

2020

Modern Catalog of

IRAQ PAPER

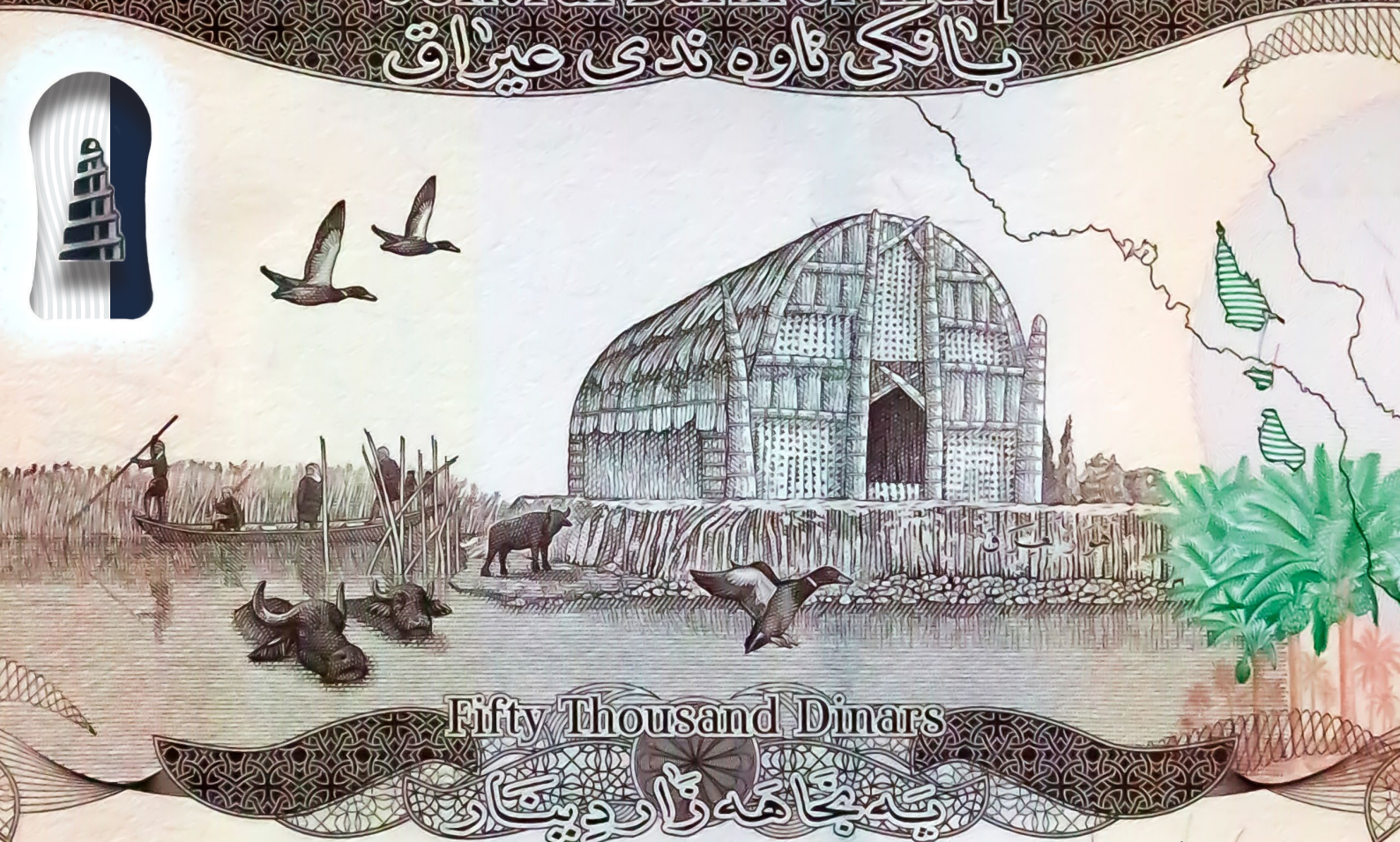


MONEY

From The First Issue
in 1931 to 2018

Qabas Marwan Abdulazeez

Central Bank of Iraq
بنك العراق المركزي



Modern Catalog of
IRAQ PAPER MONEY

From the first issue in 1931 to 2018

Fourth Edition

Written and Designed by
Qabas Marwan Abdulazeez

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Dedication

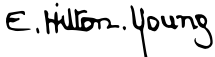






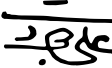
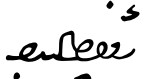

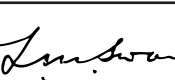

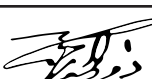
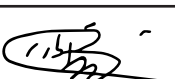

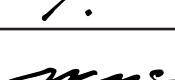
*To my Father who supported me since my childhood,
To everyone who contributed to the preservation of Iraqi heritage,
To the collectors of the Iraqi currency and all the people who offered a helping hand,
I introduce this book to them.*

Qabas Marwan Abdulazeez

(2020)

SIGNATURES ON IRAQI BANKNOTES

During the Monarchy

Signatory	Signature
Sir E. Hilton Young	
Ja'far Pasha Al-Askari	
Sir Bertram Hornsby	
Leopold Stennett Amery	
Hussein Beg Afnan	
Viscount Goschen	
Atta Amin	
Ali Jawadat Al-Ayubi	
Raouf al Chadirji	
Lord Kennet	
Mr. L. M. Swan	
Ibrahim Kamal	
Daoud al Haidari	
Shakir al Wadi	
Abdul Malik Khudhairi	
Abdul Ilah Hafidh	

During the Republican Era

Signatory	Signature
Nadhim Al-Zahawi	
Abdul Latif Al-Shawaf	
Khayer Al-Din Haseeb	
Saleh Kubba	
Abdul Hasan Zalzal	
Fawzi Al-Qaissi	
Fakhri Qaddori	
Izuddin Saleem	
Hasan Al-Najafi	
Hekemat Al Azzawi	
Subhi Frankool	
Tariq Al-Tukmachi	
Isam Rasheed Hawaish 1	
Isam Rasheed Hawaish 2	
Falih Dawood Salman	
Sinan Al-Shibeebi	
Abdulbasit Turkey Saeed (as Governor Agent)	
Ali Muhsen Ismael (as Governor Agent)	
Ali Muhsen Ismael	

GENERAL INFORMATION


IRAQI BANKNOTES PRINTING COMPANIES (from 1931 to 2018)

Printer Abbreviation	Printer Name	Country-City
BWC	Bradbury Wilkinson and Company	England-London
NSPP	Nasik Security Printing Press	India
TDLR	Thomas De La Rue	England-Basingstoke
CBPM	China Banknote Printing and Minting Corporation	China
DANP	Dar Al-Nahrain for Printing	Iraq
G&D	Giesecke & Devrient	Germany-Munich
FNMT	Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre	Spain-Madrid
OF	Oberthur Fiduciaire	France

HOW TO READ THE BANKNOTE NUMBERS

Hindi Numbers	.	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
Arabic Numbers	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

BANKNOTE INFORMATION TABLE

No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p125	5	1992		160 x 77	DANP	No	Yes	No

The first letter of the banknote number is the letter 'p' which refers to **p**aper money. In the future, this catalog will also have the Iraqi coins that will carry the letter 'c' at the beginning of the **c**oin number.

UV Fluo. is referred to the observation of banknote fluorescent marks or fibers under exposure to UV fluorescent light.

