

## REFORM OF THE CUSTOMS TAX SYSTEM IN IRAQ THROUGH LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

### REFORMA DO SISTEMA TRIBUTÁRIO ADUANEIRO NO IRAQUE POR MEIO DE UMA REORGANIZAÇÃO LEGISLATIVA

Article received on: 12/3/2025

Article accepted on: 2/4/2026

**Mohammed Subhi Rashid\***

\*University of Anbar, Anbar, Iraq

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4504-0623>

[moh.subbhi@uoanbar.edu.iq](mailto:moh.subbhi@uoanbar.edu.iq)

**Ibrahim Abdallah Abdelraouf Mohamed\*\***

\*\*Mansoura University, Dakahlia, Egypt

[drebrahim82@gmail.com](mailto:drebrahim82@gmail.com)

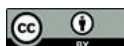
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

#### Abstract

Deals with Search Problematic Absence Organization Legislative Integrated For taxes Customs In Iraq, and what Entailed To him From Deficiency In Achieving Justice Tax And balance The system Financial. Aims Search To Restructuring Organization The system Legislative For taxes Customs As One of Tools Reform Policy Tax Customs. That is, Across Approach Analytical Comparative With Application On Iraq. Lies Importance Study In Being Seeks To show Extent Effectiveness Framework Legal Current Compared With experiences International, And disclosure About Aspects Deficiency Legislative And administrative. have Arrived Search To That The system Customs Iraqi In need To Restructuring Legislative Comprehensive Promotes Transparency, And unite Procedures, And support Transformation Digital In Management Customs. Recommends Search Adopting Reforms Legislative Consistent With Standards International, and activate Cooperation Institutional Between Bodies Tax And customs, including Ensures Increase Revenues Public, and achieving Development Economic Sustainable. The problem: Suffers The system Legislative For taxes Customs In Iraq From Dispersion Texts Legal And interference Powers, What Weakens Efficiency In Achieving Goals Financial And economic, And affects On Justice The system Tax And effectiveness Policy Customs. Importance: Show Importance Search From Being Seeks To Dam Vacuum Legislative And analysis Aspects Deficiency In Framework Legal Existing, With Presentation Proposals Reformative Promotes From Ability Iraq On Coping Transformations Economic

#### Resumo

Aborda a problemática da ausência de uma organização legislativa integrada para os impostos e as alfândegas no Iraque. bem como as consequências decorrentes dessa deficiência para a concretização da justiça fiscal e do equilíbrio do sistema financeiro. O objetivo do estudo é a reestruturação da organização do sistema legislativo para os impostos e as alfândegas como uma das ferramentas da política de reforma tributária e aduaneira. Ou seja, através de uma abordagem analítica comparativa aplicada ao Iraque. A importância do estudo reside em buscar demonstrar o grau de eficácia do atual quadro jurídico em comparação com as experiências internacionais. bem como revelar aspectos de deficiência legislativa e administrativa. A pesquisa concluiu que o sistema aduaneiro iraquiano necessita de uma reestruturação legislativa abrangente que promova a transparência, unifique os procedimentos e apoie a transformação digital na gestão aduaneira. Recomenda-se a adoção de reformas legislativas consistentes com os padrões internacionais e a ativação da cooperação institucional entre órgãos tributários e aduaneiros. o que garante o aumento das receitas públicas e a consecução do desenvolvimento econômico sustentável. O problema: O sistema legislativo tributário e aduaneiro no Iraque sofre com a dispersão dos textos legais e a interferência de poderes. o que enfraquece a eficiência na consecução de objetivos financeiros e econômicos e afeta a justiça do sistema tributário e a eficácia da política aduaneira. Importância: A pesquisa se destaca por buscar preencher o vácuo



International, And support Policies Development National. Methodology: Adopted Search Approach Analytical Comparative, From Through Study Texts Customs Iraqi And analyzing it Legally, and comparing them with experiences international and regional experiences, with application practical on the reality system customs Iraqi. Objectives: The research aims to analyze aspects of deficiency legislative deficiencies in the system of customs in Iraq, Highlight experiences international successful in organizing taxes and customs, and then propose solutions practical to reform the system legislative in a way that achieves efficiency and justice. Structural: We dealt with the research through several demands. In the first requirement, we discussed review and update provisions of the law tariff customs number (22 for the year 2010) in a way that is in line with changes economic and obligations international for Iraq. In the second requirement, we discussed the mechanisms for implementation tax customs with character environmental and its impact on achieving a balance between development economic and maintaining on the environment. And in the requirement third, we discussed search ways, developing and strengthen the effectiveness of penalties penal prescribed for crimes of smuggling customs.

