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**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner
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High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by the so- called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups* **

Summary

The present report has been prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-22/1, in which the Council requested the High Commissioner to dispatch a mission to Iraq to investigate alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law committed by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and associated terrorist groups, and to establish the facts and circumstances of such abuses and violations, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability. The report provides an overview of the situation from June 2014 to February 2015, as requested in resolution S-22/1.

* Late submission.

** The annex is circulated as received in the languages of submission only.

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Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	1–15	3
A. Context	1–6	3
B. Mandate and terms of reference	7–8	4
C. Methods of work	9–11	4
D. Legal framework	13–15	5
II. Patterns of violations	16–71	5
A. Violations perpetrated by ISIL	16–49	5
B. Violations perpetrated by other parties to the conflict	50–69	12
C. Mass graves	70–71	14
III. Legal responsibility	72–76	15
A. States' legal responsibility	72–75	15
B. Individual criminal responsibility	76	15
IV. Conclusions and recommendations	77–79	16
Annex		
Notes verbales		18

I. Introduction

A. Context

1. Iraq has endured decades of authoritarianism, followed by a difficult transition that was marked by an international presence, unrest and continuous violence, resulting in thousands of civilian casualties. Despite positive steps towards building a constitutional republic, this period has witnessed a wide range of human rights violations. They include enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention, reprisal killings, shortcomings in fair trial and due process standards, lack of accountability and failure to deliver many basic services. Since 2003, thousands of suicide attacks, carried out by terrorist groups, have killed thousands of civilians.

2. The so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)¹ surfaced in this unstable and violent environment. A lack of inclusive participatory processes and a failure to promote and protect political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights amidst regional turmoil paved the way for ISIL and other radical groups to advance into northern Iraq, exploiting the frustration of local tribes and, shortly after, cracking down on many with the utmost brutality and cruelty.

3. In April 2013, the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) used force to end a demonstration in the town of Hawija in Kirkuk governorate and a number of demonstrators died. Rallies and sit-ins followed in the provinces of Anbar, Ninewa, Salah ad-Din and Diyala. The Government's crackdown on these protests exacerbated a sense of exclusion among the sizeable Sunni population.

4. In January 2014, the city of Fallujah in Anbar province fell into the hands of ISIL. In April, Anbar was a battleground. By May, 500,000 civilians had been internally displaced. While ISF scored some victories against ISIL in Anbar, the latter stormed the cities of Mosul and Tikrit in a blitz offensive in June, taking control of large swathes of the northern provinces. ISIL carried out massacres at Badush prison and Camp Speicher and besieged the town of Amerli in Diyala province.

5. In August 2014, ISIL seized the districts of Sinjar, Tel Afar and the Ninewa Plains. Allegations began to surface of serious human rights abuses perpetrated by ISIL and associated armed groups, including the intentional and systematic targeting of members of ethnic and religious communities in areas seized. This led to a mass exodus of Yazidis, Christians and members of other ethnic and religious groups from the Ninewa Plains. Operations in Mosul and Sinjar triggered the displacement of a further 1.5 million people. By the time Mosul fell to ISIL, ISF were in disarray. The Government of Iraq turned to other armed actors, alongside ISF, to halt ISIL advances and reverse its territorial gains. Many young Iraqis volunteered to fight ISIL as part of the "Popular Mobilization Movement".²

¹ ISIL is on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List established pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), which impose financial sanctions, an arms embargo and a travel ban on the members of the groups on the list.

² The Popular Mobilization Movement was established following the seizure of territories by ISIL in June 2014 when Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani called on volunteers to defend their homeland. On 30 September 2014, the Cabinet passed a resolution calling on Prime Minister al-Abadi to ensure the provision of the Movement with weapons, logistics, training and salaries.

6. Throughout the summer of 2014, the Popular Mobilization Movement ‘volunteers’ and Shia militia moved from their southern heartlands towards ISIL-controlled areas in central and northern Iraq. While their military campaign against the group gained ground, the militias seemed to operate with total impunity, leaving a trail of death and destruction in their wake.

B. Mandate and terms of reference

7. A special session of the Human Rights Council was requested *inter alia* by Iraq and convened in the light of increasing violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including unlawful killings, deliberate targeting of civilians, forced conversions, targeted persecution of groups and individuals on the basis of their religion or belief, acts of violence against members of ethnic and religious groups, as well as destruction of places of worship and cultural heritage sites. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights dispatched a mission to Iraq pursuant to Council resolution S-22/1, adopted on 1 September 2014 without a vote. In that resolution, the Council requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to dispatch a mission to Iraq to investigate alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law committed by ISIL and associated terrorists groups, and to establish the facts and circumstances of such abuses and violations, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability.

8. Also in resolution S/22-1, the Council requested the High Commissioner to provide an oral update on the implementation of the resolution at an interactive dialogue during its twenty-eighth session. The present report, submitted pursuant to this request, covers events linked to the armed conflict involving ISIL which took place in Iraq between June 2014 and February 2015. All the information it contains is based on rigorous human rights investigations carried out in Iraq between December 2014 and February 2015. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights also verified information received on human rights violations and abuses, and violations of international humanitarian law that have been perpetrated by other parties to the conflict and documents them herein.³

C. Methods of work

9. The mission reviewed all available information, including testimony from witnesses and victims and documentation from the Government of Iraq,⁴ Member States and relevant United Nations and non-governmental organizations. It followed up on reports of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Iraq to verify their veracity and establish further facts. The mission conducted investigations in Chamchamal, Dohuk, Erbil, Kalar, Suleimaniyah and Zakho, and camps for internally displaced persons in those areas.

10. Owing to insecurity and heightened conflict in some areas of the country, and logistical constraints, the mission could not conduct investigations in many areas of Iraq where serious human rights abuses and violations had allegedly taken place, such as Kirkuk governorate and Mosul, Tel Afar and Zummar in Ninewa governorate. For areas that were physically inaccessible, the mission undertook telephone interviews or, when possible, met victims and witnesses in more secure locations.

³ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/141.

⁴ See notes verbales in the annex to the present document.

11. The findings outlined in the present report are based on an analysis of first-hand information obtained through in-depth interviews conducted with over 100 victims and witnesses. The credibility of information was assessed on the basis of consistency among witness accounts and the existence of other corroborative information. The factual certainty of the findings is not uniform; for each of its findings, the mission specifies the degree to which it is confident that the incident occurred.

12. OHCHR thanks the Government of Iraq for extending full cooperation to the investigation mission and facilitating access to various parts of the country.

D. Legal framework

13. Human rights law and international humanitarian law are applicable to Iraq. The events described in resolution S-22/1 amount to an armed conflict of a non-international character involving ISIL and other affiliated armed groups, on one side, and ISF and other armed forces which support them, on the other. The mission therefore relied on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts of a non-international character as its specialized legal framework alongside international human rights law.

14. Iraq is a party to core international human rights treaties and a number of treaties containing rules applicable in non-international armed conflict. All parties to the conflict in Iraq are bound by applicable rules of international humanitarian law, including customary rules. The Government has faced tremendous challenges in ensuring law and order within its territory. Nevertheless, it must abide by its obligations under international law. This duty is explicitly recognized in the Constitution of Iraq (art. 8).

15. In resolution S-22/1, the member States stressed the need for those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or serious violations and abuses of international human rights law to be held to account through appropriate mechanisms and called upon the Government of Iraq to ensure that all perpetrators were brought to justice, with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring full accountability. In the light of those requirements, the mission focused on acts that would possibly constitute genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.

II. Patterns of violations

A. Violations perpetrated by ISIL

1. Attacks against religious and ethnic groups

16. The mission gathered reliable information about acts of violence perpetrated against civilians because of their affiliation or perceived affiliation to an ethnic or religious group. It is reasonable to conclude, in the light of the information gathered overall, that some of those incidents may constitute genocide. Other incidents may amount to crimes against humanity or war crimes. Ethnic and religious groups targeted by ISIL include Yezidis, Christians, Turkmen, Sabea-Mandean, Kaka'e, Kurds and Shia.

(a) Attacks against Yezidis

17. Based on interviews conducted with victims and witnesses, corroborated by other sources, the mission collected information regarding the killing of members of the Yezidi community and acts that caused serious bodily or mental harm to members of that group. The information also pointed to the intent of ISIL to destroy the Yezidi as a group when perpetrating those acts and to the existence of a manifest pattern of attacks against that

community, whose identity is based on its religious beliefs. If confirmed, such conduct may amount to genocide. Numerous Yezidi witnesses provided credible and consistent accounts of separate incidents and attacks, detailing how they were forced to convert to Islam or face death.

18. At the beginning of August 2014, a series of systematic and widespread attacks took place against a backdrop of ISIL incursions into the Ninewa plains and Yezidi-populated cities and villages. Interviews with numerous victims and witnesses from Al-Adnaniya, Al-Qahtaniyah, Barah, Bazwaya, Dogore, Gogjali, Hardan, Khanasor, Kocho, Qani, Sharaf ad-Din, Sinjar city, Solagh, Tel Banat, Tel Qasab and Zummar point to a pattern whereby members of ISIL systematically separated the men from the women and young children; the men were subsequently taken away to nearby ditches and summarily executed. Some victims and witnesses added that they had been asked to convert to Islam and that the men who refused were killed, while in other instances even the men who converted were summarily executed. Men who managed to survive such executions, largely through being shielded by the bodies of other victims, relayed their accounts to the investigation team. Women and children who were held captive near execution sites also witnessed some executions. In some instances, villages were entirely emptied of their Yezidi population.

19. For instance, on 3 August, in Qani village (Sinjar) at least 80 men were killed in a single incident. The mission interviewed survivors. One of them recounted how they were rounded up and taken to a nearby ditch, where ISIL fighters opened fire on them. He added that at least 50 members of his extended family had been killed. In Kocho, at least 700 men were killed in August. A survivor of one of the several Kocho village (Sinjar) massacres recounted how, around 11 August, Yezidi men who refused to convert were separated from the women and then taken to a farm. An ISIL fighter told them “you will see now what will happen to you, you pagans and peacock worshippers”. Although the villagers were initially given assurances that they would be freed once they handed over their possessions, ISIL divided the men in four groups of 15. The Yezidi men were ordered to lie face down on the ground; they were filmed by ISIL fighters before being shot several times. Survivors informed the mission that some residents from surrounding areas assisted ISIL in perpetrating those killings. Witnesses consistently reported that ISIL fighters had acted upon direct orders they received via telephone.

20. ISIL fighters abducted Yezidis on a mass scale and detained many for months. For instance, a group of 196 disabled Yezidis, including elderly and ill persons and children, were held captive in Mosul and Tel Afar and only released in January 2015. Many victims were forced to convert to Islam during their captivity. Around 3,000 persons, mainly Yezidis, allegedly remain in ISIL captivity. Further investigation is needed to establish the precise number of those who continue to be held by ISIL and the numbers killed, estimated to be in the thousands.⁵

(b) Attacks against Christians

21. Although perceived as the “People of the Book”,⁶ a classification that grants them a certain protection in comparison with other ethnic and religious groups, Christians suffered forced displacement and deprivation of property. By 6 August, an estimated 200,000 Christians and members of other ethnic and religious groups had fled from Al-Hamdaniya, Bashiqa, Bartella, Tel Keif and other towns and villages in the Ninewa plains before they

⁵ It is difficult to determine the exact number, particularly given that many of those who are listed as missing were killed. Civil society organizations shared lists containing the names of thousands of alleged victims with the investigation mission.