WATERMARKS OF THE FIRST REPUBLICAN ERA BANKNOTES (Issue No. 11)

Republic Arms



Revolution Emblem

INTRODUCTION

Before the First World War, Ottoman currency had been used throughout Mesopotamia (Iraq), although other currencies had been in use, such as Persian coins and the Indian rupee, and others. During the First World War, Ottoman paper money began to circulate at a discount against gold, both inside Iraq and elsewhere. When the Indian expeditionary forces, under the control of the British, occupied the area from the beginning of 1915, they introduced the Indian rupee as the medium of payment and exchange, although the merchant community generally sustained a preference for the Ottoman gold lira. In 1916 the expeditionary force's proclamation forbade the use of Ottoman paper money in Mesopotamia and by 1918 the Indian rupee had become the universal currency of Iraq; later becoming well accepted by the mercantile community in Iraq.

Despite the general acceptance of the Indian rupee, there was a nationalist desire for Iraq to have its own currency. During 1920 there were several proposals to introduce Iraqi currency, all of which failed. Finally, in 1926 the British proposed to create a currency board based in London as an authority that could issue a distinctly Iraqi currency, but this proposal was roundly rejected by the Iraqi authorities because it would not be based in Iraq.



Samples of the Indian banknotes and coins that used in Iraq

Samples of the Ottoman banknotes and coins that used in Iraq

By 1930 the political climate had changed, with the end of the British mandate of Iraq seen to be imminent. In that year the government of Iraq invited Britain to reopen discussions of an Iraqi currency based on the 1926 proposal. The proposal to create the Iraq Currency Board was recommended by the Minister of Finance and approved by the Iraqi Cabinet on 17 March 1930. On 19 April 1931, the Iraqi government passed a law which provided for the issuance of the Iraqi currency, to be called the Iraqi dinar and it was initially linked to the gold standard (but in September 1931 it was linked to the pound sterling after Great Britain dropped the gold standard).

CURRENCIES OF THE MONARCHY

► Issue Number: 1

1- Banknotes during the reign of King Faisal I

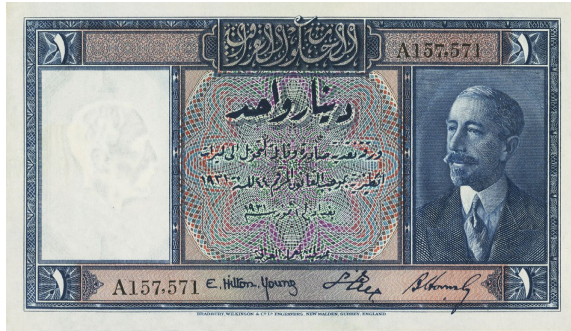
After the Iraqi government issued a law on the issuance of the Iraqi currency, the currency was issued finally on 16 March 1932 during the reign of King Faisal I. The banknotes are 1/4, 1/2, 1, 5, 10, and 100 dinars. These banknotes show the King's image at the right and a watermark of the King to the left. Coins in various denominations were also issued. The year 1931 was printed on both sides of King Faisal I banknotes. This is not the year of the issuance, as these banknotes were issued in 1932.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p1	1/4	1931	E. Hilborn-Young <i>Libra</i> <i>Shamsh</i>	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head
p2	1/4	1932	<i>Libra</i> <i>Shamsh</i> <i>Goschen</i>	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p3	1/2	1931	E. Hilborn-Young <i>Libra</i> <i>Shamsh</i>	151 x 86	BWC	King's Head
p4	1/2	1932	<i>Libra</i> <i>Shamsh</i> <i>Goschen</i>	151 x 86	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p5	1	1931	E. Hilborn-Young <i>Sheep</i> <i>Shammy</i>	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head
p6	1	1932	<i>Sheep</i> <i>Shammy</i> <i>Goschen</i>	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p7	5	1931	E. Hilborn-Young <i>Sheep</i> <i>Shammy</i>	176 x 96	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p8	10	1931	E. Hilborn-Young <i>Sheep</i> <i>Shammy</i>	188 x 100	BWC	King's Head

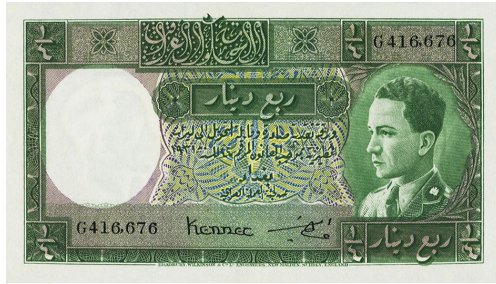


No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p9	100	1931	E. Hilton-Young <i>S. Khan</i>	200 x 122	BWC	King's Head

► Issue Number: 2

2- Banknotes during the reign of King Ghazi I

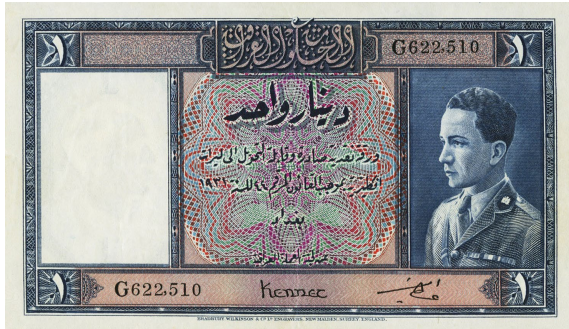
After the death of King Faisal I from a heart attack on 7 September 1933, his son Ghazi I succeeded him, aged 21 years. In 1934 a new issue of banknotes was issued, represented by the same values of the previous issue. Also different coins were issued, carrying an image of King Ghazi. The notes of the second issue are very similar to the notes of the first issue, utilizing the same basic designs and colors, but there are a number of modifications. The principal modification is the use of a portrait of King Ghazi I on the right, and as the watermark on the left. The text on the front of the note was amended slightly, with the single word (Baghdad) replacing the text (Baghdad 1st of July 1931 and 1st August 1932) which appeared on the banknotes of the previous issue.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p10	1/4	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head
p11	1/4	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head
p12	1/4	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head
p13	1/4	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head
p14	1/4	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p15	1/2	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	151 x 86	BWC	King's Head
p16	1/2	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	151 x 86	BWC	King's Head
p17	1/2	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	151 x 86	BWC	King's Head
p18	1/2	1934	<i>Hamam</i> <i>Shep</i>	151 x 86	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p19	1	1934	Hamam / Kenner	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head
p20	1	1934	Hamam / Kenner	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head
p21	1	1934	Hamam / Kenner	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head
p22	1	1934	Hamam / Kenner	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head
p23	1	1934	Kenner / Kenner	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p24	5	1940	Hamam / Kenner	176 x 96	BWC	King's Head
p25	5	1940	Kenner / Kenner	176 x 96	BWC	King's Head

NOTE: This banknote was released to circulation after the death of King Faisal I in April 1939.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p26	10	1938	<i>Samir</i> <i>Kenner</i>	188 x 100	BWC	King's Head
p27	10	1938	<i>Kenner</i> <i>Samir</i>	188 x 100	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p28	100	1936	<i>Samir</i> <i>Kenner</i>	200 x 122	BWC	King's Head
p29	100	1936	<i>Kenner</i> <i>Samir</i>	200 x 122	BWC	King's Head

► Issue Number: 3

3- Banknotes during the reign of King Faisal II

On 4 April 1939 King Ghazi was killed in a car accident. In 1939, at the age of three, Ghazi's son ascended the throne as King Faisal II and Faisal's uncle, Abd al Ilah, became regent. With the onset, and then the outbreak, of the Second World War, there was an increase in the amount of currency in circulation in Iraq. The increase was largely attributed to people withdrawing money from the banks and caching it. Thus it became necessary to acquire further banknotes to satisfy the demand. The outbreak of war had made the delivery of banknotes from Britain a difficult proposition.

