name. Ubaid ware is painted in geometric designs and often fired at very high temperatures, resulting in a greenish color. Other characteristic artifacts of the Ubaid period include bent clay nails (for attaching reed matting to clay walls?), sickles, net-weights and socketed axes, all of baked clay, as well as distinctive baked clay figurines, male and female, with conical headdress and coffee-bean eyes, and a slightly lizard like appearance. Copper artifacts appear infrequently.

While the site was probably abandoned at the end of the Ubaid, in the Early Dynastic period, a temple to Ninhursag, Sumerian mother goddess. Like the temple at Kafahje, this too was surrounded by an oval shaped enclosure all. While much of the temple had been dismantled, its platform, with facades faced with baked brick was almost intact, and amazingly much of the temple decoration had been removed and was found intact. A great bronze lintel, eight feet wide, showed the projecting figure of a lion-headed eagle, the god Imdugud, between two stags, and might have decorated the main doorway, supported by two columns decorated with colored inlay of bitumen, red limestone and mother of pearl. The wall-faces nearby were decorated with three dimensional friezes of animals, including lions, molded in high relief and sheathed in copper¹⁴.



Image 6 Ubaid

¹⁴ <https://www.cemml.colostate.edu/cultural/09476/iraq05-073.html>

5.1.2.7 Tell al-Lahm (Kisiga)

Nearest City: About 18 miles (29 kilometers) southeast of Ur. Ca. 38 km from Nasiriyah; 60 km from Eridu.

Chronological frame: Early Dynastic-Neo-Babylonian (2700-550 BCE)

Description: The possible location of an important city of the Chaldeans in the first millennium BCE, Tell al-Lahm (identified as Kisiga-Kisaga or Ku'ara) lays extremely southerly, in the area known as the Sealand, where independent Chaldean dynasties flourished despite the efforts of central Babylonian and Assyrian states to conquer them. There is some association with the goddess Inanna, who had a temple in Kisaga, also mentioned in the Lamentation over the Destruction of Ur as a cult center for Inanna and Dumuzi, conquered by the Elamites when they overran the Ur III state.

In the first millennium, the city appears in texts listing in a row after Ur, Uruk, Larsa, Eridu, Kullab (Uruk sanctuary), areas under control of the Chaldean tribal group Bit (or Dur) Iakin, and in texts and inscriptions of Assyrian and Neo-Babylonian kings. With a location on what would have been the ancient shoreline of the Lower Sea (Persian Gulf), Kisaga was the principal seaport on the mouth of the Euphrates, and dependent on overseas trade, especially with Dilmun (Bahrain). It was also known for its cultivation¹⁵.



Image 7 Tell al-Lahm (Kisiga)

¹⁵ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=1475>

5.1.2.8 Tell Awayli, Oueilli

Nearest City: A short distance from Larsa (southeast). 32 km south-west from Shatrah. 43 km north-west from Nasiriyah.

Chronological frame: Ubaid period (5000–3800 BCE) or earlier, (calibrated radiocarbon dates suggest circa 4500 BCE).

Description: This small mound, partly above the level of the surrounding plain and partly below the water table, was abandoned before the emergence of urban centers, and is entirely Ubaidain. Two deep soundings allowed the excavators to define 20 levels, of which the top 11 were Ubaid, while the next eight yielded a previously unknown pottery, (confusing called Pre-Ubaid or Ubaid Zero) with affinities to Samarra ware, as was the case for the cigar shaped bricks in level 12, similar to those at Tell es Sawwan. Below level 20, (in the water table and not able to be excavated) was evidence of more occupation, possibly going back to the Neolithic¹⁶.



Image 8 Tell Awayli, Oueilli

5.1.2.9 Tell Jokha (Umma)

Nearest City: 22 km ca. south-west from al-Rifa'i. 28 km ca. south-west from Qalat Sukar.

Chronological frame: Early Dynastic-Old Babylonian, possibly earlier (2800 – 1650 BCE).

¹⁶ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=1277>

Description: Umma was a fairly important city state in the Early Dynastic period, although its history is known primarily from accounts written in tablets found in the archives of its rivals Lagash and Girsu, which document a long conflict over border disputes and irrigation rights, and a peace treaty that brought a cessation to the hostilities for some while. Warfare recommenced, however, at first with Lagash victories, but concluding with King Lugalzagesi of Umma finally sacking Lagash. He then became king of Uruk, ruling over all of Sumer before being defeated by Sargon around 2350 BCE. The main god of Umma was Shara. The Umma calendar of Shulgi (circa 21st century BCE) is the immediate predecessor of the later Babylonian calendar, and indirectly of the Hebrew calendar¹⁷.



Image 9 Tell Jokha (Umma)

5.1.2.10 Tell Maqayyar (Ur)

Nearest City: About seventy-five miles west-southwest of Nasariah; about 365 kilometers south of Baghdad.

Chronological frame: From Ubaid period (circa 4500) to Achaemenid (Persian) (300 BCE)

Description: Located along the Euphrates River in what is now southern Iraq, Ur was the setting for the most sensational discovery in the history of Mesopotamian archaeology, the discovery of “the Royal Graves of Ur” by Sir Leonard Woolley. Ranking in importance with the discovery of King Tut’s tomb by Howard Carter in Egypt, the revelations at Ur were the result of meticulous excavations that began in

¹⁷ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=2159>

1922 (the year of Carter’s achievement) and continued through 1934 under the joint sponsorship of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, institutions that today, along with the Iraq Museum, share the treasures. Altogether, Woolley uncovered the graves of 16 kings and queens who ruled Ur and its empire in the middle of the third millennium B.C.E. when the pyramids at Giza were being built. Though some scholars, given the absence of royal inscriptions, doubt they were really kings and queens, the magnificence of their wealth and the power radiating from it are undeniable. Though Ur did not possess a pyramid to match Giza’s, it did possess a ziggurat, the best preserved in Mesopotamia. Rebuilt at the end of the third millennium B.C.E. and again in the sixth century B.C.E. by later rulers, it rose in seven stages to a total height of 240 feet (half the height of Egypt’s Great Pyramid) and featured a triple staircase at the front that enabled priests to ascend and honor Ur’s patron deity, Nanna, the god of the moon. In the course of his excavations, Woolley found an eight-foot-thick layer of mud sandwiched between layers of occupational debris. Woolley first thought it might be evidence of the biblical flood, but later studies revealed other flood layers at other Mesopotamian sites dating to different time periods—proof of devastating local floods but not a simultaneous and universal one¹⁸.