**Keywords:** Customs Legislation. Tax Reform. Iraq. Public Revenue. Institutional Cooperation.

*legislativo e analisar as deficiências do marco jurídico existente. apresentando propostas reformistas que promovam a capacidade do Iraque de lidar com as transformações econômicas internacionais e apoiar as políticas de desenvolvimento nacional. Metodologia: A pesquisa adotou uma abordagem analítico-comparativa. por meio do estudo de textos alfandegários iraquianos e de sua análise jurídica. comparando-os com experiências internacionais e regionais. com aplicação prática na realidade do sistema alfandegário iraquiano. Objetivos: A pesquisa visa analisar aspectos das deficiências legislativas no sistema aduaneiro do Iraque. destacar experiências internacionais bem-sucedidas na organização de impostos e alfândegas e. em seguida. propor soluções práticas para reformar o sistema legislativo de forma a alcançar eficiência e justiça. Estrutura: Abordamos a pesquisa por meio de vários requisitos. No primeiro requisito. discutimos a revisão e atualização das disposições da Lei Tarifária Aduaneira nº 22 de 2010. de forma a estar em consonância com as mudanças econômicas e as obrigações internacionais do Iraque. No segundo requisito. discutimos os mecanismos de implementação de impostos aduaneiros com caráter ambiental e seu impacto na obtenção de um equilíbrio entre o desenvolvimento econômico e a preservação do meio ambiente. E na terceira exigência. discutimos formas de buscar. desenvolver e fortalecer a eficácia das sanções penais previstas para crimes de contrabando aduaneiro.*

**Palavras-chave:** Legislação Aduaneira. Reforma Tributária. Iraque. Receitas Públicas. Cooperação Institucional.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In light of the current economic challenges facing Iraq, there is an urgent need to restructure the legislative system for customs taxes to keep pace with regional and international economic changes. This is one of the main axes in reforming the customs tax system. Since the year (2003) until the year (2016), Iraq has sufficed with imposing a reconstruction tax of (5%) only on imports. which led to a clear imbalance in customs

policies compared to neighboring countries, which impose taxes ranging between (8%) و (20%), as is the case in Jordan, Egypt and Syria where The Iraqi authorities began in the year (2016) implementing the Customs Tariff Law No. (22 of 2010), but this law was not sufficient to achieve the required balance between protecting local industry and providing sustainable financial revenues. The continued reliance on imported goods. in light of the weakness of the national productive structure. has led the Iraqi economy to incur losses exceeding (180) billion dollars between the years (2006) و(2010). according to reports issued by a number of independent economic organizations. including reports from the Iraqi Future Foundation([1]). The ongoing financial crisis in Iraq since the year (2014. as a result of the sharp decline in oil prices and the costs of the war against the terrorist organization ISIS. has caused great pressure on the general budget and an increase in the accumulated financial deficit. Some have pointed out that the customs structure in Iraq suffers from fundamental imbalances at the level of legislation and implementation. such as the multiplicity of exemptions. the ambiguity of laws. and overlap with other legislation. in addition to the absence of a unified and effective customs database([2]). How much Coordination between the legislative and executive authorities must be strengthened in developing customs policy. to ensure that financial and economic objectives are consistent with Iraq's international obligations. especially after joining as an observer member of the World Trade Organization. This requires adherence to the principles of trade liberalization while maintaining the necessary protection for emerging industries. This requirement is considered one of the main foundations for achieving sustainable financial reform. diversifying sources of public revenue. and reducing dependence on oil. which enhances financial stability and supports the foundations of national economic sovereignty in Iraq([3]).