To meet the increased demand for currency, banknotes were ordered from India. As welcome as the notes were, they happened to be in small denominations, while a requirement was for a larger denomination was not fulfilled. Currency notes were printed in India in 1941, represented by four categories: 100 fils, 1/4, 1/2, and 1 Dinar. These notes were printed in India, at the Nasik Security Printing Press, which are notable for their lack of a watermark and a printer's imprint.



No.	Value (Fils)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p30	100	1941	<i>Lundban</i> <i>M.C.</i>	130 x 80	NSPP	No

NOTES:

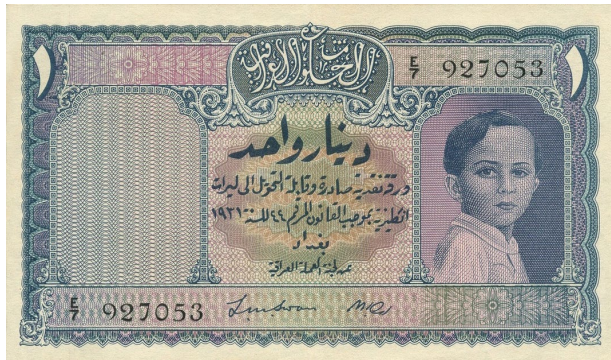
1. Because of the poor quality of paper that was used, the 100 fils note was not well received and, after one month, the issue of this denomination ceased, it is now the rarest of Iraqi banknotes.
2. This banknote was re-designed by the author. Only one photo of the original banknote is available, which is in very bad condition (about 40% of the banknote is missing with red thick tape in the middle of the banknote). The newly designed-banknote is similar to the original by 90%.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p31	1/4	1941	<i>Lundban</i> <i>M.C.</i>	133 x 75	NSPP	No



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p32	1/2	1941	<i>Lambert M. Q.</i>	145 x 86	NSPP	No


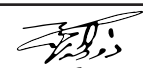
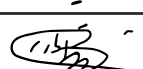


No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p33	1	1941	<i>Lambert M. Q.</i>	152 x 89	NSPP	No


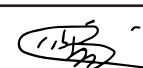
► Issue Number: 4

On 15 July 1942 new banknotes were issued which depicted King Faisal II as a small child in the watermark and on the front of the notes. This issue includes 1/4, 1/2, 1, 5, 10, and 100 dinars, which were printed in Great Britain. This issue was placed into circulation at the same time as the notes printed in India. However, while the India-printed notes were issued over four years up to the end of the War, the new series continued to be released after the war had ended in 1945.





No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p34	1/4	1942	Kenner 	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head
p35	1/4	1942	Kenner 	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head
p36	1/4	1942	Kenner 	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p37	1/2	1942	Kenner 	148 x 83	BWC	King's Head
p38	1/2	1942	Kenner 	148 x 83	BWC	King's Head





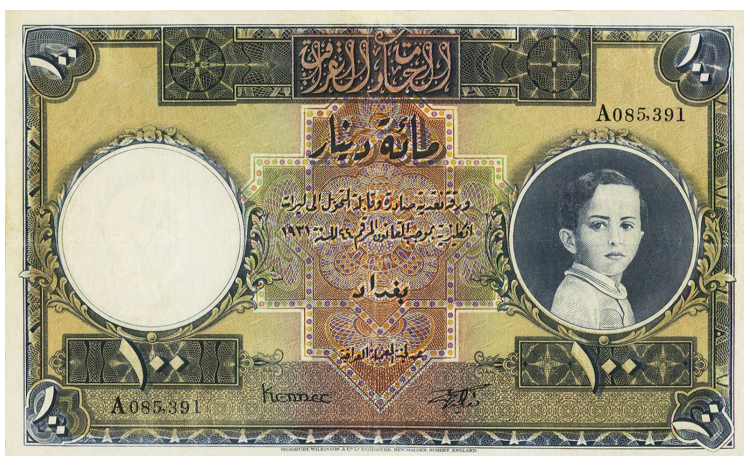
No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p39	1	1942	Kenner 	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head
p40	1	1942	Kenner 	161 x 91	BWC	King's Head

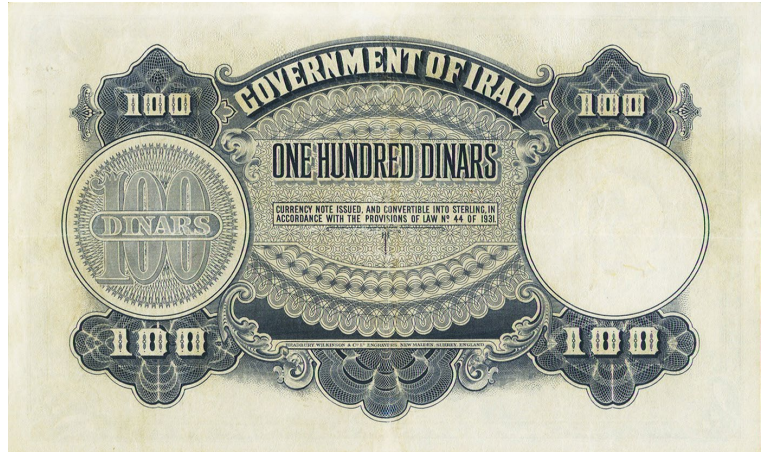




No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p41	5	1942	Kenner 	175 x 96	BWC	King's Head
p42	5	1942	Kenner 	175 x 96	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p43	10	1942	Kenner 	188 x 100	BWC	King's Head
p44	10	1942	Kenner 	188 x 100	BWC	King's Head

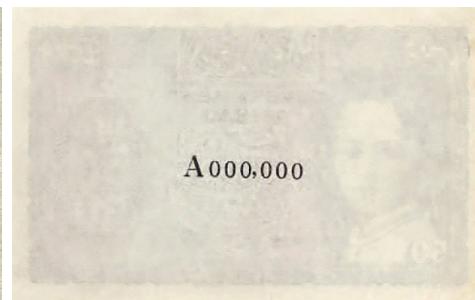




No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p45	100	1942	Kennet 	200 x 122	BWC	King's Head
p46	100	1942	Kennet 	200 x 122	BWC	King's Head



Between 1944-1945, a new note of 50-fils was prepared as a specimen note. This note has the design of an India-printed note, but carries the signatures of Lord Kennet and Daoud al Haidari, suggesting that the specimen was actually prepared in England from a design produced in India. Some experts believe that it was prepared as a specimen note in 1944.




No.	Value (Fils)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
-	50	1944	Kennet 	-	BWC	-


► Issue Number: 5

After several years of the previous issue, the Iraqi Currency Board printed new notes of 1/4 and 1/2 dinars. These banknotes were printed between 1947 and 1948 with the same designs as the notes of the previous series, except that the portrait of King Faisal II shows him at a later age. The watermark was also modified to match the portrait.



