

Summary of confiscation of the land and demographic changes of the Iraqi Turkmen region*

Introduction

Iraq is one of the best examples of a non-democratic, multi-ethnic and nationalistic community. As the Israeli threats strengthened and toughened Arab nationalism, the Kurdish nationalism paralleled the Arabic nationalism. Hence, the exposure of the smaller communities to serious assimilation policies, and sometimes to ethnic cleansing, was unavoidable.

Unfortunately, as the plight of the Iraqi Turkmen has been neglected by the international community, their territories, population size and their exposure to the atrocities remain unknown.

The confiscation of land and the alteration of the regional demography clearly characterize how the Iraqi Turkmen have been subjected to aggressive violations of human rights.

Population

The absence of reliable data about the population size of non-ruling communities (minorities) is well known, moreover, due to the multi-ethnic nature and the nationalistic atmosphere of Iraq, the population of the Iraqi Turkmen has been extremely underestimated to 2% of the general Iraqi population. The large Turkmen regions easily falsify such an Iraqi statistic. The most reliable estimate which can be made for the size of the Iraqi Turkmen today should be more than two million people. The relatively reliable outcomes of the census 1957 which was announced in 1958 presented the population of the Turkmen of Iraq as 567,000, which made 9%, of the total Iraqi population, while the same census showed that the Kurds constitute 13% of the total Iraqi population.^{1,2}

Geography

The Turkmen of Iraq live mainly in the north and middle of Iraq. They are found principally in the provinces of Kerkuk, Mosul, Erbil, Salah al-Din, Diyala, Baghdad and Kut. (Map 1) Kerkuk is considered their capital city. Districts, sub-districts and tens of villages in the Kerkuk province are Turkmen. Erbil city was 90% Turkmen in the turn of the latter century. Telafer district is one of the largest regions of Turkmen in the Ninewa province. Other Turkmen regions in Ninewa province are the sub-districts of Iyadhiyya and Mahallabiyya with dozens of villages, for instance, Qara Qoyunlu, Rashidiyya, Shirikhan and Sallamiyya. They also live inside Mosul city and Sinjar. The heavily inhabited Bayat districts in Salah al-Din province are Turkmen. Tuz Khurmatu district, Bestamli, Amirli and Sulayman Pak are Turkmen region of the Salah al-Din province. Largest Turkmen areas are found in Diyala province, for example, Kifri District, Kara Tepe, Kizil Rabat, Shahraban, Mandali, Kazaniya and Khanaqin. Turkmen speakers still constitute a considerable part of the population of Badra of Al-Kut province. Completely Arabified Turkmen are found in al-Aziziyya and al-Yusifiyya. There are tens of thousands of Turkmen families in the capital Baghdad.³

Natural resources

Geopolitically, the Turkmen regions located between the Arabic and Kurdish regions contain a huge wealth. (Map 1) It is part of the historical and fertile Mesopotamia, an agriculturally productive plain plateau with arable lands.

Turkmen regions store huge oil and gas deposits. The oil of Baba Gurgur in Kerkuk province is measured in billions of barrels. The Ain Zalla oil fields are located in Telafer district and the Naftkhana oil fields in Khanaqin districts. Kerkuk oil constituted about 70% of the Iraqi oil production until the 1970s. One hundred and fifty million cubic feet of gas is flared daily in Kerkuk.

Telafer is located in between the Kurdish regions of Iraq and Syria, which is considered an obstacle to the unification of the Kurdish regions. The Rabi'a border gate is also located in Telafer district. A new gate from Telafer to Turkey will severely diminish the huge incomes which the Kurdish regional government gets from the Khabur Gate. Construction of an irrigation project in the region will allow the income of agricultural crops to equal the region's oil revenues.

Confiscation of land

Baghdad's fear of losing a great source of national economic wealth in Turkmen regions, and the Kurdish need to have the economic source to realize their dream of an independent Kurdistan, were the basis for the systematic assimilation policies, the confiscation of lands and the alteration of the demographics of Turkmen regions by both the Baghdad regime and the Kurdish administration.

