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National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21*

Iraq

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	3
II. Methodology and process for drafting the report	3
III. Developments in core information	3
IV. Developments in the normative framework for human rights	3
V. Developments in the human rights institutional infrastructure.....	4
VI. Objective presentation of actions taken in relation to the previous review (implementation of recommendations).....	6
VII. Achievements and challenges	30
VIII. Capacity-building expectations	30
IX. Conclusion	30

I. Introduction

1. Iraq submitted its second national report¹ to the Human Rights Council and engaged in the interactive dialogue. As a result of that process, 229 recommendations were forthcoming of which Iraq accepted 175 and rejected 54.

2. During the time frame in which Iraq was to implement the recommendations emerging from its second cycle report, the country was the object of a pitiless invasion by the terrorist group Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),² which for most citizens has had a negative impact on the exercise of their rights and fundamental freedoms.

II. Methodology and process for drafting the report

A. Description of the methodology

3. A national committee for coordination and follow-up³ has been re-established. It is responsible for following up on the implementation of the national human rights plan with a view to meeting the international obligations arising from recommendations made during the second cycle of the universal periodic review. A special email account⁴ has been set up in the Ministry of Justice to facilitate communication between stakeholders.

4. A national committee has been created for the drafting of reports under ratified human rights treaties.⁵

5. In order to draft the present report, a governmental subcommittee⁶ was set up under the leadership of the Ministry of the Justice and with representatives from the Council of Representatives, the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, the National Security Advisory, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Kurdistan Region. Other competent bodies were also involved in the process (see annex 1).

B. Consultative process

6. The report is the result of a participative process conducted by the drafting committee through meetings, workshops and meetings with focal points in competent ministries, including the Ministry of the Kurdistan Region.

III. Developments in core information

7. The total surface area of Iraq is 435,052 km² and its inhabitants, according to estimates for 2018,⁷ number 38,124,182 of whom 70 per cent live in urban areas and 30 per cent in rural areas. Fifty-one per cent of the population is male and 49 per cent female. Persons under the age of 15 account for 40 per cent of the total, persons of working age (15 to 65) account for 56 per cent and persons 65 and older 3 per cent. The population growth rate is 2.58 per cent and the dependency ratio is 77.1 per cent.

8. The total area of Kurdistan Region is more than 40,000 km², divided into governorates and its inhabitants number more than 5.2 million.

IV. Developments in the normative framework for human rights

A. Laws and other legislation

9. Numerous laws and other pieces of legislation were enacted during the period covered by the report (see annex 2).

B. Policy measures

10. A number of national strategies and related plans were adopted during the period covered by the report. They include:

- A poverty reduction strategy 2018–2022;
- An infectious disease containment strategy 2018–2022;
- A vocational and technical training strategy for Iraq 2014–2023;
- A national strategy for reproductive health and for the health of mothers, newborns, children and adolescents 2018–2020;
- A nutrition and food safety strategy 2018–2022;
- A national strategy to combat violence against women and to build capacity among women in Kurdistan Region 2017–2027;
- A national strategy to build capacity among women in Kurdistan Region 2017–2027;
- A national development plan 2018–2022;
- A national plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000);
- A humanitarian response plan to provide relief, shelter and resettlement for displaced families 2018.

11. The Government's programme for 2018–2022 has a focus on sustainable development and social services while aiming to improve correctional institutions and promote human rights by:

- Building prisons that comply with international standards and improving health conditions therein;
- Opening a national psychological support centre and finding employment for inmates;
- Producing statistics relevant to human rights;
- Fulfilling the international human rights reporting obligations of Iraq;
- Continuing to adopt a health insurance system, improving the quality of health-care services and reducing mortality;
- Supporting income-generating projects to provide work for unemployed persons;
- Encouraging the voluntary return of displaced persons and migrants.

C. Rulings of domestic courts

12. The domestic courts have handed down dozens of rulings that promote the rights of women, families, children, workers and minority groups, that uphold freedom of opinion and expression and the right to life and that combat human trafficking. See paragraphs 66, 67, 68, 110, 113 and 169 of the present report.

V. Developments in the human rights institutional infrastructure

Recommendation 59

13. Iraq is proceeding with its efforts to develop a human rights institutional framework. This includes:

- *The Ministry of Justice – Human Rights Division.* With the suppression of the Ministry of Human Rights in 2015, responsibility for the international human rights

obligations of Iraq passed to the Legal Division of the Ministry of Justice.⁸ Then, in 2019, the Human Rights Division was set up, which has the task of protecting and promoting respect for human rights and for fulfilling the country's concomitant obligations;

- *Women's Empowerment Division of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.* This was created in 2016 following the suppression of the Ministry of Women's Affairs. Its role is to implement important decrees affecting Iraqi women, to follow up on the implementation of international treaties and domestic laws and to draft bills intended to combat domestic violence;
- *The human rights office in the Advisory Panel of the Office of the Prime Minister.* Created in 2016, its task is to coordinate policies and programmes concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms, follow up on the country's international obligations in that regard, in coordination with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, and submit recommendations made by the committees responsible for treaties and national reports to the Council of Ministers, in coordination with the Ministry of Justice;
- *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – Social Protection Commission.* The Commission provides cash assistance and social services to families and individuals who are below the poverty line. In the period 2017–2019, the amounts allocated and paid out to the Commission from the general budget, not including Kurdistan Region, were as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Paid out</i>	<i>Observations</i>
2019	3 120 000 000 000	336 745 685 348	First payment
2018	1 975 000 000 000	1 966 486 696 377	1 141 383 families benefited from final payment
2017	1 875 000 000 000	1 844 997 934 582	1 098 236 families benefited from final payment

- *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs.* This body is responsible for drafting and approving policies governing its own activities overseeing the fulfilment of special requirements and proposing employment policies for persons with disabilities and special needs;
- *Labour tribunal.* The tribunal examines cases and disputes – both civil and criminal – as envisaged in the Labour Code⁹ and laws governing contracts and workers' social security;
- *High Commission for the Advancement of Women in Rural Areas,*¹⁰ which is headed by the Secretary of the Council of Ministers;
- *The Standing High Commission for the Advancement of Iraqi Women;*¹¹
- *High Commission for Peaceful Community Coexistence;*¹²
- *Reselection of members of the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights;*¹³
- *Human rights and gender units have continued to be set up within government institutions;*
- *Office of the Coordinator for International Recommendations in Kurdistan Region.* The Office, which is associated with the Council of Ministers of Kurdistan, works to protect and monitor human rights, and the Coordinator is responsible for communication and consultation with international entities, the Region's governmental institutions and their opposite numbers in the federal Government;
- *Directorates and offices to combat violence against women in Kurdistan Region;*
- *Directorate for Religious Coexistence in the Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs in Kurdistan Region;*

- *Joint working group of the Government of Kurdistan and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) for the inspection of prison conditions in Kurdistan Region;*
- *Prime ministerial committee for the liberation of Yazidis abducted by ISIL in Kurdistan Region.*

VI. Objective presentation of actions taken in relation to the previous review (implementation of recommendations)

A. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Accession to international human rights instruments

Recommendations 1, 18 and 21

14. Iraq ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1994 and the First and Second Optional Protocols to the Convention in 2008. It is still considering how to adapt its legal order prior to acceding to the Third Optional Protocol. In addition, it ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2011.

15. Iraq is examining the possibility of acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, determining the extent to which the provisions of the Convention can be integrated into relevant domestic legislation and laws.

16. Foreign workers in Kurdistan Region enjoy the same rights and privileges as locals, such as social insurance, and 17 per cent is deposited into the social insurance fund.

Recommendations 36, 37, 38 and 39

17. Iraq is working to improve its domestic legislation and bring it into line with its international obligations; although current legislation does not in fact contradict international standards.

18. A committee made up of retired judges from the Supreme Judicial Council has been brought together to review all legislation.

19. A number of laws reflecting the standards contained in international human rights instruments have been issued:

- Anti-Human Trafficking Act;¹⁴
- Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs Act;¹⁵
- Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act;¹⁶
- Inmates and Detainees Reformation Act.¹⁷

20. Bills are being prepared that reflect standards enshrined in relevant treaties on preventing torture and combating enforced disappearance. A proposal has been made to unify laws governing social insurance, protection and care for persons not in work. Decrees issued by the dissolved Revolutionary Command Council are being reviewed and one has been abrogated: a decree regarding the requisition and confiscation of agricultural lands around Kirkuk in order to protect the oilfields. A proposal has been made to amend article 219 and abrogate article 220 of the Code of Civil Procedure,¹⁸ so as to allow the possibility of appealing against rulings of the Court of Cassation, and to abrogate articles 268 and 290 regarding proceedings against judges who break the law. A proposal has also been made to abrogate article 130 of the Code of Criminal Procedure¹⁹ which gave investigating judges the right to close any case secretly and without a public trial.

2. Activities of national human rights institutions and other bodies

Recommendations 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50

21. According to article 102 of the Constitution,²⁰ the High Commission for Human Rights is an independent institution under the oversight of the Council of Representatives.

22. The Commission, which was set up in 2012,²¹ has legal personality and is financially and administratively independent. It is associated with the Council of Representatives and has branch offices across regions and governorates. Candidates wishing to apply to join the board of the Commission must be independent and possess expert knowledge.

23. The board of the Commission is made up of 12 full and 3 reserve members whose candidatures have been put forward by the committee of experts. The selection of candidates is validated by the members of the Council of Representatives. At its first meeting, the board holds a secret ballot to elect, from among its own members, a head and a deputy head by simple majority. The proportion of women on the board must be not less than three members while minorities must be represented by not less than one full and one reserve member. Membership lasts four years.

24. The table below gives details about allocations to the Commission in the general budget for the year 2013 and for the years 2015–2019.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total State budget (expenses) (thousand dinar)</i>	<i>No. of staff</i>	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Investment</i>	<i>Total expenses</i>
2013	138 424 608 000	111	20 675 000	0	20 675 000
2015	119 462 429 549	111	19 840 660	0	19 840 660
2016	105 895 722 619	111	10 898 430	0	10 898 430
2017	107 089 521 545	651	25 821 662	0	25 821 662
2018	104 158 183 734	651	25 340 779	326 511	25 667 290
2019	133 107 616 412	653	26 170 719	326 511	26 497 230

25. The Government constantly works to support the Commission. In 2016, 525 officials from the former Ministry for Human Rights were transferred to the Commission,²² as well as ministerial buildings and equipment at 2 sites in the capital and 14 others across most governorates, with the exception of Kurdistan Region.

26. The Commission discharges its responsibilities in complete independence and with the collaboration of government institutions and authorities of the judiciary.

27. A public prosecution service has been established pursuant to the Public Prosecution Act.²³

28. The Commission has been awarded a B grading²⁴ by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).²⁵

3. National human rights plan

Recommendations 60, 61 and 62

29. A workshop under the auspices of the UNAMI human rights office and of the Ministry of Justice brought together relevant bodies in different ministries, the High Commission for Human Rights and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss the draft of the national human rights plan 2017–2020.