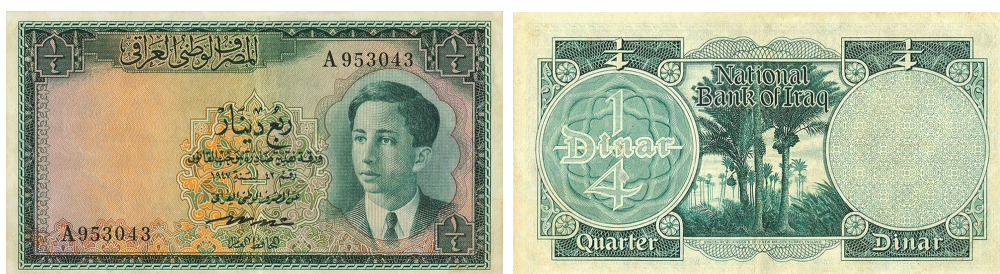
No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p47	1/4	1948	Kenner 	140 x 78	BWC	King's Head




No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p48	1/2	1948	Kenner 	148 x 83	BWC	King's Head

► Issue Number: 6

On 20 July 1947, the National Bank of Iraq was established, and on 17 September 1950, the first banknotes of the National Bank of Iraq carrying that name were released. In this issue, the portrait of King Faisal II shows him at a later age (i.e. more mature than on the previous issue).



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p49	1/4	1950		127 x 69	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p50	1/2	1950		139 x 75	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p51	1	1950		153 x 81	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p52	5	1950		165 x 78	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p53	10	1950		179 x 92	BWC	King's Head

► Issue Number: 7

In 1953 the National Bank of Iraq issued another series of banknotes. The portrait of King Faisal II in this issue shows him later age than in the previous issue.




No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p54	1/4	1953		127 x 69	BWC	King's Head




No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p55	1/2	1953		139 x 75	BWC	King's Head




No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p56	1	1953		153 x 81	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p57	5	1953		165 x 78	BWC	King's Head

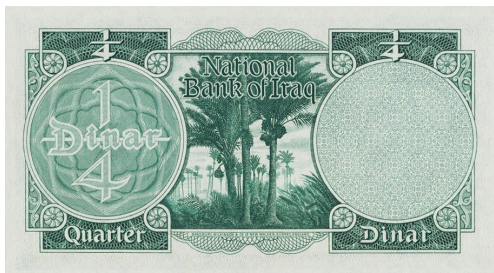
NOTE: Very rare banknote.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p58	10	1953		179 x 92	BWC	King's Head

► Issue Number: 8

In 1955, the National Bank of Iraq issued a new series of Iraqi banknotes, and it differed from the previous issue by carrying a portrait of the King as a more mature person than on the previous issue. The signatures and the images of the banknotes of this issue are:



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p59	1/4	1956		127 x 69	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p60	1/2	1956		139 x 75	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p61	1	1956		153 x 81	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p62	5	1955		165 x 78	BWC	King's Head

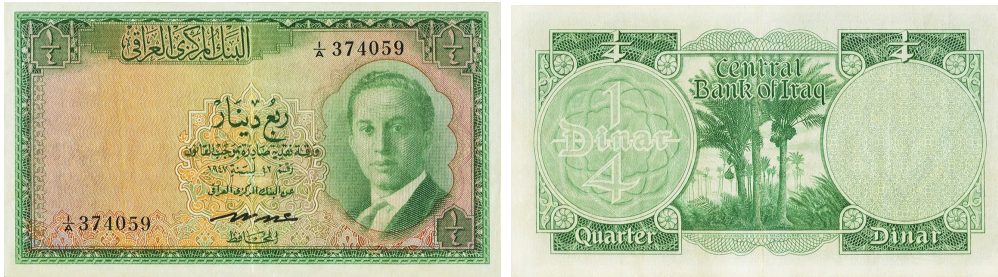


No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p63	10	1955		179 x 92	BWC	King's Head

► Issue Number: 9

On July 1, 1956, the National Bank of Iraq has renamed the Central Bank of Iraq. The notes of the Central Bank had been ordered some months before the revolution that toppled the monarchy, but the first notes of the new authority were not issued until some months after the monarchy had been overthrown in 1958. These banknotes were released into circulation on 5 February 1959. This issue used the same image of King Faisal II as was used in the previous version. Firstly, two banknotes were released to circulation: a quarter- and a half-dinar note. These notes were the same as the notes of the previous series issued by the National Bank of Iraq, except for the following modifications:

1. The title of the issuing authority was changed to the Central Bank of Iraq.
2. The notes continue to carry the signature of Abdul Ilah Hafidh, but his title is now 'Governor' as opposed to 'Governor-General', which was the title of the signatory on all issues of the National Bank of Iraq.
3. The quarter-dinar note uses a brighter green.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p64	1/4	1959		127 x 69	BWC	King's Head

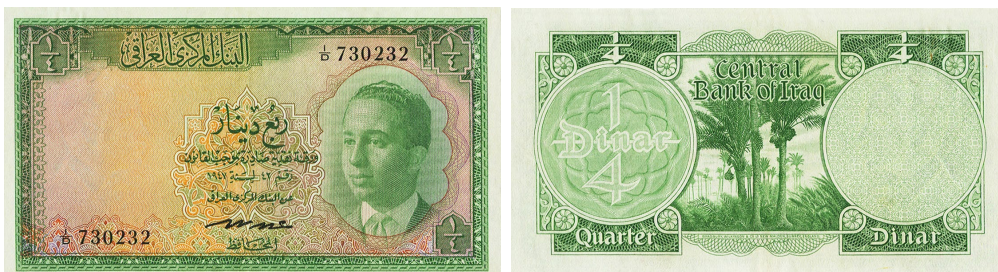


No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p65	1/2	1959		139 x 75	BWC	King's Head

NOTE: All issues of the Central Bank occurred after the revolution (14 July 1958).


► Issue Number: 10

Later, four new banknotes were issued: quarter-, one-, five- and ten-dinar notes. These notes were different from the notes of the previous issue, as these notes carried the portrait of a more mature King, and his face was turned slightly to the right. These notes continued to carry the signature of the assassinated Crown Prince, Abdul Ilah Hafidh.

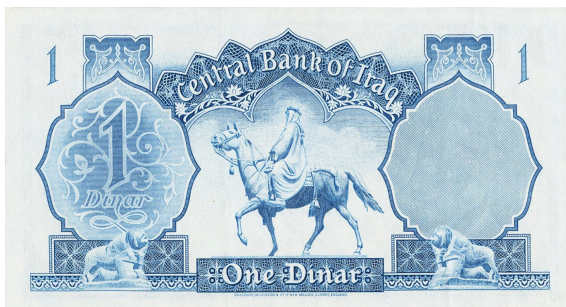



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p66	1/4	1959		127 x 69	BWC	King's Head




No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p67	1/2	1959		139 x 75	BWC	King's Head

NOTE: The half-dinar note was released as a specimen banknote.