Alteration of demography of the Turkmen regions started early after establishment of the Iraqi Kingdom in 1921. Confiscation of lands became one of the major features of the systematic assimilation policies of the Ba'ath regime after 1968 and of the Kurdish authorities after the fall of Ba'ath regime in 2003.

In 1958, large areas of Turkmen lands had been confiscated by the government of Qasim, who issued the Agrarian Reform Law which limited the size of the lands people were permitted to own and confiscated any land which exceeded this allowance. The confiscated Turkmen lands in Erbil and Kerkuk provinces were parceled in to 50 to 100 acres and owned to the Kurdish farmers.

Ba'ath regime (1968 – 2003)

Kerkuk province

After the announcement of the Iraqi kingdom in 1921, the Arab tribes were granted lands and established in al-Hawija district at the western regions of the Kerkuk province. Thereafter, the newcomers were enabled to buy most of the Turkmen lands in that region.^{4, 5}

During this period the confiscation of lands was performed officially by the resolutions of the Revolutionary Command Council, North Affairs Commission, Ministries or the governorate. Two methods were used in this context, the direct and indirect methods.

Direct method

The direct method confiscated mainly the agricultural lands, villages and neighborhoods. The public benefit was given as a reason. The owners were paid a ridiculously low prices or nothing. These lands either remained unused, or were granted or rented to the Arab farmers who were mainly brought from the other provinces, particularly from the south of Iraq.

Referring to the importance of the petroleum fields in Kerkuk province, the government confiscated hundreds of acres from the oil company in Kerkuk province and the lands around it. (Annex 1) Two thousands houses of the Kerkuk citadel were confiscated and demolished in 1988.

During the 35 years of Ba'ath regime from 1968 to 2003, the sum of the lands in the Kerkuk province which were confiscated is estimated to be more than half million acres, the majority of which were Turkmen lands. The number of complaint cases which is presented to the Property Claim Commission in all Iraq is about 145,000 cases, of which 45,000 are in the Kerkuk province, the majority are of the complaints are of the Turkmen people. (Tables 1 - 3, Annexes 2 - 16)

Indirect method

This method included the realization of social engineering projects in the Turkmen neighborhoods to demolish as many houses as possible. Wide streets were created in the middle of densely populated Turkmen neighborhoods inside Kerkuk city, which led to demolition of thousands of houses.⁵

Other Turkmen regions

The amount of land confiscation by the Ba'ath regime in the other Turkmen regions was not that much less than that of Kerkuk province.

Tuz Khurmatu district is the historical Turkmen region in the Salah al-Din province which is inhabited mainly by the well-known Turkmen Bayat tribes. Resolution number 369 of the Revolutionary Command Council confiscated 29,871 acres of mainly Turkmen lands in this district. (Table 1, Annex 2)

Khanaqin district and its two sub-districts of Jalawla (Karagan) and Sadiya (Kizil Rabat) are historical Turkmen regions of the Diyala province. By resolution number 1469, the Revolutionary Command Council confiscated a large number of houses in the Khanaqin and Jalawla regions. (Annex 17) More than 30,000 acres of mainly Turkmen agricultural land in Khanaqin district were confiscated by resolution number 489. (Annex 18) The agricultural land in Mendeli region was confiscated by resolution number 617. (Annex 19) The same took place in Kizil Rabat (al-Sadiya). (Annex 20, 21 and 22)

Erbil citadel has been exposed to the same demolition process as the Kerkuk citadel, which included about 500 houses either inhabited or owned by the Turkmen.

