

The logo of the Ministry of Interior of Iraq is circular. It features a central green map of Iraq on a yellow background. This is surrounded by a white ring with green Arabic text. The outermost ring is red. At the top, a white banner contains the text 'جمهورية العراق' (Republic of Iraq), and at the bottom, another white banner contains 'وزارة الداخلية' (Ministry of Interior). The logo is set against a white background with decorative green and gold floral corner ornaments.

IRAQI NATIONAL REPORTS 2010
FOR SMALL ARMS

Iraqi small arms reports 2010

Provided.

Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations Review Conference on prevention of trafficking of others project small arms and light weapons in New York on July 2001 (the danger of small arms is the strongest and the most devastating impact of nuclear arms), where there is statistical by one of the organizations. ⁽¹⁾ that Even in 1990 there are 49 world war broke out (46), including the use of light weapons took place only a small weapons designed for personal use and can be of any use by several persons serving as a crew, including one (pistols, rifles and light and medium-sized buttocks and a half and as grenades, bombs, guns mobile Guns and mortars as well as anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns) and the benefits of these weapons make them a special advantage in the war of others or terrorist acts regular

The criminal is not effective with the very easy and does not need to maintain and sustain a continuous basis, as can be easily concealed and easy to carry and also the same time as it does not require extensive training to learn is so cheap, the price at the Venice AK7 bag or an estimated amount of maize (20 - to 30) Or U.S. \$ impact is devastating and lethal weapons and commensurate with the opposite characteristics as estimated by the global network of small arms and light weapons because of the preparation of the dead (100-150) people a day are statistics indicate that more than (600) million firearms (60%) However, gangs and terrorists deployed globally ⁽²⁾ The understanding of the victims, mostly children and women, with more than two million children were kill because of small arms and there are more than (12) million children Patients disability ⁽³⁾ over the past decade or women, it is no less statistics on children Especially in the countries most disputes and all this in the world. In Iraq we are from the more common victims because of this danger, especially after the demise of the former government, where many sources of these weapons and the most important of these sources are the legacy of the former army and the emergence of the crime of terrorism and terrorists and the proliferation of gangs. The Iraqi government has worked to reduce such use, counter-terrorism, gangs have evolved mechanisms after the law enforcement brought the promise of peace where large numbers of these weapons. But what we want is to develop a mechanism registration of weapons and the desire to cooperate with citizens in order to eradicate organized crime, which begin thinking and often ends in small arms and light weapons, which is killing innocent

(1) the report of the workshop, a gift to the
in Basra on 12 / July 2007 page 4 Organization for Human Rights

(2) Dr. Mohamed Mezni Editor honor number 14135 in East 3/5/2006.

(3) See the source (1), p.

At the national level

1 national focal point:

Was established focal point on small arms and light weapons as the United Nations resolution No. 55/255 -15/11/2001 at the basis of Article No. 13

It consists of both the point:

- A. Major General Abdul-Karim Abad al-Hasan .Wajar /National Committee Chairman and to reduce the use of weapon
- B. Brigadier General Mohammed .Taher / Director SALW
- C. Colenel.Jehad.Mohammed.Esmail/ manager Deputy Director National Committee
- D. Major Mansoor. Ali. Sultan / Deputy Director SALW
- E. The link / linked to this point, the Office of the Minister of the Interior.
- E. Place of business / Iraq - Baghdad - Interior Ministry And. Phone point:
009647801070598
009647808505990
- O. E-mail address:

Iraq_telcomcheck@yahoo.com

2 legislation, regulations and administrative procedures:

- A. Legislation, regulations and administrative procedures exist to exercise effective control over small arms and light weapons in the following areas are:
- B. National measures in place to prevent the manufacture of small arms and light unmarked or inadequately marked, as Iraqi law that controls and regulations of arms and there were amendments to laws to be consistent with the necessities and needs of storage and accumulation process of being established as what actions .And the introduction of an official record stores and inventory protection from loss, damage and marks the official documents.
- C. The legal proceedings in the Republic of Iraq is guaranteed under the laws of the laws of weapons have been added The orders and instructions issued by the civil administrator Iraq after 9/4/2003.

3 law enforcement / criminalization:

- A. In Article 4 of the Arms Act, which is industry, transport and import of weapons a criminal offense.
- B. At the time of arrest who is in possession of weapons join in the record called the report after Presented to the investigating judge, and applied Iraqi law on the issue with the knowledge and competencies.
- C. With respect to the Charter of the United Nations figure in the 51 countries the right to defend itself. Does not prevent Iraq from countries which were launched by the laws to ensure protection of the population with regard to the paragraphs of international humanitarian law.