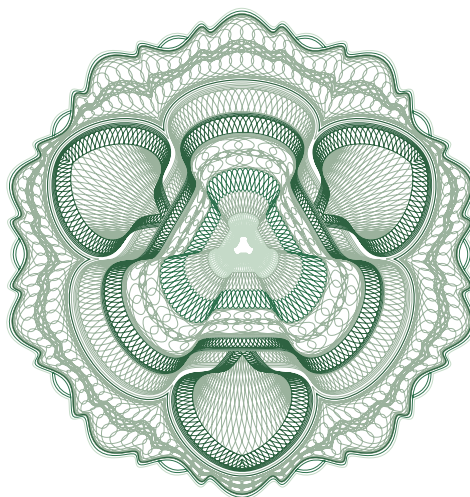
No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p68	1	1959		153 x 81	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p69	5	1959		165 x 78	BWC	King's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year of Issue	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Watermark
p70	10	1959		179 x 92	BWC	King's Head



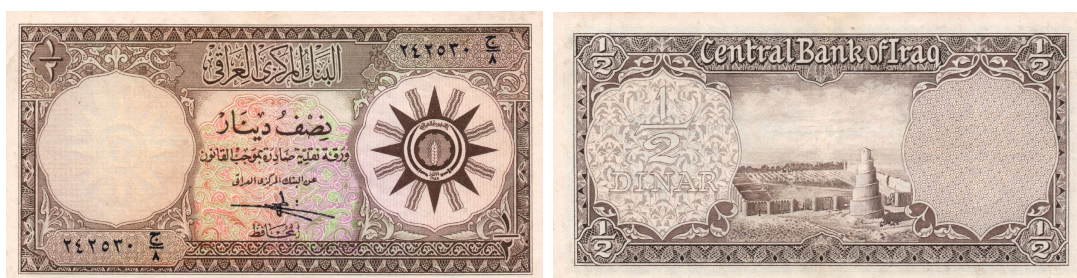
CURRENCIES OF THE REPUBLICAN ERA

► Issue Number: 11

On 14 July 1958, the monarchy in Iraq was dropped by Abdul Karim Qassem, and on 27 May 1959, a new law was signed to introduce a new series of banknotes. Subsequently, the Central Bank of Iraq released new banknotes between 1959 and 1960, carrying the new Emblem of the Iraqi Republic in place of the king's image. This issue is usually regarded as the (first) republican issue. The notes of the initial issue (signed by Nadhim al-Zahawi) carried no security thread. However, all subsequent emissions of these notes included a security thread that ran through the notes to the right of the center. After the release of the new republican money in 1959, Republican Ordinance No. 415 of 1960 was canceled and all banknotes and coins issued during the monarchy were deemed illegal and had to be replaced.




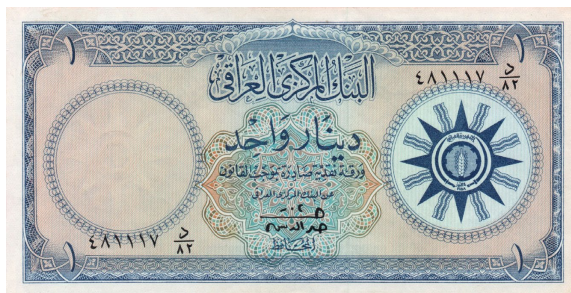
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p71	1/4	1959		129 x 66	BWC	No	No	Republic Arms
p72	1/4	1959		129 x 66	BWC	Yes	No	Republic Arms
p73	1/4	1959		129 x 66	BWC	Yes	No	Republic Arms


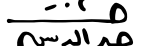


No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p74	1/2	1959		141 x 73	BWC	No	No	Republic Arms
p75	1/2	1959		141 x 73	BWC	Yes	No	Republic Arms
p76	1/2	1959		141 x 73	BWC	Yes	No	Republic Arms






No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p77	1	1959		154 x 78	BWC	No	No	Republic Arms



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p78	1	1959		154 x 78	BWC	Yes	No	Republic Arms
p79	1	1959		154 x 78	BWC	Yes	No	Republic Arms

NOTE: The difference between the One-Dinar banknotes is the circle surrounding the republic arms and watermark. The first type was issued between prefix 1-7, while the second type from 8 and above.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Flu.	Watermark
p80	5	1959		166 x 85	BWC	No	No	Revolution Emblem
p81	5	1959		166 x 85	BWC	Yes	No	Revolution Emblem
p82	5	1959		166 x 85	BWC	Yes	No	Revolution Emblem



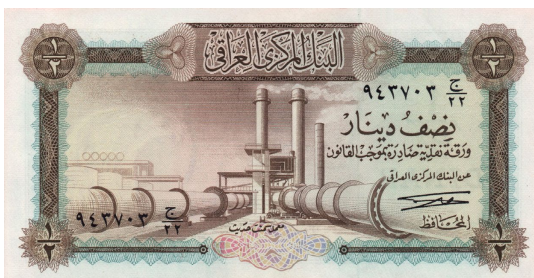
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Flu.	Watermark
p83	10	1959		179 x 92	BWC	No	No	Revolution Emblem
p84	10	1959		179 x 92	BWC	Yes	No	Revolution Emblem
p85	10	1959		179 x 92	BWC	Yes	No	Revolution Emblem


► Issue Number: 12

On 8 February 1963, the regime of leader Abdul Karim Qassem was overthrown in a revolution, called '14 Ramadan Revolution', and the flag and national emblem and anthems of the Republic were canceled. The banknotes issued in 1959 remained the official currency of Iraq until 1970 when new banknotes began to be issued. This issue was completed and released in 1971.





No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Flu.	Watermark
p86	1/4	1971		129 x 66	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head





No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p87	1/2	1971		141 x 73	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head




No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p88	1	1971		154 x 78	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head
p89	1	1971		154 x 78	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p90	5	1971		166 x 85	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head
p91	5	1971		166 x 85	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head





No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p92	10	1971		179 x 92	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head


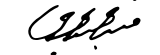
► Issue Number: 13

In 1973, a new series of banknotes and coins were issued, with some similarities between it and the previous series.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p93	1/4	1973		129 x 66	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head
p94	1/4	1973		129 x 66	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p95	1/2	1973		141 x 73	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head
p96	1/2	1973		141 x 73	BWC	Yes	No	Falcons Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p97	1	1973		154 x 78	BWC	Yes	Yes	Falcons Head
p98	1	1973		154 x 78	BWC	Yes	Yes	Falcons Head

NOTE: The one-dinar note that carries the signature of Abdalhasan Zalzalah is different from the one-dinar note that carries the signature of Fawzi Al-Qaisi. The last one is characterized by the absence of the sentence (oil refineries of the Dorrah) on the front bottom of the banknote.



(1)

(2)



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p99	5	1973		166 x 85	BWC	Yes	Yes	Falcons Head
p100	5	1973		166 x 85	BWC	Yes	Yes	Falcons Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p101	10	1973		179 x 92	BWC	Yes	Yes	Falcons Head
p102	10	1973		179 x 92	BWC	Yes	Yes	Falcons Head

► Issue Number: 14

In 1978, the release of a new series of banknotes commenced and was completed in 1982. This issue included the new denomination of twenty-five dinars, issued to keep up with inflation that occurred at that time. This note was green in color with a larger size.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p103	1/4	1979		118 x 66	TDLR	Yes	No	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p104	1/2	1980		130 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p105	1/2	1985		130 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p106	1	1979		143 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p107	1	1980		143 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p108	1	1984		143 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p109	5	1980		157 x 78	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p110	5	1981		157 x 78	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p111	5	1982		157 x 78	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p112	10	1980		169 x 78	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p113	10	1981		169 x 78	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p114	10	1982		169 x 78	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p115	25	1978		182 x 88	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p116	25	1980		182 x 88	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p117	25	1981		175 x 80	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p118	25	1982		175 x 80	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head

NOTE: In 1981 and 1982, twenty-five-dinars banknotes were issued, but the notes are smaller than the previous version.