⁶ Ahl al-Kitab in Islam includes Christians, Jews and Sabea-Mandeans.

were taken over by ISIL. Among them were 50,000 persons previously displaced from Mosul, mostly Christians, who had fled in mid-June in fear of ISIL threats when they were given the choice to pay a tax, convert or leave. Houses and property of Christians in Mosul have been seized by ISIL.

22. On or around 6 August, ISIL stormed the city of Al-Hamdaniya (also referred to as Qaraqosh). Many witnesses stated that ISIL fighters pillaged and destroyed buildings in the city, including historic Christian cathedrals and churches. Approximately 150 families were unable to flee. Before expelling them, members of ISIL took possession of all their valuables and identity documents. Witnesses also reported that, during the attack, grenades, mortars and rockets landed in areas still occupied by civilians.

(c) Attacks against Shia

23. Interviews conducted with victims and witnesses, corroborated by reliable sources, make it reasonable to conclude that attacks were perpetrated against Turkmen, Shabak and other Shia groups.

24. Victims and witnesses from Amerli (Salah ad-Din), Barawjali, Bashir, Jerdghali and Qaranaz in Diyala governorate, as well as Bashiqa, Bazwaya, Gogjali and Omar Kan in Ninewa governorate consistently reported the same pattern of events. ISIL surrounded the village, killed the inhabitants who could not escape, burned and destroyed houses and businesses, destroyed Shia places of worship, and pillaged private and public properties.

25. On 17 June 2014, for instance, ISIL attacked the predominantly Shia Turkmen villages of Barawjali, Jerdghali and Qaranaz, north of Amerli, allegedly burning and destroying houses and property, as well as at least two Shia religious places known as Husseiniyas. Several people were killed defending the village, and at least eight were summarily executed by being shot in the head. Also on 17 June, the Shia Turkmen village of Bashir, Kirkuk, was attacked by ISIL. More than 60 people were killed, including women, children and the elderly.

26. In late June and early July, in the Ba'shika, Bazwaya, Gogjali and Omar Kan villages, Ninewa, ISIL members allegedly summarily executed a number of men and abducted numerous Shabak community members. At the end of February 2015, their whereabouts remained unknown. One woman reported that, on 20 June 2014, her son and brother-in-law disappeared after being stopped at an ISIL checkpoint. Three days later, they were found dead in a cemetery — her son beheaded and her brother-in-law shot several times.

27. ISIL also laid siege to Amerli, Salah ad-Din governorate, starting on 11 or 12 June 2014. Twenty days into the siege, ISIL members cut off the water and electricity supplies to the town. At least 15,000 people allegedly suffered from a lack of power, food, drinking water, medical services and medicine. Residents were forced to drink contaminated water, which caused many to fall ill, especially children and the elderly. A woman and her newborn baby died due to lack of medical services. The city was shelled daily with mortar rounds. One child, four men and a woman allegedly died from the shelling. The siege was broken on 1 September 2014 by ISF and affiliated armed groups.

28. Based on interviews with survivors, the mission received reliable information that, on 10 June 2014, more than 600 inmates of Badush prison, Ninewa governorate, were summarily executed by members of ISIL. Early in the morning, the prison, which housed over 3,000 inmates, was taken over by ISIL. Prisons guards had allegedly fled before the attack. The prisoners were separated into groups according to their ethnic or religious affiliation. Sunnis were freed, while others, mainly Shia, were loaded on trucks, driven to a nearby ravine and shot. Some survivors said they immediately rolled into the ravine and

were saved by other bodies landing on top of them. ISIL fighters kept shooting into the ravine at any moving body, including men who were screaming in pain.

2. Politically motivated attacks

29. Interviews with victims and witnesses, corroborated by reliable sources, have led the mission to reasonably conclude that there has been a pattern of attacks by members of ISIL against those it perceives to be affiliated with the Government. Targets include police officers, members of the Iraqi armed forces, the Awakening Movement,⁷ public servants, members of parliament, tribal and religious leaders, candidates in parliamentary and legislative elections and those who had publicly criticized, or were perceived to be opposed to, ISIL. Those violations were not based on perceived ethnic or religious identity but targeted Iraqis, usually Sunnis, deemed to be linked to the Government, or who refused to pledge allegiance to ISIL.

30. The mission interviewed men and women from the Al-Jebouri, Abu Hishma and Abu Nimr tribes who had fled their homes in Diyala, Salah ad-Din and Anbar governorates. ISIL fighters are reported to have relied on lists of targets to conduct house-to-house and checkpoint searches. Numerous men allegedly disappeared after being taken by ISIL from their homes or workplace or at checkpoints. Several relatives who witnessed those arrests stated that the victims were forced to “repent” by ISIL.⁸

31. The mission received information about several politically motivated killings. At least 602 members of the Abu Nimr tribe were allegedly killed in six separate incidents between September 2014 and January 2015 in Anbar province. Witnesses reported that, on 28 October 2014, 48 people — including seven children aged between 13 and 18 — were summarily executed in Hit in Anbar governorate and that, on 29 October, 213 tribesmen were allegedly summarily executed in Al-Furat. A police officer from Mosul who managed to escape recounted how “on 10 June, my two brothers were stopped and shot at an ISIL checkpoint at al-Karama district in Mosul”. A former police officer recounted that in mid-June 2014, in Tikrit, “ISIL fighters asked me for my police ID card; when I showed them, one of them took a knife and cut the throat of my father, my five-year-old boy and my five-month-old daughter. I begged them to kill me instead, but they told me: “we want to make you suffer, we want you to feel it burns inside your heart”.

32. Based on interviews with survivors, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq reported that approximately 1,500 to 1,700 members of the Iraqi armed forces from Camp Speicher in Salah ad-Din governorate were summarily executed on 12 June 2014 by ISIL, allegedly after being captured or having surrendered. The mission interviewed people who went to Camp Speicher after the massacre and had seen numerous dead bodies in the streets around the military base and in some parts of Tikrit. The results of a government investigation into that incident are yet to be made public.

33. Numerous reports of ISIL looting, burning and destroying houses were received. As a woman from Yathrib, Salah ad-Din governorate, lamented: “In August, after the fall of Yathrib, ISIL fighters forced me out of my home with my children and made me watch the destruction of my house. Years of my life have gone. We Sunni Arabs have nowhere to go, we are targeted by everybody.” Similar accounts were provided by numerous other victims who fled ISIL violence.

⁷ The Awakening Councils (Sahwa) consist of tribal sheikhs who joined forces with the United States military in the fight against Al-Qaida in Iraq from 2006.

⁸ Reportedly, the “repentant” has three options: “repent” in a Mosque in the presence of an ISIL appointed “emir”, pay 1,000,000 Iraqi dinar (850 United States dollars) or face execution.

34. Survivors of the Badush prison massacre of 10 June 2014 consistently reported that some Sunni detainees were asked whether they were ISF or Awakening Council representatives. Reportedly, those Sunni prisoners listed as defending their cellmates or defined as “apostates” were reportedly made to line up with Shia and other prisoners, and were then summarily executed.

3. Sexual and gender-based violence

35. The mission gathered corroborated witness statements indicating clear patterns of sexual and gender-based violence against Yezidi women. When attacking Yezidi villages, ISIL reportedly engaged in the systematic and widespread killing of men, including boys over the age of 14. Women and children were subjected to different violations. Accounts indicate that ISIL views captured women and children as spoils of war which it owns. Numerous interviews conducted with Yezidi women and girls who fled ISIL captivity between November 2014 and January 2015 provided reliable information on killings, widespread and systematic enslavement, including selling of women, rape, and sexual slavery, the forced transfer of women and children, and inhuman and degrading treatment. Many of the women interviewed were able to identify the origins of their ISIL captors, who were from a wide range of countries.

36. Following the systematic separation of men, women and young children, Yezidi women were further divided into three groups: married women with children, married women without children, and unmarried women and young girls. Each of those groups was transferred to different locations in ISIL-controlled territory. Some victims were transferred to more than 10 different locations during a four-month period. These repeated displacements were apparently intended to reinforce ISIL control over the victims by instilling in them feelings of fear, insecurity and disorientation.

37. Girls and unmarried women who escaped from ISIL captivity consistently recounted the process by which they were raped and sexually enslaved. ISIL members numbered them or recorded their names on lists, and inspected them to evaluate their beauty. While some were given as “gifts”, others were sold to local or foreign ISIL fighters. Some victims were privy to price negotiations between “vendors” and “buyers.” An “emir”⁹ would instruct ISIL fighters to inspect and choose girls for “marriage”. Girls would then be prepared for “marriage” (rape), involving, in some cases, full body searches. Mission investigators met with victims as young as 11 years of age.¹⁰ A 30-year-old woman described how young girls were prepared for sale at a house in Mosul. They were ordered to stand and remove their headscarves to be inspected. Then they were forced to smile while ISIL fighters took photographs.

38. A victim witnessed similar cruel and inhuman treatment following her transfer to Adnaani, a 15-minute drive from Baaj, Ninewa governorate. She recounted that an “emir” wrote the names of 14 girls on small pieces of paper and called two ISIL fighters, who each picked one piece of paper. The “emir” asked the ISIL fighters to call out the name written on the paper. The 15- and 18-year-old girls whose names were called were forcibly taken by the two fighters into another room. The “emir” and a so-called “imam” who was in the room laughed when they heard the two girls screaming. After around 20 minutes, the two girls were brought back into the room. The witness said both girls were in shock and had blood on their trousers. Both confirmed to the witness that they had been “married” (raped).

⁹ “Emirs”, local ISIL commanders, report to “sheikhs” in the ISIL chain of command.

¹⁰ The pattern described by numerous witnesses is corroborated by an ISIL pamphlet on female slaves released in October/November 2014, entitled, “Questions and answers on taking captives and slaves”. It outlines ISIL regulations on the treatment of non-Muslim “slaves”, including young girls.

39. A 19-year-old pregnant married woman explained that she was repeatedly raped by an ISIL “doctor” for two and a half months in Hawija district, Kirkuk governorate.¹¹ There were visible lacerations on her breast, indicating that she may have been tortured. According to the woman, the “doctor” sat on her stomach, aiming to kill her unborn child, saying, “this baby should die because it is an infidel; I can make a Muslim baby”.¹²

40. The mission obtained credible reports about the rape of young girls, including a 9-year-old and 6-year-old. The former was raped for three days by an ISIL fighter in Tel Qaseb, Ninewa governorate. A witness stated that she could clearly hear the girl being assaulted and screaming out her name for help. The girl told the witness that she was blindfolded, handcuffed, beaten and repeatedly raped. Eventually, her “owner” sold her to another ISIL fighter from the Syrian Arab Republic. In the same house, a 6-year-old girl was raped by another ISIL fighter. A witness heard the child screaming. She was reportedly sold to an ISIL fighter in the Syrian Arab Republic.

