Iraqi Currency

The Iraqi Dinar is the official currency of Iraq. Originally issued in 1931 the dinar went through several modifications over the decades, including Saddam Hussein’s image on the currency (1990-2003). New banknotes were issued in 2003 in six denominations: 50, 250, 1000, 5000, 10,000 and 25,000 dinar. A 500 dinars note was also issued in 2004. The iconic imagery on the currency shows geographical, technological and industrial sites of Iraq, as well as important cultural figures. These new bills are similar in design to notes issued by the Central Bank of Iraq in the 1970s and 1980s.

October 2008 Exchange Rate:
1.00 Iraqi Dinars (IQD) = 0.0008317 USD
1.00 USD = 1,202.37 IQD

50 Dinars
The grain silo at Basrah is exhibited on the front of the Iraqi 50 dinars and on the reverse side date palm trees are depicted.
250 Dinars
Pictured on the front of the 250 dinars banknote is a medieval astrolabe, while the back illustrates the Spiral minaret at Samarra.

500 Dinars
The modern Ducan Dam on the Al Zab River is found on the front of the 500 dinars banknote and the ancient Assyrian carving of a winged bull is depicted on the back.

1,000 Dinars
A gold dinar coin is shown on the front of the 1,000 dinars. The reverse side of the banknote features Al-Mustansirya University in Baghdad.
5,000 Dinars
Located on the front of the 5,000 dinars banknote is the waterfall at the Ali Berg Gully. The desert fortress of Al-Ukhether, Hejira (from the second century) is displayed on the back side.

10,000 Dinars
The front of the Iraqi 10,000 dinars banknote depicts Abu Ali Hasan Ibn al-Haitham, the author of 200 books. Illustrated on the back of the banknote is the Habda Minaret, at the Great Nurid Mosque in Mosul, built in 1172 A.D.

25,000 Dinars
A Kurdish farmer, with a tractor is in the background, holds a sheaf of wheat on the front of the Iraqi 25,000 dinars banknote. On the reverse, King Hammurabi, credited with writing the first code of law in human history, is featured. He founded the First Dynasty of Babylon in 1700 B.C.