► Issue Number: 15

In 1986, a new twenty-five dinars note was issued, carrying a portrait of the President Saddam Hussein in a military uniform.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p119	25	1986		175 x 80	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Saddam's Head

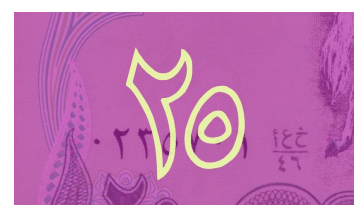
► Issue Number: 16

In 1980, the Iran-Iraq war commenced, which caused a great deterioration to Iraq's economy. In 1990, Iraq occupied Kuwait. This led to economic sanctions imposed on Iraq, which subsequently led to inflation and attrition of the Iraqi currency. Therefore, a new banknote, twenty-five dinars, was issued in late 1990; this denomination was printed in Iraq because of the sanctions imposed on Iraq. This banknote represents the beginning of a new phase of local printing, which is characterized by widespread counterfeiting and the many types of paper used in some denominations, which makes the process of identifying and classification difficult.




No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p120	25	1990		173 x 80	DANP	No	Yes	No

NOTE: The first issues of this banknote contain fluorescent marks representing the number 25, printed on the left of the banknote; it can be observed by UV fluorescent exposed to that area. Later, the fluorescent feature was not used, which made this banknote without any protection against fraud.



The level of inflation in Iraq continued to rise without interruption; this led to the discontinuation of banknotes of five and ten dinars. The government's reaction to what was happening was to print new issues in late 1991 of two denominations: fifty dinars and one hundred dinars.



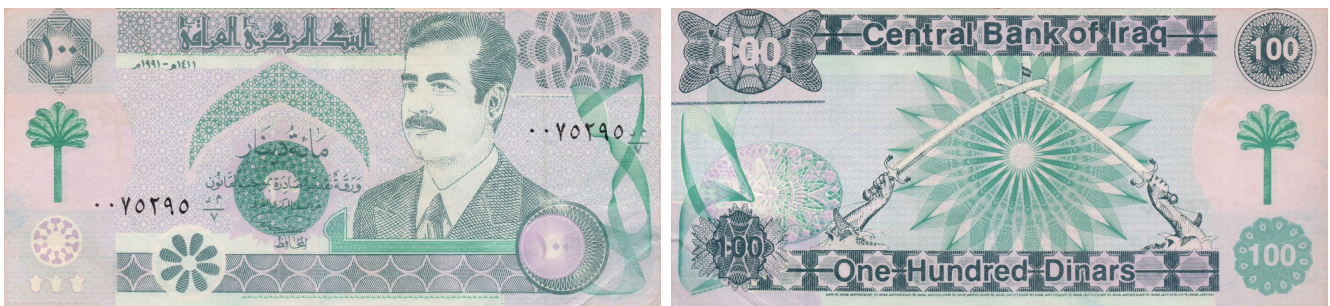
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p121	50	1991		175 x 80	DANP	No	Yes	No


NOTE: The fluorescent marks on the currency face-side consist of: fluorescent thread on the right, palm on the left, and square with the number 50 in the middle (as shown in Type 1). Because of the massive forgery, the fake banknotes of 50 and 100 dinars were available more than the original in circulation. Moreover, new banknotes were noticed that have fluorescent marks on the back-side (as shown in Type 2). Other banknotes have some fluorescent marks on one side and some on the other side. The experts of the Iraqi banknotes think that the original banknotes are most probably have the fluorescent marks organized on the front-side, exactly like Type 1.



Type (1)

Type (2)



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p122	100	1991		175 x 80	DANP	No	Yes	No

NOTE: Because of the high value of these banknotes, the security fluorescent consists of four marks: fluorescent thread on the right, palm on the left, square with the number 100 in the middle, and another on the top-left side. These marks were placed on the front side, oppositely to the 50 dinars banknote. Nowadays, it is difficult to have the original banknote, especially at UNC condition.



On 17 January 1991, the United States led an international coalition made up of military forces belonging to thirty countries, and attacked Iraq to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. After the withdrawal of Iraq and the end of military operations, the impact of economic sanctions led to the deterioration of the economy and currency became scarce because of the high demand of banknotes used for buying and selling, because of the extremely high prices, and the large amount of Iraqi currency which remained in Kuwait. Therefore, the government issued new banknotes, printed locally, from 1992 to 1995.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p123	1	1992		143 x 68	DANP	No	Yes	No

NOTE: This banknote contains a UV fluorescent feature representing the number '1', printed at the right of the banknote above the word 'dinar'.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p124	5	1992		160 x 77	CBPM	No	Yes	No

NOTES:

1. The five-dinars banknote contains two means of UV fluorescent protection: small fluorescent fibers and fluorescent features representing the number '5' on both sides of the banknote face.
2. This type was printed in China, the currency color is dark red and the two fluorescent features are strong, with light embossing on the surface of the banknote.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p125	5	1992		160 x 77	DANP	No	Yes	No

NOTE: This type was printed in Iraq. The colors are faded and the paper with no embossing. The UV fluorescence security is similar to the previous 5-dinar banknote with less brightness.




No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p126	10	1992		170 x 80	CBPM	No	Yes	No

NOTE: The ten-dinar note contains two means of UV fluorescent protection: small fluorescent fibers and fluorescent features representing the number '10' on both sides of the banknote face.

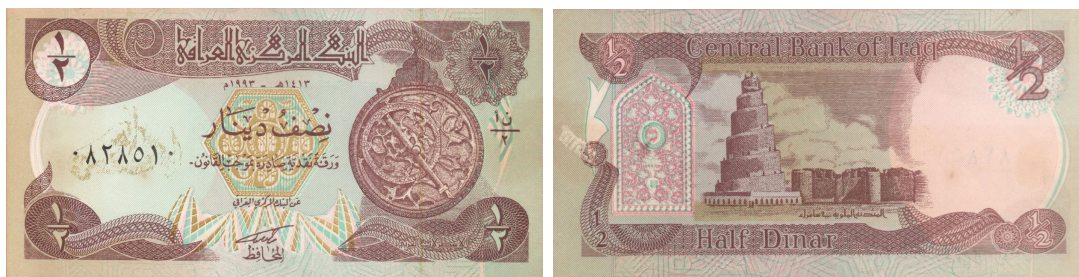



In 1993, the government issued new banknotes of 1/4 and 1/2 dinars to complete the banknotes series that issued in 1992. These banknotes have no protection against fraud.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p127	1/4	1993		114 x 67	DANP	No	Yes	No

NOTE: This banknote was issued without protection against fraud.



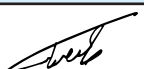
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p128	1/2	1993		130 x 66	DANP	No	Yes	No

NOTE: This banknote was issued without protection against fraud.




Because inflation continued in Iraq and because of increased forgery of the denominations of the previous issue, the government decided to issue new versions of the fifty- and one-hundred dinar banknotes; canceling the previous issues and withdrawing them from circulation to control the situation and to eliminate fake banknotes. The following banknotes of 50, 100, and 250 dinars were issued without protection against fraud.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
129	50	1994		176 x 81	DANP	No	No	No



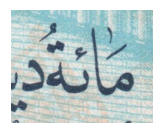
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p130	100	1994		174 x 83	DANP	No	No	No

NOTE: There are three types of banknotes denominated as '100 dinars':

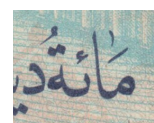
1-Banknote with white paper.

2-Banknote with brown paper.

3-The difference in the third type is in the word one hundred (in Arabic: MAA), there is a short line under the middle letter (A) in the Arabic word (MAA).