41. Witnesses reported that a doctor conducted abortions on two women in a school in Ba’aj, Ninewa; they were two and three months pregnant, respectively. Prior to the abortion, one witness reportedly heard an ISIL fighter stating: “we do not want more Yezidis to be born”. Both women received an injection and were made to take pills. A week after the abortions, both women were sold.

42. Women who escaped ISIL custody recounted how they were forcibly transferred multiple times to different locations in Iraq, including Adnaani, Al-Nufus, Baaj, Fallujah, Gayara, Hawija, Khaini, Kirkuk, Kocho, Mosul,¹³ Rambosi, Sheba, Solagh, Tel Afar,¹⁴ Tel Qaseb, Tel Banat and Wardya. Other women and children were transferred to Al-Hassakeh, Al-Shadadiyah, Deir-ez-Zoor, Ghazna, Membij, Raqqa and Tel Abyad in the Syrian Arab Republic.

43. Many survivors of sexual violence experienced the loss of loved ones killed by ISIL. Some witnessed those attacks and are severely traumatized. Suicides and attempted suicides have sharply risen amongst those women and girls. Many survivors interviewed displayed visible signs of trauma and depression. The mission investigators spoke to men who were desperate and felt helpless after being separated from their wives and children. One said: “losing my wife and children to ISIL is the worst nightmare that could happen to a man”.

4. Recruitment and use of children

44. Based on information provided by victims and witnesses, it is reasonable to conclude that ISIL used, conscripted or enlisted children between the ages of 8 and 18 to

¹¹ The pattern described by numerous witnesses is corroborated by an ISIL pamphlet on female slaves released in October/November 2014, entitled, “Questions and Answers on Taking Captives and Slaves.” It clarifies ISIL regulations on the treatment of non-Muslim “slaves”, including young girls.

¹² Another witness told the mission that the same “doctor” also raped victims as young as 11 and 16 years of age.

¹³ Locations around Mosul included Badush prison, the village Hay Tiraan, the “Galaxy building” and several private houses.

¹⁴ Locations within Tel Afar included several former Shia villages, such as Ghizel Khoun and Qasr Mihrab.

participate in the armed conflict, in breach of international human rights law,¹⁵ international criminal law¹⁶ and customary international humanitarian law.

45. The mission investigators interviewed Yezidi children who had escaped ISIL captivity. In August 2014, following the abduction of thousands of Yezidis by ISIL fighters, children aged between 8 and 15 were separated from their mothers and transferred to different locations in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, including a school in Tel Afar and a school on the outskirts of Raqqa, Syrian Arab Republic. Children recounted how they had received religious and military training following their forced conversion. Training lasted from 13 days to 3 weeks and included how to load and unload guns, shoot using live bullets and launch small and medium-sized rockets. Boys reported being forced to watch videos of beheadings several times. When they refused, they were severely beaten. A child was told: “this is your initiation into jihad, you have to be strong, because you will do this when you will go to jihad for the Islamic State; you are an Islamic State boy now”.

46. Numerous other incidents reported by reliable sources require further investigation. For instance, residents of Fallujah, Anbar governorate, and Mosul, Ninewa governorate, reported that children in their late teens man checkpoints for ISIL. Other allegations indicate that children as young as 12 or 13 undergo military training with ISIL in Mosul. In areas it controls in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, ISIL has allegedly established centres for military and religious training of children in an effort to indoctrinate them and build a new generation of fighters. An ISIL video portrays one such camp near Mosul, referring to the children as the “cubs of the caliphate”. Children are shown exercising and reciting the Holy Koran, while an instructor explains that they are being trained to fight “hate-filled Shia”. It is unclear how many children have received such training and how many are actively engaged in hostilities.

5. Use of prohibited weapons

47. Allegations of the use of chlorine gas by members of ISIL were reported. The use of chlorine gas as a chemical weapon is prohibited in all circumstances. It was alleged that a chemical agent, likely chlorine, was used on 22 September 2014 when ISIL attacked and killed 300 Iraqi soldiers in Anbar. Officials from Balad and Dulu’iya in Salah ad-Din governorate have alleged that ISIL used bombs with chlorine-filled cylinders during clashes in late September 2014. Those allegations require further investigation.

6. Other human rights violations in ISIL-controlled areas

48. The mission documented other serious human rights violations committed by ISIL in areas under its de facto control. They include unfair trials, torture, cruel and inhuman treatment and extrajudicial killings.

49. ISIL-established sharia courts in Mosul allegedly sentence people to such cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment as stoning and amputation. Two men accused of homosexuality were convicted by an ISIL “court” and thrown from the top of a tall building. Four physicians were reportedly executed after refusing to treat ISIL fighters. Thirteen teenage boys were sentenced to death for watching a football match. In January 2015, a document attributed to ISIL showed two men being “crucified” after they were

¹⁵ The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict states that non-State armed groups should not, “under any circumstances” recruit or use children under 18 years in hostilities.

¹⁶ Article 8, paragraph 2 (e) (vii), of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provides that conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities is a war crime.

accused of banditry. Other documents attributed to ISIL revealed that in Al-Qaim, Anbar governorate, an ISIL soldier's hand was cut off for theft. Owing to lack of access to ISIL-controlled areas, and the complete breakdown of telecommunications in Mosul, it was not possible for the mission to follow up those cases.

B. Violations perpetrated by other parties to the conflict

50. The mission gathered information from multiple credible sources highlighting alleged violations of international humanitarian and violations and abuses of human rights law by ISF and associated armed groups in their counter-terrorism efforts to defeat ISIL. It is reasonable to conclude that those forces carried out extrajudicial killings, torture and abductions and forcibly displaced a large number of people, often with impunity.

51. Since the fall of Mosul, various armed groups have become an integral component of the Government's response to ISIL, with the line between regular and irregular pro-Government forces, and particularly between Popular Mobilization volunteers and militia becoming increasingly blurred. As a result, the mission was not always able to clearly determine which group was directly involved in reported incidents or identify the chain of command. A number of victims interviewed by the mission stressed that militia groups are in de facto command over regular forces. Such claims could not be independently verified. Additional information is needed to establish the link between some militia forces and the Government. The Government, however, has the obligation to exercise due diligence in protecting persons under its jurisdiction.

1. Extrajudicial killings, abductions and torture

52. Between June and August 2014, a series of attacks occurred in the Diyala governorate when militia, at times jointly with ISF, waged a retaliatory campaign against members of the Sunni community. Numerous victims and witnesses described a number of incidents in the villages of Baquba, Imam Weis and Sinsil, which, they alleged, all specifically targeted Sunnis. In mid-June, fleeing armed forces allegedly set fire to an army base in Sinsil where 53 Sunnis were being held. Witnesses discovered their bodies: some were charred beyond recognition; others were only partially burnt, revealing gunshot wounds, severe bruises and broken limbs.¹⁷

53. On 16 June, at least 43 prisoners from the Al-Wahda police station in Baquba were allegedly summarily executed by gunshots to the head. Some victims had broken limbs, suggesting torture.¹⁸

54. On 22 August, militia members and Iraqi police allegedly carried out two consecutive attacks against the Musab Ibn Umair mosque in Imam Weis village, killing 34 civilians, including a woman and a 17-year-old boy, who were attending Friday prayers. An investigation has been launched; the findings are yet to be made public.

55. The mission received multiple allegations that members of militia and ISF executed at least 70 Sunni civilians in different locations in Barwana, Diyala governorate, on 26 January 2015. The bodies were reportedly removed to an unknown location and the victims' families were unable to retrieve them. Other civilians arrested on the same day allegedly remain unaccounted for. The Government has announced an investigation.

¹⁷ Several militia groups were reportedly present in Sinsil following the fall of Mosul on 10 June 2014.

¹⁸ Information suggests that the massacre was carried out by militia members and Iraqi police.

56. Attacks allegedly perpetrated by militia affiliated to ISF were reported in Baghdad, Baquba, Kirkuk, Mosul, Samarra and Tel Afar, allegedly in revenge for attacks by ISIL. The mission could not independently verify those incidents, which require further investigation.

57. Against the background of attacks against Sunni villages in Salah ad-Din and Diyala governorates, numerous witnesses reported incidents involving illegal arrests and the taking of hostages. They allegedly occurred in Al-Hatimiya, Baquba, Dujail, Tuz Khormato and Yathrib. Some families said that they had secured the release of loved ones by paying ransoms.

58. In August and September 2014, as ISF and affiliated militia moved against ISIL in Yathrib, Salah ad-Din governorate, Sunni men from the area were allegedly systematically arrested in the village of Jami'ya and at checkpoints in Al-Hatimiya and Dujail. Victims provided consistent accounts of being ordered to hand over mobile phones, valuables and identity documents. They were blindfolded, handcuffed and taken to the Al-Bakr (Balad) airbase in Salah ad-Din governorate, where they were tortured or ill-treated for several days while being interrogated about ISIL forces and their positions in the region.

59. On the night of 8 to 9 August 2014, a militia stationed at the Youth Sports Club in Tuz Khormato town in Salah ad-Din governorate abducted up to seven Sunnis from their houses. One Sunni was brutally beaten, tortured and killed,¹⁹ while the fate of the others remains unknown. The mission received multiple reports that militia groups are running detention facilities at Al-Bakr airbase, Salah ad-Din, where torture is allegedly undertaken routinely. On 25 October 2014, for example, two Sunnis were taken from the Brigade 17 checkpoint in Dujail to Al-Bakr airbase. They were handcuffed, blindfolded and tortured for five days by beatings, kicks and electric shocks. Up to 40 men allegedly shared a cell with them and suffered the same treatment. One of their captors allegedly urged them daily to convert to Shia Islam. On 11 December, a Sunni man was abducted at the Al-Hatimiya checkpoint by fighters²⁰ and was taken to the Al-Bakr airbase, where he was held and tortured for four days. He was released once his family had paid 6,000 United States dollars in ransom.

60. The mission gathered information from a number of victims and witnesses about an attack on 25 January 2015 against Sunni Arabs in the villages Al-Sibaya and Al-Jeri, north of Sinjar. Based on evidence gathered, it may be reasonable to conclude that the attack was perpetrated by a Yezidi armed group. Twenty-two people were allegedly shot dead, including women, children and the elderly; several others were injured. The bodies of at least six people were burnt in their homes after they had been shot. Several houses were allegedly burnt, properties were looted and villagers were allegedly ordered to hand over valuables. Witnesses reported that 17 people were abducted; their whereabouts remain unknown. Inhabitants of both villages were displaced.

61. These allegations could not be thoroughly investigated by the mission and warrant further investigation.

2. Forced displacement and preventing access to safe areas

62. Multiple accounts indicate that militia conducted operations targeting Sunni in Salah ad-Din and Diyala that resulted in forced displacement. Witnesses reported that during an operation in Al-Jami'ya, Salah ad-Din in September 2014, militia members forced Sunni civilians from their homes at gunpoint, beat them and shouted "you are all ISIL, you are

¹⁹ Documented in a YouTube video provided to the mission by the family.

²⁰ The fighters identified themselves as members of Jamaat al-Ataba militia.

against Islam”. One victim recounted that militiamen entered his house, smashed furniture and stole large amounts of money and gold. He was told to leave and never return; his home and car were torched. The mission received similar reports of the destruction and burning of houses in villages in Yathrib, Salah ad-Din governorate. Victims told the mission that militia had prevented Sunnis from returning to their villages.