30. The Council of Ministers issued a decree²⁶ to relaunch the national human rights plan, which had previously been approved in 2011.

31. A national committee for coordination and follow-up was re-established by administrative order to follow up on the plan (see paragraph 3 of the present report) and a

standing secretariat for the committee has been created within the Ministry of Justice. Coordination with the Government of Kurdistan Region in that regard is ongoing.

4. Public awareness of human rights

Recommendations 68, 69, 150 and 151

32. Ministries and other bodies have held staff training sessions on human rights and gender.

33. Law enforcement agencies operate according to annual plans that include training modules on the treatment of prisoners, the principles of international humanitarian law and awareness-raising about relevant women's rights.

34. Between 2014 and 2018, the Ministry of the Interior held 855 human rights training sessions for its staff in which 25,376 persons took part. Between 2014 and 2017, the Ministry of Defence organized 19 courses attended by 674 members of staff.

Recommendations 190, 191, 192, 193, 194 and 195

35. Concepts relating to human rights have been introduced into educational programmes – in both Arabic and English – in order to disseminate a human rights culture at all levels. Such concepts play a role in building peace and social justice, protecting rights and fundamental freedoms, and rejecting violence. Parts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Iraqi Constitution have also been included, and programmes have been broadcast via the Iraqi educational satellite channel, with attention also being given to the issue of gender.

36. A human rights education plan is being implemented by Iraqi universities, which are incorporating human rights principles into their courses, training their staff and adapting their teaching environment.

37. An educational guide has been drafted on human rights and citizenship, aimed at educational establishments, school students and civil society organizations.

38. In cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Education is pursuing a national strategy for positive childrearing.

39. The Ministry of Justice is organizing training sessions on the principles and concepts underpinning human rights mechanisms. It has produced a booklet on the efforts the Government of Iraq has been making in the field of human rights since 2003.

40. The High Commission for Human Rights and the Independent Human Rights Commission for Kurdistan Region are seeking to engrain and nurture the values and culture of human rights through workshops, conferences, training programmes and the distribution of books and pamphlets.

5. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

Recommendations 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81

41. With regard to recommendation 73, see paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the present report.

42. Iraq continues to submit its reports periodically and to respect the deadlines.

43. A subcommittee was formed to draft the seventh periodic report of Iraq under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.²⁷ The subcommittee was chaired by the Ministry and had members taken from other competent bodies. The report was submitted in 2017.

44. In 2016, Iraq submitted its follow-up report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women regarding paragraphs 12 and 18 of the concluding observations on the combined fourth to sixth periodic reports of Iraq (CEDAW/C/IRQ/CO/4-6).

45. During the review of its first report in 2010, Iraq issued an open invitation to non-treaty mechanisms and, to that end, set up a special ministerial committee. In that regard:

- The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons visited in 2015;
- The Special Rapporteur on minority issues visited in 2016;²⁸
- The Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions visited in 2017;²⁹
- A date has not yet been set for the visit of the Special Rapporteur on torture.

6. Respect for international humanitarian law and human rights and ongoing reform of Iraqi armed forces and security agencies

Recommendations 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105 and 106

46. The Iraqi armed forces work with all national and international human rights bodies, and the army has been providing protection for displaced families, who number as follows across different governorates: Anbar 228,793, Diyala 36,495, Saladin 120,480 and Nineveh 577,785.

47. The Ministry of Defence has issued an experimental booklet entitled “Human rights in the army”, which covers human rights concepts, safeguards and protection mechanisms and explains how those rights have been enshrined in international instruments. The booklet will be tested over two years before being published in an official version.

48. Protection is being given to 15,192 families that have been displaced to the governorates of Najaf, Karbala and Al-Diwaniyah.

49. A standing committee on international humanitarian law has been formed³⁰ under the leadership of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers. The committee’s job is to develop plans and programmes to disseminate the principles of international humanitarian law. It also constitutes the Iraqi body envisaged under article 44 of the terms of reference (S/2018/118) of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da’esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD).

50. The popular mobilization forces (PMF)³¹ have become part of the Iraqi armed forces and operate under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. They have participated very effectively in eliminating ISIL terror groups and in liberating the areas those groups had overrun.

51. A committee for the reform of the security sector has been set up with teams in different ministries, and an integrated programme was drafted in 2017 under the oversight of the National Security Advisory.

7. National reconciliation

Recommendations 70, 71, 72, 152, 153, 154, 155 and 176

52. The Implementation and Follow-up Committee for National Reconciliation in the Office of the Prime Minister and the Commission for Accountability and Justice have made comprehensive institutional efforts to close the most important State-related dossiers, particularly those involving entities of the former regime. The institutions concerned facilitated procedures for sending staff of those entities into retirement and reinstated due legal requirements for work in government institutions. During the years 2007–2016, the procedures covered former staff of the Ministry of Defence and of the repressive security agencies of the previous regime, who were paid considerable sums of money.

53. Under the Federal Budget Act 2019,³² an end-of-service indemnity is paid out to members of the former army.

54. The bases of national reconciliation in Iraq are comprehensive resolution and comprehensive security in return for comprehensive involvement. Crises between different

forces are resolved through negotiation, and conflicts are rendered peaceful by the rejection of violence as a political card in favour of political compromise.

55. In collaboration with UNAMI, the Implementation and Follow-up Committee for National Reconciliation has contacted stakeholders both inside and outside the political process in order to reach some initial understandings. In response to requests from certain opposition stakeholders, the Committee did not announce those meetings, but all contacts took place within the framework of the Constitution. The understandings that emerged from this process will constitute the basis for negotiation. On that foundation, a practical plan for a definitive reconciliation agreement between the parties was developed. The plan envisages six phases of which three have already been achieved. Currently, the plan is in its fourth phase: that of deciding the representation of the negotiating forces for the remaining phases and, in particular, the phase of direct negotiations, which involves inviting accredited representatives to the negotiating table. The negotiations will focus on two issues:

- Agreeing on the principles and foundations for conciliation;
- Agreeing on a list of stakeholders' reciprocal obligations with a defined time frame to fulfil the demands agreed by the parties, then producing a draft final agreement on the principles, the demands, and the list of reciprocal obligations (the final settlement). An initial name has been proposed for the reconciliation agreement: the Baghdad Document.

56. A national settlement initiative has been adopted in partnership with UNAMI. This is a community/national political settlement that aims to make Iraq a place of coexistence free from violence and subjugation. Ethnic, religious and community groups within Iraqi society are all participating in the initiative, under which all national stakeholders have reciprocal obligations and safeguards.

57. A law³³ has been enacted to amend Act No. 20 of 2009, concerning compensation for persons affected by military operations, military errors and terrorist activities.

58. With a view to rehabilitating victims of the former regime and victims of terrorist activities, as well as PMF martyrs, in the academic year 2017/18, 9,036 persons were accepted into the "relatives of martyrs" intake for first-year university studies and 1,251 for higher level studies. Moreover, 315 ministerial officials have been granted study leave.

59. Following the liberation of lands formerly held by the ISIL terror organization, and in order to give effect to decrees regarding the Nineveh plains issued by the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, a council of elders for peace in the Nineveh plains was formed in May 2018, with the involvement of representatives from all the plains communities.

60. A total of 35 buildings that had been despoiled were restored to their original inhabitants from the Christian community in Baghdad.

61. A law on a national agency to safeguard peaceful coexistence is currently undergoing its first reading before the Council of Representatives.

B. Collective rights

1. Promoting human rights during crises

Recommendation 63

62. The present report covers matters related to the death penalty, the rights of women and children, the rights of ethnic and religious groups and of other communities, and the right to opinion and expression. Please see the relevant paragraphs in the report.

63. Iraq and the United Nations signed a joint declaration regarding conflict-related sexual violence, which covered six areas.³⁴

64. In collaboration with the United Kingdom, Iraq submitted a resolution to the Security Council³⁵ regarding the establishment of an international team to investigate

crimes committed by the ISIL terrorist organization in Iraq and to bring perpetrators to justice in accordance with Iraqi law.

Recommendations 64, 65, 66, 67, 156 and 157

65. In August 2014, the directors of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee announced that Iraq was facing a level 3 emergency due to the seriousness of the humanitarian crisis it was experiencing.

66. The Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre³⁶ was established and works with the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers to manage crises, coordinating between the Iraqi Government and the international community. It is also responsible for coordination between the civil and military sectors during emergencies and it protects the right of civilian inhabitants to obtain humanitarian aid. Civil society participates in some of the activities and plays a coordinating role in efforts to manage the crisis of internally displaced persons.

67. Iraq has rolled out a strategy to restore stability to liberated areas and help them recover from the crisis. This includes a joint plan with relevant ministries to regenerate basic infrastructure, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme.

68. A committee has been formed to verify allegations of human rights violations submitted by the international alliance. The committee is headed by a representative of the Advisory Panel and has members drawn from human rights offices in the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as from Joint Operations Command and the psychological operations cell.

69. The Supreme Judicial Council receives complaints from victims in areas that were occupied by ISIL groups, then conducts investigations and gathers evidence. In 2014, 2,334 complaints were submitted to the investigating courts; in 2015, 6,472 and, in 2016, 4,753.

70. Trials were duly conducted against the offenders. In 2014, 85 per cent of cases were resolved; in 2015, 97 per cent and, in 2016, 96 per cent.

71. A judicial investigative body has been created to look into crimes committed against the Yazidi community.

72. The Presidency of the Republic³⁷ has set up a committee of religious, social, tribal and political personages to examine how to deal with the problems the ISIL terror organization left in its wake, while the Council of Representatives has issued a decree³⁸ declaring the cities of Mosul and Tal Afar as disaster areas.

73. An administrative order³⁹ regarding trespassed housing in the governorate of Nineveh has been issued to address the problem of displaced persons' homes being occupied by other families.

74. Under the 2019 federal budget⁴⁰ the Ministry of Finance is responsible for the interest on loans granted to citizens whose homes were destroyed or damaged following occupation of their areas by ISIL terrorist groups or as a result of military operations.

75. A high-level committee has been formed in Kurdistan Region to document the crimes committed against members of the Yazidi community by ISIL terrorists. The committee has made considerable progress in recording those offences before the courts, particularly those against women and girls.

76. Another committee in Kurdistan Region is gathering information about and following up on abductions by ISIL terror groups. As of 4 April 2019, 3,425 persons had been rescued: 1,170 women, 337 men, 1,002 girls and 916 boys, while a total of 2,992 persons are still being held: 1,379 women and 1,616 men.

2. Equality and non-discrimination

Recommendation 98

77. Neither the Constitution nor domestic law contain any provisions that discriminate against particular groups on grounds of sexual orientation or gender. The law protects rights

and freedoms while the courts investigate violations that any group may suffer and pursue offenders to ensure there is no impunity.