Telafer can be considered an earlier example of land confiscation in Iraq. To break the contiguity of the Turkmen regions with Turkey in the first half of the 20th century, tens of Turkmen villages in the Iraq-Turkey-Syria triangle were confiscated by the Iraqi government and given to the Shammari Arabs. Resolution number 687 of the Revolutionary Command Council confiscated the lands in the Telafer citadel. (Annex 23)

During the Ba'ath period, confiscation of land was realized in different Turkmen regions in the province of Ninewa. Seven thousand acres of land were confiscated in the south of the Telafer for the construction of al-Faruq airport, while in the north of Telafer 4650 acres were confiscated for al-Numan military corps. In the east of Telafer 1600 acres were confiscated to build al-Qalaa military camp at the frontier near the Mosul road. For the construction of a military camp for Popular Army, eighteen acres of land were confiscated in the city of Telafer. One thousand and eight hundred houses were destroyed when the village of Kadiya near the Mosul city was confiscated and the owners were given a simulated substitution. The lands of the village of Bisan were confiscated to build military complexes and houses for military personnel. The same took place in the large Rashidiya village near the city of Mosul when the agricultural lands were confiscated for the army. The villages of Qabig Tepe and Nabi Yuounis were evacuated and the lands were confiscated.

Kurdish authorities (2003 – until now)

Kerkuk province

The desires and needs of the Kurdish authorities to seize the wealthy Turkmen regions were not less than those of the Ba'ath regime. Kerkuk province has been exposed to fierce Kurdification policies after the fall of Ba'ath regime in 2003 when the Kurdish parties controlled the Turkmen regions. The land of Turkmen, municipality and government in Kerkuk province were seized by the Kurdish parties, militias and families.

The buildings of the Second Army Corps and Khalid Army center inside Kerkuk city, which is estimated to be about 4,322,500 sqm, are occupied by the Kurdish families and Kurdish Peshmerga militias. Hundreds of luxury houses were built by the Kurdish families inside these two large military complexes. A piece of land in between Musalla and al-Shorja neighborhoods, which is estimated to 305,700 sqm was built upon by the Kurdish families. Another piece of land in the Arasa region which was built by the Kurds was estimated at 165,000 sqm. They occupied about 2000 government houses. The Kurdish militia controlled about 215 government buildings. Hundreds of houses were built on sporadic regions on Turkmen and government lands. Several

new neighborhoods constructed in Kerkuk city.⁶ (Table 4, satellite Map 1-5) The surface area of the Kerkuk city increased about 20 sqkm. (Satellite Map No. 5) The building areas of the Kurdish villages and sub-districts of Kerkuk province increased several folds.

Other Turkmen regions

In the so-called disputed areas, which were seized by the Kurdish Peshmerga militias after the fall of Ba'ath regime, most of the Turkmen regions are exposed to Kurdish domination.

Over a period of five years, the Kurdish authorities forced the owners of the houses of the three oldest neighborhoods of Erbil city, which are mainly inhabited by Turkmen, to sell their houses to the government. In this context, the Khanaqa neighborhood is almost completely evacuated, as is half of the Tajil neighborhood, and recently they have started with the Arab neighborhood.

As it is well-known that the Erbil city has hugely enlarged in the latter two decades, it increased more than two-fold. Wide Turkmen lands of these neighborhoods were confiscated by the Kurdish authorities.

The Kurds built more than one thousand houses in Tuz Khurmatu city on the Turkmen lands in the neighborhoods of Aksu, Yengi Damlar, al-Jumhuriya and Saylo region.

In al-Jumhuriya neighborhoods, the Kurds controlled the Youth center which included four stadiums on which they built houses for Kurdish families. In Syalo neighborhood, the Kurdish families seized vast municipality lands. In the al-Askari neighborhood, a whole neighborhood was constructed by the Arabs coming from Diyala province. Along several kilometers of the both sides of the Baghdad road, the Kurds established businesses and companies on the Turkmen lands.

In the Khanaqin district, the Kurdish authorities built several residential complexes for the newcomer Kurds on the municipality and Turkmen lands. The Turkmen agricultural lands, which were confiscated by the Ba'ath regime, were given to the Kurdish farmers after Kurdish Peshmergas controlled the region after the fall of Ba'ath regime in 2003.

