



Iraq

Universal Periodic Review

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IRAQ

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RIGHTS COUNCIL

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The League : An optional pool of human rights trainers in Iraq that seeks to achieve nonprofit goals and helps to promote the dissemination of human rights and democracy concepts in Iraq through project implementation, activities, courses, publications and other ways that serve the organization's goals. Through peaceful and democratic means.

Iraq's Commitments to International Human Rights Conventions

The Case:

Conventions: It is well known that Iraq has ratified and ratified eight international conventions on human rights out of nine agreements. It has not yet acceded to the International Convention for the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families, Although more than one recommendation from many countries in this area.

Protocols: Iraq has not acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the abolition of the death penalty, despite many recommendations from many countries on the importance of acceding to the Covenant, and despite Iraq's pledge to reduce the articles governing the death in all laws and legislation In the areas under federal security, no serious steps have been taken to implement its preparation, since the articles governing death have not been reviewed in all laws and legislation so far. It should be noted that the Kurdistan Regional Government has suspended the implementation of the death penalty within the areas under its administration, although this procedure does not meet the spirit of the text contained in the Optional Protocol mentioned, and there are steps appear to be fairly serious in the province to abolish the death penalty in the near future.

Accession: In addition, Iraq's adherence to international human rights conventions appears to be purely formal and has not changed the reality of human rights in the area of interest of each of the said conventions. The Iraqi laws and legislation have not been harmonized with the spirit of the articles contained in the international conventions, The targeted change occurs in the reality of human rights according to each convention on the one hand,

Writing reports.. In addition to the limited commitment of Iraq in the writing of contractual reports in a manner that complies with international requirements,

Fulfilment: And the lack of commitment by Iraq to implement the recommendations issued by the contractual committees that discuss the extent of Iraq's commitment to implement the conventions according to their specialization. Many recommendations have been made to improve the reality of the rights of children and women and persons in detention and detention in various detention and detention centers Torture and humiliation, as well as the continuation of enforced disappearances in Iraq without any measures or policies to stop this phenomenon or to reduce it at least.

Protection: Protection and discrimination based on gender, sex and discrimination based on color, religion, religion and nationalism is one of the most prominent phenomena in Iraqi society, as well as discriminatory discrimination in legal provisions in some laws, especially with respect to the distinction between males and females and between men and women. The phenomenon of class differences between the poor and the rich has been exacerbated as one of the major violations in the field of economic and social rights. The gap between the rich and the poor has increased significantly in recent years, with the number and proportion of the population living below the poverty line in violation of the right to welfare and distribution Fair for wealth in Iraq.

Respect: In general, people in Iraq lack the necessary environment to enjoy their civil and political rights and their economic, social and cultural rights, which is a failure to adopt policies and measures that promote respect for human rights and provide for the enjoyment of all human

rights which are supposed to be achieved after accession. To any international agreement in all areas of different rights.

Although international conventions on human rights do not include penal provisions, we have not seen the use of the spirit of these agreements in the Iraqi judiciary except in limited and rare cases.

In respect of diversity and minority rights, the period between 2014 and now has witnessed flagrant violations of the rights of all minorities in Iraq, forcing many of them to emigrate outside Iraq, relinquishing much of their property and sacrificing the future of their children. What the terrorist groups did after the occupation of Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Anbar, and some areas of Diyala and Kirkuk was a turning point for the human nature of the country, especially the Yezidis in Sinjar and their other areas of residence in Iraq. Their dignity and rights were violated without The Iraqi government has done nothing to do so. The government's poor solutions to the simplest forms of protection and promotion of rights in the future. All the sons of minorities in Iraq are still living in fear and armed groups that exceed them every day without the Iraqi government taking any deterrent measures.

It should be noted that the Iraqi government has not been able to take the necessary measures to comply with international conventions in international humanitarian law (Geneva Conventions), especially since Iraq has been through periods of internal and violent conflict in which the rights of civilians, journalists, women, children, prisoners and all vulnerable groups And even buildings and civil service facilities (schools and hospitals) during these periods of conflict.

In addition, there is a large double wage deficit

Recommendations: We recommend that the Iraqi government:

1. Accelerate adherence to the international drift to protect migrant workers and their families without any reservations.
2. To expedite accession to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and all optional protocols to all international conventions to which Iraq has acceded.
3. Work hard to review all the laws and legislation in force in Iraq, adapting and adapting them and adapting them to international conventions on human rights.
4. Ensuring that no legal provision contradicts the content and spirit of international human rights conventions.
5. To take the necessary measures and procedures to ensure that judges use the spirit of the articles contained in international human rights conventions.
6. Reviewing the Iraqi constitution and reconsidering the importance of domestic legislation to international laws to ensure respect for all international laws whether they relate to international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
7. Revisiting all educational and teaching curricula in the stages of education and education in a manner that ensures the creation of new generations that respect and respect diversity and

differences in society and live in a common peace for a future of economic, social, cultural and political well-being.

8. Reviewing government procedures and policies that have strengthened quotas and administrative and financial corruption in the field of governance in all Iraqi state institutions, thus depleting the country's resources away from respect for human rights in all fields.

9. Taking the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the contractual committees of all international human rights conventions. And the need to find means and procedures for accountability and accountability of government institutions that are not committed to the implementation of these recommendations.

10. Take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations approved and accepted by Iraq in the UPR sessions, with the importance of strengthening them with clear accountability and accountability procedures for institutions not committed to implementing the national plans prepared for the implementation of these recommendations.

11. Take action and adopt policies that promote the provision of financial allocations for the implementation of recommendations issued in the UPR and those issued by all contractual committees.

12. Take measures and policies to reduce disparities in the distribution of wealth and incomes among individuals in Iraq.

13. Taking deterrent measures against all violators of human rights in all fields.

14. Take measures to ensure respect for the separation of powers as contained in the Iraqi Constitution in force.

15. To cooperate seriously with all voluntary pledges already made by Iraq during the first and second sessions of the Universal Periodic Review with those that may be provided at future sessions.

16. Activating the role of the national committees and not being satisfied with the establishment and formation of the committees that work on providing financial and administrative resources for the purpose of following up the recommendations.

17. Work to strengthen the company with human rights organizations, universities, media and stakeholders in the follow-up and implementation of recommendations.

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