Image 10 Tell Maqayyar (Ur)

¹⁸ Bertmen, 2003: 34-36

5.1.2.11 Tell Senkereh (Larsa)

Nearest City: The ancient site is situated 47 km northwest of Nasiriyah, some 25 kilometers southeast of the mounds of Uruk, near the east bank of the Shatt-en-Nil canal and 33 km south-west from Shatra.

Chronological frame: The site has had a lengthy occupation, from the Ubaid period in the fifth millennium BCE to the Parthian period. Principal period of occupation: late 3rd millennium BCE to circa 1750 BCE.

Description: An important Sumerian city, and the home of a dynasty that exercised control over southern Mesopotamia in the early years of the second millennium¹⁹.

As one of the earliest Sumerian cities, Larsa seems to have been part of some kind of league or confederation, as its emblem is on the “city seal” impression from Jemdet Nasr. Inscriptions from around 2700 BCE record the rebuilding at Larsa of the E-Babbar (“Shining House”), temple of Shamash, the city god. Ur Nammu of Ur III also rebuilt this complex, which consisted of a temple and ziggurat, and which continued to function into the Neo-Babylonian period.



Image 11 Tell Senkereh (Larsa)

Larsa first became a formidable force in Mesopotamia during the Old Babylonian period (ca. 2000-1600 BCE). After the Third Dynasty of Ur collapsed, a power vacuum arose that many of the larger city-

¹⁹ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=1020>

states hurried to fill. Amorite tribes suddenly made their appearance, and it was one of these tribal leaders, Gungunum, who established an independent dynasty in Larsa, challenging the reigning dynasty of Isin, capturing Ur, and even giving himself the old title “King of Sumer and Akkad”. Gungunum's successors continually chipped away at Isin’s territory, cutting off its access to canals. As Isin continued to lose political and economic ground, the situation reached a tipping point: Isin was finally conquered around 1800 BCE by the long-ruling (60 years!) Rim Sin of Larsa, who was, in turn, conquered by Hammurabi of Babylon in 1763 BCE.²⁰

5.1.2.12 Tell Sifr (Kutalla)

Nearest City: A few kilometers east of Larsa. 23 km south-west from Shatrah.

Chronological frame: Old Babylonian (circa 1792-1595 BCE).

Description: Tell Sifr is the modern name for ancient Kutalla, an Old Babylonian (ca. 1792-1595 BCE) site well-known from cuneiform sources. The site is known for the discovery of a metal workshop by Loftus, testified by a hoard of metal tools and vessels to be recycled during the metalworking process²¹.



Image 12 Tell Sifr (Kutalla)

²⁰ <https://www.cemml.colostate.edu/cultural/09476/iraq05-098.html>

²¹ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=1033>

5.1.2.13 Tell Umm al-Aqarib

Nearest City: Seven kilometers south-east of Umma and 30 kilometers west of modern Al Rifa'i. 30 km south-west of modern Qalat Sukar.

Chronological frame: Ubaid -Early Dynastic, third millennium BCE

Description: During the late 90's, the SBAH began to excavate a number of sites which were particularly threatened by looting. One of them was Umm al-Aqarib, which occupies about five square kilometers, with the highest mound of 20 meters above the plain. They uncovered remains of a vast administrative structure, probably a palace and some graves. They also uncovered a tripartite Sumerian temple (Temple H), built of plano-convex bricks, and characteristic of Early Dynastic II-III. Most of the walls were two meters thick, and went down to a depth of seven meters.

Adjacent to the southern wall were solid masses of sun-dried mud bricks, leading to the tip of the mound, which is the highest point in the site. It has been suggested that this might represent a high platform or even a ziggurat, and is a unique example in southern Mesopotamia, instead is always located in the north. Also intriguing was the fact that the courtyard and rooms of the temple had been filled in with clean sand or soil, with no traces of potsherds. Still mysteries are the name of the god worshipped in this temple and the city name²².



Image 13 Tell Umm al-Aqarib

²² <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=2190>

5.1.2.14 Telloh (Girsu)

Nearest City: About 20-25 kilometers north-northwest of Lagash and 19 km south-east from al Rifa'i.

Chronological frame: Early Dynastic period, 2500-2300 BCE; the city lost importance thereafter but remained inhabited until 2nd century BCE.

Description: An important Sumerian city, part of the Lagash city state, source of thousands of cuneiform tablets.

During the Early Dynastic period, Girsu might have been the political center of Lagash, and in later periods, played an important religious role, housing the temples of Ningirsu, chief god of Lagash, and his wife Bau. Early excavations by a French team led by Ernest de Sarzac (French vice-consul at Basra) in the 1870s yielded important cuneiform archives, and the first identification of a distinct new culture, the Sumerians. The tablets deal with temple accounts and economy, the original interpretation was that the Sumerian city-states were essentially theocratic with the gods owning all the land, and the terms "temple state" was developed. Later studies have shown this was an inaccurate and incomplete affirmation, and that the palace was equally important, and there was also private land ownership.