Many governmental and Turkmen houses were occupied by the Kurdish authorities in Kifri city in 1991. Imam Mohammed neighborhood was built of on municipality and Turkmen lands. Much more lands were seized after occupation on which Kurdish neighborhoods were constructed. Tens of acres of Turkmen-owned lands were confiscated without compensation.

Demographic changes

Almost all the methods were used for long periods to change the demography of the Turkmen regions by both the Iraqi government before 2003 then by the Kurdish authorities. Changing the administrative boundaries, confiscating the lands, resettling Arabs or Kurds, demolishing Turkmen villages and deporting their inhabitants, correcting the nationality to Arab, and changing the Turkmen names of towns, streets, schools and businesses are but some of the policies enacted by the authorities. This has significantly altered the population distribution and demography of Turkmen regions and exposed the Iraqi Turkmen to serious atrocities.

Ba'ath regime (1968 – 2003)

Kerkuk province

In 1976, the boundaries of Kerkuk province were largely distorted. Turkmen districts of Tuz Khurmatu and Kifri were detached from the province. (Map 2, Annex 24) In 1989, the sub-district of Altun Kopru was attached to Erbil province. (Annex 25)

Whilst the Arabification processes began with the housing of the Arabic tribes in the al-Hawija district of Kerkuk province in the early decades of the foundation of the Iraqi Kingdom, the

systematic settlement of the Arabs was started by the Ba'ath regime after 1970. According to the Directorate of citizenship of the Kerkuk governorate on 22 January 2002, the number of the Arabs settled in Kerkuk province by the Ba'ath regime was 363,307. (Annex 16) About 20 new neighbourhoods appeared in Kerkuk city and tens of new villages were built for the newcomer Arabs.⁵

Different methods were used to deport the Turkmen from Kerkuk province. Not appointing and transferring Turkmen staff, (Annex 26) hampering the open of businesses, not allowing the purchase of lands and worsening the municipal services. By a resolution of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) in 1987, several Turkmen villages were demolished in Kerkuk province. (Annex 15) Resolution number 1391 of the RCC decided to deport Turkmen from Kirkuk province to southern provinces. (Annex 27) thereafter, several other resolutions were made in the same context. (Annex 28)

The nationality correction law started in the 1990s, which allowed the Turkmen of Kerkuk to avoid deportation and to remain in possession of their property and land in return of changing their nationality to Arab. (Annex 29) The process of changing the Turkmen names of streets, neighborhoods, businesses and cities to Arabic in Turkmen regions also occurred.⁶ (Annex 30)

Other Turkmen regions

As part of the general Arabification policy of the Ba'ath regime, almost all the Turkmen regions were exposed to the demographical changes.

In 1987, the district status of Mendeli was cancelled and was lowered to the status of sub-district. (Annex 31) Kifri district which was annexed to the Diyala province in 1976, (Annex 24) annexed to Sulaymaniya province after institution of the Safe Haven in 1991.

The population of Mendeli was about 70,000 in the census of 1957 and decreased to about 20,000 at the fall of Ba'ath regime. Vast confiscated lands in Mendeli were given to the Arabs in 1981. (Annex 19) The same took place in Kizil Rabat (al-Sadiya) and the Arabs were granted houses and lands. (Annex 20, 21 and 22)

Khanaqin and Jalawla were exposed to serious demographic changes. Hundreds of houses were distributed to the Arabs in 1981, (Annex 17). In the same year, tens of thousands of acres of land were distributed to the Arabs. (Annex 18)

Arabs were settled in the large areas in the west of the city of Tuz Khurmatu, particularly in the al-Askari neighborhoods. In the early 1990s, the railway station of Tuz Khurmatu was annulled: its regions were distributed to the Arabs. Turkmen names of the neighborhoods of the city were all changed to Arabic names.