## **2 THE REQUIREMENT FIRST: REVIEWING AND UPDATING THE PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW NO. (22 OF 2010) IN LINE WITH ECONOMIC CHANGES AND IRAQ'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS**

### **2.1 First branch: implementation of the customs tariff law No. (22 of 2010) as an entry point for reforming the customs tax system in Iraq**

The implementation of the Customs Tariff Law No. (22 of 2010) It is a fundamental step towards reforming the customs tax system in Iraq, in line with regional and international economic changes. Despite the issuance of this law in 2010, its actual implementation did not begin until 2016, after years of relying on a temporary tax to rebuild Iraq at a rate of 5% since 2003. This has led to relatively low customs revenues compared to the volume of imports, in addition to a clear deficit in protecting the local product. In this context, some have pointed out that the law has not been fully implemented, as a large percentage of goods are still subject to the same previous rate (5%), which has emptied the law of its actual content. Therefore, a dire need that the legislation should be brought to full play without exceptions or politically inspired amendments to its core motive.

The power that is granted to the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Finance allows the issuance of customs exemptions which are out of sight of the statutory text. An example of this is the exemptions which countries like Jordan were granted in 2019, which have negatively affected the revenues of the customs as well as encouraged discriminatory actions amongst the trade partners and, as such, has violated the principles of tax neutrality and transparency.

Moreover, the law has very broad exemptions, especially on imported products, which are considered to be gifts or donations, which are sometimes abused commercially by other parties that do not deserve the exemption. This should prompt a review of these exemptions and restrictions of their scope, which goes along with the addition of a minimum tax to discourage manipulation and tax evasion. The factual information shows that an increase in exemptions is directly proportional to the decreased number of customs receipts and also promotes smuggling and evasion.

To increase the efficacy of the customs apparatus as a source of revenue. as a guarantor of domestic production. I suggest that the low brackets of tariffs (1-.3-.5-percent) as determined in the legislation should be abolished. and a single floor rate of at least ten percent put into effect. Like the interpretation of the law application. the law implementation established that more than 2.150 goods were still charged at a five-percent rate. which essentially made them the same as the old reconstruction tax and thus ineffective in its implementation and its effects on the national revenues.

Further to this story. I would suggest a reconsideration of the classification of goods by the local production capacity criterion. a ten percent tax on goods which have no local substitutes. and a fifteen percent tax on goods which have local substitutes. such as agricultural products. This is a protective measure that would encourage the growth of the national industries and counter the dumping behavior that has been a menace to the Iraqi market since 2003.

As far as exemptions in favor of particular social groups. like the one being given to people with disabilities to import vehicles without paying fees. this privilege has been turned into a loophole in the law. which can be used by bad players to import vehicles under their false names. Therefore. such an exemption must be strictly monitored. which should include the fact that the beneficiaries must have a valid driver's license. as well as that they must have had a period of retention of the vehicle of not less than five years. which is in line with the present law in Jordan and Egypt. Compared to applications for Arab countries. we find that Egypt has adopted the Customs Law No. (207 of 2020). which focused on reducing exemptions and enhancing electronic control over border ports. which contributed to an increase in customs revenues by approximately 17% in the year 2021. In Jordan. amendments were made to the Customs Law in 2019. where exemptions granted under bilateral agreements were adjusted. with emphasis on the importance of equality in customs treatment. In the case of Syria. despite poor economic conditions. the Customs Law No. (38 of 2006) which was later amended in its tenth chapter. tried to reduce the reliance on exemptions and limit their use to a small scope. promoting social and developmental goals and protecting the public revenues of the state. It is interesting to note that the multiples of benefits and costs are multiple when it comes to the eradication of exemptions. Some of the advantages include increased tax base and increased customs revenue that help in enhancing financial sustainability. and at the same

time improve the competitiveness of domestic industries against imported products. This, on its part, eases the development of the national production and thus reducing the gap between the supply and demand. Also, the expansion of local industrial establishments contributes to reducing unemployment rates by absorbing more labor.