78. The Political Parties Act⁴¹ includes provisions regarding the representation of women in the founding bodies and on the general councils of political parties.

79. Elections to the Iraqi Council of Representatives were held in May 2018. A total of 6,990 candidates participated, 4,979 men and 2,011 women, with women taking 25.2 per cent of seats (see annex 3).

80. Elections were held in September 2018 to choose the 111 members of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region. A total of 673 candidates belonging to 29 different political groups took part with 11 seats being allocated to minorities. The proportion of female candidates across the political groups in the parliamentary elections is not less than 30 per cent.

81. An administrative order⁴² has been issued for the formation of a committee, under the leadership of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and with members from other relevant bodies, which is responsible for implementing a decree of the Council of Ministers regarding the rights of the Feyli community.

82. A team is to be set up, under the leadership of the inspector general of the Ministry of Finance and with members from other relevant bodies, to draft a bill regulating the rights of the Feyli Kurds.

83. The Ministry of the Interior is seeking to restore the nationality rights and legal status of the Feyli Kurds. It is similarly engaged in removing all annotations, such as “frozen”, “blacklisted”, “cancelled”, “abrogated” or “exiled”, from their personal records.

84. Roma people are registered when they apply to offices within the civil information system and are being provided with identity cards.

85. The procedures followed by the passport office of the Ministry of the Interior do not entail any form of discrimination.

3. Right to development

Recommendations 217, 218 and 219

86. A number of measures are being taken to implement the national development plan 2013–2017:

- Urban renewal studies have been updated and developed;
- Industrial areas have been identified in governorates;
- A rural development survey was conducted in 2016;
- An urban planning law is being developed;
- Inducements are being offered to the private sector;
- Investments are being fairly distributed across governorates.

87. Iraq has taken steps to follow up on its Compulsory Education Act⁴³ with assessment committees in the general directorates of the Ministry of Education, which determine the numbers of persons covered by the Act each year. Schools for adolescents and accelerated learning schools have been established for children in the 10–15 and the 12–18 age groups who abandoned basic education. In the academic years 2016–2018, this covered camps of displaced persons and their host communities as well as students aged 18 and over who were able to sit the secondary level examination externally.

88. Iraq has acceded to multilateral environmental treaties,⁴⁴ which it is implementing in the context of its own national plan for sustainable development.

89. Work is continuing on projects for the sustainable management of universal water and sanitation, in order to achieve one of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁴⁵ Investment is being encouraged in the following fields:

- The construction of solid-waste recycling plants;
- Agricultural development and the reclamation of land to increase agricultural production;
- The development of a skilled workforce;
- The discovery of means to limit and treat radioactive contamination.

4. Combating terrorism

Recommendations 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228 and 229

90. The Anti-Terrorism Act⁴⁶ came into law under extraordinary circumstances that still persist today. Nonetheless, the courts make every effort to ensure that the Act is not used as a pretext for arbitrary arrest or detention, while public prosecutors help to assess current legislation and monitor the extent to which it conforms to changing circumstances.

91. The Anti-Terrorism Act and the Criminal Code⁴⁷ both include provisions envisaging severe penalties for attacks against citizens or their religious sites for racial, ethnic or sectarian motives.

92. A committee made up of experienced and expert judges conducted a study into the possibility of amending the Anti-Terrorism Act to penalize all perpetrators of terrorist offences, including abduction and sexual violence, and a bill to amend the Act is currently undergoing its first reading in the Council of Representatives. The same committee also considered reforms to the legal system, and a bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure is currently being put to the vote.

93. A national policy has been developed to regulate arrest and detention procedures for persons suspected of terrorism or other major offences. The policy includes provisions whereby suspects may not be detained for extended periods without a judicial warrant and regulates procedures for arrests at checkpoints. The recommendations were ratified by the National Security Council in 2017.

94. In January 2019, the Department for Forensic Medicine announced that it had exhumed the remains of 1,237 victims of the Camp Speicher massacre, who had been murdered by ISIL terror groups. Of that number, 764 have been identified and handed over to their relatives while the rest are still being examined.

95. A standing committee on international humanitarian law is examining the violations committed by terrorist groups in the areas overrun by the ISIL terror organization. It has referred recommendations in that regard to the Presidency of the Government, including the recommendation to enact a law on international crimes and to identify the courts competent to apply such a law.

96. A national policy on security management in liberated areas has been drawn up and referred to the National Agency for Intelligence Coordination.

97. International cooperation in this field takes the form of monitoring borders and preventing the movement of terrorist elements.

98. The National Security Advisory's centre for joint planning, in coordination with other relevant bodies, has drafted a national policy to regulate firearms and restrict their use to State entities. The policy has been referred to the Ministry of the Interior for application.

99. According to statistics produced by the Ministry of Health, 2018 saw a significant drop in the numbers of Iraqi victims of terrorism, as compared with earlier years, thanks to an improvement in the security situation. The figures are as follows:

Year	Wounded					Killed				
	Men		Women	Children	Total	Men		Women	Children	Total
	Civilian	Military				Civilian	Military			
2014	10 314	17 796	1 284	878	30 272	3 118	2 398	248	209	6 532
2015	4 088	31 337	567	435	36 427	1 587	2 552	199	114	4 452
2016	3 476	23 119	426	333	27 354	1 465	2 430	147	109	4 151
2017	5 069	29 043	1 346	1 531	36 989	2 400	3 301	630	657	6 988
2018	1 522	2 927	168	218	4 835	1 084	672	166	108	2 030

C. Civil and political rights

1. The right to life and the death penalty

Recommendations 117 and 118

100. The death penalty is used only for the most serious crimes⁴⁸ such as grave offences against the person and certain terrorist offences. Under the law, death sentences can be handed down by the competent courts and are automatically appealed before the Federal Supreme Court. Once the Supreme Court has upheld the death sentence, it is submitted to the Presidency of the Republic for ratification then carried out by the Department for Corrections in the Ministry of Justice.

101. The death penalty has not been used in Kurdistan Region since 2005 save for an isolated instance in 2008 when it was used in one very rare case.

2. Independence of the judiciary, administration of justice, prevention of impunity and the rule of law

Recommendations 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148 and 149

102. The Constitution stipulates that the judiciary is independent and subject to no authority other than that of the law.⁴⁹ All Iraqis enjoy full equality in legal proceedings and have equal guarantees to a fair trial. Cases of corruption are investigated by the Commission on Integrity.

103. With a view to ensuring impartiality and independence, the courts deal with cases of impunity and reparation for victims, as well as access to justice for all. They also take the steps necessary to conduct confidential and comprehensive investigations of human rights violations and abuse.

104. The Supreme Judicial Council, which has legal personality and is financially and administratively independent, oversees constitutional, legal and judicial developments in Iraq.

105. The separation of the Judicial Institute⁵⁰ from the Ministry of Justice and its affiliation with the Supreme Judicial Council, and the independence of the administrative courts and of the civil service courts as represented on the Council of State following its separation⁵¹ from the Ministry of Justice have reinforced the independence of the judiciary.

106. Acting promptly and independently, the competent investigating courts, in coordination with security agencies working at their command, have taken the necessary legal steps to interrogate persons suspected of serious human rights violations. Persons against whom there is sufficient evidence are then referred to the competent courts.

107. In cooperation with the relevant international organizations, Iraq is striving to build the capacities of officials involved in judicial investigations.

108. The judiciary is under an obligation to investigate reports of human rights abuses, including offences committed by the ISIL terror organization, in accordance with the Code

of Criminal Procedure, and to hand down citizens against persons proven guilty in accordance with current criminal laws.

109. The Supreme Judicial Council has set up a special judicial body, based in the governorate of Nineveh, to investigate terrorist offences committed against Yazidis.

3. Freedom of opinion and expression

Recommendations 165, 166, 167, 168, 170 and 171

110. The Media and Communications Commission has issued regulations⁵² governing the broadcast media in Iraq. These include codes of professional conduct for the media, rules regulating media broadcasts, general guidelines on accuracy and balance in news reporting and non-incitement to violence and hatred, and rules on media coverage during elections. These provisions provide minimal restrictions on media outlets, in line with best global practices in that field.

111. A bill on freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful demonstration is currently undergoing its second reading before parliament.

112. Legislative amendments require the enactment of laws, and the law currently in force responds effectively to the needs of the present moment vis-à-vis the duties and requirements of journalists.

113. The Media and Communications Commission⁵³ seeks to facilitate the work of journalists by ensuring they get the legal permits necessary to access the information they require to carry out their job, as set forth in law. It also seeks to help foreign journalists in Iraq.

114. The work of journalists is regulated by the Iraqi Media Association Act under which the State has an obligation to protect journalists' lives and dignity, and their freedom to work. The murder of journalists during the course of their duties is pursued under the Criminal Code and the Anti-Terrorism Act.

115. A ministerial committee⁵⁴ has been created to follow up on all cases of attacks against journalists in Iraq and to respond to appeals and communications in that regard issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

116. In Kurdistan Region, the freedom of the press and of journalists is protected by law.

4. Combating human trafficking

Recommendations 137, 138, 140 and 141

117. The Ministry of the Interior has arrested persons suspected of involvement in the organized criminal networks responsible for human trafficking. They were interrogated and sent for trial where many of them were found guilty of offences under criminal law and sentenced to a range of penalties which, depending upon the gravity of the offence, went up to life imprisonment.

118. Investigative committees have been set up in the capital, with 13 branch offices in the governorates, and are being assisted by specialized officials from the Ministry of the Interior.

119. Statistics for the years 2016–2018 relative to human trafficking in Baghdad and the other governorates, with the exception of Kurdistan Region, are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Investigated cases</i>	<i>No. of persons accused</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted</i>
2018	362	413	56
2017	266	244	22
2016	314	311	17

120. A total of 85 cases have been definitively concluded by criminal courts in Baghdad and other governorates, with the exception of Kurdistan Region.

121. An initial amendment has been made to the statutes regulating care homes for victims of human trafficking.⁵⁵ It includes provision for the establishment of one or more homes in the governorate of Baghdad and in other governorates, to be known as care homes for human trafficking victims and affiliated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' Department for Persons with Special Needs. In cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, civil society and international organizations, a shelter – the *Beit al-Aman* – has been opened to take in, care for, and rehabilitate victims of both sexes.

122. In coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Environment, the Ministry of the Interior has set up legal teams to draw up a tissue typing questionnaire for organ donation procedures.

123. Numbers of victims of human trafficking in the years 2016–2018:

Year	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Children		Begging		Organ donation		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
2018	74	0	10	0	0	1	2	7	1	3	152
2017	31	0	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	41
2016	16	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	2	2	29

124. Foreign workers are assisted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior's Department for Residency Affairs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and support is provided to victims.