Large Turkmen tribes in Telafer, Kara Tepe, Khanaqin and Tuz khurmat were forced to change their nationalities to Arabic despite the fact that their home language remains Turkmen. (Annex 29, 32)

Telafer district was exposed to the earlier demographical change, when all the Turkmen villages at the border of Turkey were replaced by Shammar Arabs of Zummar district.

Names of cities were changed to Arabic names, for example Karagan, Kizil Rabat and Shah Raban.

The suppressive policies of the Ba'ath regime and the Iraq-Iran war led to an exodus of large numbers of Turkmen families from Iraq.

Kurdish authorities (1968 – 2003)

Kerkuk province

Immigration of the Kurds into the Turkmen regions for socio-economic reasons continued for more than two centuries, whilst the geopolitical factors directed the aggressive Kurdification of the Turkmen regions, particularly Kerkuk province, since 1950. Over a period of only a several years, the Kurds have changed the demography of the Kerkuk region more than the Ba'ath regime did in thirty five years.

During the Kurdish uprising (1961 – 1991) the Kurdish population increased in the villages and towns in the eastern part of Kerkuk province, and three Kurdish neighborhoods were appeared inside Kerkuk city: Shorja, Iskan and Rahim Awa neighborhoods. On the other side, the Kerkuk massacre of 14 July 1959, led to emigration of hundreds of Turkmen families from Kerkuk.

The systematic Kurdification of Kerkuk province started after the fall of Ba'ath regime in 2003. Hundreds of thousands of Kurds were brought to, and established in, Kerkuk province. Several neighborhoods appeared in Kerkuk city, the population of the Kurdish villages and sub-districts increased several-fold. For example, the population of Kara Injir and Shiwan sub-districts were several thousands and became about 70,000 in the late 2000s.

The population of Kerkuk province was around 870,000 on the day of occupation, but in 2007 it was estimated to be 1,368,860.⁷ Approximately 150,000 Arabs have fled or left the city since that point.

The administration of Kerkuk province, particularly the police and security forces, is seriously Kurdified. The Turkmen names of villages were changed to Kurdish names.

Other Turkmen regions

As in the other provinces, Turkmen regions in the Diyala province suffered from the Kurdification policies. Khanaqin district is known for its important oil production, and the Kurdish authorities have built several residential complexes for the newcomer Kurds. Marsko complex was built for the Iranian Kurds. Three quarters were named Bakhtiyari No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 appeared. Other quarters were constructed in the Imam Abbas region, and around the villages of Kahriz, Argiwazi, Banmil and Malik Shah.

When the Kifri district was seized by the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in 1991, tens of Kurdish families were settled in many governmental and Turkmen houses inside the city. After occupation, several new neighborhoods were constructed. For example, a new neighborhood called Imam Mohammed including several hundred of houses appeared. After the fall of the Ba'ath regime Kifri city was rapidly enlarged. The following Kurdish neighborhoods were constructed either on the municipality or Turkmen lands: Obri, Alan, Eighty Houses and Anfal neighborhoods. Tens of acres of lands of Turkmen owners were confiscated without compensation.

After the occupation, the higher administration of Kara Tepe sub-district was completely Kurdified. The police and security forces are controlled by the Kurdish Peshmerga. Several hundreds of Kurdish families have settled in the region.

The Kurdish parties and Peshmergas seized the historical Turkmen district of Tuz Khurmatu after the occupation. As in the Kerkuk city, the administration of the city has been dominated by the Kurds. Tens of thousands of Kurds were resettled in the district and new neighborhoods appeared. Deteriorating security had forced large number of Turkmen families to leave the district. Paying fictional sums of money, the Kurds bought Turkmen houses, complexes and business in the city and dominated the trade and city market.

The Kurdish attempts to occupy the Telafer district after occupation of 2003 failed. Despite non-existence of Kurds in Telafer region and never having been a Kurdish region, the Kurdish

authorities include it inside Kurdistan boundaries. The two brutal attacks on Telafer city, which were stimulated by the Kurdish authorities, deported thousands of the Turkmen families, of which more than one thousand families have still not returned to their homes.