Furthermore, the trade deficit can be corrected by reducing external payments and replacing imports with national products. Finally, this helps in reducing the phenomenon of commodity dumping that the Iraqi market has suffered from since 2003, as a result of weak customs protection. Despite the aforementioned advantages, applying the law without providing other reform requirements may lead to direct negative effects on the market and the consumer, including an increase in the prices of imported goods as a result of imposing taxes, which burdens citizens. The quality of local products may decline if they are not supported with appropriate imported supplies, or if companies try to reduce costs at the expense of quality. Inflation rates may rise, especially if the national industry is unable to meet demand efficiently and with acceptable quality. The economy and society bear the cost of customs protection without achieving the desired developmental impact. According to the Customs Tariff Law No. (22 of 2010), it appears that the current exemption brackets focus mainly on agricultural goods and building materials, a large proportion of which can be produced within Iraq if appropriate customs protection is available. For example, the country has untapped capacities in the iron and steel industry, due to low duties on competing imports.

A (50%) tariff is also imposed on locally producible goods, such as stamps, cards, and sculptures, allowing them to be combined with the higher (100%) tariff to provide a clearer protective signal to local investors. The current amendment proposes to define the vast majority of customs items within an escalating range of (10%) to (30%). Customs Authority data indicates that more than 70% of imports are currently subject to these medium categories. It is important to note that this amendment does not affect the exemptions stipulated for projects under Investment Law No. (13 of 2006), and therefore, it is not expected to impede the flow of domestic or foreign capital. However, the diversity of current customs categories is a strong incentive to reclassify goods or reduce their value in order to reach a lower bracket. The International Monetary Fund noted this in its latest review of Iraq's customs policies. It is advisable to simplify the tariff schedule by merging similar items and reducing the number of brackets, which makes it easier for customs

officials to classify imports and reduces the phenomenon of undervaluation. This will lead to an increase in actual collection and close loopholes for evasion, and this treatment is expected to increase customs revenue in the medium term, while providing protection for emerging industries. However, this protection comes with transitional costs borne by the consumer and the national economy. Therefore, this protection must be time-limited, so that national establishments can reach a level of efficiency that allows them to compete without the need for tariff support. If the industry fails to exploit the protection period to improve quality and reduce costs, the fees will turn into an unjustified inflationary burden. In addition to legislative reforms, international experiences show that achieving financial and protection goals requires strengthening border control and closing illegal crossings through which customs revenues are wasted. The International Monetary Fund recommended Iraq, in its Article IV consultation report for 2022, to establish a specialized customs police and link all ports to the (ASYCUDA World) system to ensure comprehensive electronic tracking.

## **2.2 Section two: unifying customs tariff rates at all border ports of the State**

Coordinating customs tariff rates across all border ports, including those in the Kurdistan Region, is essential to achieving equal trade opportunities and protecting public revenues. According to the Customs Tariff Law No. (22 of 2010), Customs brackets are applied throughout the Iraqi region without exception. However, the regional authorities still impose a "Reconstruction of Iraq" fee of only 5%, which leads to a tariff gap that encourages importers to transport their goods through the region's ports and then distribute them to the rest of the governorates. The International Monetary Fund's report indicated that the difference in tariffs between the federal ports and the Kurdistan ports cost the treasury about (450) million dollars annually during the period from (2018-2022). (To avoid this leakage, specialists recommend that customs transactions be limited to a unified electronic payment system that links all ports to a central database. The region is also required to comply with the same federal tariff brackets. Until this integration is completed, goods entering through irregular crossings must be considered smuggled goods, which requires their immediate seizure and confiscation, in addition to imposing

a fine of no less than twice the tax due in accordance with Article 195 of the Customs Law No. (23 of 1984).

It is clear from the foregoing that unifying customs rates is not merely a financial procedure, but a vital basis for ensuring the integrity of the national market and combating smuggling. We recommend that there be precise legislative and procedural coordination between the federal government and the regional government.