63. The mission also interviewed victims from dozens of Sunni villages in Amerli and Suleiman Bek, Salah ad-Din governorate, who reported a similar pattern of looting and destruction after the siege of Amerli was broken. As one witness recounted, “we hoped for the best when the Iraqi army and the ‘volunteers’ liberated the area from ISIL. Instead, once the ‘volunteers’ took control, they pillaged, burnt and blew up houses, claiming that all villages are part of ISIL. This is not true; we are just ordinary poor people.”

64. While more information is needed on the link between the militia and the Government, such incidents point, at the very least, to a failure by the Government to protect persons under its jurisdiction.

65. On the basis of interviews conducted with victims and witnesses, it is reasonable to conclude that Iraqis were deprived of their fundamental rights to safety and security. In November 2014, members of the Sunni community leaving villages taken over by ISIL in Yathrib, Salah ad-Din governorate, were allegedly blocked for several days at the Makthab Khalid checkpoint in Kirkuk governorate. The checkpoint, manned by forces under the control of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), was the main entry point for those who wanted to reach safety in Kirkuk city or Suleimaniyah governorate. Some interviewees waited at the checkpoint for 15 days, sleeping in the street in the bitter cold. Many witnessed children dying of cold while their families waited to be allowed through.

66. Numerous other incidents reported by reliable sources could not be verified by the mission and require further investigation. For instance, it was reported that Shia Turkmen who fled the conflict in Tel Afar were stranded at checkpoints operated by armed forces under the control of KRG.

3. Indiscriminate attacks

67. The mission received a number of reports alleging indiscriminate attacks against civilians. While it was unable to determine the intended target of these attacks, it established that they often caused civilian deaths and injuries, raising the possibility of a lack of precautionary measures to protect civilians.

68. On 29 November 2014, for example, in Zour, Salah ad-Din governorate, two rockets fired from a helicopter hit a car, killing one person and injuring seven. On the same day, fire from another Iraqi helicopter hit a house in the same area, killing at least 17 people, including five children.

69. Numerous other incidents reported by reliable sources could not be independently verified by the mission and require further investigation. For instance, the use of barrel bombs by ISF was widely alleged. The use of this low-accuracy weapon in residential areas would likely amount to indiscriminate attacks.

C. Mass graves

70. As State forces have retaken some ISIL-controlled areas, mass graves have been discovered. The KRG Committee on Mass Graves informed the mission that seven mass graves had been discovered in Hardan, Khanasor, Sinone and Zummar. Four mass graves were also discovered in Khanaqin, Diyala. A further 12 mass graves are reportedly located in areas that remain under ISIL control.

71. Although some measures have been put in place to protect mass graves and prevent attempts to exhume the bodies, more needs to be done in order to make sure that the dead can be identified and the cause of death determined.

III. Legal responsibility

A. States' legal responsibility

72. Information gathered by the mission strongly suggests that international crimes may have been perpetrated and continue to be perpetrated in Iraq by ISIL. The primary legal responsibility for addressing those international crimes lies with the State of Iraq whose duty it is to protect persons under its jurisdiction and ensure accountability.

73. All States are required to determine how to implement their obligations to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, especially in the framework of their obligation to investigate and prosecute allegations of war crimes and genocide. The Government of Iraq has a duty to investigate all allegations which concern ISIL, ISF and affiliated armed groups, as well as other armed militias, and to prosecute perpetrators, including the responsible commanders and other superiors.

74. Information gathered by the mission suggests that some militia groups may enjoy de facto command over regular forces. If that is true, it is the Government's responsibility to ensure that all organized armed forces, groups and units are placed under a command responsible for the conduct of its subordinates.

75. In light of the violations perpetrated by parties to the armed conflict in Iraq, other States who lend support to the various parties to the conflict need to determine whether such support is compatible with their obligations under international law.

B. Individual criminal responsibility

76. The following crimes may have been committed.

- Genocide, by killing, causing serious bodily or mental harm and forced transfer of children, as part of a manifest pattern of similar conduct aimed at the destruction of a particular group. Information gathered strongly suggests that ISIL may have perpetrated those crimes against the Yezidi population.
- Crimes against humanity, such as murder, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, rape, sexual slavery, sexual violence and persecution, committed as part of widespread and systematic attacks directed against civilian populations pursuant to, or in furtherance of, an organizational policy to commit such attacks. Information provided strongly suggests that ISIL has perpetrated some of those crimes against Christian, Shia and Yezidi communities.
- War crimes of murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture, outrages upon personal dignity, the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, directing attacks against the civilian population, directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, historic monuments, pillaging a town or place, committing rape, sexual slavery and any other form of sexual violence, conscripting or enlisting children or using them to participate actively in hostilities, ordering the displacement of the

civilian population, destroying or seizing the property of an adversary. Information gathered points to ISIL having perpetrated such crimes.

- Information gathered demonstrates that ISF and affiliated militia may have committed some war crimes.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

77. The High Commissioner is impressed by the vast number of credible witnesses and victims who, despite severe trauma and in some cases at considerable risk to their personal safety and security, bravely spoke out about the violations perpetrated to ensure that they are documented with the aim that the perpetrators will be brought to justice. He salutes their courage.

78. Subject to a determination by an independent and competent court, the mission concludes that:

- **Members of ISIL may have perpetrated genocide against the Yezidi community by killing, causing serious bodily or mental harm and forcibly transferring members of the group, including children, in the context of a manifest pattern of conduct aimed at the destruction of the group.**
- **Members of ISIL may have committed crimes against humanity by perpetrating murder, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, rape, sexual slavery, sexual violence and persecution, committed as part of widespread or systematic attacks directed against civilian populations pursuant to or in furtherance of an organizational policy to commit such attacks.**
- **Members of ISIL may have committed war crimes by perpetrating murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture, outrages upon personal dignity, taking of hostages, the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, directing attacks against the civilian population, directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion or against historic monuments, pillaging a town or place, committing rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence, conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities, ordering the displacement of the civilian population or destroying or seizing the property of an adversary.**
- **ISIL is perpetrating serious human rights violations in areas which are under its de facto control; including torture, cruel and inhuman treatment, and extrajudicial killings.**
- **While more information is needed on the link between the militia and the Government, some incidents addressed in the report point, at the very least, to a failure on part of the Government to exercise due diligence as regards its obligation to protect persons under its jurisdiction. Members of ISF and affiliated armed groups may have committed war crimes by perpetrating murder, cruel treatment and torture, taking hostages, directing attacks against the civilian population, pillaging a town or place, ordering the displacement of the civilian population or destroying or seizing the property of an adversary.**

79. In order to ensure justice for all victims in Iraq of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, and in the light of the ongoing armed conflict, The High Commissioner recommends that:

The Government of Iraq:

- Ensure that all alleged crimes are investigated in line with international human rights standards, and perpetrators are brought to justice.
- Take the necessary steps for Iraq to become a party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and ensure that the international crimes defined in the Rome Statute are criminalized under domestic law; and in the meantime, accept the Court's jurisdiction over the current situation, under article 12, paragraph 3 of the Rome Statute.
- Ensure that the findings of all Government-initiated investigations into violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are made public and lead to effective remedies for victims.
- Engage in a rights-based, inclusive and meaningful political dialogue to bring the current crisis to an end; and foster a national reconciliation process that represents the legitimate interests and grievances of all Iraqis.
- Ensure that all Iraqis currently displaced have access to essential services and fundamental rights, such as access to adequate health care and education; establish non-discriminatory procedures for access to safe zones, taking into consideration the humanitarian imperative; and ensure durable solutions for all displaced populations, recognizing their right to return and their right as Iraqi citizens to reside in any part of the country.
- Ensure that victims of the international crimes documented in the present report, particularly survivors of sexual abuse and sexual slavery, receive adequate support, including psychosocial support and medical care.
- Ensure the protection of mass graves and that with measures are taken to identify the dead and launch an efficient investigation to determine the circumstances under which death occurred.
- Investigate allegations that ISF and armed groups acting under its control failed to protect communities persecuted by ISIL.
- Invite the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, in particular the Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as well as the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, to visit Iraq to monitor and report on the human rights situation.

The Human Rights Council:

- Ensure that the situation of human rights in Iraq remains on the agenda of the Council by continuing to closely follow the situation in Iraq with a view to ensuring that perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights law are held accountable through the establishment of appropriate monitoring and investigating mechanisms.
- Urge the Security Council to remain seized of and to address, in the strongest terms, information that points to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and call on the Security Council to consider referring the situation in Iraq to the International Criminal Court.

Annex

Notes verbales

[Arabic/English only]



Ref/555 /14

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. the report covers these violation and abuses for the period 10 -29 September 2014.

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures

- The report (4 pages).



Geneva, 21 October 2014

High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في المحافظات الساخنة للفترة من ٩/١٠ ولغاية ٢٩/٩/٢٠١٤

- ١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب) ..انتهاك للمادة (٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان
- اعدام ثلاثة مواطنين في احدى القرى قرب مدينة الموصل بتهمة تأمرهم ضد التنظيم .
 - اعدام ضابط شرطة وسبعة من اقاربه في قرية الجماسة الواقعه غرب الموصل بتهمة التجسس لحساب القوات الأمنية العراقية.
 - اعدام (١١) شاباً في منطقة الإصلاح الزراعي في مدينة الموصل ممن تركوا التنظيم والتحقوا بمجلس ائقاذ مدينة الموصل.
 - قيام تلك العصابات باستخدام غاز الكلور ضد المواطنين في ناحية الضلوعية مما تسبب باختناق (١٨) من مواطني الناحية ونفوق العشرات من الحيوانات الداجنة .
 - قطع ايادي (٧) مواطنين في ناحية القيارة في محافظة نينوى بدهوى تطبيق الحد الشرعي لجريمة السرقة.
 - اعدام الناشطة الحقوقية (سميرة صالح الفعيمي) وسط ميدان في مدينة الموصل بتاريخ ٢٢/٩/٢٠١٤ بعد اختطافها قبل أسبوع والاعتناء عليها جنسياً بعد اتهامها بالردة من قبل تلك العصابات الاجرامية اثر وصفها بتجبير مرافق الأقباء " بالعمل البربري " وقد أبلغت تلك العصابات ذويها بعدم إقامة مراسم عزاء للشهيدة اليمثلة .
 - اختطاف (٢٢) مواطناً من قرية اسكي في محافظة نينوى .
 - قصف مدينة الرمادي بقذائف الهاون ويشكل خاص احياء الشركة ، الزرار ، الصوفية مما أدى الى وقوع خسائر بالارواح والممتلكات .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- اختطاف واحتجاز (٦٢) مواطناً من محافظة نينوى اغلبيهم من النساء بتهمة التعاون مع القوات الأمنية.
- رجم مواطن من محافظة نينوى / ناحية الشمال حتى الموت بتهمة الزنا .
- قيام هذا التنظيم الإرهابي بقتل (٣٠٠) جندياً باستخدام غاز الكلور في الصقلاوية شمالي الفلوجة .