The surface area and the population of the Erbil city have increased more than two-fold. The number of neighborhoods which appeared after 1991 is about 52 neighborhoods, all of which are inhabited by the Kurds. The citadel and the historical Turkmen neighborhoods of Khanaqa, Tajil and Arab, which are located in the heart of the Erbil city and hold the characteristics of Turkmen architecture, have almost been completely evacuated by the Kurdish authorities and are now reflected as Kurdish heritage.

Almost all the Turkmen regions which are controlled by the Kurdish authorities and the Kurdish Peshmerga suffer from:

- Kurdification of the administration, often completely
- Change of the Turkmen names to Kurdish names, for example, villages, schools, bridges and streets
- Assassinations, kidnappings, arbitrary detentions and unemployment forcing a large number of Turkmen families to leave their regions
- Removal of the Turkmen characteristics and launching them as Kurdish heritage

* *SOITM presentation "The forgotten Nation: Turkmens in Iraq" Organized by Unrepresented Nations and populations Organization, in the side event during 23rd session of the Human Rights Council in the Palais de Nation, Geneva, United Nations, on 6 June, 2013*

References

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6. Article of SOITM, "An aspect of the misfortune to which Kerkuk region is exposed: Satellite Maps of 2002 is compared with maps of 2007" dated 5 May 2009, http://www.turkmen.nl/1A_soitm/Rep.9-E0509.htm
7. Official correspondence of the Iraqi Ministry for interior Affairs was sent to the article 140 commission at 08.10.2007, <http://www.turkmentribune.com/photo/Kerkuk-population2007.jpg>

Annexes

Annex 1	Resolution number 974 issued in 1978 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 2	Resolution number 31 issued in 1975 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 3	Resolution number 369 issued in 1975 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 4	Resolution number 824 issued in 1976 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 5	Resolution number 900 issued in 1977 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 6	Resolution number 949 issued in 1977 by Revolutionary Command Council
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Annex9	Resolution number 1512 issued in 1979 by Revolutionary Command Council
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Annex 12	The lands of Turkmen which were confiscated or expropriated by the Ba'ath regime in the region number 39 in Tisin Neighborhood / Kerkuk
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Annex 14	twenty two resolutions issued by different governmental authorities about confiscation of Turkmen land, dated 2000
Annex 15	Demolition of Turkmen villages in 1987
Annex 16	the number of complaints which were made to the Property Claim Commission in all Iraq and in Kerkuk province, 2007
Annex 17	Resolution number 1469 issued in 1981 by Revolutionary Command Council
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Annex 19	Resolution number 617 issued in 1981 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 20	Resolution number 1583 issued in t 1979 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 21	Resolution number 722 issued in 1978 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 22	Resolution number 858 issued in 1980 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 23	Resolution number 687 issued in 1985 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 24	Resolution number 41 issued in 1976 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 25	Resolution number 434 issued in 1989 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 26	Resolution number 9407 issued in 1999 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 27	Resolution number 1391 issued in 1981 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 28	Resolution number 7245 issued in 2000 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 29	Resolution number 199 issued in 2001 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 30	No. 199 issued at 2000 by Kerkuk Governorate
Annex 29	Resolution number 459 issued in 1987 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 30	No. 8/11/812 issued in1998 by Kerkuk Governorate
Annex 31	Resolution number 409 issued in 1987 by Revolutionary Command Council
Annex 32	No. --- issued at 1998 by Kerkuk Governorate

Full texts of the all Annexes: http://www.turkmen.nl/1A_soitm/An.6.6.13.pdf

Power point presentation: http://www.turkmen.nl/1A_soitm/Pre.6.6.13.pptx

Tables

Table 1, the lands were confiscated in Kerkuk province by the resolutions number 369, dated 1975