While the French tried to do what they could to prevent site looting, it is estimated that between 35,000-40,000 looted tablets from Girsu have appeared on the market as opposed to about 4,000 tablets excavated by the French. Other important discoveries include the many statues of Gudea and his dynasty, carved in diorite, a large silver vase dedicated to Ningirsu by a ruler, Etemena, and the famous "Stele of the Vultures" celebrating a victory by Eannatum²³.



Image 14 Telloh (Girsu)

²³ <http://www.abutbeirah.com/blog/?p=2219>

5.1.2.15 Warka (Uruk)

Nearest City: About 50 miles northwest of Ur on an ancient course of the Euphrates.

Chronological frame: Late 5th millennium BCE to 7th century CE (end of Sassanian period).

Description: The first, largest, and longest-lived city in the most ancient period of Mesopotamian civilization, Uruk was the site of elaborate temple complexes and artworks at the very dawn of history, which gave its name to the chronological period from about 3700 to 3100 BCE. Uruk's unmatched size, importance, and duration do make it the premier Mesopotamia city.

Certainly, the number of "firsts" at Uruk is both lengthy and interesting. Examples:

- first known use of a pottery wheel;
- first known success at growing wheat to the extent necessary to cause a mini-population explosion;
- first documented example of ecological devastation caused by over-cultivation and rapid human population growth;
- first division of time into units of 60;
- first example of writing found at Uruk

Already by the late 4th millennium BCE, the Uruk site covered 200 hectares, about 1/3 of that expanse covered by religious structures and public buildings.

Important discoveries at Uruk include: the Warka Vase, a massive alabaster (or perhaps limestone) covered with relief carvings of a procession of offerings to Inanna; and the haunting life-sized limestone Face of a Woman, the oldest known sculptural depiction of a female face, possibly meant to be Inanna herself (both objects were looted from the Iraq National Museum but subsequently recovered).



Image 15 Warka (Uruk)

During this time, the cuneiform writing system was developed to record distribution and exchange in a complex network that linked Uruk with settlements in Upper Mesopotamia, southwestern Iran and Southeast Anatolia, by trade and economic ties if not force. By 3100 this system disintegrated for unknown causes, with a major upheaval at Uruk.

In the Early Dynastic period, Uruk was the seat of several dynasties, the kings including Gilgamesh of literary fame who supposedly built the city wall of some 10 km in length, and Lugalzagesi of Umma, who united Sumer only to fall to Sargon of Akkad.

After the end of Ur III, the city declined only to revive in the 1st millennium, when its temples controlled vast agricultural estates, and flourished well into the Seleucid and Parthian periods, being finally abandoned before the Arab conquest in 634 CE.²⁴

5.2 Field Survey Results

Field survey was conducted in the project sites (Dhi Qar and Samawa 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plants) between May 25th 2017 and May 27th 2017.



Image 16 General View of Dhi Qar Combined Cycle Power Plant



Image 17 General View of Samawa Combined Cycle Power Plant

²⁴ <https://www.cemml.colostate.edu/cultural/09476/iraq05-115.html>

The alluvial accumulation carried by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers turned the Lower Mesopotamia into a large and flat plain land. Both of the project sites are located on this plain land. It is known that the amount of the sediment accumulation carried by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers has been very high throughout the history. It is also known that some of the archaeological sites in the region have been covered by this sediment accumulation carried by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

In the excavations, which were conducted by archaeologist Sir Leonard Woolley between 1927 and 1929 in the ancient city of Ur (Tell Maqayyar, Table I) that is located some 10,5 km away from the Dhi Qar 750 Mw Combined Cycle Power Plant, the first cultural layer was reached at 12 m below the surface level.²⁵ In addition, the width of the beds of Tigris and Euphrates rivers have changed due to natural events in time. It is known that, while the distance between the two rivers was once 80 km in certain locations, it is increased to almost 150 km at present time.²⁶ As a result of the change of the river beds, the locations of the settlements have continuously changed during the ancient periods.

The traces of archaeological and cultural assets were not encountered on the surfaces of both project sites. However, it should be taken into consideration throughout the entire stages of project implementation that there may be certain archaeological and cultural heritage sites remained under the alluvial deposits due to aforementioned changes in the geographical formation of the region that took place as a result of floods.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures proposed for reducing the negative impacts of the project activities on the potential archaeological and cultural asset which were identified during desk research and field survey, are presented for the two stages of the projects separately.

- Pre-Construction Period
- Construction Period

6.1 Mitigation Measures for the Pre-Construction Period

“Cultural Heritage Management Plans” and “Chance Find Procedures” should be prepared for both project sites. All project workers should receive training on “project requirements, protection of cultural and archaeological heritage, laws and legislations related with the archaeological and cultural heritage and cultural heritage management plan and chance find procedures”.

²⁵ Eroğlu, 2007: 82

²⁶ Kınal,1983: 11

6.2 Mitigation Measures for the Construction Period

Since there is a possibility of encountering cultural assets during the physical interventions to be made on the ground surface, in compliance with the “Cultural Heritage Management Plans” and “Chance Find Procedures” that will be prepared, archaeological monitoring activities should be conducted by archaeologists on site.

7. CONCLUSIONS and SUGGESTIONS

As a result of the desk research and field survey no archaeological and immovable cultural asset were encountered within the borders of the project construction site. In addition, as the result of the literature survey, it was identified that it is concluded that no archaeological site is situated within the borders of the area where the project activities are to be conducted.

In spite of the results of the studies, in case any cultural asset is discovered during the interventions (digging, splitting, explosion, test excavation etc.) to be made to the ground within the borders of the project site, necessary precautions should be taken in compliance with the “**Law No.55 of 2002, For the Antiquities & Heritage of Iraq**” (Annex 1) and the “Cultural Heritage Management Plans” and “Chance Find Procedures”, which should be prepared within the scope of the project.