125. In Kurdistan Region, a high-level committee has been formed to combat human trafficking,⁵⁶ under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior and with members from other relevant bodies. In addition, subcommittees have been created in the governorates of the Region to take the necessary legal and practical measures, impose financial penalties on offenders and provide shelter and protection and repatriation services for victims.

5. Combating torture

Recommendations 121, 122, 123 and 124

126. The Constitution of Iraq designates all forms of torture as a criminal offence.⁵⁷

127. Investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment are conducted promptly before courts of investigation, including human rights courts of investigation in each appeal-court jurisdiction. Under article 218 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, confessions are inadmissible if they were extracted by coercion.

128. Extracting confessions by torture is a crime. No official from the executive arm plays any role in the investigations, which are the exclusive prerogative of the judiciary.

129. Special committees have been formed in Kurdistan Region to examine the facts behind allegations of torture made by accused persons and detainees.

130. Iraq has extended an open invitation to the Special Rapporteur on torture and it receives communications in regard to allegations of torture.

D. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Information about poverty

Recommendations 172, 173, 174 and 175

131. The effective implementation of the first poverty reduction strategy 2010–2014 began in 2012. Between 2012 and 2015, 48 of an original 87 activities were carried out and a total of 199 projects were completed.

132. Between 2012 and 2016, a total of 1.6 trillion Iraqi dinar (ID) was allocated for activities under the first strategy.

133. The first strategy contributed to reducing the poverty rate from 22 per cent in 2007 to 15 per cent in the first half of 2014. From the second half of the same year, the poverty rate went back up to 22.5 per cent as a result of falling oil revenues and the war against the ISIL terror organization. The rate also went up in Kurdistan Region, from 3.5 per cent to 12.5 per cent, as a result of the wave of displaced persons.

134. The poverty rate redoubled in governorates directly affected by the terrorism of ISIL, whereas the impact in the rest of the country was limited.

135. The State banking sector has been working to implement the Central Bank's financing strategy for small and medium-sized businesses, in order to stimulate the private sector.

136. There were 11,090 borrowers during the period 2010–2016. A total of 24,033 loans were disbursed for income-generating small businesses between 2013 and 2017, 370 loans for industrial services between 2015 and 2017, and 388 loans for community rehabilitation projects between 2007 and 2017. As for social protection, 664,424 men and 418,616 women were covered by the third payment in 2017.

137. In coordination with certain governorate councils, low-cost housing projects for the poor were incorporated into the investment programme budget for the development of regions and governorates during the period 2014–2016.

138. In order to relieve the burdens on the poor, technical committees in the governorates have been at work to demarcate areas of informal settlement.

139. The second poverty reduction strategy 2018–2022 aims to decrease poverty by 25 per cent. It envisages 32 activities grouped under six different outcomes:

- Higher and sustainable salaries for the poor;
- An improvement in levels of health;
- Education for the poor;
- Suitable housing and an environment responsive to needs;
- Effective social protection for the poor;
- Emergency response activities.

140. The second strategy focuses on the following sectors: income, education, health, housing and social protection. It also includes specific activities intended to respond to the emergency situations provoked by forced displacements from areas overrun by ISIL.

141. The main elements of the strategy also constitute the principal foundations of the Iraq Vision 2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals:

- Identifying opportunities to generate sustainable income;
- Building and empowering human capital;
- Establishing an effective social security network.

142. A high-level committee for the administration of poverty reduction policies has been formed, led by the Prime Minister and with its membership made up of the heads of

relevant ministries in the Federal Government and the Kurdistan Regional Government. A standing technical committee on poverty reduction policies has been created within the Ministry of Planning to monitor and evaluate the application of the strategy.

143. The Council of Ministers has issued a decree to convert workers who are being paid on a daily basis into contractual workers and to adapt the conditions for contractual workers to bring them into line with those of permanent staff in terms of rights and duties.

144. The Council of Ministers has issued a decree to allocate a plot of residential land to persons covered under the social welfare network, persons with disabilities and others.

145. In Kurdistan Region, the sum of ID 150,000 has been allocated to assist needy families. In addition, a social welfare programme has been rolled out for the period 2016–2020 to raise economic living standards.

2. Right to health and education

Recommendations 177, 178, 179, 180 and 181

146. In 2017, a number of drinking water projects were set up across all the governorates of Iraq, with the exception of Kurdistan Region (see annex 4).

147. Twenty drinking water projects have been rolled out in Kurdistan Region (see annex 5).

148. The amounts allocated for investment projects in the general ministerial budget over the years 2016–2019 are as follows (thousands of ID):

<i>Ministry</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>
Health and the Environment	148 200 000	41 276 000	98 198 301	351 300 301
Education	39 520 000	5 000 000	104 730 095	140 720 095
Higher Education	98 800 000	10 000 000	38 696 677	134 696 677

149. The Ministry of Health and the Environment implements and monitors health-service strategies on:

- Non-communicable diseases;
- Nutrition and food safety;
- Mental health;
- Infectious disease containment;
- HIV/AIDS containment;
- Tuberculosis containment and environmental health 2018–2022;
- An action plan to provide preventive and curative health-care services to displaced persons and persons returning to liberated areas; 1,187,780 displaced persons have benefited from such services, not including Kurdistan Region.

150. Efforts are continuing to improve the health sector and the coverage of basic health services:

- In 2017, there were 400 State-run and private hospitals in Iraq, including 48 State-run maternity and children's hospitals, an average of 0.7 State-run hospitals per 100,000 inhabitants. Beds in State-run hospitals numbered 44,527. In 2016, there were 381 hospitals;
- In 2017, there were 252,723 persons working in the health sector including 31,451 doctors, an average of 9.4 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants. This compares with 2016, when there were 244,215 persons working in the sector including 27,208 doctors or 8.4 per 100,000 inhabitants. Nursing staff numbered 64,542, or 20.3 nurses per

10,000 persons as compared to 2016, when there were 62,795 nurses, or 19.4 per 10,000 persons;

- In 2017, the crude birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 28.05 and the death rate 4.1. This compares with 2016 when the figures were 27.3 and 4.2 respectively. Not including Kurdistan Region, a total of 1,580 sick persons received treatment outside Iraq at State expense. Life expectancy at birth for both sexes is 70.3 while at age 60 it is 18.9;
- The Ministry of Health has built 28 anti-tuberculosis units across all governorates;
- Prospective candidates for the medical transfer programme – i.e., treatment outside Iraq – undergo tests to determine whether they fulfil the transfer conditions as set down by consultative committees;
- A health insurance bill is undergoing its first reading before the Council of Representatives;
- In Kurdistan Region, there are 76 hospitals with an average of 1.3 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants and 1.4 beds per 100 inhabitants.

151. Births in Kurdistan Region in 2019 numbered 149,010 and deaths 23,266, as compared with 171,127 births and 17,401 deaths in 2017. Life expectancy in 2019 was 73.9 for men and 76.7 for women.

152. Efforts have continued to be made to ensure that all children are able to have access to education, particularly in rural areas:

- Not including Kurdistan Region, in 2017/18 there were 23,019 State-run schools: 719 kindergartens, 16,051 primary schools, 6,639 secondary schools, 305 vocational schools and 24 institutes. There were 2,321 private schools: 476 kindergartens, 1,032 primary schools and 813 secondary schools;
- Not including Kurdistan Region, in 2017/18 there were 9,074,495 students in State-run schools: 172,376 in kindergartens, 6,033,301 in primary schools and 2,809,059 in secondary schools. There were 341,742 students in private schools: 30,561 in kindergartens, 198,498 in primary schools and 112,683 in secondary schools;
- Not including Kurdistan Region, in 2017/18 there were 443,491 State-run educational and teaching establishments: 5,952 kindergartens, 274,290 primary and 153,589 secondary. There were 26,327 private educational and teaching establishments: 2,352 kindergartens, 13,998 primary and 9,977 secondary;
- Not including Kurdistan Region, 1,075,742 children enrolled in compulsory education in Iraq in 2017/18, as compared with 729,281 in 2013/14;
- In the marshlands in 2017/18, there were 90 primary schools for boys, 72 for girls and 362 mixed, giving a total of 524; there were also 141 secondary schools: 42 for boys, 24 for girls and 75 mixed. Student numbers in the marshlands were as follows: 69,929 boys and 56,629 girls for a total of 126,558 at primary level, and 24,605 boys and 13,678 girls for a total of 38,283 at secondary level;
- The “Your Right to Education” centre has been opened for the enrolment of students of both sexes between the ages of 10 and 18. The centre has so far registered 827 students. Schools for adolescents have been established for children in the 10–15 age group who abandoned or never registered in school. So far they have helped 777 children. Accelerated learning schools have also been set up for children in the 12–18 age groups who abandoned basic education. They have taken in 659 female students;
- In Kurdistan Region in 2017/18, there were 6,635 schools and a teaching staff of 128,421. This compares with 2015/16 when there were 119,625 teachers for a total of 1,610,995 students.

Recommendations 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189

153. Under the Eradication of Illiteracy Act,⁵⁸ a project has been rolled out to open anti-illiteracy centres. The centres offer a two-stage programme made up of a basic level and a formation level, with each stage lasting seven months.

154. Anti-illiteracy education has been making tangible progress across Iraq, in both urban and rural settings, although not in Kurdistan Region and the governorates of Anbar and Nineveh which, due to terrorist activity, have witnessed a fall in numbers of students and of operational centres, as follows:

- In 2014/15, there were 1,777 centres and 102,253 students in rural areas and 1,837 centres and 117,185 students in urban areas;
- In 2015/16, there were 434 centres and 30,517 students (7,260 men and 23,257 women) in rural areas and 715 centres and 44,492 students (8,891 men and 35,601 women) in urban areas;
- In 2016/17, there were 336 centres in rural areas and 408 in urban areas serving a total of 53,415 students (16,141 men and 37,274 women).

E. Rights of specific persons or groups**1. Women****Recommendations 57, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134 and 161**

155. Iraq makes every effort to ensure real equality and to combat discrimination of all kinds through its legislation, regulations and policies. In fact, no piece of domestic legislation contains discriminatory provisions in any form.

156. The law discriminates positively in favour of women in terms of their right to participation in political life and, in fact, Yazidi, Sabeen and Christian women are all represented on the Council of Representatives and on governorate councils. The right of women to participate in working life and to enjoy equal opportunities in education, recruitment and employment is also guaranteed under current laws, regulations and directives.

157. The Council of Ministers approved the national strategy for the advancement of women 2014–2018 and a high-level standing committee was set up to implement it.

158. As concerns women's political empowerment and their holding of public office, mention was previously made of women's representation on the Council of Representatives and the number of female candidates during the general elections of 2018. In addition, 4 women hold the office of ambassador while 57 hold public directorships or are deans of faculties.

