

**Table No. (8)**  
**The New Dwelling Units**  
**Needs of cement**  
**(Million Tons /year)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>cement</b>
2005	10.4
2006	10.4
2007	10.4
2008	11.1
2009	11.1
2010	11.1

**Table No. (9)**  
**All Buildings Demand**  
**(Million Tons /year)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Dwelling units needs</b>	<b>Other Building Needs</b>	<b>All Buildings Needs</b>
2005	10.4	10.4	20.8
2006	10.4	10.4	20.8
2007	10.4	10.4	20.8
2008	11.1	11.1	22.2
2009	11.1	11.1	22.2
2010	11.1	11.1	22.2

**Note:** Rounded Figures.

Table No. (9) indicates that the total Iraq's buildings market size of cement in year 2005 would be (20.8) million tons of cement.

### **Aggregate Demand of the Country's All Sectors**

Table No. (9) shows the forecasted demand for cement for buildings only. But it is worth to mention that there are many other sources of demand besides buildings demand. Among these are irrigation projects such as dams and channels, roads , airport runways, highways , bridges ... etc, assuming an annual quantity for these sources of demand equivalent to (50) percent of the quantity shown on table No. (9), will bring the forecasted total annual demand of the country of all sectors to the quantities which are show on table No.(10).

#### **Table No. (10)**

#### **Forecasted Total Annual Demand for Cement of All sectors**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Million Tons</b>
2004	31.2
2005	31.2
2006	31.2
2007	31.2
2008	33.3
2009	33.3
2010	33.3

**Source :** Forecasts.

It seems that the forecasted annual per capita consumption of cement in Iraq would be in the range of 1050-1139 kilograms as in table No. (1). This per capita consumption would be less than that of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Singapore. which are show on table No. (12). The average in Saudi Arabia is (2039) kg., in Qatar (1800) kg., in Singapore (2141)kg., in Oman (1119)Kg.

**Table No. (11)**  
**Forecasted Annual Per capita Consumption of**  
**Cement in Iraq (2005-2010)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Quantity (Million Tons)</b>	<b>Population (Million)</b>	<b>Per capita consumption (Kilogram)</b>
2005	31.2	27.4	1139
2006	31.2	28.2	1106
2007	31.2	29.0	1076
2008	33.3	29.9	1114
2009	33.3	30.8	1081
2010	33.3	31.7	1050

**Source:** Fikiiki Bureau Forecasting.

**Table No. (12)**  
**The Average Annual Per capita Consumption**  
**of Cement Per country**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Kilogram</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Kilogram</b>
Poland	408	Lebanon	623
Australia	340	Malaysia	314
Austria	642	Syria	405
Belgium	352	Saudi Arabia	2039
Canada	238	Tunisia	405
Denmark	278	Kuwait	1684
Finland	360	Qatar	1800
France	377	Singapore	2141
Germany	449		
Italy	666		
Japan	550		
Holland	377		
Spain	411		
Britain	244		
U.S.A	328		
Egypt	273		
Hong Kong	838		
Oman	1119		
Libya	1000		
U.A.E	2186		
Jordan	541		

**Source:** UNIDO; Handbook of Industrial Statistics.

**PART -III-**

**-Supply-**

## **-Supply-**

There are two source for supply of cement to the Iraqi market, namely the local cement plants production and the import. The local cement production is supplied by (18) governmental plants spreading all over Iraq. table No. (13) shows these plants and their location and production capacities. The total planned annual production capacities of these plants is around (21.1) million metric tons. But the accessible annual capacity is around (17.9) million metric tons. But, Due to the present electric power breakdowns and some other production interruptions and obstacles, the actual production quantity is far less than the mentioned quantity. So, it is estimated that the present actual cement production quantity is around (35) percent of the pre mentioned capacity of (17.9) million tons. The actual production might be around (6.3) million tons per year. This production situation urges the country to depend more and more or imports in order to satisfy its augmenting needs for cement. That is the country is launching a wide and an ambitious contraction and reconstruction Program. That is within its pace to reconstruct what has been devastated, of its infrastructure, by the wars of the past regime, besides satisfying its renewable building and constriction requirements. The steadily increasing oil exporting revenues and the donations of the donors are helping the country to implement its ambitious constriction and reconstruction programmers, then enhancing its augmenting demand for cement.

### **Cement local Supply Deficit:**

In comparison between the preset Iraqi cement plants accessible production capacity which is (17.9) million tons/year, with the forecasted local demand of (31.2) million tons/year 2005; The forecasted local supply deficit would be around (13.3) million ton. So the expected supply deficit will be around (13.3) million tons in 2005, and around (15.4) million in 2010.

The chart depicts such deficiency in supply against demand.

**Table No. (13)**  
**Cement Production Plants in Iraq**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Plant</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Accessible Production Capacity (000 Tons)</b>	<b>Present Capacity Utilization %</b>
1	Fallouja	Anbar	600	Out of order
2	Fallouja	Anbar	280 (white cement)	40%
3	Kubaisa	Anbar	2000	40%
4	Al-Kaim	Anbar	1000	50%
5	Kofa (1)	Najaf	200	60%
6	Kofa (2)	Najaf	1800	60%
7	Sadda	Babilon	220	40%
8	Kerbala	Kerbala	2000	40%
9	Badosh (1)	Ninwa	240	Out of order
10	Badosh (2)	Ninwa	1850	40%
11	Badosh (3)	Ninwa	1000	50%
12	Hamam Alil (1)	Ninwa	200	40%
13	Hamam Alil (2)	Ninwa	450	60%
14	Sinjar	Ninwa	2000	40%
15	Kirkok	Kirkok	2000	40%
16	Taslouja	Sulaimania	2000	40%
17	Samawa	Muthana	900	Out of order
18	Al-Janoob	Muthana	450	70%
19	Muthanna	Muthana	2000	40%
	<b>Total</b>		<b>21190</b>	

**Source:** Ministry of Industry and Minerals.



**Table No. (14)**  
**Geographical Distribution of cement plants**

<b>Governorate</b>	<b>No. of plants</b>	<b>Accessible production capacity (thousand tons)</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Anbar	3	3880	18.3	1
Najaf	2	2000	9.4	4
Babil	1	220	1.0	5
Kerbala	1	2000	9.4	4
Ninwa	6	5740	27.1	2
Kirkok	1	2000	9.4	4
Sulaimmia	1	2000	9.4	4
Muthana	5	3350	15.8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21190</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** I bid