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ANNEX 1

[The following text was provided by UNESCO]

LAW No.55 of 2002 For the Antiquities & Heritage of Iraq

CHAPTER 1 - OBJECTIVES AND MEANS

Article 1- The LAW aims to fulfill the following:

1. Preserving the Antiquity and Heritage in the Republic of Iraq for being substantial aspect of the (National Wealth).
2. Demonstrating the Antiquities and Heritage to the people of Iraq and the International community so as to expose the notable role of the Iraqi Civilization and its contribution in the Civilization of Humanity.

Article 2- To achieve the objectives of this LAW the (Antiquity Authorities) shall depend on the following:

1. Locating the Antiquity, Heritage and Historical Sites.
2. Undertaking Archaeological excavations all over the country by implementing the latest scientific & technical methods.
3. Restoration of the Antiquity, Heritage (Monuments and Artifacts) as well as the Historical Sites to prevent any Deterioration or Corrosion on their structure.
4. To enable the citizens and visitors taking a look on the Antiquity and Heritage artifacts, it will be essential to hold contemporary museums.
5. Making samples of some important Antiquity and Heritage artifacts, producing photocopies, slides and films for broadcast, sale and exchange.
6. Preparation of a program of studies, research, conferences and symposiums, that shall contribute to the presentation of the Iraqi Antiquity and Heritage.
7. Working on exhibiting the mentioned Antiquity and Heritage artifacts in temporary exhibitions abroad.
8. Qualifying Archeologists and Heritage specialists throughout the world by involving them in training courses, fellowships and scholarships prepared for this purpose.
9. Forming national surveying teams for both Antiquity and Heritage, to start a comprehensive survey project covering the whole country.

Article 3-

1. Disposition of the Antiquities or the Heritage property is restricted, except for the items prescribed in this LAW.
2. The owner of a land where an immovable Antiquity in which, shall not have the rights to dispose, dig, vandalize or change the features on or under the soil of which.

Article 4 – The Terms used in this LAW are as follows:

1. The Ministry: The Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities
2. The Minister: The Minister of Tourism & Antiquities.
3. The Antiquity Authority: The State Board of Antiquity and Heritage.
4. Chairman of the Archaeological Authority: Chairman of the State Board of Antiquity and Heritage.

5. The Participation Authority: The Authority empowered to run and restore the Heritage buildings in the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs (now cancelled and replaced with the Shite and Sooni Waqf) and Amanat Baghdad (Municipality of Baghdad).

6. The Artistic Committee: The committee that comprises of specialists in the following fields of knowledge; Archaeology, Heritage, Arts and Law.

Note: A waqf (*plural awqāf*) refers to a religious endowment in Islam, that typically involves a building or plot of land

used for Muslim religious or charitable purposes. It is conceptually similar to the common law trust.

7. Antiquity: The movable and immovable property which has been built, made, carved, produced, written or painted by man, those age of which is not less than 200 years, as well as the man and animal skeletons besides the plants remains.

8. The Heritage Material: The movable and immovable property, less than 200 years of age, possessing a historical, national, religious and artistic value.

9. The Historical Site: A place where a notable historical event took place, therein, regardless its age.

10. Archaeological Excavation: The actions of digging or sensing and sounding those devoted to uncovering the movable or immovable property in or under the surface of soil or in the bottom of Rivers, Lakes, Marshes and the Regional water surfaces.

CHAPTER 2

Article 5

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to hold its own registrations, to register the Archaeological Monuments (Buildings and Sites), besides inserting the data, documents and the attachment rights related to the neighboring real estate and publishing it in the official Gazette to secure permanent protection and restoration.

2. If a monument has already been registered, while the attachment rights of the neighboring real estate were not determined, this shall be done in accordance with the LAW.

3. The attachment rights should include determination of a prohibited zone (no man's land) around the archaeological areas besides securing roads and pathways to reach them.

4. The Stylistic Character of the modern buildings adjacent to the Archaeological sites should also be determined, the new or renewed buildings, their heights, frontispiece and colors so they will be harmonious to the neighboring antiquity buildings, in coordination with the Antiquity Authority and the Participation Authority.

Article 6 –

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to take over (taking a private property for public use) which possess antiquities in accordance with the Possession Law No. 12 of 1981, regardless of the value of the extent Antiquities in the real state in the case of evaluating the reparation for possession.

2. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to evacuate (individuals and property) from the Antiquity and Heritage areas and their forbidden zone, when this might represent a threatening upon the presence of the Antiquity or Heritage area.

Article 7 – All the Antiquity and Historical Sites including those owned by individuals or public property should be registered in the name of the ministry of finance, allocated for the purposes and possession of the State Board of Antiquity and Heritage.

Article 8 – In coordination with the State Directorates, the Antiquity Authority is obliged to prepare a comprehensive survey for the whole Archaic and Heritage sites in Iraq, documenting them on the maps, the survey documents shall be provided with standard scales, inserting them within the basic designation of which as well as referring to their usages whether they were merely lands or Antiquity buildings. The Real Estate Registration Office, Municipality of Baghdad or any other Municipalities concerned, shall be notified.

Article 9 –

1. In case of confiscating, allocating or clearing a real estate within the limits of the basic designation of a city or out of it, the state directorates and the (Socialist Sector) shall be committed to avoid constituting or using the Antiquity (Sites, Buildings); it will also be necessary to determine their prohibited zone in coordinating with the Antiquity Authority.

2. After possessing the written permission from the Antiquity Authority, the concerned authorities shall be committed to rent or sell (Farming Lands) those possess antiquities in or under their soil, after being reformed.

3. The concerned authorities shall be committed to conserve the Antiquity, Heritage and Historical Sites when the mentioned authorities are about to making state industrial, agricultural or residential projects and other projects like: city and the village planning, beautification, expansion, irrigation canals and the road paving. The written permission from the Antiquity Authority shall be acquired before or at changing the plans of these projects.