- ٢- التهجير والنزوح القسري.... انتهاك للمادة ١٣/١ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان
- نزوح جماعي للسكان في القرى الواقعة شمال المقدادية نحو ناحية قرة تبة بسبب انتشار مجاميع من عصابات داعش الإرهابية في المنطقة وقيامهم بإنشاء محاكم " شرعية " وإعدام مواطنين بتهمة التجسس لصالح القوات الأمنية .

- ٣- استهداف الاكثيات انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان
- دفن العشرات وهم احياء من أبناء السكان الايزيدي في قرية كوجو التابعة لناحية العذائية في محافظة نينوى .
- احراق مواطن ايزيدي وهو حي في قرن في ناحية القادسية التابعة لمحافظة نينوى .
 - اقتحام منزل عائلة مسيحية جنوب غرب بغداد وقتل العائلة المكونة من أربعة افراد .
- ٤- استهداف الفئات الضعيفة (المرأة ، الطفل ، ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة) انتهاك للمادة ١/ من اعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المرأة وإعلان حقوق الطفل المبدأ الثالثي ١٩٥٩ المادة ٣ من الإعلان الخاص لحقوق المعوقين.

المرأة:

- قيام تنظيم داعش بتشكيل لجنة نسائية من ينتمين للتنظيم مهمتها متابعة النساء في المناطق التي يحرص التنظيم سيطرته عليها ورصد النساء اللواتي يخالفن القواعد الشرعية للتنظيم .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- اختطاف (٣٥) امرأة من قرية بلاوات في محافظة نينوى واقتيادهن الى جبة مجهولة .
- اختطاف (٢٧) امرأة وفتاة من القضية بروانة وضعة وراوة في محافظة الانبار .
- انتحار (٣٢) امرأة وفتاة ايزيدية في قريتي جوك وكسر محراث التابعون لقضاء تلعفر كن قد تم اختطافهن من سنجار .
- اختطاف (٤) نساء من قضاء الحويجة التابع لمحافظة كركوك .

الطفل

- إصابة العشرات من الأطفال في بلدة بلدروز محافظة نينوى بأسرئض معوية بسبب تلوث المياه نتجة انقطاع الكهرباء عن البلدة .
- قتل العشرات من الأطفال في هجوم بالمدمقية الثقيلة على قرية بلاوات- مغرق بخديفا باتجاه

محير الخازن في محافظة نينوى

٥- تدمير التراث والمعالم الدينية

- تفجير مزار مقبرة الأربعة صحابي وسط مدينة تكريت ويضم المزار اضرحة (٤٠) صحابياً .

٦- انتهاكات للجوانب الاقتصادية والصحية :

- سرقة ١,٥ مليار دينار من المصارف الحكومية والأهلية في مدينة الفلوجة.
- سرقة أربعة كيلو غرام من الذهب من دور تلخا الشوطين في أنشوجة .
- منع الأطباء من الرجال من اجراء العمليات الجراحية للنساء بحجة مخالفة ذلك لأحكام الشريعة .
- تفجير الجسر العائم الذي يربط ناحية الضلوعية بقضاء بلد .
- تفجير عشرات المنازل المعقدة لإبقاء المكون الايزيدي في سنجار .
- تفجير عشرة منازل في قضاء القائم بحجة تعاون مالكيها مع القوات الأمنية .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- اصدار بيان في محافظة نينوى يحذر فيه تنظيم داعش الإرهابي التجار من أبناء المكون الايزيدي والمسيحي بوجود تسليم أموالهم وممتلكاتهم الى شركائهم من المسلمين .
- تفجير ثلاثة منازل شمال مدينة تكريت تعود لضياعه في قوات الشرطة العراقية .
- تفجير منزل رئيس محكمة استئناف صلاح الدين فيصل العزاوي في ناحية بئرب .



Ref/ 597/14

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 7 -27 October 2014.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures

- The report (7 pages).



Geneva, 13 November 2014

High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الإنسان
في المحافظات الساخنة للفترة من ١٠/٧ ولغاية ٢٧/١٠/٢٠١٤

١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب ، اختطاف) .. انتهاك للمادة

(٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

- اعدام مواطنين اثنين من أبناء مدينة الفاروجة متنفذاً بتهمة التعاون مع القوات الأمنية .
- اعدام تسعة اشخاص في كركوك وييجي وهم من عناصر الصحوة .
- اعدام الصحفي رعد العزاوي الذي كان يعمل مصوراً لقناة صلاح الدين الفضائية وشقيقه واثنين آخرين من أبناء مدينة العلم .
- قيام عصابات داعش بإعدام سبعة اشخاص " ذبحاً " جنوبي غرب كركوك في قرية المحمل التابعة لناحية الرياض والقاء جثث الشهداء بطي قارعة الطريق .
- نقل المختطفين من النساء والأطفال من قضاء تلدير الى قضاء سنجار / قرية كوجو في خطوة لاستخدامهم كدروع بشرية خلال الهجوم المرتقب للقوات الأمنية لتحرير قضاء سنجار .
- اعدام (١٥) مواطناً ربيعاً بالرصاص في ناحية النجاج غرب محافظة نينوى .
- اعدام سبعة جنود في ناحية العلم تم اختطافهم في وقت سابق من منطقة المور شمال غرب سامراء .
- قتل ١٧ شاباً بعد اختطافهم من منطقة خزنايات في محافظة ديالى .
- اعدام الصحفي مهند العكدي ربيعاً بالرصاص في معسكر الغزالي والشهيد كان يعمل في إحدى الفضائيات في محافظة نينوى .
- اعدام خمسة مواطنين في ناحية السعدية في محافظة ديالى بتهمة التعاون مع الأجهزة الأمنية .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- اختطاف ثلاثة مواطنين من ناحية الحضر في محافظة نينوى بذريعة تعاونهم مع الأجهزة الأمنية.
- قامت تلك العصابات الإرهابية باستخدام الغازات السامة خلال مواجهة القوات الأمنية في محافظة صلاح الدين .
- عصابات داعش الإرهابية تنتكر بزي كردي وتقوم باختطاف وقتل العشرات من أبناء قرية سريلية التابعة لناحية قره تبة .
- قتل أربعة أئمة مساجد في حي الوحدة المعادي لقضاء الشرفاء على خلفية رفضهم لتواجد عناصر تنظيم داعش الارهابي في الحي .
- اعدام شاب موصل شتقاً بعد رفضه تزويج شقيقته البالغة من العمر (١٢) عاماً من احد عناصر عصابات داعش الإرهابية وهو سعودي الجنسية .
- اعدام امر الفوج الرابع لطوارئ شرطة نينوى (العميد عبد العزيز علي الجبوري) بعد يومين من اختطافه من منزله في ناحية القيارة في الموصل من قبل عصابات داعش الإرهابية كما قامت تلك العصابات باعتقال العشرات من المواطنين ممن شاركوا في التشييع .
- اعدام اكثر من ٦٠ شخصاً رسمياً بالرصاص في مدينة الموصل من بينهم (٥) ضباط شرطة.
- اعدام خمسة اشخاص نحرأ وسط ناحية الاسحاقي التابعة لقضاء بلد ارفضهم الانضمام للتنظيم.
- قتل ثلاثة أطباء في مدينة الموصل

- قصف مجمع البغدادي الواقع في قضاء هزيت بغلاف الطرر السام

٢- التهجير والنزوح القسري... انتهاك للمادة ١/١٣ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

- قيام عصابات داعش بتهجير عوائل قرية كروبي التابعة قضاء التكريتية بالتزامن .
- تهجير العوائل في منطقتي امينة وحي المعلمين وسط قضاء هيت من قبل عصابات داعش بحجة ضرورات أمنية .
- اقتحام قرية على السراي في محافظة ديالى وتهجير مواطني القرية .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

٣- استهداف الأقليات انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان

- قيام عصابات داعش الإرهابية بمحاصرة مجمعي اليرموك والقاسية التابعين لقضاء سنجار ومحاصرة الآلاف من أبناء المكون الأيزيدي وخطف وقتل عدد من المواطنين في مجمع اليرموك
- قيام عصابات داعش الإرهابية بالسيطرة على مجمعي دهولا وبرك وتقوم باختطاف وقتل العشرات من أبناء المكون الأيزيدي .

٤- استهداف الفئات الضعيفة (المرأة ، الطفل ، ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة) انتهاك للمادة

- ١/ من اعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المرأة وإعلان حقوق الطفل المبدأ الثاني ١٩٥٩ والمادة (٣) من الإعلان الخاص لحقوق المعوقين.

المرأة:

- اعدام المرشحة السابقة لمحافظة نينوى زينة نوري عبد بتاريخ ٢٠١٤/١٠/٧ .
- اعدام امرأة من ناحية السعدية بتهمة الانتماء للقوى الأمنية .
- احتجاز سبع نساء كونهن زوجات منتسبين من القوات الأمنية وموظفات جرى اعتقالهن في وقت سابق .

- اعدام تسع نساء وسط مدينة الموصل ركباً بالرصاص بينهن محامية وطبيبتان بتهمة التعاون مع القوات الأمنية الحكومية .
- استمرار هذه العصابات بإصدار البيانات والفتاوى التي تجبر النساء على ارتداء النقاب وفرض عقوبة الجاد بحق من تخالف هذه الفتاوى .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- خطف ثلاث فتيات ايزيديات من قرية لوفات في قضاء سنجار .
- قامت تلك العصابات الإرهابية بقطع رأس امرأة في الثلاثينات من عمرها بعد قتلها أحد عناصر تلك العصابات. اثر محاولة الاغتداء عليها جنسياً في قضاء المقدادية التابع لمحافظة ديالى.
- خطف خمس فتيات عربيات من قضاء الحويجة التابع لمحافظة كركوك بعد رفض ذويهن تزويجهن من عناصر لتنظيم داعش الإرهابي .

الطفل

- قيام عصابات داعش الإرهابية بإلقاء سوق لبيع الأطفال في حي القدس وسط الموصل فضلاً عن الاتجار بالأعضاء البشرية كوسيلة لتمويل تنظيمهم الإرهابي .
- قيام هذا التنظيم الإرهابي بتجنيد الأطفال في معسكرات خاصة بعضهم من الايتام او ممن تم انتزاعهم من ذويهم لاستخدامهم كدروع بشرية او تنفيذ عمليات إرهابية .