### **2.3 Requirement 2: mechanisms for implementing the environmental customs tax and its impact on achieving a balance between economic development and environmental preservation**

Environmental fees, known in current studies as the "green customs tax," are classified as a tool of fiscal policy aimed at achieving two interrelated goals: expanding the revenue base and reducing the environmental impact of cross-border economic activities. This tax is imposed on imports that are characterized by high emissions or are produced in countries that adopt lenient environmental standards, making it play a role similar to the traditional protective tax, but according to the polluter pays principle. An analysis by the International Monetary Fund indicated that increasing the environmental tariff by (10%) to (15%) on highly polluting goods could raise customs revenues by about (0.6%) of GDP, while reducing imports of polluting goods by nearly (20%) within three years. The European Union's experience in the "Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism" also shows that environmental fees encourage foreign producers to improve their technologies to enter the market, creating a "technological spillover effect" that benefits the global environment. One of the advantages of this tax is that it contributes to directing domestic consumption patterns away from polluting goods. It also encourages national companies to innovate in the use of alternative raw materials and follow cleaner production methods, in an effort to achieve a competitive advantage both locally and internationally. ESCWA confirms that the application of green taxes in rentier states, such as Iraq, provides a financial source that reduces the unilateral dependence on oil revenues and contributes to greening the tax structure.

We conclude from the foregoing that the "green customs tax" in the Iraqi tariff system has balanced financial and environmental benefits, provided that it is regulated

through a transparent legislative framework and linked to emission measurement indicators to ensure its effectiveness and avoid its transformation into an unjustified inflationary burden. Accordingly, we recommend that the Customs Administration limit the materials that cause environmental pollution and restrict their import to specific licensed parties only, and that these materials be stored within a special information database and updated in line with global developments to facilitate reference to them when importing similar goods. The Customs Administration also trains and qualifies its employees from various categories through specialized training courses, aimed at how to identify imported goods that contribute to environmental pollution, in order to impose the additional customs tax on them.

#### **2.4 Third requirement: exploring ways to develop and enhance the effectiveness of penal sanctions for customs smuggling offenses, with the aim of reducing this phenomenon and ensuring compliance with the provisions of the law**

As is well known, customs smuggling has negative effects on any country, whether developing or developed, regardless of its motives, whether to avoid paying customs duties or to smuggle prohibited goods. Most countries in the world seek to establish strict customs laws that include severe penalties to limit the spread of these crimes. This depends on the nature of the penalties and the extent of their application. In this context, the Iraqi Customs Law No. (23 of 1984) stipulates various penalties, up to the death penalty, reflecting the significant impact of customs evasion in wasting customs tax revenues and harming the national economy. The aforementioned law also stipulates penalties ranging from temporary or permanent imprisonment, and may reach the death penalty if the customs smuggling is of a large scale that causes serious damage to the national economy. The law also includes the imposition of a customs fine, which is considered a civil compensation to the customs administration, according to one of the following ratios:

Six times the value of the smuggled prohibited goods, three times the value of the goods, and customs taxes together for prohibited, suspended, or restricted goods.

Four times the customs taxes on goods subject to customs taxes if these goods are not suspended, prohibited, or restricted.

A rate of (25%) of the value of goods not subject to customs taxes. provided that they are not prohibited or restricted.

The law also stipulates the possibility of confiscating all smuggled goods or ruling a value equivalent to them if they are not seized. In addition, the tools, means of transport, and materials used in customs smuggling operations can be confiscated. The law also stipulates the doubling of the aforementioned penalties if the smugglers or those responsible for smuggling are repeat offenders. Activating these deterrent penalties and applying the most severe of them to those who practice customs smuggling, whether the motive is to avoid paying customs tax or to import or export prohibited materials, effectively contributes to reducing the motives for smuggling. As the potential losses for smugglers become greater than the benefits they may gain from smuggling operations, which leads to a reaction among others to reduce customs smuggling operations. In other words, the stricter the legal penalties imposed on smugglers, the lower the motives for customs smuggling. Conversely, when the state is lenient in applying these penalties, this increases the motives for customs smuggling.

