

UNIVERSITY OF MOSUL

College of Political Sciences

Third Year

Public Policy in English

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SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM POLICY

- Counterterrorism strategies and operations •
- National security policies aimed at maintaining stability •

OIL AND ENERGY POLICY

- Oil production, export, and revenue distribution policies •
- Energy sector reforms and investments •

ECONOMIC POLICY

- Economic development and diversification
- Financial policies for budget deficits and exchange rates

EDUCATION POLICY

- Reforms to improve education quality
- Addressing literacy and access to education

HEALTHCARE POLICY

- Healthcare infrastructure improvement •
 - Access to public health initiatives and disease prevention •
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INFRASTRUCTURE AND RECONSTRUCTION POLICY

Postconflict reconstruction •

Rebuilding wartorn areas and restoring services •

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE POLICY

- Combating corruption and improving transparency
- Public sector reforms for efficiency

SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

- Social safety and assistance programs
- Policies to support lowincome families

FOREIGN POLICY

Diplomatic relations and international cooperation •

Regional stability policies •

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

- Addressing water scarcity and pollution
- Conservation of natural resources

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE POLICY

- Protecting Iraq's historical treasures
- Promoting cultural heritage

HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL REFORM POLICY

- Legal reforms for human rights
- Addressing minority and women's rights

HISTORY OF PUBLIC POLICY IN IRAQ

.A complex journey of governance, conflicts, and political changes •

TH CENTURY20EARLY

- .Ottoman rule to British mandate
- .Policies under British administrators

INDEPENDENCE AND MONARCHY

.1932Independence in



.Policies influenced by sovereignty efforts



BA'ATH PARTY ERA

- .Centralized power and controlled economy
- .Social and political policies

GULF WAR AND SANCTIONS

- .Policies during economic hardships •
- .Responses to sanctions and conflicts •

INVASION AND REGIME CHANGE 2003

- .New governance structures postinvasion
- .2005Democratic constitution in

POSTINVASION CHALLENGES

- .Security and sectarian tensions
- .Reconstruction efforts

DECENTRALIZATION EFFORTS

- .Addressing ethnic and sectarian divisions
- .Powersharing initiatives

ECONOMIC REFORMS

- .Diversification beyond oil
- .Attracting foreign investment

DECISION MAKING IN PUBLIC POLICY

- .A complex process influenced by political, economic, and ethical factors


AGENDA SETTING

.Identifying issues and setting priorities •

POLICY FORMULATION

- .Research and analysis •
- .Stakeholder involvement •
- .Developing policy options •

DECISIONMAKING

- .Political considerations •
 - .Criteria for evaluating options •
 - .Decisionmaking bodies •
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IMPLEMENTATION

- .Action plans and resource allocation
- .Coordination and collaboration

EVALUATION

- .Assessing outcomes
- .Feedback loops for improvements

STRUCTURE OF THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT

- .A parliamentary democracy with executive, legislative, and judicial branches

EXECUTIVE BRANCH PRESIDENT

- .Largely ceremonial role
- .Represents Iraq in diplomatic matters

EXECUTIVE BRANCH PRIME MINISTER

- .Head of government with executive powers
- .Policy formulation and administration

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- .Unicameral Parliament •
- .Responsibilities include lawmaking and budget approval •

JUDICIAL BRANCH

- .Federal Supreme Court
- .Interprets constitution and resolves disputes

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- .Cabinet of ministers
- .Oversees specific areas like finance and defense

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

- .Autonomous regions like Kurdistan
- .Local governance and resource management

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

- .Local councils and governors
- .Development and administration at the provincial level

SECURITY FORCES

- .Prime Minister as Commander in Chief
- .Maintaining stability and protecting interests

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS

- .Electoral and human rights commissions
- .Supporting democratic processes

SUMMARY

Public policy in Iraq reflects its history, challenges, and aspirations for stability, inclusivity, and democracy