4. In case of an inconsistency of a specific and important project within the (Growth Plan) with an antiquity Site, the Antiquity Authority shall be committed to undertake Excavations, therein, which shall be financed by the (Executive Authority), putting a dead line that must be adequate from the scientific and project time schedule point of view. The total cost of the excavations shall be listed in the project's budget before the initiation of digging.

5. The building license, shall not be granted in the antiquity locations or adjacent to which with about one kilometer, except for the cases when a permission is to be granted by the Antiquity Authority within a time not exceeding 30 days from the date of handing in a license application.

6. The Antiquity Authority is entitled to coordinate with Amanat Baghdad or any other concerned municipality for granting a license that concerns an erected monument inside the limits of Baghdad or the Governorates (Provinces).

Article 10 – Mosques, Masjids, Holy Shrines, Monasteries, Convents, Tombs, Takaya, Churches, Inns and other ancient buildings , owned or constituted in Waqf, in the occupation of persons de facto or de jure whether they own or run such buildings, to be used for the purpose for which they have been built, taking into consideration development and expansion works in accordance with the contemporary demands.

Article 11 –

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be, periodically, responsible for monitoring the utilities mentioned in Article 10, allowing the owner or occupier to carryout any necessary preservation works, subject to the supervision of the Antiquity Authority.

2. Should the owner or appropriator of the monuments mentioned above in Article 10 of this LAW, proved to be incapable of doing the necessary restoration, it shall be charged to the

Antiquity Authority, provided that the expenses shall be charged to the owner, supervisor or from the income resources fulfilled from the monument in accordance with the law No.56 of 1977 concerning the state's debts.

3. Should the owner or occupier proved to be incapable of affording the required restoration demands (costs), he shall be effaced of this unless there were specific income resources of the monument.

4. No person shall, without a permission from the Antiquity Authority, render any immovable antiquity those mentioned in the article 10 or dispose of any of its constructional material, utilize such antiquity, moving it (totally or partially), on the contrary, the Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to restore the building into the original state, the owner in this case shall afford the total costs of the procedures, he shall also be submitted to the penalties listed in this LAW or compensating the owner, occupier, just in case.

Article 12 — Any person who discovers or ever discovered an immovable antiquity, shall, within 24 hours, be committed to inform the nearest official authority, which in turn, shall immediately notify the Antiquity Authority.

Article 13—

1. Any occupier of a land containing immovable Antiquity or Heritage sites, shall be committed to allow the Official Antiquity Authority to enter these sites or monuments at all appropriate times, with the aim of examining it, drawing maps, undertaking soundings or excavations, restoration and conservation works with their tools, machines and devices those shall be used in proceeding the mentioned works, proved a damage sustained on the land therein, the Antiquity Authority shall be committed to paying the owner an appropriate compensation, whether by a setting or as a judicial decision.

2. The presence of the Antiquity Authority prescribed in the item 1 above, shall not be considered a kind of (land dominating, laying hands on) or confiscation.

3. The owner of a land, appropriator, any person in charge of public property or Waqf land, shall not have the right to acquire any rental, after being prohibited by the Antiquity Authority abusing the antiquity.

Article 14—

1. Throughout procedures like, setting the attachment rights or evacuation from the antiquity areas, the prejudiced shall be compensated in accordance with the rules of this LAW.

2. A committee shall be formed in the aim of compensations for the listed details in item 1 of this article, presided by a representative of the Antiquity Authority with members representing the concerned municipalities in Amanat Baghdad or the administrative departments in the governorates (provinces), the real estate registration office, the state's real estate office and from the directorate of real estate taxation, in the administrative limits of which the real estate lies, accordingly, within a time not exceeding 90 days from the date of indicating the attachment rights or evacuation, contrary to this, the Antiquity Authority resolution concerning the evacuation or the attachment rights, shall be considered cancelled.

Article 15 – The following actions are forbidden:

1. Contravenes on the Antiquity, Heritage and Historical sites including the mounds and the plain landscape those scattered artifacts on the surface of its soil, which has not been published in the official Gazette, in a manner, the normal person might possess a knowledge about so.

2. Actions like: cultivation, erecting residential or other kinds of buildings, construction upon the Antiquity, Heritage sites and their prohibited zone, or rendering their features.
3. Using the Antiquity sites as a rubbish or debris collecting places or erecting buildings, cemeteries and quarries therein.
4. Uprooting trees and plants, removing any utilities from the Antiquity sites or carrying out any acts those may render the features of an Antiquity site.
5. Erecting an eco-pollution industrial facilities, those probable to affect the (general health), less than 3km, from the Antiquity sites and the Heritage building, at each side.
6. Removing any Antiquity or Heritage monument, disposing with its construction material in a manner, that might cause any damage or render.

CHAPTER 3 — MOVABLE ANTIQUITY & CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

Article 16 – The Antiquity Authority shall hold the following:

1. A Registration of the movable antiquity those were, by chance, discovered and reported to the Antiquity Authority.
2. A Registration of the Antiquity and Heritage artifacts, which exists in the places prescribed in Article 10 of this LAW, providing the possessor with a legal document that confirm the ownership of an antiquity which should periodically, be monitored.