4 stockpile management and security:

- A. The legitimacy and weapons in the possession of the security services are organized by the employer administrative measures to be introduced and the impact of storage, use and protection from playing.
- B. Ensuring a regular basis and the dates and schedules and programs for the census and preparation of ammunition and weapons inventory.
- C. In the current circumstances we confront terrorism, which is the biggest crime in the face of the earth will need to continuously and ammunition to meet.

5 Stocks collection and disposal of surplus:

No record of our present any increase in Stocks not been disposed of.

6 export controls:

Index of the law of arms in Article 4 of the prevention and criminalization of imports only by the authorized bodies.

7 brokering:

The issuing authority granted to the Minister of Interior to grant the license official after formal requests, according to the conditions and controls on the sale want to open stores of weapons.

8 labeling and record-keeping and tracing:

- A. One of the most important conditions for comment weapons is a marking and year of manufacture and country manufacture.
- B. Each of the weapons manufactured after 1900 of weapons that is applied to the Weapons Act and before is the antique.
- C. There are preventive measures, including registration of weapons and the development of databases can to find weapons. But in the now and the multiple sources of weapons that are becoming the biggest threat. The Iraqi government has to seek significantly to get rid of these weapons.

9 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration:

- A. It has been on Iraq because of many wars and the dictatorships of the war led to an increase in the number of weapons among citizens therefore must be removed and an end to the conflict to build a state of law after the / 2003 was attached to former members of the army integrating them did not attribute the negative Discourage their presence in the army before 9/4/2003 and had not committed a war crime against the Iraqi people to security forces or others either retirement or taking advantage of them in services and facilities protection task.
- B. The most groups in conflicts are civilians, women, children and this requires effort and continuous work for the reunification of the damaged in wars and into the community and the Iraqi government to operate with international organizations UNICEF and the United Nations Development Program to develop programs on the topic for the rehabilitation of those in the community .And to take advantage of their possibility.

10 Awareness:

- A. There are many awareness campaigns and outreach in collaboration with civil society organizations and in coordination with the focal point on small arms and light weapons and security forces also worked to raise awareness and guidance for the fight against terrorism and the conflict with the law and carrying arms to fight them and to collect arms from them in collaboration with the Media.
- B. Point of contact and worked under the auspices of the Minister of Interior to organize the work program of the 2008 database of weapons and preparation of proposals to activate the laws and reduction of uses (Annex 1) and the establishment of workshops with the bodies of the education sector (universities), media and civil society organizations and women's organizations and interested affairs Child and coordination with international organizations programs of the United Nations, the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations such as the global web of small arms and light weapons

At the regional level

1 legally binding instruments:

On the instruments of regional Arab countries and the League of Arab States and neighboring countries, there is also the law of a regional Arab ratified a decision in the 6447 Arab-9-14-2004 and the Act contains procedures and due process of Arab countries in the field of small arms and light weapons has been from the opening point of contact on small arms And light weapons and to prepare reports and studies to reduce the use of weapons.

2 actions moratorium and regional action programs:

Iraqi law limited the import, manufacture and trafficking of arms and this is what we have in Act No. 13 of 1992, instruments and documents signed by Iraq through bilateral agreements worked the principle of respect for sovereignty and non-interference of internal affairs of States.

3 Regional cooperation:

- A. Attend our point of contact on small arms and light weapons in the headquarters of the League of Arab States have been introduced requirements for countries to exchange expertise and training and the fight against terrorism and to prevent infiltrators and control of the border.
- B. The application of the Terrorism Act and work in the legal texts and to combat all forms, weapons and the emphasis on winning and the supply of weapons

At the global level

1 international instruments against terrorism and crime

Existing international legal instruments against terrorism and transnational organized crime which was ratified by our country to promote the recruitment of border infiltration of militants and illegal supply of arms to our country and especially the countries most threat to terrorists operating in the security forces to fight terrorism and Disposal through ongoing work and the search for Disposal to protect our people from the crime that blind.

2 international cooperation and assistance

A. The subject of international cooperation and international assistance and did not get any assistance and there was no cooperation in this regard, although most of the meeting with United Nations agencies and the Coalition Provisional Authority but so far we have not got any assistance that may include basic needs:

- I. Exchange experiences in preventing the trafficking of others traffic in small arms and light weapons.
- II. Training and assistance has to Article 13 of UN resolute 55/255 in 15/11/2001.
- III. Programs with the bodies, governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of weapons Small and light.
- IV. Promote the legislation of national laws and regulations to limit the use of weapons.

B. The resolutions of the United Nations to prevent the trafficking of others in the project to July 2001 to review conference in June 2006 had attended (Director point of contact and assist) and worked through the preparation of workshops to apply the laws and the preparation of a campaign that would reduce weapons I am more than we need The rest of the Assistance and the application in the coming years, that is free from years of violence and the threat of weapons.