Before we conclude our study on reforming the customs tax system in Iraq through legislative reorganization, it is necessary to make a comparison with the experiences of other countries regarding the same policy. We find that Egypt, within the framework of its economic reform efforts, issued Law No. (207 of 2020), which includes amendments to some provisions of the Customs Law. These amendments aim to modernize customs policies to be more compatible with global economic changes. Among these amendments, it was allowed to pay the customs tax due on machinery, equipment, devices, production lines, and their parts in installments, which do not enjoy any exemptions or reductions in the customs tariff when they are imported for productive projects. Through this measure, the investment climate in the productive sectors is significantly improved. In Jordan, the introduction of the Customs Law No. (20/2022) aimed at unifying the frameworks of procedures and limiting unnecessary exceptions. The implementation of the all-encompassing automation system ASYCUDA-World was introduced on all border levels and the investments in the infrastructures of the Al-Omari, Jaber and Aqaba ports provided the increase in the number of customs receipts by about 18 per cent within one year and the decrease in the clearance time by 35 per cent where In the context of existing economic and geopolitical tensions, Syria was moving in the direction of modernization

of the custom statutory regime. the two-fold purpose of which was to increase fiscal revenues and protect constituencies of domestic industry. The reforms saw the issue of a single customs duty bulletin to all points of entry. both terrestrial and maritime. as well as a lowering of tariff rates by between 50 and 60 per cent. specifically on the basic commodities.

The agricultural calendar was also applied to protect agricultural production. These measures aim to achieve a balance between protecting the local product and alleviating the economic burden on citizens. as well as improving the business environment and facilitating trade. As for Iraq. with the aim of reorganizing the legislative system for customs taxes in Iraq in line with regional and international economic changes. as a policy of reforming the customs tax system in Iraq. and through what we have presented in this requirement.

The modernisation of customs legislation should be recommended by the thorough review of the legislation in accordance with the regional and international economic processes. based on the successful experience of Egypt. Jordan. and Syria. Through the introduction of an automation system into the operations of the customs. we can increase the efficiency of the procedure and reduce corruption. a policy that has already proven to be effective in Jordan. Furthermore. smoothing the customs procedures and providing instalment plans to taxes on equipment and machinery would have provided a more favourable business environment. relying on the legislative changes that are already been introduced into Egypt.

The expansion of the fiscal base and the reduction of dependence on the oil revenues presuppose the implementation of the customs duties and the creation of new levies. most of which is an environmental customs taxes. To enhance deterrence. the effectiveness of penal punishments on smuggling crimes needs to be intensified by means of automated violation monitoring and the incorporation of data on seizure with an electronic customs case-management system. thus reducing the gap between the seizure and adjudication. Moreover. it will be important to form permanent cross-agency working groups with the customs officials. the security forces. and the Integrity Commission to offer a strong mechanism of monitoring informal ports.

Around. revising the rates of penalties in a way that they are proportionate to current inflation and the inherent worth of high-risk goods is also a wise choice that would

make the net cost of contraband surpass the possible benefits. Moreover, professional awareness campaigns will have to be carried out to enhance the performance of the customs brokers so that they may distinguish between the administrative avoidance that is permitted and those that are criminals, and to make them more aware of the dangers of collusion.

These measures would allow Iraq to reform its customs-tax system according to the changing economic environment in the region and the world, and would contribute to the enhancement of fiscal stability and the economic growth of the country.

### **3 FINDINGS**

The study proves that the legislative system of Iraq concerning customs duties is not complete and is uneven, thus negating its ability to produce justice and economic efficiency.

Lack of a combined framework into customs and tax laws leads to overlapping of procedures and a lack of trust in the financial machine.

Comparative research shows that many jurisdictions have achieved tangible achievements through enacted unified legislation, and through using digital processes to digitise customs.

In the Iraqi case, factual evidence supports the existence of a lack of legislation to harmonize the domestic laws with international obligations, especially those availed by the World Trade Organization.