159. As for the judiciary, there were 113 female judges and 123 female investigators in 2017.

160. Iraqi women occupy positions within United Nations agencies operating in Iraq, and the Government imposes no restrictions that prevent them from working in the international field.

161. There are 10,022 women working for the Ministry of the Interior, as follows:

<i>Officers</i>	<i>Ranks</i>	<i>Civilian employees</i>
337	7 143	2 552

162. A total of 1,491 women work for the Ministry of Defence (civilian and military staff) including 1 as an officer and 537 in other ranks. Women also hold high-ranking civilian positions in the Ministry, as follows:

<i>Assistant director-general</i>	<i>Senior manager</i>	<i>Assistant director</i>	<i>Civilian employees of various ranks</i>
3	15	78	772

163. In Kurdistan Region, there are 30 female judges of a total of 233, 56 female prosecutors of a total of 202, 225 female investigating judges of a total of 590 and 289 female assistant investigating judges. Women make up 55 per cent of civilian staff and 28 per cent of military staff. They also hold leadership positions including that of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Secretary of the Parliament of the Kurdistan Region.

164. A 2016 rural development survey also focused on the education sector in rural regions and attempted to define the situation facing both sexes in that regard.

165. In cooperation with civil society, awareness-raising campaigns have been run in rural areas to draw the attention of families to the importance of enrolling their children – both boys and girls – in school.

166. In collaboration with the Agricultural Cooperation Bank, a total of 4,500 transactions have been completed, in Baghdad and the governorates, for the disbursement of loans to female beneficiaries for a total value of ID 5 million to set up income-generating projects.

167. The number of girls' schools in Kurdistan Region went from 357 in 2012 to 636 in 2016.

168. A women's social protection department has been set up inside the social protection bureau of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.⁵⁹

169. The Social Protection Act⁶⁰ includes special provisions for women who have lost their breadwinner. In all, 503,292 women have benefited from those provisions, with a total of ID 101,565 billion in the second payment of 2017. Moreover, assistance has been provided to 54,502 displaced women for a total of more than ID 13,777 billion.

170. Five per cent of the housing units built by the Ministry of Construction and Housing are allotted to widows who are not registered at the Martyrs' Foundation or who are victims of terrorism. A total of 372 units have been allocated to beneficiaries in Baghdad and the governorates.

171. In Kurdistan Region, the Public Directorate to Combat Violence Against Women includes 6 directorates and 28 offices, in addition to a number of subsections. More than 9,000 complaints are registered each year. In addition, there are 150 women's civil society organizations and 4 shelters for women at risk or who are victims of violence as well as 2 shelters for emergency cases where victims can be taken in for a maximum of 72 hours.

172. Domestic legislation contains no provisions that discriminate between men and women, including in laws governing work, social protection and care for persons with disabilities or special needs.

173. Provisions in the Criminal Code under which offenders can claim defence of honour as a mitigating factor are general provisions that come under the heading of "legal pretexts and attenuating grounds", and they are applicable, not merely to a single offence, but to all offences. Legislators have left it to judges' discretion to decide to what extent those provisions should be applied depending upon the circumstances of each case. In Kurdistan Region, the law has been amended and defence of honour is no longer considered grounds to attenuate an offender's punishment in cases of murder.

174. The Criminal Code states: "Anyone who surprises his wife or a close female relative committing the act of adultery, or finds her in the same bed with another, and who, immediately kills one or both of them, or assaults one or both of them in such a way as to lead to death or permanent impairment, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years. Neither grounds of legitimate defence nor aggravating circumstances may be applied against anyone who claims that pretext."

175. The phenomenon of female genital mutilation is limited to certain small villages in Kurdistan Region. Under current law in the Region, such an act constitutes an offence of domestic violence for which punishment is applicable to the person who undertakes the act. Surveys have revealed a sharp decline in the prevalence of the phenomenon, a reduction in which health education programmes have also played a part.

176. Female human rights defenders face dangers as their activities bring them into areas of armed conflict and contact with the activities of extremist groups. Moreover, social customs often place barriers in the way of their work. However, the measures the Government takes seek to protect and respect fundamental freedoms without discrimination between men and women.

177. Following a decree of the Council of Ministers,⁶¹ a national multisectoral team has been formed by administrative order⁶² to implement the international obligations of Iraq under Security Council resolution 1325 and to monitor the progress achieved in that implementation. The national action plan in that regard has three main pillars: participation, protection and prevention.

- As a key element, a steering committee has been created with two levels: technical and ministerial. As per paragraph 3 of the aforementioned administrative order, the multisectoral high-level team – on which the three powers and the Government of Kurdistan are all represented under the leadership of the Secretary of the Council of Ministers and with a membership made up of deputy ministers – is responsible for approving policies, plans, programmes and proposals to implement the obligations of Iraq under Security Council resolution 1325 and to draft reports. It is also responsible for defining budgets and operational mechanisms. This is the ministerial level;
- The technical committee is represented by the coordinating committee and the secretariat of the national team, as per paragraphs 3 and 4 of the aforementioned administrative order. It is led by the Mayor of Baghdad and its membership is made up of representatives of government agencies ranking no lower than director-general. Sectoral teams have also been created with a view to implementing the national action plan. This is the technical level.

178. In Kurdistan Region, where article 409 of the Criminal Code is no longer applicable, annual courses and workshops are held in schools and universities to raise awareness among women about sexual violence. More than 27,000 persons have benefited from such initiatives.

179. The Personal Status Code⁶³ reads as follows: “No relative or third party shall have the right to force persons, whether males or females, to marry against their will. A forced marriage shall be considered null and void, if it has not been consummated. No relative or third party shall have the right to prevent any person from marrying, if that person is eligible to marry. Anyone infringing the provisions of the present Act is liable to imprisonment.”

180. Eligibility to marry is conditional upon being of sound mind and of having reached the age of 18.

181. The bill regarding a Jaafari personal status code has been withdrawn.

Recommendation 104

182. Assistance is provided to women and girls who have been freed from the clutches of ISIL. The Amnesty Act excludes offences of rape and the courts have considered 5,000 cases of Yazidi women who suffered violence at the hands of ISIL. Of them, 1,529 – as well as 88 Shabak women who had suffered sexual violence – were exceptionally included in the social protection network and registration offices were opened for them in the governorates of Dohuk and Erbil. A sum of money has been paid to all female victims of violence during the armed conflict, as well as compensation to persons who suffered damages in the conflicts of 2015. In addition, clinical measures have been rolled out by the Ministry of Health and the Environment for survivors of sexual violence, and 28 free legal clinics have been opened across the length and breadth of Iraq.

183. Mobile teams have been set up in camps of displaced persons who fled from ISIL terror groups. The teams work to protect the displaced persons, prevent violence against them and combat impunity. In coordination with NGOs and with United Nations organizations and agencies, a counter has been set up in each camp to receive complaints from female victims of violence.

184. In Kurdistan Region (Dohuk), the family counselling centre has set up an office in the Public Directorate to Combat Violence Against Women and has provided assistance to more than 2,000 rescued Yazidi women.

Recommendations 97 and 158

185. Under domestic law, Iraqi women are allowed to own property and there are no restrictions or conditions on that right.

186. The Department for Corrections in the Ministry of Justice takes in female detainees from police stations round the clock, in order to ensure that they do not remain in detention centres for more than 24 hours. Detainees are held under an official letter and a decree issued by the competent investigating judge. A file on the detainee is opened⁶⁴ immediately and a covenant is drawn up and signed with the detainees' thumbprint over the entries. If there are external signs of torture, the public prosecution is duly informed. The inmate is then accommodated as per regulations and provided with bedding, toiletry items and a bunk while any precious items she may possess, such as gold jewellery or other valuables, are placed in safekeeping against an official receipt. Detainees are brought before the courts pursuant to an official judicial letter and they are accompanied by a female prison guard who stays with the detainees until the court issues its decision, either to release them or to return them to custody until their case is resolved.

187. The entry of convicted female prisoners takes place as per the aforementioned rules for the entry of detainees. A file on each inmate is opened and a special card is issued. The inmates are then accommodated according to a systematic classification of the cases in which they are involved and the length of their sentence. Training and rehabilitation programmes are provided and support is made available through legal offices in women's sections with a view to facilitating their entry and their release. Visits with lawyers take place regularly.

188. Under the Inmates and Detainees Reformation Act, male inmates are held separately from female inmates in prisons and detention centres. The women's section is placed under the responsibility of a competent female official.

189. In accordance with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules), female inmates are allowed to care for their children and are held in detention centres within their own geographical area. They are provided with a safe environment, health care and sufficient meals for themselves and their offspring, while their relatives are duly informed if they suffer any kind of accident or are afflicted with a chronic illness. They are allowed to make external contacts and a complaints box is available to ensure that they can submit complaints if they suffer any kind of violation. Female inmates with special needs are given the care and equipment they require. Thanks to coordination and cooperation with relevant bodies, shelter is made available for female inmates who have been released but have no one outside to provide for them. Through coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, they receive education and training materials while in shelter.

Recommendations 126 and 127

190. A bill on domestic violence⁶⁵ is currently before the Council of Representatives and will hopefully soon make its way into law. The bill, which reflects relevant international norms, includes provision for structures to protect victims, create shelters, report crimes of domestic violence and launch cases irrespective of geographical jurisdiction. The bill also envisages the penalties perpetrators of violence can face,⁶⁶ in which regard it makes reference to the Iraqi Criminal Code and other relevant laws.

191. The amendment of the Social Welfare Act⁶⁷ also addresses the question of domestic violence in that it envisages the establishment of care homes for children, minors, adolescents and adults who face problems in their families, who have lost one or both of their parents or who suffer violence.

192. The Public Directorate to Combat Violence Against Women within the Ministry of the Interior is in the process of opening divisions in all governorates. It deals with a variety of cases, particularly those involving women and children.⁶⁸

193. The Anti-Domestic Violence Act⁶⁹ was enacted in Kurdistan Region and four shelters for victims were opened. In 2017, the Erbil centre took in 215 women and 81 children. Of the 536 cases in Sulaymaniyah, 200 received treatment and 50 children and mothers – of a total of 93 – were returned to their families. The Dohuk centre took in 251 women and 63 children. In addition, 12 centres have been allocated for female victims of violence.

2. Children

Recommendations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57

194. The Child Welfare Authority, in collaboration with UNICEF and Child Helpline International,⁷⁰ has established a child helpline in Iraq. The helpline is one of the monitoring and reporting mechanisms envisaged in the child protection policy document.

195. With the support of UNICEF, curricula have been developed for all levels of education, including a project to develop a science and mathematics curriculum for primary education in 2016/17. Mercy Corps International⁷¹ has rolled out a programme to improve the educational future of young persons aged between 10 and 20 in displaced and host communities in Iraq, encouraging them to return to school by providing an appropriate school environment. The programme envisages the return of 10,000 students, including 5,000 in the academic year 2017/18, with a focus on girls also by opening the “Your Right to Education” centres.