3 cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations:

We have full cooperation with civil society organizations and established several workshops and the preparation of exhibitions Photos and lectures at the level of primary schools and universities

4 exchange of information:

Regarding the exchange of information and activities, we are still working to develop the system through increased And the activities of the Bureau.

5 training and capacity-building, research

- A. On the training and capacity-building already told us Service disarmament in Geneva on providing Assistance and training for the development of cadres working in customs, intelligence and specialists Arms did not get a reply so far since March, 2006
- B. As for the research there are many research studies in which we work to develop work One of the most important research proposal to Law No.13 of 1992 and for the weapons Cope with the threat caused.

Summary of the Strategic Plan:

Plan aims to develop basic databases and information of small arms and light weapons as well as working to regulate the possession of such weapons in accordance with Iraqi laws and institutional capacity-building as well as the escalation of the interaction of citizens and their confidence in the police force through the legitimate possession of these weapons and to limit its use and raise issues as sex and human rights and the prevention of Conflicts And donations will be put to enough in the design. To increase the sustainability of the plan will make special efforts to ensure the operation of inclusive and participatory as citizens and civil society to play a role in monitoring the effectiveness of the new procedures ..

The plan will work in conjunction with the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the Minister of Interior and the focal point on small arms and light weapons in Iraq and international staff who are interested in the possession of small arms and light weapons in all its divisions.

. Strategic plan:

in together with the UNDP to develop comprehensive systems of democracy, this project aims to contribute to the development of a structural point of contact on small arms and light weapons, especially close to the organization of light weapons and the development of databases and that can include the following strategic objectives.

- 01 work to organize the structure of the Office of the contact point on small arms and light weapons
02. organization databases and registration of weapons in accordance with the laws of Iraq.
03. The fight against armed crime through the following.
 - A. The development of controls and restrictions for the possession of weapons
 - B. Planning regulations and decisions to reduce the use of
 - C. Recording of such weapons and then collected and disposed of.

04. Strengthening the role of media and increase trust between citizens and security agencies in the discover of crimes and exchange information in the area to limit the use of weapons.

These points will operate four strategic plan from the registration of arms and the destruction of the strategic plan includes five years as expected but the novelty of our office we propose to shorten the years 2010-2011-2012 to build capacity and restructuring in addition to taking into account the needs of primary and lapses that have been identified , As well as that this plan will develop the exchange of information between different police stations in an effort to build mutual trust, or the way in this context will enhance the organizational aspects of the focal point on small arms and light weapons in Iraq, with consideration for the United Nations Protocol on the Prevention of trafficking in third draft small arms and light weapons is a figure (55/255) in 13 / November / 2001.

General objectives:

1. overall objective:

The primary objective of the plan is to regulate the possession of small arms and light weapons and make them under government control in order to preserve the lives of citizens from terrorist attacks and the outlaws.

2. Goals or purposes of immediate results and events

1. Regulate the possession of arms and make them into databases
Result: -
 - First. Our get are approximate and the preparation of weapons of citizens
 - (A). Restrictions on the movement of weapons among Citizens
 - (B). discover crimes in the registered weapons
 - (C). Prevent criminals and terrorists using of weapons of others legitimacy.
2. Restore confidence of citizens security devices. Result
 - First. support and assign citizens to register their weapons at police stations.
 - (A). Development of the relationship with civil society organizations to combat violence against Gender, women and children
 - (B) removal of conditions and problems especially in countries that have By Conflicts.