(1)



(2)

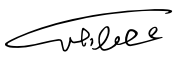


(3)



With the continuation of inflation and smuggling of currency out of Iraq, the government found itself in great difficulties, so that in late 1994 it decided to demonetize the banknotes in the denomination of twenty-five dinars printed outside Iraq (i.e. printed in England), allowing an exchange period in Iraq of seven days only. In 1995, a new banknote of two hundred and fifty-dinars was issued to help solve the problem of inflation which continued to occur in the country.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p131	250	1995		175 x 85	DANP	No	No	No

NOTE: There are four types of banknotes in the denomination of 250 dinars. The first banknote with brown paper. The second banknote is very similar to the first type, but it is printed on white paper. The third banknote is in the word two hundred (in Arabic: MAATAEN), this word should be spelled and written as 'MAATAN' not 'MAATAEN'. The fourth type is in the word two hundred (in Arabic: MAATAN), there is no short line (vertically) above the second letter 'A' in the Arabic word 'MAATAN'.



► Issue Number: 17

In the year 2001, the Iraqi government issued a new banknote of '25 dinars' which had already been printed in a smaller size and of a higher quality than the former currency. In 2002, the Central Bank of Iraq issued new banknotes in the denomination of 100, 250, and 10000 dinars, to use in transactions that require a large amount of money. All the banknotes for this issue have small UV fluorescent fibers.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p132	25	2001		153 x 67	DANP	No	Yes	No

NOTE: There is a little difference between the first issues of the banknote denominated '25 dinars' and the issues that followed. The second type features an image of an eagle inside the pink circle and the number '25' at the left of the banknote, while the first issue lacks the features, or they are almost invisible.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p133	100	2002		156 x 69	DANP	No	Yes	No

RUMOR: Some sources mentioned that prefix number '90' of this banknote contains a security thread and a watermark with an extra pink colour on the front-side.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p134	250	2002		155 x 67	DANP	Yes	Yes	Flowers

NOTE: There are two types of banknotes denominated as '250 dinars' in this version (defined by the war of 2003). The first banknote was printed before the war, while the second one was printed after the war. The second type differs from the first in that the title 'Central Bank of Iraq' (located on the back of the banknote) is graduated in color intensity. It begins in light color from the left side and ends in deep color in the word 'Iraq'. While the first type has a stable color-style.



(1)



(2)



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p135	10000	2002		155 x 68	DANP	Yes	Yes	Flowers

► Issue Number: 18

After the war against Iraq, in March of 2003, the ruling regime was toppled and in late 2003 new banknotes of high quality were issued. This series was completed by issuing the banknotes of the denominations '500 dinars' in 2004. The banknotes of these series remain in circulation to this day.



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p136	50	2003		130 x 65	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head




No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p137	250	2003		130 x 65	FNMT	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p138	250	2012		130 x 65	FNMT	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head




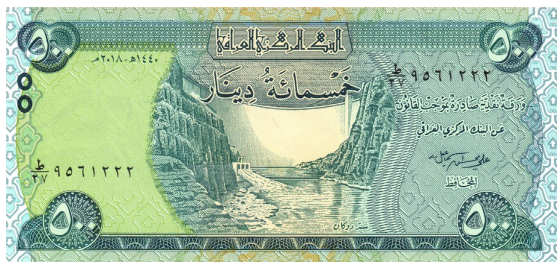
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p139	250	2013		130 x 65	FNMT	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p140	250	2018		130 x 65	OF	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head

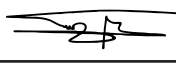



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p141	500	2004		143 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p142	500	2013		143 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p143	500	2015		143 x 66	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p144	500	2018		143 x 66	OF	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head

NOTE: The difference between this banknote and the previous one is the availability of the Kurdish text on the top-right of the backside. The previous banknote (p142) was issued without the text, opposite to the banknotes that were issued later (p143, p144).






(p142)

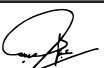


(p143, p144)

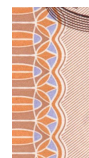


No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p145	1000	2003		143 x 65	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p146	1000	2012		143 x 65	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p147	1000	2013 (1434)		143 x 65	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



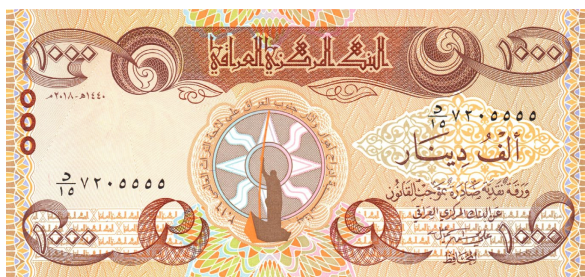
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p148	1000	2013 (1435)		143 x 65	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head

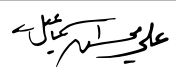
NOTE: The difference between the notes of 1000-dinars is in the three circles on the top-left side.

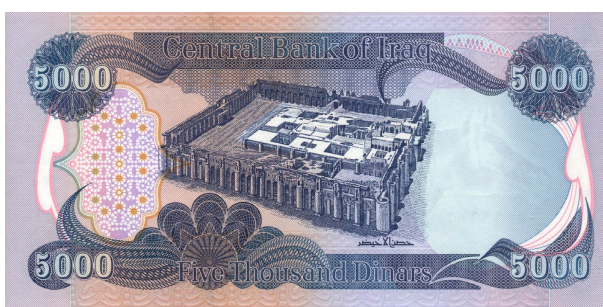






p145, p146, p147

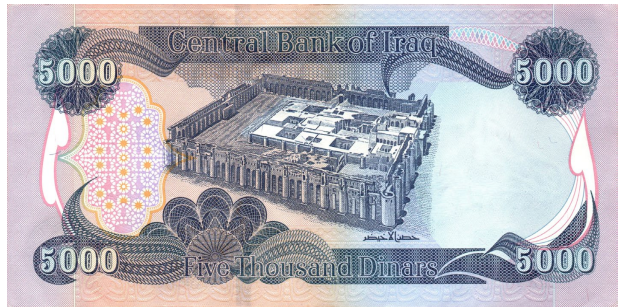
p148

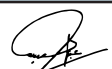


No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p149	1000	2018		143 x 65	OF	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head





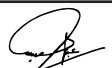


No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p150	5000	2003		153 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p151	5000	2006		153 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p152	5000	2010		153 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p153	5000	2013 (1434)		153 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p154	5000	2013 (1435)		153 x 79	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p155	10000	2003		170 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p156	10000	2004		170 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p157	10000	2006		170 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p158	10000	2010		170 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p159	10000	2013 (1434)		170 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head

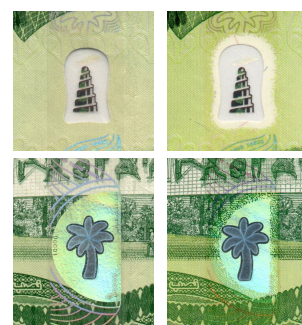


No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p160	10000	2013 (1435)		170 x 79	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p161	10000	2015		170 x 79	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p162	10000	2018		170 x 79	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head






NOTE: The difference between the notes of 10000-dinars is in the transparent design. Note no. p160 has no white border on the top with clear lines surrounding the bottom-shape. Opposite to the notes no. p161 and p162 which have a white border surrounding the upper transparent shape and an unclear border on the bottom.