Dibis Sub-district		Central Kerkuk district and Kara Hassan Sub-district		Yaychi Sub-district	
Name and Piece No.	Acres	Name and Piece No.	Acres	Name and Piece No.	Acres
Kara Dere / 16	6,546	Khasa Tumari 53/54	12,134	Yaychi / 18	400
Maraa / 8	1,072	Khasa Tumari / 64	4,418	Jadida / 14	4,606
Kush Kaya / 10	2,223	Rajibat / 2	2,414	Sharifiya / 13	1,859
Qotan 2/3	2,909	Tarjil / 2	6,278	Hindiya / 22	7,323
Chakmaga / 11	3,864	Tirkeshkan / 4	3,207	Molla Abdullah / 16	1,964
Kara dere / 5	816	Yahyawa / 5	2,603		
		Laylan / 28	10,479		
		Sari Tepe Sagir / 9	2,124		
		Sari Tepe Kabir / 10	2,588		
		Karali / 6	4,568		
		Tukmakli / 8	3,389		
		Yarimca / 11	4,958		
Total	17,430		59,160		16,152
Taze Hurmatu Sub-district			Tuz Hurmatu district		
Name and Piece No.	Acres	Name and Piece No.	Acres		
Shirinca Bulak / 38	365	Shahwan / 4	3,182		
Zindana / 12	7,267	Tuz / 5	11,889		
Matara / 39	3,005	Guksen / 9	3,117		
Yengice / 38	1,073	Khasa Tumari / 10	2,264		
Kilise / 37	699	Ozawa / 240	9,419		
Total	12,409				29,871
Grand Total			135,022		

* = Acre is 920 m²

Table 2, the lands were confiscated in Daquq district of Kerkuk province by the resolutions number 824, dated 1976

Daquq district		
Name and Piece No.	Region No.	Acres
Shafiah / 55	1/4	1997/15
Dalas Sagir / 48	1/2	3680
Tal Rabiaa / 59	1/2	5577
Sikani and Banshaq / 49	3/5	13,850
Musa Koy / 40	3	810
Musa Koy / 40	5/2	3,389
Tal Magar / 44	1/2	5,144
Tal Magar / 44	4/2	289
Jadida / 42	2/2	699
Tawila / 43	2/2	1,490
Yengice / 38	9/2	370
Musa Koy / 40	2/2	281
Musa Koy / 40	4/2	398
Yengice / 38	5/2	245
Total		38,418

Table 3, the lands were confiscated in Dibis and Altun Kopru Sub-districts in Kerkuk province by the resolutions number 949, dated 1977

Daquq district		
Name of region / Region No	Sub-district	Surface area / Acre
Shannaga / 2	Dibis	
Jarad / 7	Dibis	
Kisuma / 8	Dibis	
Tal Hilala / 9	Dibis	
Kazushan / 10	Dibis	
Sarishag / 20	Dibis	
Balkana / 17	Dibis	
Darband Sarlu / 2	Dibis	
Darband Kumi / 21	Dibis	
Mama and Ali al-Gayr / 3	Dibis	
Jastan / 27	Dibis	
Karga Tu / 38	Altun Kopru	
Kuzayi / 42	Altun Kopru	
Total		123,391