196. The national strategy for education 2012–2022 includes projects to provide children with basic services:

- It attempts to extend compulsory education to the middle-school level;
- It envisages the construction of 15,335 schools of different levels during the period covered by the strategy in order to eliminate double and triple replication in existing schools, to reduce overcrowding and to address the annual increase in students;
- It seeks to reduce failure and drop-out rates at all levels of education;
- It seeks to provide educational opportunities for everyone and to increase rates of enrolment to the following levels:

<i>Kindergarten</i>	<i>Primary education</i>	<i>Middle school</i>	<i>High school</i>	<i>Vocational education</i>
30 per cent	99 per cent	70 per cent	60 per cent	10 per cent

197. A number of projects are in hand that aim to improve the school environment:

- Providing eyesight tests for students;
- Maintaining drinking water and sanitation systems;
- Revamping 3,500 sports fields and school theatres;
- Increasing the number of special education schools to 6,000, schools for adolescents to 600 and schools for gifted children to 28;
- Setting up 12,000 school libraries and 1,900 laboratories.

198. A committee⁷² has been formed, under the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior and with members from other relevant bodies, to facilitate procedures for the issuance of

identity cards to orphans, children of unknown parents, child beggars and children with disabilities in Baghdad's *Dar al-Hanan* home for persons with severe disabilities. More than 168 civil status IDs and identity cards have been issued and a special section has been set up to combat the phenomenon of vagrancy and begging in the governorates.

199. In coordination with UNICEF, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has been adapting State orphanages in Nineveh to take in children of ISIL and to ensure that they are treated on an equal footing with Iraqi orphans. Homes in Nineveh have adopted the "family integration" programme whereby, under court orders, children of ISIL members and children of unknown parentage are taken into Iraqi families in Nineveh.

200. The child protection policy document⁷³ has been approved and includes programmes, activities and other measures aimed at providing protection. The policy implementation plan, which has also been completed,⁷⁴ adopts the approach of protecting children in areas of displacement and in liberated areas. Work on a child protection bill and the formation of a supreme council for the protection of children is currently ongoing.

201. In Kurdistan Region, national laws and policies have been drafted to protect children's rights, and the Child Protection Committee has begun to operate. A number of institutions under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs also have responsibilities in this area, such as the State-run homes for adolescents, which provide shelter for child beggars, and the autism centre, which provides education as well as physical and mental rehabilitation for children with special needs.

Recommendations 159 and 160

202. Under the Inmates and Detainees Reformation Act, a special location is to be identified in the Department for Corrections and the Department for Juvenile Corrections. That location is to be known as the centre for reception, testing, classification and centralized computing. Inmates or detainees may be accepted into the centre only under a court order or on the basis of a legal arrest warrant and with a medical report issued by the medical committee testifying to their state of physical and mental health. In addition, bound, numbered and tabulated registers and an electronic database are to be kept in which to record the identity of inmates, the reason for their detention or imprisonment, the date of arrest and the authority that ordered it and their personal documentation and that of their families. That information is to be held on the computer of the section concerned and of the Department for Corrections. Inmates or detainees are interviewed in the centre for reception, testing and classification when they are admitted to the Department for Corrections or the Department for Juvenile Corrections, and they are made aware of decrees and programmes affecting them, the place assigned to them and their rights and duties. They are provided with a booklet in which those rights and duties are listed in a language they can understand, and that list is also posted inside the prison or correctional department. Each person is classified into a separate category taking account of their sex, age, criminal record, the nature and gravity of the crime they committed and the nature of the penalty. Prisoners are separated on the basis of whether or not they have already been tried in criminal and civil proceedings. Moreover, persons aged 18 are kept in a separate section from persons aged 22 and over.

3. Older persons and persons with disabilities

Recommendation 58

203. As regards women and children, please consult paragraphs 143 to 190 of the present report.

204. In 2017, there were 99 social welfare units of which the largest proportion – 63.7 per cent – were for persons with disabilities. Homes for the elderly and infirm accounted for 12.1 per cent and homes for persons with total disability 2 per cent.

205. The section for older persons in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs works to provide care services and shelter for the elderly.⁷⁵

206. In Kurdistan Region, homes for the elderly take in men from the age of 60 and women from the age of 55. A social welfare programme for the years 2016–2020 is being run in cooperation with the World Bank with a view to improving economic and social living standards.

207. Allocations from the general budget to the Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs have increased from ID 48 billion in 2017 to ID 60 billion in 2018 to ID 200 billion, including allocations for full-time helpers.

208. The following table shows the number of beneficiaries of the Act regulating the Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs, in the period 2016–2018:

<i>Activity</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>Total</i>
Appointment of staff as full-time helper	1 797	4 409	2 488	8 654
Appointment of non-staff as full-time helper	24 594	14 658	1 590	40 842
Training courses	0	0	129	129
High-level studies	83	30	214	327
Reduction of transport costs	0	69	93	162
Health insurance	0	290	274	564
Importation of vehicles	217	1 561	1 191	2 969
Appointments	48	108	13	169

209. The Commission for the Care of Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs⁷⁶ has coordinated with media outlets to make the rights of that category of persons more widely known. It has also worked with civil society to produce educational pamphlets and to provide training to persons with disabilities and special needs with a view to integrating them into the labour market in appropriate roles. In addition, loans have been made available for persons with a degree of disability of not less than 50 per cent.

210. Twice in a year, the Ministry of Transport reduced the price of travel tickets by 50 per cent for persons with disabilities, and it has provided them with special seats on public transport.

211. The Ministry of Health and the Environment has provided free health and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities. The services are provided through:

- 18 rehabilitation centres;
- 15 workshops producing artificial limbs;
- 2 specialized hospitals.

212. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has taken measures to promote and protect the rights of children with disabilities by:

- Opening special State-run institutes;
- Granting authorizations to the private sector to open centres for the care of children with disabilities;
- Striving to enable children with hearing disabilities to enter ministerial examinations at the primary school level;
- Drafting a unified sign-language dictionary for persons who are deaf, in cooperation with the University of Technology;
- Involving families of children with disabilities in training courses to equip them with the skills they need to care for their children in a scientifically endorsed way;

- Providing assistance to facilitate the institutional transactions of children with disabilities and assigning interpreters to accompany persons who are deaf;
- Working with the British Council and the Ministry of Education to develop a policy for integrating persons with disabilities into formal education.

213. Under the Comprehensive Educational Integration Act, which came into law in 2018, more than 13,000 children with disabilities (6,968 boys and 6,374 girls) were integrated into more than 1,500 schools across all the governorates. In addition, the Act envisaged the allocation of 1,700 teachers with expertise in special teaching methods and 50 specialist supervisors.

214. Between 2014 and 2017, nine sports clubs received financial grants. Moreover, under the Act regulating grants for sportspersons with disabilities and special needs, 300 persons have received a monthly financial grant from 2014 up to the present day.

215. In Kurdistan Region, a council has been formed for the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and special needs, and the requirements of that category of persons are taken into consideration when designing buildings and public areas. Employees are granted leave in order to care for persons with disabilities, while persons with disabilities are given a marriage allowance of ID 5 million and they are issued with identity documents and special permission to park their vehicles in designated areas. Most main roads have special crossing points for persons with disabilities and the health services they require are duly provided. Special studies have been conducted that have benefited more than 900 students with disabilities of both sexes. In 2015, the Ministry of Education rolled out a system of special education alongside its existing educational system.

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples

Recommendations 162, 163, 164, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204 and 205

216. The Constitution of Iraq and the Personal Status Code – as well as other legislation such as the Act governing the religious courts of the Christian and Mosaic communities⁷⁷ and the Act regulating the Armenian and Orthodox communities⁷⁸ – guarantee freedom of religion and belief for all Iraqis. All minorities and religious communities exercise their rights in relation to marriage and personal status according to their own rituals, while the status of women in minority groups is no different from that of women in general, and the protection of women remains the responsibility of the State. Furthermore, no legislation discriminates between one community and another, save in cases of positive discrimination. A bill on the protection of pluralism and non-discrimination is currently being discussed and voted on by the Council of Representatives.

217. The Act banning the Baath Party and racist or terrorist entities, parties and activities⁷⁹ expressly prohibits the creation of any political entity or party that espouses, incites, glorifies or promotes racism, terrorism, takfirism or sectarian cleansing, or that adopts ideas that conflict with the principles of democracy and the peaceful transfer of power.

218. The Council of Ministers issued a decree⁸⁰ declaring the suffering of groups of Iraqi people – Yazidis, Turkmens, Christians, Shabak and others – at the hands of ISIL terror groups as crimes of genocide. Moreover, in 2016 and 2017, the Council of Ministers decided to reinstate Christian staff working in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

219. The Government is working hard alongside religious institutions to develop religious preaching in a way that univocally rejects sectarianism and discrimination.

220. The State is seeking to provide increased protection for the component groups of Iraqi society in their places of residence. It has also intensified security patrols and protection for churches and for places of worship of minority religious and ethnic groups, particularly on religious feast days.

221. The Supreme Judicial Council has set up specialized human rights courts of investigation in each appeal-court jurisdiction, including those inhabited by minorities. The

courts investigate human rights offences alongside other courts that investigate terrorist crimes, with a view to preventing impunity.

222. The teaching of Islam in Iraqi schools is not obligatory for non-Muslim students. In addition, the Constitution guarantees the right of Iraqis from minority groups to educate their children in the mother tongue in State-run educational institutions.

223. Of the 329 seats in the Council of Representatives, 9 are reserved for minorities.

224. As of September 2018, members of minorities belonging to structures of the Ministry of the Interior were as follows:

<i>By minority group (total: 13 347)</i>	<i>Armenian</i>	<i>Shabak</i>	<i>Turkmen</i>	<i>Other</i>	
	406	1 241	9 377	2 323	
<i>By religion (total: 3 034)</i>	<i>Sabean</i>	<i>Kaka'i</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Yazidi</i>	<i>Other</i>
	65	14	608	2 317	31
<i>Women (ethnic, religious) (total: 74)</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Armenian</i>	<i>Shabak</i>	<i>Turkmen</i>	
	6	6	21	41	

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons

Recommendations 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, and 216

225. A total of 837,079 families were displaced between the beginning of the crisis in June 2014 and March 2018. In the period 2016–2017, a total of 365,268 families returned to their homes.

226. Service counters have been opened in the governorates to receive displaced persons and to facilitate the procedures they need to follow.

227. The population of Kurdistan Region has increased by 23 per cent as a result of the influx of displaced persons, adding to the area's economic and financial burden. In 2019, inhabitants numbered 1,234,891.

228. In September 2014, the Kurdistan Regional Government and the United Nations in Iraq devised a joint plan on priority actions to address the basic needs of displaced persons. Twenty-four mobile teams were set up to monitor the situation of displaced women and a complaints register was established.