Article 17 –

1. It is prohibited to possess any movable antiquity by any person, whether de facto or de jure.
2. Any movable antiquity found in the possession of person, shall be delivered to the Antiquity Authority within 30 days after this LAW come into force.
3. Make an exception of the rules prescribed in item 1 of this article, for the following:
 - A. The movable antiquity, existed in the places prescribed in Article 10 of this LAW.
 - B. The Manuscripts and the Antiquity Coins, registered in the Antiquity Authority, those possession is allowed.
4. The owner or possessor of the Antiquity prescribed in item 2 of this article, shall be committed to the following:
 - A. Registration of the Antiquity, in the Antiquity Authority, within 180 days from the date of the execution of this LAW or from the date of possession.
 - B. Preserving the antiquity and, in written, instructing the Antiquity Authority of all the possible circumstances, those may expose the antiquity to a loss or damage.
 - C. Obtaining the Antiquity Authority's permission, to transfer the ownership or possession to the (Iraqi citizen) resident in Iraq, who shall commit to the Antiquity Authority, keeping the very commitments those were due to the former owner.
 - D. For an official receipt, deliver any antiquity to the Antiquity Authority, in the aim of, study and photography and return to the owner, the Antiquity Authority in such case, shall pay the whole expenses.
5. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to determine the negligent, when the antiquity prescribed in item 3 above were lost, damaged or disused, shall be proved that it was due to the possession party, the Antiquity Authority shall confiscate the antiquity.

Article 18 –

1. From the owner, the Antiquity Authority shall be allowed to purchase any registered Manuscript or Coin, with a reward that shall be determined by the (Artistic Committee), after the setting of both parties.
2. With the exception of possessing a written permission of the Antiquity Authority, the seller shall be committed not to publish the Manuscript.

Article 19 –

1. Whoever discovers a movable or immovable antiquity or have been acknowledged about that, shall be committed to inform the nearest official authority or any (public organization) within 24 hours from the date of discovery or acknowledgment.
2. The official Authority or the (public organization), shall immediately notify the Antiquity Authority, accordingly.
3. The Antiquity Authority, shall be allowed to pay the discoverer or informer, a suitable reward provided that, in the case of gold, silver or precious stones, the reward which has been determined by the (Artistic Committee) shall not be less than the intrinsic value of the artifact, regardless of its antiquity, workmanship and historical value.

Article 20 –

1. Whoever, in accordance with the LAW, enters [imports] a movable or heritage artifact, shall post a license to the custom authority.
2. In details, the customs authority shall inform the Antiquity Authority, concerning the movable or heritage artifact, within 24 hours from the date of presenting the license.
3. Whoever, enters [imports] a movable or heritage artifact, shall be committed to register the artifacts to the Antiquity Authority, within 30 days, according to the provisions (B, C, D) of item 4 of article 17 of this LAW.
4. The authority, shall confiscate the movable or heritage artifact that entered Iraq, should prove, it has illegally taken over from the origin, it shall also be restored to the original country, taken reciprocity, into consideration.

Article 21 –

1. The Antiquity Authority is entitled to take the movable or heritage artifact, abroad, for the purposes of, scientific studies, restoration or to hold temporary exhibitions, the minister concerned shall be the only person authorized to issue such procedures.
2. The council of ministers may pass a resolution to exchange a certain antiquity in the possession of the Antiquity Authority, by other antiquities possessed by Arabic and foreign museums, institutions, universities and any other scientific institutions, in the aim of, fulfilling a scientific or historical aid and to enrich the Iraqi museums.
3. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to exhibit the movable and the heritage artifacts in its possession, to the public, museums and the galleries, inside Iraq.

Article 22 –

1. It is forbidden to:
 - A. Counterfeit or imitate antiquities.
 - B. Make moulds or models of certain types of antiquities.
 - C. Damage or deform an antiquity or heritage artifact, through out, writing or making incisions on which or rendering its features.

2. The Antiquity Authority or any permitted person, shall be entitled to make moulds or models, those prescribed in item B of this article, which shall be determined in accordance with specific conditions, in the aim of, preventing counterfeit or cheating.
3. It is not allowed to, dedicate or sell any antiquity or heritage artifact or taking them out of Iraq, on the contrary, of the rules prescribed in this LAW.

CHAPTER 4 — THE IMMOVABLE HERITAGE PROPERTY

Article 23 –

1. The Antiquity Authority shall be committed to document the heritage buildings and areas, in the purpose of, accomplishing its scientific criteria and to execute the duties complied upon which.
2. The participant authority shall make a registration which includes information of the Heritage buildings and the residential districts, those possess specific heritage or historical importance or for their architectural or Arab – Islamic heritage significance, in accordance with the point of view, of the Antiquity Authority.
3. The participant authority shall declare that the buildings, areas and the residential districts those were prescribed in item 2 of this article are: a preservation zone, it shall be committed to prepare maps and issuing decisions to protect it, for being an architectural heritage, determining how it shall be used and its prohibited zones and the attachment rights imposed on the neighboring estates, within 90 days from the date of declaration in the official Gazette.
4. The Antiquity Authority shall notify the concerned real estate registration office to mark it with non – disposal sign on the documented heritage buildings, issuing decision of protection or not, within 90 days from the date of fixing the sign.

Article 24 –

1. The participant authority shall be entitled to possess the Heritage buildings, according to the rules prescribed in the ownership Law.
2. In case of a hazardous situation, which may threat the lives and the Heritage buildings, the participant authority, in accordance with the rules it issues, shall evacuate persons and property from the historical and Heritage buildings and its prohibited zones.

Article 25 –

For the purposes of, restoration and reconstruction of the rented heritage buildings, after a warning warrant, the participant authority shall evacuate the Heritage building in a period not exceeding 90 days from the date of warning.

Article 26 –

When erecting general projects, the State offices and the (Socialist Sector), shall commit to preserve the Heritage and Historical buildings, in coordination with the Antiquity Authority.

Article 27 –

The owner of the Heritage building which is covered with conservation and documentation, shall possess the following privileges:

1. Possessing a donation or prepayment, which shall be paid by participant authority in accordance with certain rules, for the purposes of the preservation of the Heritage building.
2. Discharge from the real estate taxation.