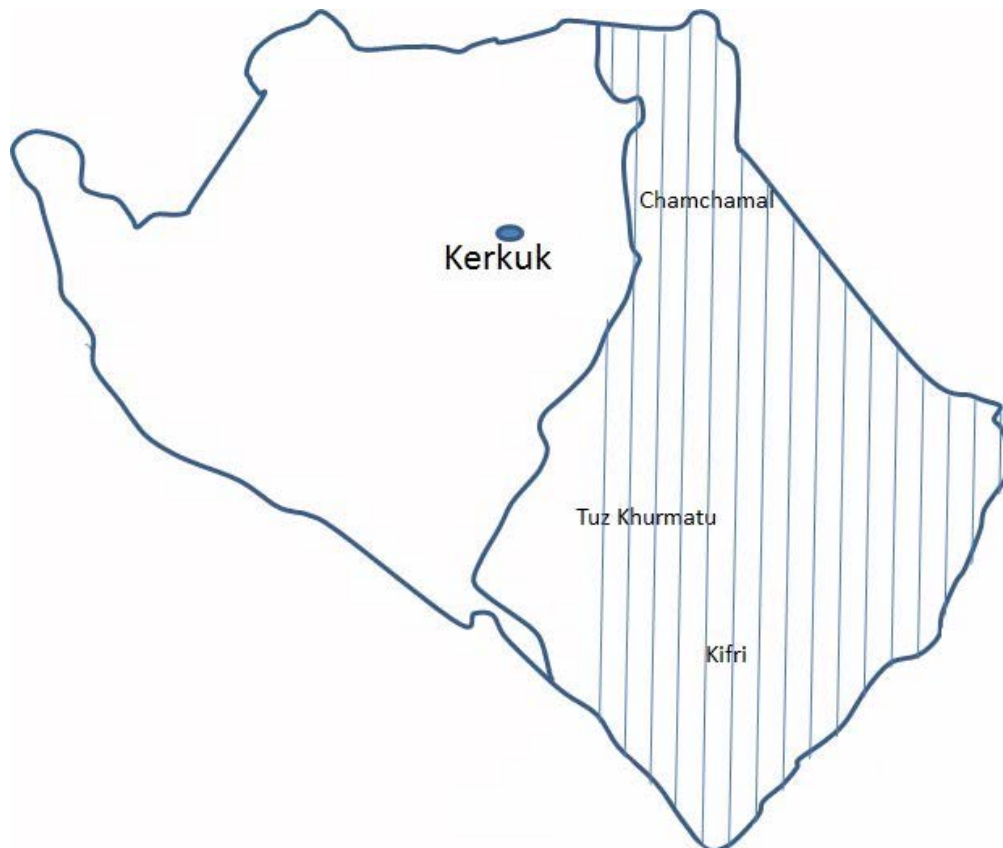
Table 4, Estimated Turkmen, municipality and government lands which were appropriated by Kurdish authorities and families after the fall of the Ba'ath regime in the province of Kerkuk

Region / address	Surface area / sqm.
2nd Army Corps Complexes and Khalid Army center	4.322,500
East and North of Musalla Graveyard	305,700
Arasa Region	156,000
Total	4.793.200
Region / address	No. Houses
Houses of Army Corps / al-Hurriyya Airport	154
Officers Houses / Army Corps	63
Officers Houses / Hay al-Wasiti	122
Noncommissioned Officer Houses / Army Corps	204
Army Flats / Army Corps	48
The Houses of Military Bases / al-Hurriyya Airport	54
Houses of Store of foodstuffs	120
Houses facing Sahat al-Tayaran	700
Houses near al-Shamal Garage / Suq al-Hasir	200
Houses / Gas al-Shamal	250
Total	1915
Type of buildings	No. Buildings
Buildings of the Ba'ath party centers	21
Government Buildings	15
Government complexes	12
Shops	215
Total	263
Others houses either seized or built	Houses
Luxury houses of Domis – citadel side	200
Luxury houses of Domis – Korya side	20
In front of al-Amal al-Shaabi	110
Near the mosque Ashra al-Mubashshara and military account headquarters	59
Behind the old industry school in Musalla neighborhoods	60
Seyyid Kizi stadium in Musalla neighborhoods	50
Behind the Festival Stadium	±100
Northern boundary of the city is extended about 10 km	?
Hundreds of houses on both sides of Leylan Road	?
In Hay al-Qadisiyya, Hay al-Askeri Neighborhoods and along both sides of the road (± 5Km) between Shorja and al-Qadaiyya neighborhoods	?

Maps



Map 1, Ethnic distribution of the non-ruling communities (minorities) in the north of Iraq



Map 2, the area detached from the Kerkuk province in 1976

Satellite Maps



Satellite Map 1



Satellite Map 2



Satellite Map 3



Satellite Map 4

Building area in Kerkuk city between 2002 and 2007



Satellite Map 5