229. A number of urgent measures were put in place to ensure educational services for the children of displaced persons:

- A total of 473 schools were set up across all the governorates, for a total of 224,457 displaced students;
- A total of 61 buildings were rented in Kurdistan Region;
- To address the problem of overcrowding, 690 fully equipped trailers have been distributed to schools, according to need, and 14 "trailer schools" have been set up in the governorates of Najaf and Karbala.

230. A strategy has been adopted for the delivery of preventive health services to displaced persons and persons returning to liberated areas, since 2014. The strategy has contributed ID 1.5 billion for poor areas and displaced communities.

231. The Government has taken various measures to ensure that displaced persons can enjoy health-care services including child vaccination campaigns against polio and measles as well as other medical services:

- As a result of 18 campaigns carried out by the Ministry of Health, 925,755 children under the age of 5 have been vaccinated;

- A total of 205,389 children under the age of 1 have been vaccinated;
- Annual births numbered 214,121;
- In one year, a total of 4,588,740 displaced persons received preventive and curative health-care services from health centres, mobile clinics, ambulances or mobile health teams;
- The Ministry of Health has distributed free cards to displaced persons for check-ups at primary health-care centres as well as medicines for chronic diseases to more than 5,000 patients in displaced persons' camps and within liberated governorates;
- In one year, a total of 2,041,184 displaced persons received emergency services and treatment;
- A least 1,000 children suffering severe and moderate malnutrition received treatment, in addition to 1,000 suffering tuberculosis;
- Psychosocial support was provided to at least 5,000 displaced people, while treatment and preventive services have continued to be made available to more than 2 million patients returning to liberated governorates;
- Between the beginning of operations to liberate occupied territory and the end of 2018, the number of returnees reached more than 6 million;
- The Medical City Hospital has organized more than 5,000 air transfers of patients;
- More than 35,000 surgical procedures have been performed;
- More than 150 mobile medical clinics, 500 mobile detachments and medical teams and 10 field hospitals have been used as alternatives to destroyed infrastructure;
- A total of 200 ambulances have been assigned, in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), while the armed forces have supplied more than 150 ambulances.

232. In Kurdistan Region, fixed and mobile medical centres have been set up in displaced persons' camps, while a home has been established in the Hassan Sham camp for orphans who have no relatives to care for them.

233. The Government maintained the salaries of officials who were displaced from areas that fell under the control of ISIL terror groups, issuing them with smart cards so they could draw their salaries in the areas to which they had fled. It also distributed grants to displaced families.

234. An administrative order⁸¹ regarding trespassed housing in the governorate of Nineveh has been issued to address the problem of displaced persons' homes being occupied by other families.

235. An additional allocation has been made from the 2017 federal budget to the budget of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for programmes to rehabilitate widows and children, including orphans, and to reintegrate them into their communities in liberated areas that had been occupied by the ISIL terrorist organization.

236. A new refugee law is in the process of being prepared. In the meantime, the standing committee on refugee affairs is operating in accordance with the current refugee law.⁸²

237. Iraq has taken steps to prevent the forced repatriation of asylum seekers, and it offers them support to favour natural integration following their voluntary return.

238. The accession of Iraq to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its additional Protocol is still being examined. The new Foreigners Residency Act⁸³ has been issued, which abrogates the old one.

239. There are 272,900 refugees in Kurdistan Region: Syrians, Turks, Iranians and Palestinians.

VII. Achievements and challenges

240. Achievements:

- (a) Reactivating the national human rights plan;
- (b) Creating a human rights institutional infrastructure;
- (c) Expanding mechanisms for receiving complaints from citizens by opening offices in government and national institutions as well as an online complaints mechanism; in addition, a space (Online Citizens' Government) has been set aside on the webpage of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers;
- (d) Submitting periodic reports on time under the fundamental human rights treaties.

241. Challenges:

- (a) Terrorism, security challenges and the wave of internal displacement as a result of violations committed by ISIL terror groups;
- (b) Financial and administrative corruption;
- (c) The rising rate of unemployment and the increased numbers of persons, particularly foreigners, entering the labour market each year;
- (d) Lack of awareness about human rights culture;
- (e) Inherited customs and traditions.

VIII. Capacity-building expectations

242. Iraq continues to cooperate with international organizations and intends to build the information technology skills of persons working in the field of human rights, to investigate the truth behind allegations of human rights violations, to uncover the fate of missing persons and to increase awareness about the importance of equality between the sexes and the empowerment of women.

IX. Conclusion

243. Iraq reaffirms its serious intention to develop its human rights system through institutional structures and normative frameworks. It is likewise resolved to continue to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms within the framework of the Constitution, to maintain its obligations under international treaties and domestic human rights laws and to fully respect democratic principles.

Notes

¹ 3 تشرين الثاني 2014.

² سيطرت تنظيم داعش الارهابي على ثلث مساحة العراق، وانتهج عمليات القتل والسبي والإغتصاب خاصة لأبناء الأقباط، كما حطم البنى التحتية والمنشآت الخدمية، ودمر ما لا يقل عن (150) ألف وحدة سكنية، ونزح نحو (5) ملايين عراقي من مناطق الصراع إلى محافظات أخرى من العراق وإقليم كردستان، وقد رافق هذا الحدث إنخفاض إيرادات النفط، مما أدى إلى تكشف مالي لتأمين تكاليف الألة العسكرية بغية تحرير المدن المحتلة.

³ بموجب الامر الديواني رقم (63) لسنة 2017، برئاسة وزارة العدل وعضوية ممثلين عن هيئة رئاسة مجلس النواب، والأمانة العامة لمجلس الوزراء، والوزارات ذات العلاقة، والمفوضية العليا لحقوق الإنسان، والمنظمات غير الحكومية، ووزارة العدل في حكومة إقليم كردستان، ومكثبي الأمم المتحدة لمساعدة العراق (يونامي) و تقديم خدمات المشاريع (بصفة استشارية).

⁴ cfc@moj.gov.iq.

⁵ بموجب الأمر الوزاري في وزارة العدل، ذي العدد (قانونية/أ/م/ع/1) المؤرخ في 2018/2/5، برئاسة وزارة العدل وعضوية ممثلين عن الأمانة العامة لمجلس الوزراء، والوزارات ذات العلاقة، ومستشارية الأمن الوطني، وإقليم كردستان، تتولى كتابة التقارير التعاهدية للاتفاقيات المعنية بحقوق الإنسان والرد على الملاحظات الختامية، والتقارير غير التعاهدية (الأستعراض الدوري الشامل)، والرد على التقارير والرسائل التي ترد عن الإجراءات الخاصة، واستقبال المقررين الخواص وأصحاب الولايات، المعنية بحقوق الإنسان في الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الدولية الأخرى.

- 6 بموجب الأمر الوزاري في وزارة العدل، ذي العدد (10/ت/ش/3/1/11) المؤرخ في 2017/1/10.
- 7 تقرير (تقديرات سكان العراق 2015 – 2018)، وزارة التخطيط – الجهاز المركزي للإحصاء – مديرية إحصاءات السكان والقوى العاملة، تموز 2018.
- 8 بموجب كتابة الأمانة العامة لمجلس الوزراء ذي العدد (40) المؤرخ في 3 كانون الثاني 2016.
- 9 رقم (37) لسنة 2015.
- 10 المشكلة بموجب الأمر الديواني رقم (30) لسنة 2017.
- 11 المشكلة بموجب الأمر الديواني رقم (31) لسنة 2017.
- 12 المشكلة بموجب الأمر الديواني رقم (128) لسنة 2017.
- 13 صوت مجلس النواب العراقي، على اختيار أعضاء مجلس المفوضية العليا لحقوق الإنسان (الدورة الثانية) بتاريخ 20 تموز 2017، حيث كانت لجنة من الخبراء اختارت أسماء المفوضين الجدد من بين نحو 500 متقدم للتشريع.
- 14 رقم (28) لسنة 2012.
- 15 رقم (38) لسنة 2013.
- 16 رقم (50) لسنة 2017.
- 17 رقم (14) لسنة 2018.
- 18 رقم (83) لسنة 1969.
- 19 رقم (23) لسنة 1971 وتعديلاته.
- 20 دستور جمهورية العراق، جريدة الوقائع العراقية، ذات العدد (4012) المؤرخة في 28 كانون الأول 2005م، السنة السابعة والأربعون.
- 21 بموجب القانون رقم (53) لسنة 2008.
- 22 ذات المصدر المذكور في الحاشية رقم (8).
- 23 بموجب قانون رقم (49) لسنة 2017، ويتمتع بالشخصية المعنوية وبالاستقلال المالي والإداري، ويتولى (اقامة الدعاوى بالحق العام، وقضايا الفساد المالي والإداري، ومراقبة التحريات عن الجرائم، وجمع الأدلة، والحضور عند اجراء التحقيق في جنابة أو جنحة، وابداء ملاحظاته وطلباته القانونية، وممارسة صلاحيات قاضي التحقيق عند غيابه في مكان الحادث، وتدقيق الدعاوى الواردة من محاكم الجنابات المعاقب عليها بالإعدام أو السجن مدى الحياة أو المؤبد، والدعاوى الواردة من محاكم الأحداث، و النظر في شكاوى المواطنين المقدمة إليه من ذوي العلاقة او من الجهات المختصة، ورقابة وتفتيش المواقع وأقسام دائرة الإصلاح العراقية ودائرة اصلاح الأحداث، والطعن بعدم دستورية القوانين والأنظمة أمام المحكمة الاتحادية العليا.
- 24 Iraq: High Commission for Human Rights, ACCREDITATION STATUS AS OF 29 MAY 2015
- (B) – Not fully in Compliance with the Paris Principles.
- 25 INTERNATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.
- 26 رقم (163) لسنة 2017.
- 27 بموجب الأمر الوزاري في وزارة العدل، ذي العدد (4/ت/ش/3/1/11) المؤرخ في 2017/1/10.
- 28 زارت السيدة (ريتا اسحاق) المقرر الخاص المعني بقضايا الاقليات العراق خلال الفترة من 27 شباط - 7 آذار 2016، وايدت تقديرها وشكرها للحكومة العراقية على التعاون والجهود المبذولة لانجاح الزيارة، ومن ثم قدمت تقريرها الخاص بالزيارة الى الدورة (34) لمجلس حقوق الانسان في اذار 2017، بعد تضمينه بملاحظات الحكومة العراقية على مسودة التقرير.
- 29 زارت السيدة (اغنيس كالامارد) المقرر الخاص المعني بحالات الإعدام خارج نطاق القضاء او بشكل تعسفي العراق خلال الفترة من 13-23 تشرين الثاني 2017، واجرت لقاءات مع مسؤولين في الحكومة العراقية الاتحادية وحكومة إقليم كردستان من (الوزارات، والبرلمان)، وجهات اخرى (مراجع دينية) و (منظمات المجتمع المدني، وأحزاب)، كما زارت مخيم (ديبكة) للنازحين، وسجن العدالة – قسم المحكومين بالإعدام في محافظة الناصرية التابع إلى دائرة الإصلاح العراقية في وزارة العدل.
- 30 بموجب الأمر الديواني رقم (10) لسنة 2014.
- 31 بموجب القانون رقم (40) لسنة 2016.
- 32 المادة (36) تلتزم هيئة التقاعد الوطنية بصرف مكافآت نهاية خدمة منتسبي الجيش السابق وعلى ان لا تتجاوز مبلغ الحد الأقصى مبلغ عشرة ملايين دينار للدفعة الواحدة اسوة بالجيش الحالي.
- 33 رقم (57) لسنة 2015، بهدف مساواة المشمولين بأحكام القانون رقم (20) لسنة 2009، من حيث الحقوق والامتيازات للمشمولين بأحكام قانون مؤسسة الشهداء رقم (3) لسنة 2006، ولاستحداث دائرة في مؤسسة الشهداء تعني بالمشمولين بأحكام هذا القانون، وشمول جرحى الحشد الشعبي والبيشمركة والذين اصيبوا جراء مفارعتهم لحزب البعث البائد، ولتبسيط الاجراءات الخاصة بعمل اللجان الفرعية واللجنة المركزية ومعالجة ما اظهره التطبيق العملي للقانون من خلل، وتحسين الواقع المعيشي لتلك الفئات وتعويضها عما اصابها من ضرر.
- 34 وقع العراق ممثلًا بوزير الخارجية بياناً مشتركاً مع الممثل الخاص للأمين العام المعني بالعنف الجنسي في حالات النزاع السيدة (زينب بانكورا) في مقر الأمم المتحدة بتاريخ 23 أيلول 2016، والذي يمثل بداية العمل المشترك بين العراق والأمم المتحدة من اجل الاستجابة لمخاطر العنف الجنسي ضد المرأة والتصدي لبعض التحديات التي يواجهها العراق فيما يتعلق بالمساءلة عن هذه الجرائم وتقديم الجناة الى العدالة وفق القوانين العراقية وبموجب الاتفاق يحضى العراق على دعم دولي لتوثيق وجمع الادلة لهذه الجرائم وتقوية الاطار القانوني.
- 35 رقم (2379) لعام 2017.
- 36 بتاريخ 17 كانون الأول 2014، استناداً إلى ورقة مفاهيمية أعدتها بعثة الأمم المتحدة لتقديم المساعدة إلى العراق (يونامي)، ووافقت عليها الحكومة العراقية.
- 37 بموجب القرار رقم (33) لسنة 2016.
- 38 رقم (53) لسنة 2017.
- 39 رقم (134) لسنة 2017.