٥- تدمير التراث والمعالم الدينية

- قيام تلك العصابات الإرهابية بقصف مزار الدين شرف الدين الخاص بالمكون الايزيدي بقذائف الهاون والمنفجحة الثقيلة وتسبب بخسائر بشرية ومادية .
- تفجير مزار (قبة ناسر دين) في بعشيقة وهو احد المزارات العريقة لأبناء المكون الايزيدي .
- تفجير مزار عرف الدين ومزار لماندين العائتين لأبناء المكون الايزيدي .
- تفجير حسينيين في قرية السراي .
- تفجير خمسة مساجد في ناحية البجدة التابعة لقضاء الشقراط في محافظة نينوى .
- تفجير مرقد ومسجد الامام محمد الذي يعود نسبة الشريف الى الامام موسى الكاظم (عليه السلام) ومرقد السيد صالح النعمي ومزار (قبة شعيب) ومرقد (السيد يحيى) في قضاء الدور في محافظة صلاح الدين .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- تفخيخ دور عدد من المواطنين في مدينة تكريت بشكل كلي .
- قيام احد عناصر عصابات داعش الإرهابية بحرق منزل والده وشقيقه في ناحية المنصورة في محافظة ديالى .
- قيام عصابات داعش الإرهابية بتدمير ٢٠٠ منزلاً سكنياً لمواطنين من قبيلة الزركوش في ناحية السعدية في محافظة ديالى .
- يعاني السكان في المناطق التي تسيطر عليها عصابات داعش الإرهابية من شحة في الوقود والمواد الغذائية كما يواجه المواطنون الايزيديون المعتقلين في جبل سنجار ظروف إنسانية صعبة مع طول فصل الشتاء
- قامت عصابات داعش الإرهابية بسرقة ونهب محتويات المنشآت الحكومية من موجدودات واثاث في نواحي برطلة ، بعشيقه و الخمدانية وتنتج بها صوب مدينة الموصل .
- تدمير معمل خياطة برطلة الحكومي بحجة مخالفة ما ينتجه من ملابس بذاتية وولادية ورجالية لمبادئهم شرعهم .
- تفجير أربعة منازل في شمال وشرق تكريت بذريعة ان تلك الدور تعود لمنتسبين في الأجهزة الامنية الحكومية .
- تفجير مدرسة ابتدائية في ناحية الاسحاقي التابعة لقضاء بلد بذريعة ان المدرسة كانت تستخدم مقراً للأجهزة الأمنية .
- تفجير منزل محافظ صلاح الدين ومنزليين يعرذان لشقيقه في قرية الحجاج / التابعة لقضاء عيسى شي .
- تفجير منزلين في ناحية الحضر في محافظة نينوى بحجة عائلتيها الى منتسبين في الأجهزة الأمنية الحكومية .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- تفجير أربعة منازل سكنية في قرية شروين التابعة لناحية المنصورية في محافظة ديالى تعود لخاصرة من الصحرات * أبناء العراق *
- تفخيخ (٧٥) منزلاً في الساحل الأيمن من قضاء الشرفاظ في محافظة نينوى تمهيداً لتفجيرها.
- تفجير منزل النائب الأول لمحافظة الأنبار (إسماعيل الهلوب) في ناحية الأسعالي في محافظة صلاح الدين
- تفجير منزل مدير شرطة بيجي العقيد جاسم المردود الواقع في قرية المزرجة جنوب قضاء بيجي .
- تتبخر عصابات داعش الإرهابية بفرض الاتاوات على المواطنين من تجار وكسبة وموظفين ومباثقي شاحنات النقل لتحويل أفرادها وصلواتها الإرهابية .
- عصابات داعش الإرهابية تصدر منشوراً تحدد فيه أسعار الأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية في الصيدليات .
- تفجير (٢٠) منزلاً في قرية خزرج شرق ناحية الضلوعية في محافظة صلاح الدين تعود ملكيتها لشيوخ وضباط ومنتسبين في القوات الأمنية مستمرين بالخدمة .
- امتداد عصابات داعش الإرهابية فنوى بأمر من " قاضي كضائها " يقضي بمسحرة دور وممتلكات المواطنين من أبناء المذهب الشيعي في ناحية الرشاد التابعة لمحافظة كربلاء .
- معاناة ومدب دار النائب عبد الله فوز الجريا في قضاء ربيعة في محافظة نينوى وضحه لما يعرف بـ "ديوان بيت المال" في تنظيم داعش الإرهابي
- تفجير منزل والد النائب غازي الكعوب غربي مدينة الرمادي .

المكتب الإعلامي

٢٠١٤/١٠/٣٠



Ref/ 670/14

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the Terrorist entity so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 18 -30 November 2014.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures

- The report (6 pages).


 Geneva, 29 December 2014


High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

في المحافظات الساخنة للفترة من ١١/١٨ ولغاية ٢٠١٤/١١/٣٠

- ١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب ، اختطاف) .. انتهاك للمادة (٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان
 - قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باختطاف (٦٠) مواطناً من أقارب وزير الدفاع خالد العبيدي يسكنون احياء مختلفة من مدينة الموصل من أبناء عمومته وإخواله ومقربين من أبناء عشيرته وتم اقتيادهم الى جهة مجهولة.
 - اختطاف (٧٠) مواطناً من أبناء عشيرة الجحيشاتية في الموصل وتم اقتيادهم الى جهة مجهولة.
 - قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام (٢٥) من عشيرة أبو نمر في منطقة السجارية .
 - اختطاف ثلاثة مواطنين من أبناء مدينة الحويجة في محافظة كركوك أثناء عودتهم من مدينة تكريت بحجة تعاونهم مع القوات الأمنية .
 - قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام مواطنين من قضاء الحويجة امام جمهرة من المواطنين بحجة تعاونهم مع القوات الأمنية .
 - اختطاف الشيخ (حسين حميد عامود الجبوري) ويصحبه شخصين من قضاء الحويجة في محافظة كركوك .
 - عصابات داعش الإرهابية تشن حملة خطف لأبناء عشيرة الكراينة في محافظة الأنبار ومن بينهم شقيق النائب احمد السلمي ونصحيتهم الى جهة مجهولة .
 - إصابة للعشرات جراء القصف بقذائف الهاون الذي شنته كيان داعش الإرهابي على قضاء بلد.
 - اختطاف (٢٧) مواطناً من أبناء قضاء الحضر .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- قيام عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي بمهاجمة عشيرة البو ميثوب في محافظة نينوى لرفضهم مشاركة عناصر هذا الكيان الإرهابي شن هجوم على المتحصنين من أبناء المكون الايزيدي في سنجار .
- اختطاف العشرات من المواطنين في قضاء السعدية وجلولاء اثناء هروب عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي من القضاة .
- اعدام عشرة أطباء تم اعتقالهم من عدة مستشفيات في محافظة نينوى على خلفية امتناعهم عن معالجة جرحى كيان داعش الإرهابي .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باتخاذ عدة مواقع في جوف حمير كمقابر جماعية لدفن جثث المختطفين من قبل هذا الكيان الإرهابي .
- اختطاف (١٧) شيخاً من شيوخ عشيرة العباد والجمشيات غربي الموصل واقتيادهم الى مكان مجهول .

٢- التنهجير والتزوح القسري.... انتهاك للمادة ١٣/١ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان

- تزوح جماعي لاهالي قرية الزوية في محافظة الانبار نتيجة استيلاء كيان داعش الإرهابي على منازل السكان وارتكاب جرائم .

٣- استهداف الأقليات انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان

- قصف مزار شرف الدين بقذائف الهاون .وغير احد مزارات أبناء المكون الايزيدي وتسبب القصف بإصابة عدد من المواطنين المتحصنين في المزار والحاق واضرار مادية جسيمة .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بشن هجوم على المتحصنين من أبناء المكون الايزيدي في جبل سنجار مستغلين سوء الظروف الجوية .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

٤- استهداف الفئات الضعيفة (المرأة ، الطفل ، ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة) انتهاك للمادة ١/ من اعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المرأة وإعلان حقوق الطفل المبدأ الثاني ١٩٥٩ المادة ٣ من الإعلان الخاص بحقوق المعوقين.

المرأة:

- انتحار فتاة ايزيدية تسكن مجمع القحطانية بسبب الأوضاع المساوية التي تعيشها عائلتها تحت وطأة ممارسات كيان داعش الإرهابي .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام ثلاث نساء في الثلاثينات من العمر وسط مدينة الموصل .
- نقل العشرات من النساء للمختطفات من محافظة نينوى الى محافظة الرقة السورية .
- مقتل امرأة طاعنه في المن من سكنه منطقة الجزيرة في محافظة الأنبار بنيران قناص من كيان داعش الإرهابي .
- مقتل امرأة وطفلها بنيران قناص من كيان داعش الإرهابي في منطقة التأميم في محافظة الأنبار.
- قيام عناصر من كيان داعش الإرهابي بجلد طيبة في مستشفى الزمراوي لامتناعها عن ارتداء النقاب .

الطفل

- وفاة ١٨ طفلاً من أبناء قرية الزوية في محافظة الأنبار نتيجة نزوحهم نحو الصحراء .
- تحويل احد رياض الأطفال في حي الاتصالات وسط مدينة الموصل الى ملجأ للايتام وتم فيه إيداع (١٥٠) طفلاً يتيماً.



وزارة حقوق الإنسان

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

٥- تدمير التراث والمعالم الدينية

- تفجير كنيسة مار كوركيس وديار الراهبات في حي العربي شمال مدينة الموصل .
- تفجير مزار ومرقد الشيخ صالح في قرية شبيحة التابع لقضاء داقوق في محافظة كركوك.

٦- التضيق على الحريات العامة :

- بأمر من زعيم كيان داعش الإرهابي المجرم أبو بكر البغدادي تغيير الوقت المحلي لمحافظة نينوى وذلك بتقديم الوقت (٦٠) دقيقة يزعمه مخالفة التوقيت الرسمي المعمول به في كل محافظات العراق .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بالتمسيد على تنقل المواطنين الى المحافظات الشمالية من إقليم كردستان وباتجاه سوريا وتركيا كما فرضت قيود على التنقل نحو محافظة صلاح الدين والزمّت المواطنين بتسليم هوية الأحوال المدنية ومنعهم حمل الهواتف النقالة خوفاً من تصوير فضح و جرائمها .
- اصدار ما يعرف برئيس " ديوان التعليم " بيان يتوعد فيه الاساتذة الجامعيين المنقطعين عن الدوام بعقوبة الجلد (٦٠) جلدة .
- اصدر كيان داعش الإرهابي بياناً أعلن فيه عن نية هذا الكيان الإرهابي قطع كل شبكات الاتصال العاملة في محافظة نينوى بحجة استخدامها من قبل المواطنين لنقل معلومات للقوات الأمنية .