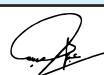
p160

p161, p162

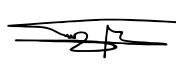
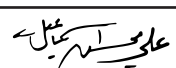


No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p163	25000	2003		175 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p164	25000	2004		175 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p165	25000	2006		175 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p166	25000	2008		175 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p167	25000	2010		175 x 79	TDLR	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p168	25000	2013 (1435)		175 x 79	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



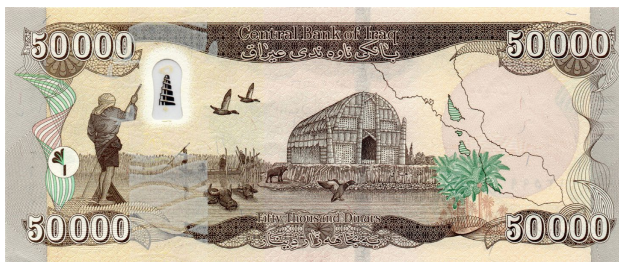
No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p169	25000	2015		175 x 79	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head
p170	25000	2018		175 x 79	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head

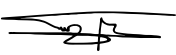
NOTE: The difference between the notes of 25000-dinars is in the transparent design. Note no. p160 has no white border on the top with clear lines surrounding the bottom-shape. Opposite to the notes no. p161 and p162 which have a white border surrounding the upper transparent shape and an unclear border on the bottom.

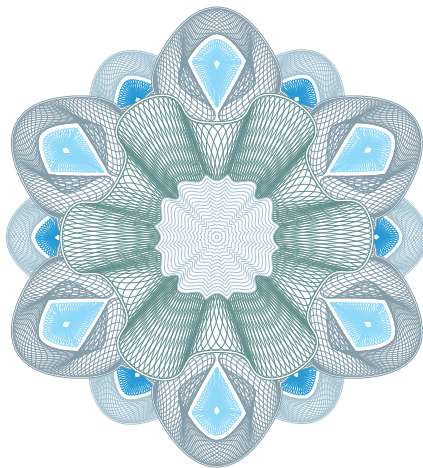


p168

p169, p170

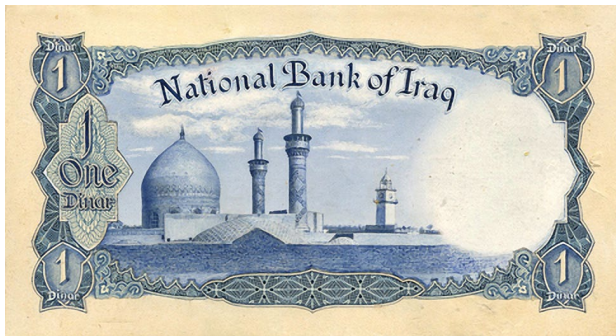


No.	Value (IQD)	Year	Signatures	Size (mm)	Printing Press	Banknote Security		
						Thread	UV Fluo.	Watermark
p171	50000	1971		156 x 56	G&D	Yes	Yes	Horse's Head



IRAQI BANKNOTES: SPECIMENS AND UNISSUED DESIGNS

1- During the Monarchy



National Bank of Iraq, a reverse composite essay on board for a 1 dinar, ND (c. 1953), blue, Mosque at center (pick unrecorded).

Source: www.Spink.com



A specimen of 25-dinar banknote, unknown year (most probably 1942). Poor picture quality.

Source: www.auction-net.co.uk . See the circulated issue no. 4 (issued in 1942) from [here](#).



These banknotes of 50 and 100 dinars suddenly appeared on a documentary for the Central Bank of Iraq in 2020. These banknotes were prepared as specimens, most probably in 1950. The dimensions and colors as well as the back-face of the banknotes are unknowns. From the availability, these specimens are considering very rare specimens. Poor pictures quality.

See the circulated issue no. 6 (issued in 1950) from [here](#).

IRAQI BANKNOTES: SPECIMENS AND UNISSUED DESIGNS

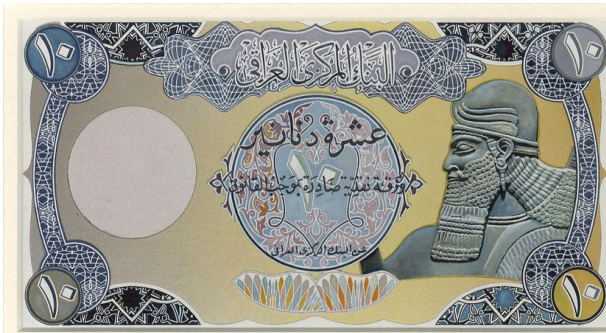
2- During the Republican Era



An obverse composite essay on card for a 5 Dinars, ND (ca1971). Source: www.Spink.com



Unissued design, unknown year (probably in 2001). Poor picture quality. Source: internet



Following the revolution and fall of the Kingdom in Iraq, the new government was faced with the problem of needing to quickly remove all trace of the former King Faisal II from the currency. The printer simply replaced the Kings portrait with the new national emblem as a stopgap measure, but this essay for 10 dinars was evidently produced as a completely new alternative design. Some elements were used, and indeed the reverse is very similar to several later issued, but the front bears little resemblance to anything ever issued. Source: www.Spink.com



A printer's obverse and reverse archival photograph for a 10 dinar, ND (ca 1970). Source: www.Spink.com



Printer's archival photograph showing a design for 10 dinars, ND (1968).

Source: www.Spink.com

This banknote is similar to the banknote no. p92, [Page no. 28](#).

IRAQI BANKNOTES: SPECIMENS AND UNISSUED DESIGNS



An obverse composite essay on card for a ½ Dinar, ND (ca1971). Source: www.Spink.com



An obverse composite essay on card for a 1 Dinar, ND (ca1965). Source: www.Spink.com



A printers obverse and reverse archival photograph for a 5 dinar, ND (ca 1965). Source: [Spink.com](http://www.Spink.com)



An obverse composite essay on card for a 1 Dinar, ND (ca1965). Source: www.Spink.com



An obverse composite essay on card for a 1 Dinar, ND (ca1965). Source: www.Spink.com



An obverse and reverse composite essay on card for a 5 Dinars, ND (c1971). Source: [Spink.com](http://www.Spink.com)

IRAQI BANKNOTES: SPECIMENS AND UNISSUED DESIGNS



An obverse and reverse composite essay on card for a 5 Dinars, ND (c.1987).

Source: www.Spink.com



An obverse and reverse printers archival photograph. Source: www.Spink.com (This banknote is very similar to the banknote no. p87, [page no. 27](#))



A specimen 5 dinars, AH1410 (1990)



A specimen 5 dinars, AH1410 (1990)

IRAQI BANKNOTES: SPECIMENS AND UNISSUED DESIGNS



A specimen 50 dinars, AH1422 (2002).

Source: www.Spink.com



A specimen 25 dinars, AH1422 (2001)



A specimen 100 dinars, unknown year (most probably 2002)



A specimen banknote, unknown value and year (most probably, it was designed as 25-dinar, 2001)



A specimen 10000 dinars (2001)



IRAQI BANKNOTES: SPECIMENS AND UNISSUED DESIGNS



A specimen of 3 dinars banknote, unknown year (according to the signature, this specimen was designed between 1995-2000)



A specimen 250 dinars, AH1422 (2002)

A specimen 250 dinars, AH1422 (2001)

These two banknotes are similar to the banknote no. p134, [Page no. 42](#).



A specimen 500 dinars, AH1416 (1995)



A specimen 500 dinars, AH1416 (1995)



A specimen 50 dinars, AH1422 (2002).

Source: www.Spink.com

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Banknotes Dimensions: From Ahmd Ghazi Al-Samariee 'History of Iraqi Money', 2016.

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https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_P1KZRlE5VM9lgm_fCTociNmM4v3zto-



Banknote No: p87

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