- 40 الصادرة بموجب القانون رقم (1) الموازنة العامة الاتحادية لجمهورية العراق للسنة المالية 2019، جريدة الوقائع العراقية ذات العدد (4529) المؤرخة في 11 شباط 2019.
- 41 رقم (36) لسنة 2015.
- 42 رقم (122) لسنة 2017، تتولى تنفيذ قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (426) لسنة 2010، المتضمن تعهد مجلس الوزراء بإزالة الآثار السلبية التي نتجت عن القرارات الجائرة التي أصدرها النظام البائد بحق مكون الكورد القيليين، وإيجاد الحلول للمعوقات التي تحول دون تنفيذ القرار، وإظهار مظلوميتهم في القنوات الفضائية والمواقع الإلكترونية، وتنظيم مؤتمر سنوي لإحياء ذكرى الشهيد الفيلي.
- 43 رقم (118) لسنة 1976.
- 44 (اتفاقية التنوع الأحيائي، واتفاقية بازل بشأن التحكم بنقل النفايات الخطرة، واتفاقية (رامسار) للأراضي الرطبة واتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الأطارية لمكافحة التصحر).
- 45 academicimpact.un.org.
- 46 رقم (13) لسنة 2005.
- 47 رقم (111) لسنة 1969.
- 48 بادر العراق الى تقليص العمل بعقوبة الإعدام في العديد من الجرائم، بموجب الأمر رقم 7 لسنة 2003 الصادر من سلطة الائتلاف المؤقتة المنحلة.
- 49 المادة (19/أولاً) من دستور جمهورية العراق لسنة 2005.
- 50 بموجب القانون رقم (70) لسنة 2017.
- 51 بموجب القانون رقم (71) لسنة 2017.
- 52 وضعت هذه اللوائح وفق القانون الذي لا يتعارض او يختلف مع النص الدستوري حيث تستند هذه المدونات الى المادة (1/38) من الدستور العراقي والتي تضمن حرية التعبير عن الرأي بكل وسائل حرية الصحافة والاعلان والاعلام والنشر، والمادة (19) من العهد الدولي الخاص بالحقوق المدنية والسياسية.
- 53 بموجب الامر رقم (65) لسنة 2004.
- 54 في وزارة العدل، بموجب الأمر الوزاري ذي العدد (قانونية/م/ع/21) المؤرخ في 18 تشرين الثاني 2018.
- 55 رقم (1) لسنة 2019 التعديل الأول لنظام دور رعاية ضحايا الاتجار بالبشر رقم (7) لسنة 2017، والصادر بموجب قرار مجلس الوزراء رقم (385) لسنة 2017.
- 56 بموجب الأمر الوزاري رقم (8332) المؤرخ في 16 أيار 2016.
- 57 بموجب المادة (37/أولاً ج) (يحرم جميع أنواع التعذيب النفسي والجسدي والمعاملة غير الإنسانية، ولا عبدة بأي اعتراف انتزاع بالاكراه او التهديد او التعذيب، وللمتضرر المطالبة بالتعويض عند الضرر المادي والمعنوي الذي أصابه وفقاً للقانون).
- 58 رقم (23) لسنة 2011.
- 59 تعنى بالنساء الارامل والمطلقات، وتسعى إلى زيادة رواتب النساء المستفيدات من الدائرة بموجب القرار رقم (254) لسنة 2016 والمتضمن تعديل رواتب الحماية الإجتماعية، كما ترعى برامج لتمكين رعاية فاقات المعيل (الارملة، المطلقة، يتيمة الأبوين، زوجة المفقود، والعاجزة).
- 60 رقم (11) لسنة 2014.
- 61 رقم (164) لسنة 2014.
- 62 رقم (138) لسنة 2017.
- 63 رقم (188) لسنة 1959، الفقرة 1/ من المادة التاسعة.
- 64 تحتوي إضبارة الموقوفات (مذكورة امر العقوبة، وهوية الأحوال المدنية أو البطاقة التعريفية، وفحص المعهد الطبي العدلي على الزيلات لبيان عدم وجود آثار شدة خارجية أو تعذيب، وكذلك فحص السونار للتأكد من حالات الحمل ان وجدت).
- 65 أصدر مجلس الوزراء في جلسته المنعقدة بتاريخ 13 كانون الثاني 2015 قراره المرقم (27) لسنة 2015 بالموافقة على مشروع قانون الحماية من العنف الاسري والمدقق من قبل مجلس الدولة وتمت احالته الى مجلس النواب لغرض استكمال اجراءات تشريعه.
- 66 فرض غرامات مالية بمقدار (500) الف دينار الى مليون دينار او الحبس البسيط لمدة (6) شهور في حالة عدم دفع الغرامة، وكذلك زيادة مبلغ الغرامات من ثلاثة ملايين الى خمسة ملايين او الحبس لمدة سنة واحدة في حالة تكرار الجريمة من قبل الجناة.
- 67 رقم (126) لسنة 1980 بموجب القانون رقم (28) لسنة 2013، المادة (29/أولاً).
- 68 يتم استقبال شكاوى المعنفين والمعنفات والأطفال عبر الخط الساخن بالشعبية والرقم (139) ومن شبكات الهاتف كافة، حيث يتم ارشادهم لأقرب قسم لحماية الأسرة من محل سكنهم إضافة الى تقديم الإرشاد القانوني للنساء.
- 69 رقم (8) لسنة 2011.
- 70 هي منظمة دولية ذات تأثير جماعي، تعمل على تنسيق المعلومات ووجهات النظر والبيانات لغرض مساعدة ودعم أنظمة حماية الطفل على الصعيد العالمي والإقليمي والوطني.
- 71 www.mercycorps.org.
- 72 بموجب الامر الوزاري (529) بتاريخ 20 أيار 2014.
- 73 اقرت من قبل مجلس الوزراء العراقي بتاريخ 9 أيار 2017.
- 74 استكمال الخطة من قبل هيئة رعاية الطفولة التابعة إلى وزارة العمل والشؤون الإجتماعية، وبمشاركة عدد من الوزارات الشريكة والساندة والمفوضية العليا لحقوق الإنسان ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (يونيسيف) وعدد من منظمات المجتمع المدني، حيث تم تشكيل لجنة وطنية لمتابعة تنفيذ البرامج والأنشطة ووضع الليات المتابعة والتقييم واعداد التقارير بما يسهم في الوصول الى تحقيق الأهداف والنتائج.
- 75 يتم أبواء المسنين أو الذين يعانون من التفكك الاسري نتيجة الحروب التي مرت بها البلاد في دور الدولة وتقديم الخدمات الابوائية الاساسية من (طعام وملبس ورعاية صحية بالاضافة الى برامج ثقافية وترفيهية مع مصرف جيب) حيث توجد دارين في منطقتي الصليخ والرشد في بغداد، ودار في كل محافظة عراقية.

76 بعد انضمام جمهورية العراق الى اتفاقية حماية حقوق الاشخاص ذوي الاعاقة، وتشريع القانون رقم (38) لسنة 2013، شكّلت هيئة معنية بذوي الإعاقة والاحتياجات الخاصة، وبالنظر لقلة التخصيصات المالية وملاك الهيئة، بدأ عمل الهيئة يسير بخطوات بطيئة. وفي العام 2016 تم تخصيص الموارد المالية الكافية من الموازنة الاتحادية، حيث تم تعيين ما يقرب من (253) موظف، وتم البدء بتنفيذ القانون اعلاه ومنها (المادة 19) الخاصة بالمعين المتفرغ.

77 رقم (32) لسنة 1947.

78 رقم (87) لسنة 1963.

79 رقم (32) لسنة 2016.

80 رقم (92) لسنة 2014.

81 رقم (134) لسنة 2017.

82 رقم (51) لسنة 1971 المادة (11) منه.

83 رقم (76) لسنة 2017 الذي الغى قانون الإقامة السابق لسنة 1978 وقرارات مجلس قيادة الثورة المنحل ذات الصلة، وذلك لظهور حالات جديدة وضرورة ملائمة الظروف الموضوعية للعراق وتشجيع الأستثمار والسياحة، وتسهيل الحصول على سمة الدخول للأجانب وتنظيم إقامتهم.