٧- انتهاكات للجوانب الاقتصادية والصحية :

- تفجير منزل ومضيف امير قبائل نعيم الشيخ ماجد المسلمان وسط مدينة الرمادي .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باجبار المواطنين من أبناء الموصل على التبرع بالدم لصالح جرحى هذا الكيان الإرهابي عقب ازدياد الغارات الجوية على مواقعه .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بمصادرة عشرات الدور في مركز قضاء الحريجة بحجة عائلتيها لمفتسيين في القوات الأمنية .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باختطاف ستة تجار من أبناء مدينة الموصل لرفضهم نفع الاتوات .
- تفخيخ مداخل قضائي القيارة والبجاج بالعويوات الناسفة والالغام .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بانتهاك حرمة المساجد واتخاذها مقراً لهم .
- تخريب الدور السكنية والبنائيات الحكومية في مجعات العروبة ، اليرموك ، الاتلس والعنانية) فضلاً عن سلب ونهب محتوياتها .
- كيان داعش الارهابي يجبر المواطنين في قضاء القائم على البدء بالتبادل النقدي بالسكوكات التي أصدرها هذا الكيان الإرهابي .
- تفجير الدور السكنية للمواطنين في منطقة العبيدي شمال قضاء باد بهدف نشر الرعب بين السكان.
- الاستيلاء على ١٥ الف رأس من الغنم من قرى قضاء ربيعة وسنجان والاتجاه بها نحو الأراضي السورية .
- قيام هذا الكيان الإرهابي بالاستيلاء ومصادرة للمواد الأولية والمنتج النهائي من مادة الفوسفات بعد سيطرة عناصر هذا الكيان على محمل الفوسفات في محافظة الانبار ونقل كميات من هذه المواد الى محافظة الرقة السورية .
- مصادرة وتخریب كميات كبيرة من الأوراق الرسمية وأجهزة الحاسوب الموجودة في مديرية تربية الرمادي .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإصدار تعليمات لإدارات مستشفيات (العام ، الجمهوري ، العسكري والزهاوي) في تجانب الأيمن و(مستشفى السختم) في تساحل الأيسر من مدينة الموصل بوجود احتكار الادوية والمستلزمات لصالح جرحى هذا الكيان الإرهابي كما قامت تلك العصابات باغلاق اقسام الطب الاسري في عموم مستشفيات محافظة نينوى ومنع تداول عقاقير منع الحمل .
- تفخيخ وتفجير سجن بالوش بالكامل بعد نقل المحتجزين فيه واغلبهم من قضاء تلغفر وسنجان الى جهة مجهولة .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- تفخيخ وتفجير العديد من مساجد وجوامع قضائي السعدية وجنولاء بعد ان كان كيان داعش الإرهابي يتخذها مراكز لمحاكمه الشرعية ويمارس فيها كافة صنوف التغذية .
- تفخيخ الشوارع والدور السكنية في منطقة السجارية شرق مدينة الرمادي .
- اصدار كيان داعش الإرهابي لبيان يعلن فيه الحاق قضائي الشرقاط والعلم بمحافظة نينوى واطلقت عليها تسمية (مناطق ولاية جنوب الموصل) .
- انتشار الامراض والايئة في المناطق التي يسيطر عليها كيان داعش الإرهابي بسبب تلوث مياه الشرب والانتطاع المستمر في التيار الكهربائي وانعدام الخدمات والرعاية الصحية .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باحتكار بيع أسطوانات الغاز في محافظة نينوى وبيعها بأسعار مرتفعة جداً .

المكتب الإعلامي

٢٠١٤/١٧/٤



Ref : 029

The Permanent Mission of The Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations at Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the terrorist entity the so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 1-15 December.2014.

The Permanent Mission of The Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.



Geneva, 14th.Jan. 2015

The Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHT

جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الانسان في المحافظات الساخنة للفترة من ١٢/١ ولغاية ١٥/١٢/٢٠١٤

- ١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب ، اختطاف) .. انتهاك للمادة (٣) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام ثلاثة شبوخ من عشيرة الجبور امام مبنى محافظة نينوى بحجة معارضتهم لممارسات هذا الكيان الإرهابي المجرم .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بشن هجوم على عشيرة ابو حاتم شرقي مدينة الرمادي بسبب مناهضتها لوجود هذا الكيان الإرهابي .
- قصف منطقة حي العمال شمال شرق مدينة الحبيانية السياحية بقذائف الهاون اسفر القصف عن استشهاد وجرح العشرات من المواطنين
- اعلان كيان داعش الإرهابي من خلال تسريبه بعض الاخبار عن تسميم بعض أنواع الفاكهه والخضر وارسالها نحو جنوب مدينة الموصل وارسالها الى باقي المحافظات لتوزيعها على الزلازيرين خلال اربعينية الامام الحسين (ع) .
- قصف جنوب مدينة بلد بقذائف الهاون الامر الذي تسبب عن استشهاد واصابة (٢٢) مواطناً من بينهم نساء وأطفال .
- استشهاد (١٢) مواطناً اثر قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتفجير (٤) ميارات مفخخة وقصف بقذائف الهاون على قضاء البغدادي شمال مدينة الرمادي .
- اعدام ثلاثة مواطنين رمياً بالرصاص وسط السوق الشعبي في قضاء هيت بحجة عدم اعلانهم التوبة .
- اعدام (١٠) اشخاص من أبناء عشيرة الكرايلة في قضاء القائم .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- اعدام (٣) اشخاص من عشيرة الجيسات في حي المهندسين شمال شرق قضاء بيجي بتهمة التواصل مع القوات الأمنية .
- اختطاف (٢٠) شخصا من أبناء قبيلة الجبور في قضاء الحويجة التابع لمحافظة كركوك .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بنفن جثث الضحايا من المواطنين في مقابر جماعية في كل من قرية العنبة والرقبة في الموصل .
- اختطاف (١٠) ضباط شرطة وجيش من جنوب مدينة الموصل واقتيادهم لجهة مجهولة .
- قتل (١٦) مواطناً من عشيرة البونمر في منطقة البوعساف قرب مدينة الرمادي .
- اختطاف (٤٠) مواطناً من منازلهم من منطقة الخانوكة شمال مدينة تكريت .
- اعدام ثلاثة موظفين حكوميين في قضاء هيت ربيعاً بالرصاص امام حشد من المواطنين لرفضهم اعلان التوبة للتنظيم .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بنفن جثث الضحايا في مقبرتين جماعيتين في حي الجولان ومنطقة الزغاريد في ناحية الصقلاوية في محافظة الأنبار .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باحتجاز العشرات من عمال الخدمة الأجانب من جنسيات اسبوية يتواجد اغلبهم في منطقة النزيعة في مدينة الفلوجة يتم استغلالهم من قبل عناصر الكيان في صناعة العقاقير المخدرة .
- اختطاف وقتل العشرات من أبناء عشيرة الجيسات في مناطق الشرقاط والصينية واطراف بيجي على خلفية مشاركة أبناء العشيرة القوات الأمنية والحشد الشعبي في قتال عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي وتشكيلهم قوة عشيرة للجيسات المشاورية لمقاومة الإرهاب .
- قتل شاب يبلغ من العمر (١٧) عاماً شنقاً في مدينة الحويجة غربي محافظة كركوك بحجة التقاطه صور لأحدى مقرات كيان داعش الإرهابي .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بقتل امام وخطيب جامع النبي إبراهيم وسط الموصل الشيخ نعمان فائق بحجة رفضه اصدار فتوى تجيز الاستيلاء على منازل المسيحيين والشيعة والتركمان النازحين من مدينة الموصل .

٢- التهجير والنزوح القسري.... انتهاك للمادة ١٣/١ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان
- تهجير مئات العوائل من ناحية الوفاء شمال قضاء حديثة حيث توعد العوائل بالقتل في حال عدم تركهم الناحية نحو الصحراء حيث عانوا ظروف إنسانية قاسية نتج عنها وفاة اعداد من الأطفال والشيوخ .

٣- استهداف الإغتياث انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الانسان
- تفجير نور لمواطنين من أبناء الشبك وتجزيف الدور بعد تججيرها في مناطق كوكجلي وبازوليا.
- اغتطاف (٣) اشخاص ومن أبناء المكون الايزيدي في محافظة نينوى بحجة كونهم مرشحين لانتخابات مجالس المحافظة السابق .
- استهداف مزار الدين شرف الدين وهو احد مزارات المكون الايزيدي والذي تحصن فيه عدد منهم بسيارة مفخخة .

٤- استهداف الفئات الضعيفة (المرأة ، الطفل ، ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة) انتهاك للمادة ١/ من اعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المرأة وإعلان حقوق الطفل المبدأ الثاني ١٩٥٩ المادة ٣ من الإعلان الخاص لحقوق المعوقين.

المرأة:

- قتل امرأة جنوب مدينة تكريت .
- وفاة ٢٥ فتاة وامرأة نتيجة اصابتهم بمرض (الايدز) كشف النقاب عنها بعد حالات الإجهاض التي تتعرض لها بعض النساء في محافظة نينوى من قبل عناصر كيان داعش



وزارة حقوق الإنسان

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- الإرهابي بذريعة جهاد النكاح وان اغلب المقاتلين في هذا الكيان من عرب وأجانب حاملين لقابوس هذا المرض.
- قيام احد مجرمي كيان داعش الإرهابي والمدعو " أبو فنس الليبي " عن قتل أكثر من (١٥٠) امرأة يعضين حوامل بسبب رفضهن لفكرة جهاد النكاح .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي باقتياد العشرات من الفتيات بشكل يومي الي داخل مزرعة في ناحية الصقلاوية في محافظة الأنبار حيث يتم اغتصابهن وتصوير عملية الاعتصاب وحفظها في أقراص مدمجة لاستخدامها في ابتزاز عوائل الضحايا .
- لأزال كيان داعش يحتجز عدداً كبيراً من النساء اغلبهن من المكون الأيزيدي والقومية التركمانية ونساء من عشيرة أبو نمر يتم استغلالهن جنسياً او بيعهن .
- انتحار ثلاث فتيات ايزيديات محتجزات لدى كيان داعش الإرهابي في قرية كسر محراب بعد صعق أنفسهن بالتيار الكهربائي في حمامات مكان اعتقالهن .
- جند قتي يبلغ من العمر (١٥) عاماً وسط مدينة الموصل بحجة استخدامه رنة هاتف عربية وعلى اثرها أصيب القتي بجروح بلوغة .
- **الطفل**
- وفاة طفلين في مخيم النازحين في مدينة خانكة في محافظة دهوك بعد احتراق الخيمة التي تأويهم.
- قيام كيان داعش باستخدام دار الأيتام التابعة لوزارة العمل والشؤون الاجتماعية في مركز مدينة الموصل لايواء ١٥٠ يتيماً في حين ان طاقته الاستيعابية (٥٥) يتيماً مما تسبب بفرار أكثر من (١٧) يتيماً الي جهة مجهولة في حين يعاني الباقون من سوء التغذية وعدم توفر الاسطية .
- وفاة ثلاثة أطفال غالبيتهم من الايتام من العوائل المهجرة من قضائي سنجار وتلعفر .
- وفاة طفلين لانتجاوز اعمارهما (١٠) سنوات في المركز الصحي لناحية البغدادي بسبب انعدام الاوكسجين كونهما يعانيان من مرض الربو .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHT

- وفاة (١٠) أطفال نزحوا مع عوائلهم من ناحية الوفاء شمال قضاء حديثة بعد ان نزحت عوائلهم نحو الصحراء وعانت من ظروف إنسانية صعبة .
- استشهاده (٦) أطفال في قضاء المقدادية التابع لمحافظة ديالى نتيجة قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بقصف القضاء بقذائف الهاون .

٥- تدمير التراث والمعالم الدينية

- تدمير جوامع (الامام الحسن ، الرضواني ، العمري ، إبراهيم حمو ، القدر ، شيخ الشط ، القطانيين ، الأبارقي) في مدينة الموصل وضواحيها بحجة عدم جواز الصلاة فيها كونها تضم قبور لرجال دين وفقهاء .
- تدمير جامع الهدى وسط حي الزهور وسط مدينة تكريت .