3. Renting the Heritage building, except from the rules of the rent Law No. 87 of the year 1979.

Article 28 –

1. It is not allowed:

A. Contravene on the buildings or heritage districts those were declared in the official Gazette, tearing them down or rendering the professions practiced in the shops, markets and the heritage streets or and cancellation of their major functions that granted them the character (HERITAGE).

B. Cancellation the character HERITAGE of an erected heritage structure, upon the property of the others, by evacuation, and in the case of disagreement between the owner and the hiring individuals, and in the aim of preserving the structure as well as preventing its demolition, the state board of taxation shall evaluate the rental.

C. No person shall, without a permission granted by the Antiquity Authority and a license from the participant authority that shall secure homogeneity with the architectural specifications and the general standards of the conservation area, the documented and preserved buildings; pull down, reconstruct or change the use of such building in a wrong manner. The permission license shall be decided within 30 days from the date of presenting the application.

2. Any contravener (violator) of the rules prescribed in the clause C of the item 1 of this article, shall be obliged by the participant authority, to deal with the violation, in accordance with the proper methods and time schedule imposed by the participant authority, on the contrary to this, he shall afford the expenses.

3. As a result of the consequences of the attachment rights on someone's land, prescribed in the item 3 of the article 23 of this LAW, or due to the evacuation from the heritage property in accordance with the item 2 of the article 24 of this LAW, the participant authority shall compensate the prejudiced, within 90 days from the date of indicating the attachment rights or evacuation, on the contrary to that, the participant authority decision concerning the attachment rights or evacuation, shall be considered withdrawn.

There is no Article 29 under this LAW.

CHAPTER 5 — EXCAVATION FOR ANTIQUITIES

Only the Antiquity Authority is authorized to undertake Excavation for Antiquity in Iraq, it is entitled, herewith, to grant permissions to the scientific committees, scientists and the Iraqi, Arabic and foreign institutions, after the indication, of their archaeological capacity, scientific and financial sufficiency.

Article 30 –

1. It is allowed to carry out excavation in the lands owned by the state or persons, whether, de facto or de jure, in which lies antiquity remains.

2. The parties and persons prescribed in article 29 of this LAW, are committed to restore the excavated areas into their original pre-excavation situation, paying compensation for the reparation of damages sustained on the land after the conclusion of the excavation, the compensation shall be evaluated by the Antiquity Authority.

3. The Antiquity Authority shall determine the time schedule of the excavation, in the land not of a public property, only the minister shall be entitled to extend the schedule.

Article 31 –

1. Excavation shall be carried out scientifically under the supervision of a committee, which shall be formed by the minister or any authorized party, accordingly.
2. The director or the chief of the expedition, shall be a well-known archaeologist with previous experience in archaeological excavation.
3. An architect specializing in ancient architecture.
4. An assistant competent in drawing and photography.
5. When needed, an epigraphist of ancient languages and scripts.

Article 32 – The holder of the permit of excavation, those do not belong to the Antiquity Authority, shall comply with the following conditions:

1. The application permits shall be made to the Antiquity Authority, setting forth:
 - A. Particulars of the applicant, his previous experience and financial capacity.
 - B. Affiliation and authorization of a well-known scientific institution that deals with excavation and archaeological research.
 - C. Number of the workers, therewith, their scientific qualification in excavation.
2. Additionally:
 - A. Preparing a map to explain the boundaries of the area, showing details of the site intended to excavate, therein
 - B. A report containing the general program (scheme) of the work to be followed for the next 5 years.
3. The minister's approval for the excavations, according to the study and recommendation made by the Antiquity Authority.
4. The applicant shall be jointed with the Antiquity Authority, by a contract, in the aim of determination the rights and commitments of both parties.

Article 33 – The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to inspect the excavations undertaking and the uncovered artifacts, in any time it sees proper.

Article 34 –

1. The Antiquity Authority shall suspend the excavation, if the holder of the permit contravenes the conditions laid down in the permit, warning the excavating party of the necessity to eliminate the contravention, within a proper time determined by the Antiquity Authority.
2. If the holder of the excavation permit did not remove the contravention or it was significant and or the holder's situation required that, the minister shall be entitled to cancel his approval.

Article 35 –

1. All antiquities discovered within the course of the excavation and the information obtained from which, including photographs, maps and plans are state property, shall not be allowed, except of a written permission by the Antiquity Authority, to dispose with or publication inside or outside Iraq.
2. For his efforts, the Antiquity Authority, shall grant the following for the permit's holder:
 - A. Moulds, photographs, maps and the plans of the discovered antiquities.
 - B. In the purpose of analyses and studies, pottery fragments, organic materials and soil samples, provided that the holder of a permit shall be committed to deliver the results of the studies and research to the Antiquity Authority, within a year from the date of receiving the samples.

C. Under the direct supervision of the Antiquity Authority, the materials prescribed in the item B of this article, shall obtain an export permit without having to pay any export fee or Customs duty.

Article 36 – Except of the approval of the Antiquity Authority, from media and commerce point of view, it is not allowed to invest any photographs or films of any antiquity sites or heritage property.

Article 37 – The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to restore the Iraqi stolen antiquities from abroad, in accordance with international provisions, by any legal ways or diplomatic paths.

CHAPTER 6 — PENALTIES

Article 38 – Whoever possesses a movable antiquity and did not report it to the Antiquity Authority, shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or compensation two times the value of the evaluated artifact, within 30 days from the date of this LAW come into force.

Article 39 – Whoever possesses a manuscript, coin or a registered heritage antiquity, resulted in their loss or damage (totally or partially), whether due to a disuse or evil will, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years and paying a compensation, two times the evaluated value of the antiquity.

Article 40 –

1. Whoever stole an artifact or heritage antiquity in the possession of the Antiquity Authority, in the state of not restoring it, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not less than 7 year and not exceeding 15 years and paying a compensation 6 times the evaluated value of the artifact or the heritage antiquity, or, if the committed was in charge of running, keeping or guarding the stolen artifact or the heritage antiquity, shall be punishable with life imprisonment, when the robbery shall sustain by force or threatening by two persons or more those carry any weapons (concealed or apparent), shall be punishable with execution.