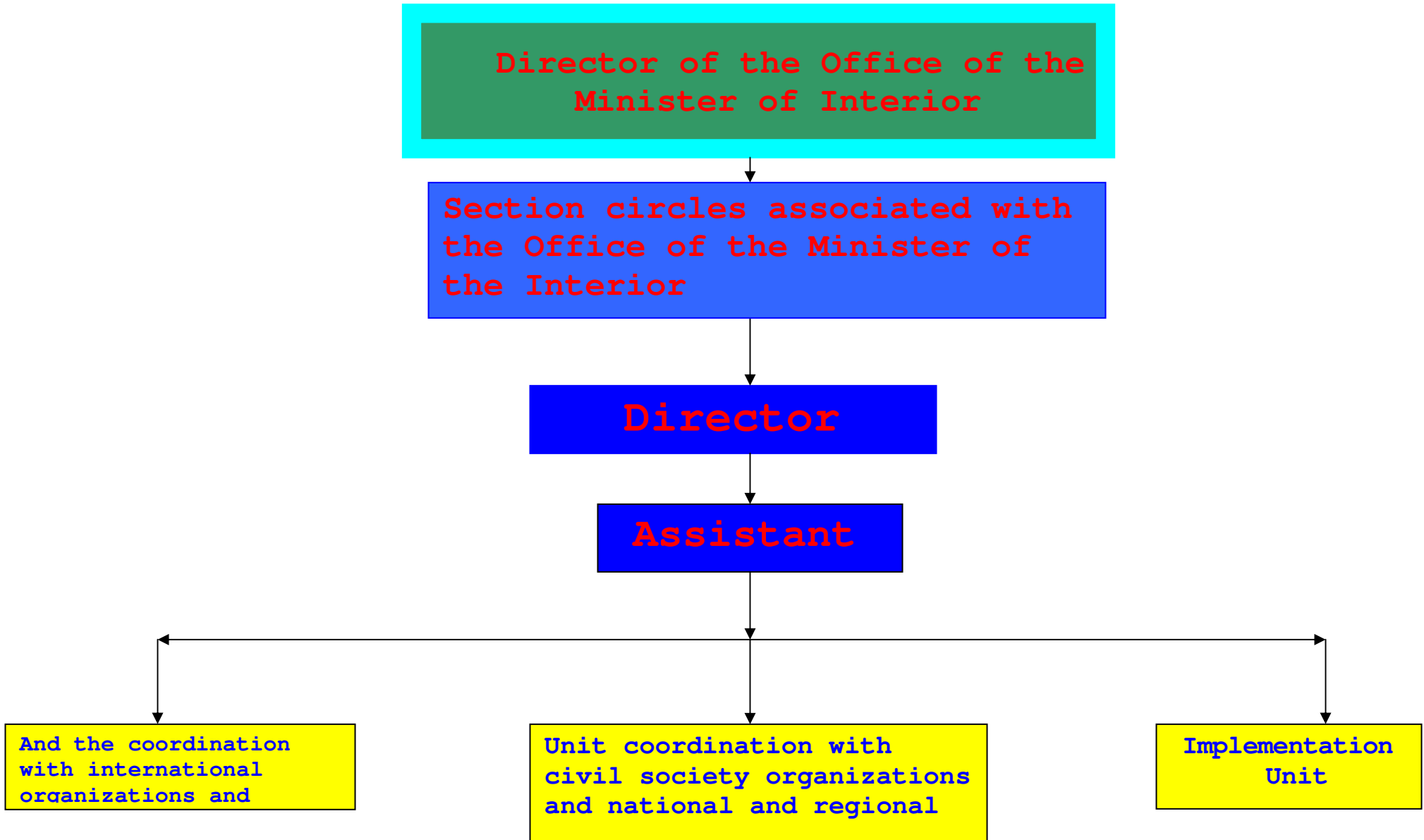
The proposed tasks:

- 1: access to databases of weapons to citizens
 - (1-1) to develop legislation to mandate the contact point, Functions and operations and national coordination
 - (1-1-1) to examine laws on light weapons in the affairs of other countries
 - (1-1-2) to consult with legal counsel competent in matters of international treaties
 - (1-1-3) Organization releases and periodic declarations
- 2: a defined organizational structure and working
 - (2-1) identification of the
 - (2-1-1) review process (workflow, communication lines, and the need for the career staff)
 - (2-2) development structure
 - (2-2-1) identify training needs
 - (2-2-2) including the training and conduct internal training
 - (2-2-3) addressing the training needs through feedback feedback
 - (2-2-4) follow-up and evaluation
 - (2-3) received the focal point on small arms and light weapons oversee the full and complete planning bug And the development of
 - (2.3.1) the establishment of the coordination of external methods of national and regional level
 - (2-3-2) to develop a communications plan to influence public opinion and the delivery of information to the public
3. Coordination and cooperation with civil society organizations and citizens
 - (3-1) the possibility of developing cooperation and exchange of information
 - (3.1.1) to increase confidence between the citizen and security agencies
 - (3.1.2) and a carrot to encourage anti-violence in all its forms
 - (3.1.3) and pious protection of children from violence

The proposed budget

| Preparatory steps for the plan | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | |
|--|------|------|------|--|
| Workshop participants | | | | |
| Needs assessment | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| Project Management | | | | |
| Capacity-building (structure) | | | | |
| The involvement of workers at the point of contact with the missions of study (or Master Doctorate). | | | | |
| Activation of the weapons. | | | | |
| Design, construction and equipping of the points. | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| Strengthen the construction data | | | | |
| Training in the use of the programs. | | | | |
| The purchase of computers | | | | |
| Databases | | | | |
| Activation of the weapons | | | | |
| Total | | | | |
| Community outreach programs | | | | |
| Awareness-raising campaigns | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

The organizational structure of the contact point on small arms and light weapons



List the contents of the study

| Details | Page No. |
|---|----------|
| Contents | 1 |
| Provided | 2 |
| At the national level | 3-5 |
| At the regional level | 6 |
| At the global level | 7 |
| Summary of the Strategic Plan | 8 |
| Strategic plan | 8 |
| General objectives | 9 |
| The proposed tasks | 10 |
| The proposed budget | 11 |
| An example of a strategic plan of action | 12 |
| | 13-15 |