٦- التضييق على الحريات العامة :

- اعلان كيان داعش الإرهابي حظر التجوال في مدينة تكريت من الساعة مساء الى الساعة الخامسة صباحاً .
- اعلان الكيان الإرهابي منع المواطنين من نقل الأثاث من المنازل الا بعد اخذ موافقات من المحكمة الشرعية للكيان الاجرامي .
- فرض خطبة موحدة على خطباء كل الجوامع في قضاء الحويجة غرب كركوك .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتحويل جامع الحضرة في محافظة الانبار الى سجن كبير لإيواء المئات من النساء والرجال ممن تحتفظهم تلك العصابات .



حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- استخدام مترمستي الامل في الصفاوية والحي العربي في الجولان في مدينة للفلوجة محافظة الانبار كمدارس نينية لتعليم الفتيان دون سن العاشرة مناهج وأفكار التكفير التي يؤمن بها هذا الكيان الإرهابي .
- اصدار كيان داعش الإرهابي لمنشور يتكون من (٨) صفحات يتضمن أسئلة وأجوبة عن السبي وقطع الركاب تم توزيعه على جوامع مدينة الموصل ويوضح المنشور بشكل صريح النهج التكفيري الضال لهذا الكيان المجرم .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتفليغ إدارات المدارس في قضاء الموصل غرب كركوك بضرورة الالتزام بإرثاء الزي الافغاني وتداول العملة النقدية الإسلامية التي سكبها التنظيم .
- جلد (١٠) اشخاص شمال مدينة تكريت بتهمة التنكيز .

٧- أنتهاكات للجوانب الاقتصادية والصحية :

- حرق المناهج الدراسية لمادة التربية الإسلامية للمرحلة الإعدادية المخزنة في مستودعات تربية نينوى بحجة مخالفتها " للسنة النبوية " .
- تهديد العاملين في شركات الاتصال بالقتل في حالة تشغيل محطات وإبراج الاتصال للشركات العاملة في محافظة نينوى .
- مصادرة ١٢٠ منزلاً تعود ملكيتها لعضو مجلس محافظة نينوى (احمد ناظم) وكتابة عبارة (عقارات الدولة الإسلامية) عليها .
- نسف بيت ومضيف الشيخ نعيم الكعوب بعد سرقة محتوياته في قرية الزوية شمال مدينة الرمادي.
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتفكيك مصفاة ثانوية في مصفى بيجي في ناحية الصينية التابعة لمحافظة صلاح الدين وتنتقل أجزاء منها الى محافظة نينوى كما واعلن الكيان عن نيته نقلها الى محافظة الرقة السورية .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHT

- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتعيين المجرم "حسن سعود الجبوري" والياً لمدينة الموصل بدلاً عن المجرم "معر حسن الجبوري" بعد فشل الأخير في إدارة شؤون هذا الكيان الإرهابي وتعرضه الى هزائم متكررة على يد القوات الأمنية .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بشن حصار خانق على قضاء البغدادي شمال مدينة الرمادي الامر الذي تسبب بشحة في المواد الغذائية والأدوية حيث وصل سعر كيس الدقيق الى (١٥٠) ألف دينار .
- نهب وسلب مبنى محافظة تينوى والاعلان عن نية كيان داعش الإرهابي بتجوير المبنى .
- تجوير المجلس البلدي لناحية المعتصم في محافظة صلاح الدين وتجوير ستة دور تعود لمنتسبين في القوات الأمنية .
- نصف الدور السكنية العائدة لابناء المكون الايزيدي في عدد من المجمعات الواقعة في قضاء منجار .
- الاستيلاء على معمل ملحين شرق مدينة الفلوجة.

المكتب الإعلامي

٢٠١٤/١٢/٢٥

الجمهورية العراقية
الممثلة الدائمة لجمهورية العراق
لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة
جنيف

MISSION PERMANENTE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'IRAK
AU BUREAU DE L'OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES
à GENEVE



THE PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICES
GENEVA

Ref/650/15

The Permanent Mission of Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights, and has the honor to enclose herewith the report of the Ministry of Human Rights of Iraq concerning the violation and abuses committed by the Terrorist entity so called (ISIL) and other affiliated terrorist groups against the Iraqi people in the areas under their control. The report covers the period 16-31/12/2014.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of The High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Enclosures

- The report (4 pages).



Geneva, 22 January 2015

High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

جرائم عصابات داعش الإرهابية وانتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

في المحافظات الساخنة لتفتره من ١٢/١٦ وبلغية ٣١/١٢/٢٠١٤

- ١- الجرائم الماسة بالحياة وسلامة البدن (قتل ، تعذيب ، اختطاف)... انتهائه للمادة (٤) من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان
 - قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام (١٧) مواطناً من أبناء عشيرة الجيسات في محافظة صلاح الدين بحجة أنهم متسببون في القوات الأمنية .
 - اعدام (١٥) مواطناً من عشيرة الحبور وسط سوق شعبي وسط ناحية العلم بينهم أربعة شيوخ ووجهاء .
 - العثور على مقرنين جماعيين في ناحية السعدية في ديالى تضم رفاة العشرات من المختطفين خلال سيطرة كيان داعش الإرهابي على ناحية السعدية .
 - اعدام أربعة شبان من عشيرة اللو محل والتمثيل بجثثهم في منطقة العبيدي في قضاء القائم في محافظة الاتبار بحجة تعاونهم مع القوات الأمنية .
 - قصف حي العزة التابع لناحية المعتمم في محافظة صلاح الدين بقنار الهاون وصواريخ الكاتيوشا مما تسبب في استشهاده وجرح عشرات المواطنين بينهم نساء وأطفال .
 - قطع يد رجل ممن يناهز عمره (٧٠) عاماً بتهمة السرقة والخوقة أنهم قاموا بذلك بسبب انتساب اربعة من أبنائه إلى القوى الأمنية .
 - اعدام طبيبين يعملان في مستشفى الجراحة الجمهوري وسط مدينة الموصل رهماً بالرضاص وأمام
- الكيان المجرم .
- قصف ناحية البغدادي بصواريخ معملة بغاز الكلور السام مما تسبب بحالات الاختناق بين المدنيين في الناحية .



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- ٢- التهجير والتزويج القسري.... انتهاك للمادة ١٣/١ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان
- تزوج جماعي لسكان حي العزة التابع لناحية المعتمد في محافظة صلاح الدين باتجاه قضاء سامراء بسبب تعرض الحي للقصف بقذائف الهاون والكاتيوشا من قبل كيان داعش الإرهابي .
 - تزوج (٥٠) عائلة من قضاء المقدادية بعد قصف كثيف تعرض له القضاء على يد كيان داعش الإرهابي .
 - قيام عناصر داعش الإرهابي بقطع رأس اثنين من أبناء عشيرة (ال دخية) احد عشائر المكون الايزيدي في مركز ناحية الشمال التابعة لقضاء سنجار
- ٣- استهداف الأقليات انتهاك للمادة ١٨ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان
- العثور على مقبرة جماعية تضم رفاة (٤٠) مواطناً من أبناء طائفة الشبك شمال غربي محافظة نينوى بينهم أطفال ونساء .
 - العثور على مقبرة جماعية تضم رفاة ما يقارب (٦٠) مواطناً من أبناء الطائفة الايزيدية من عشيرة المهركان في منطقة مفرق حردان التابع لناحية الشمال في قضاء سنجار التابع لمحافظة نينوى .
 - تدمير ما يقارب الالف دار في مجموعة من قرى محافظة نينوى تعود الى أبناء طائفة الشبك.
- ٤- استهداف الفئات الضعيفة (المرأة ، الطفل ، ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة) انتهاك للمادة ١/١ من اعلان القضاء على العنف ضد المرأة وإعلان حقوق الطفل السيد الثاني ١٩٥٩ المادة ٣ من الإعلان الخاص لحقوق المعوقين.

- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتشكيل ما يعرف بـ " الشرطة الإسلامية " في قضاء الحويجة وحددت مهامها بتطبيق احكام الشريعة ومراقبة النساء ومدى تطبيقهن لتلك الاحكام.



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي وفي إطار نهجهم اللاتشريعي يقومون بقتل أجناس ووثاب أربع نساء بالدهان الأحمر واقتيادهن عبر شارع الأربعين في مدينة الفلوجة لعرضهن أمام المارة بحجة مخالفتهم لليس النقاب .
- قيام عناصر من كيان داعش الإرهابي بإعدام امرأة مسنة ومن ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة ومن ثم حرقها في مجمع حطين التابع لقضاء سنجار .
- جلد فتاة الشابة المختطفة من قبل عناصر كيان داعش الإرهابي وتدعى (ضحى صهيبي الروي) من مواليد عام ١٩٩٢ ، (٨٠) جلدة لمحاولتها الانتحار اثر تعرضها للاعتداء الجنسي بعد اغتصاب ورجم والدتها حتى الموت .
- إصابة امرأتين بجروح خطيرة على اثر قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بقصف قضاء المقدادية بقذائف الهاون .
- التطفل
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإصدار بيان يدعو فيه الشبان دون سن البلوغ للتخراط في صفوف هذا الكيان الإرهابي .
- تدمير التراث والمعالم الدينية
- تججير كنيسة مريم العذراء في منطقة العربي شمالي الموصل .
- التضييق على الحريات العامة
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بتوزيع منشور اسماه "بيان الحدود " يوضح فيه عقوبات من يخالف معتقدات هذا الكيان الإرهابي وتوعد بتطبيق العقوبات بحق المخالفين معتبرا للقوانين الرسمية المعمول بها هي قوانين كافتة .
- قيام كيان داعش الازهابي بتقليل المواطنين في مدينة الموصل بوجوب استبدال هوية الأحوال



وزارة حقوق الإنسان MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- فرض التجنيد الإلزامي على المواطنين في قضاء الحويجة ونواحي الرشاد والزاب والعباسي جنوب غرب محافظة كركوك .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بجلد أربعة رجال (ثمانون جلدة) على الجسر القديم في قضاء الفلوجة بحجة التتخين .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بجلد مدرس الرياضيات المدعو (محمد صالح عويد) في مدرسة العبيدي وسط قضاء القائم ثمانين جلدة أمام الطلبة بتهمة التتخين .
- تعطيل الدوام الرسمي للمدارس المتوسطة والاعدادية في قضاء القائم في محافظة الانبار .

٧- انتهاكات للجوانب الاقتصادية والصحية :

- نسف ثلاث منازل في القائم بذريعة ان مالكيها منتسبين في القوات الأمنية .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بفرض حصار خانق على قرى العبيدي ، البو عامر والقيسين شمال شرق ناحية البغدادي غرب الرمادي ويتوعد سكان القرى المذكورة بالقتل في حال نزوحهم من منازلهم .
- قيام كيان داعش الإرهابي بإصدار بياناً يفرض فيه اتاوات على الكوادر التدريسية العاملة في محافظة نينوى ومدينة القائم بحجة عدم التزام تلك الكوادر بالدوام الرسمي .
- تقجير الجسر الرابط بين ناحية البغدادي ومنطقة الشامية غربي مدينة الرمادي .

المكتب الإعلامي

٢٠١٤/١/٨



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The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office and specialized institutions in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland and has the honour to enclose an advanced copy of the report of the Investigation Mission on Iraq pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/S-22/1 adopted on 1 September 2014 for an onward transmission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations Office and specialized institutions in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 11 March 2015