The results also prove the fact that the lack of a proper technological background makes the difficulty of work and implementing effective and sustainable legislative changes even more significant.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Modify the customs law to make it consistent with other laws on taxation in a single legal system.

- Enact a wholesome digitization plan and welcome the concept of electronic transformation as an instrument of streamlining processes and enhancing transparency.
- Enhance institutional collaboration between customs and tax organizations and hence, the ease of coordination and the sharing of information.
- Adjust the Iraqi legislative system to the international standards and the agreements in order to foster compliance and harmonisation.
- Introduce effective training and qualifications programmes to the customs staff to help in the effective use of modern laws.

## REFERENCES

- Abdul Majeed Qadri. *Studies in Tax Science*. (First Edition). Dar Jarir for Printing, Publishing and Distribution. Amman - Jordan. 2011.
- Ali Al-Mawlawi. *Economic Reform in Iraq - The Need for Focus and Perseverance*. Research published in Al-Bayan Center for Studies and Planning. 2020.
- Ali Taher Al-Hamoud. *The Necessities of Modernization and the Requirements of Economic Reform in Iraq*. Specialized Research. Publication Entity: Al-Bayan Center for Studies and Planning. 2020.
- Egyptian Customs Law No. 207 of 2020.
- European Commission Report. *Impact Assessment of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism*. Brussels. 2021.
- Haider Abdul Amir Nima and Sobhi Hassoun Al-Saadi. *Directives of International Institutions in Tax Reform and their Reflections on Iraq's Foreign Trade*. Research published in the Iraqi Journal of Economic Sciences. Issue (Sixtieth). 2019.
- International Monetary Fund Report. *Article IV Consultations for (2022)*. 2023.
- International Monetary Fund Report. *Article IV Consultations for (2022)*. 2023.
- International Monetary Fund Report. *Assessment of the Customs Tariff in Iraq*. Technical Assistance Report No. (21/158). 2021.
- International Monetary Fund Report. *Fiscal Policies to Mitigate Climate Change in the Middle East and North Africa Region*. Washington. 2022.
- Iraqi Customs Law No. 23 of 1984.

- Iraqi Ministry of Finance Report. Annual Customs Revenue Report. 2023.
- Jordanian Customs Department Report. Developing Customs Ports and Improving Customs Clearance. published on the website. [www.customs.gov.jo](http://www.customs.gov.jo)
- Jordanian Economic Reform Program Report. 2020.
- Mahmoud Saadi Al-Wali. The Efficiency and Justice of the Tax System in Egypt in Light of the Economic Reform Program. A study published in the Arab Center for Research and Studies on the website. [www.acrseg.org](http://www.acrseg.org).
- Omran Center for Strategic Studies Report. The New Customs Bulletin in Syria - Problems and Challenges. 2025.
- Report of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Making Border Tax Adjustments More Environmentally Friendly – Policy Options. Paris. 2020.
- Report of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Fiscal Policy and Green Transformation in the Arab Region. Beirut. 2021.
- Revolutionary Command Council Resolution No. (76) of 1994.
- Sadiq Jaafar Kadhim Al-Attabi. The Impact of Customs Taxes in Supporting the State Budget - An Applied Study in the General Authority of Iraqi Customs. Research published in the Al-Muthanna Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences. Volume (8). Issue (3). 2018.
- Syrian Customs Law No. 38 of 2006.
- World Bank Report. The Power of Fiscal Reforms in Fragile States - A Case Study of Iraq. 2024.
- World Customs Organization (WCO) Report. Customs Policy. 2022.
- Yassin Nadab Ali Khalil Al-Sultani. Reforming the Customs Tax System in Iraq and its Role in Achieving Financial Sustainability for the Period (2004-2019). master's Thesis. College of Administration and Economics - University of Karbala. 2021.

### **Authors' Contribution**

All authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

### **Data availability**

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

**How to cite this article (APA)**

Rashid, M. S., & Mohamed, I. A. A. (2026). REFORM OF THE CUSTOMS TAX SYSTEM IN IRAQ THROUGH LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION. *Veredas Do Direito*, 23(5), e235664. <https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v23.5664>