2. The participant of committing the crime laid down in the provision 1 of this article, shall be considered as a guilty of an offence.

Article 41 –

1. Whoever exported or intended to export, deliberately, an antiquity, from Iraq, shall be punishable with execution.

2. Whoever deliberately exported a heritage antiquity from Iraq, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding 100,000 I.D. (Iraqi Dinars).

Article 42 – Whoever excavates for, or attempts to discover antiquities ,without obtaining a written permission by the Antiquity Authority, resulted in damaging the site or its prohibited zones and or the antiquity in or under its soil, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years and a compensation two times the evaluated value of the damages sustained, with the confiscation of the antiquities extracted and the digging instruments, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 15 years, if the guilty of an offence was a member of staff of the Antiquity Authority.

Article 43 –

1. Whoever dug, built, planted or inhabited in a declared antiquity site, or removed, rendered, damaged, deformed, demolished an antiquity or heritage monument, attempted to dispose with its construction materials or used it in a harmful manner which may result in tearing it down or altering the original features of which, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, a compensation two times the evaluated value of the damage and removing the contravene on his charge.

2. Any employee or a representative of the party concerned with sustaining the deliberate damage upon the antiquity sites or the heritage districts or dwellings, shall be punishable with the penalty laid down in the provision 1 of this article.

Article 44 – Whoever traffics in antiquity, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years and a fine not exceeding 1,000,000 I.D., when the guilty of an offence is a staff member of the Antiquity Authority, he shall be punishable with the imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 2,000,000 I.D., and the antiquity in his possession shall be liable to be confiscated.

Article 45 – Whoever, without a permission of the Antiquity Authority, traffics in a counterfeited or imitated antiquity, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years and a fine not exceeding 100,000 I.D., he shall only be punishable with imprisonment when the guilty of an offence is a staff member of the Antiquity Authority, the instruments and materials used in committing this crime shall be liable to be confiscated.

Article 46 – Whoever contravenes on the heritage buildings, shops and districts, declared in the official Gazette, by demolishing or changing the purposes for which they have been built, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 7 years, and at his charge he shall be committed to restore the building into the original pre-contravention situation.

Article 47 –

1. Any owner or appropriator of the buildings prescribed in the article 10 of this LAW, who, without a written permission of the Antiquity Authority, totally or partially, demolishes, moves, reconstructs, renews or alters the buildings listed, shall be punishable with imprisonment, and at his charge he shall be committed to restore the building into the original situation.

2. Whoever contravenes the provisions of the articles 12 , 15, 19-A , 20-A/C , 22- A/C , 36, listed in this LAW, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years and a fine not exceeding 100,000 I.D. (Iraqi Dinar).

Article 48 –

1. A. The Antiquity Authority shall be entitled to award whoever shall report of any illegal possession of antiquity or heritage material and helps laying hands on which.

B. The chairman of the Antiquity Authority , shall be the only party to make a decision in the legal suits resulted by the offences prescribed in the articles 12, 15, 19/A, 20/A.C, 22/A.C and 36 of this LAW.

C. In order to practice the authorities prescribed in clause B of item 1 of this article, the chairman of the Antiquity Authority shall enjoy the powers granted to a delict judge.

D. The decisions or the judgments issued by the chairman of the Antiquity Authority, in his capacity of a delict judge, shall be liable to appeal within 15 days from the date of the acknowledgment with the judgment or decision and or to be considered instructed before a permanent appeal committee presided by at least a second-grade judge, who shall be named by

the minister of justice, and two members those shall be named by the minister of Tourism and Antiquity, the decisions of the committee shall be absolute.

2. For the purposes of this LAW, the inspectors of antiquities shall enjoy the powers granted to investigators.

3. Guards and attendants of the antiquity authority shall have the same powers as those granted to policeman in respect to this LAW.

4. The official reports submitted by the Antiquity Authority as to whether the antiquity sites and the heritage buildings or the antiquity and heritage artifacts, a fake or not, shall be considered as legal documents before the courts.

Article 49 – The artistic committee shall be responsible for the following:

1. Determine whether the antiquity or heritage property [is] a fake or not.

2. Making an evaluation (a reward) of the materials prescribed in item 1 of this article, according to the market prices, which shall not be less than the intrinsic value if they were made of gold, silver or precious stone.

3. Evaluating a compensation for the reparation for the damage sustained on the antiquity (monument) or any antiquity and heritage artifact.

4. Decide the sum of a reward to whoever discovers or reports any antiquity.

Article 50 – The minister shall issue a rule of procedure to determine the following:

1. Fees for:

A. Entering the museums, antiquity areas and the historical or heritage buildings.

B. Guides, as a companion, in the antiquity areas and to the historical or heritage buildings.

C. Photography and filming, in the antiquity areas or in the historical or heritage buildings.

D. Land's detection (investigation).

2. The prices of materials prescribed in item 2 of article 22 of this LAW.

3. Emoluments for those working in investigations or detection.

Article 51 –

1. The following laws shall be considered cancelled: Law No. 40 of 1926, concerning the prevention of antiquity smuggling, antiquity Law No. 59 of 1936, Law No. 73 of 1937, concerning the antiquity export fee.

2. Regulation of the museum's attendance No. 35 of 1946 shall be valid, until the issuance of a regulation that shall take the place or cancel the mentioned above regulation.

Article 52 – The minister shall be entitled to issue any instructions to facilitate the execution of this LAW.

Article 53 – This LAW shall come into force from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

Made at Baghdad , this 28th day of Sha'aban, 1423, and the 3rd day of November, 2002 .