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Iraq (26)

NATIONS UNIES
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UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

30/10-00

BACKGROUND PAPER ON
REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM
IRAQ

UNHCR
CENTRE FOR DOCUMENTATION AND RESEARCH
GENEVA, JUNE 2000

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1. Introduction

Iraq is a land locked country located in the Middle East, with Iran to its East, Turkey to its North, Syria and Jordan to its West, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait on its Southern border. The population of Iraq was estimated during a census in October 1997 to be 22.4 million.¹ The majority of the population is Muslim (96%), with 54 % being Shia, 42% Sunni Muslims. Christians make up almost 4% of the population, with three-quarters being Chaldaeans. Ethnically, the population of Iraq comprises Arabs, Kurds, Turkomen, Yazidis and Armenians. Arabic is the official language, but the Kurdish languages (Sorani and Badinani) are spoken in the Northern region, where dialects of Turkish are also spoken, while inhabitants in the East of the country speak Farsi (Persian).

Iraq, an Arab socialist republic based on the provisional constitution of 1968, is ruled by the Baath Party. The Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) is the executive, legislative and judicial authority, with a National Assembly elected in 1980 remaining responsible for the legislative process. The last parliamentary elections were held in March 1996. Out of the 250 seats, 160 were won by Baathist candidates, 60 seats by independents, and 30 were reserved for the Kurdish areas but were filled by presidential decree.²

The Government of Iraq, based in the capital city Baghdad, is headed by President Saddam Hussein who rules most of the country except for the three Northern governorates of Duhok, Irbil and Al-Suleimaniyah, and some villages in the governorates of Kirkuk and Nineveh.³ Since early 1991, the Government of Iraq, fearing political disintegration, has suppressed uprisings by the Shia population in the South and the Kurdish population in the North. In April 1991, 500,000 - 700,000 Kurds fled into the mountains of Northern Iraq, Turkey and Iran. The United Nations declared Northern Iraq a safe haven preventing the Government of Iraq from interfering.

The Political Scene

Since 1991, President Saddam Hussein has retained political control by further centralizing power around members of his immediate family. The main political party is the Arab Baath Socialist Party. Several opposition parties that are not considered legal include the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI) that comprises 6 Shia Parties, 7 Kurdish parties, including the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), the Iraqi Communist Party, the Democratic Gathering, the Iraqi Socialist Party and the Independent Nationals.⁴

External opposition toward the Government of Iraq has fluctuated since the expulsion of Iraq from Kuwait and uprisings in 1991.⁵ The Iraqi National Congress (INC), created in 1992, serves as an umbrella organization, although personal, political and sectarian differences reduce its efficiency.⁶ Those members representing the main Shia organizations and supported by Iran, are bond together in the Supreme Council for the Islamic revolution in Iraq, and claim to lead the attacks on the Iraqi government.⁷ On the other hand, the other members of the INC are divided between those who aspire toward a secular and a united Iraq, and the Kurds, who want a federal decentralized state.

¹ Europa Publications, *The Middle East and North Africa 1999*, 529

² Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), *Country Profile 1999-2000*, Iraq, 7

³ Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2000*, Iraq, 1

⁴ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 1st Quarter 2000, 4

⁵ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 1st Quarter 2000, 11

⁶ EIU, *Country Profile 1999-2000*, Iraq, 9

⁷ Ibid., 9

During 1998, President Saddam Hussein moved leading Baath party members from post to post, to hinder the development of personal power structures around them that might threaten the President's power.¹ Iraq is controlled by different competing security forces which are reported to suppress any internal dissent and play a central role in maintaining an environment of intimidation.² President Saddam Hussein does not trust anyone, including members of his inner circle, and therefore frequently changes the security, military and political structures of the government.³ In the army President Saddam Hussein has replaced senior military commanders and called some officers out of retirement. President Saddam appears to do so out of concern for opposition to his regime within the ranks of the armed forces.⁴ President Saddam Hussein maintains near-absolute power using a small group of relatives and close associates. There have been signs of further friction within the ruling elite. The President has invested increasingly more authority in his youngest son, Qusai Hussein appointing him to the function of Deputy Commander of the Iraqi army and commander of the Northern Military Region.⁵ Furthermore, it is reported that Qusai Hussein could possibly become head of the Government of Iraq, indicating that the President has decided to make his youngest son his heir-apparent.⁶

The Government does not recognize various political groupings and parties that have been formed by Kurdish, Assyrian, Turkomen and other Iraqi communities that oppose the government from within the country, region and beyond.⁷ Opposition politics is conducted in exile for fear of arbitrary use of violence to suppress opposition to the government. Membership with or sympathy for illegal political parties or opposition to the Government continues to be punishable by death.⁸ Some of the political parties that are opposing the government include: the Al-Khoi Foundation; the Iraqi National Accord Party-Wifaq; the Iraqi Socialist Party; the Democratic Islamic National Association; the Free Iraqi Council (FIC); the Kurdish Tribal Association; the Iraqi Democratic Accord Assembly; the Iraqi Free Officers; the Royalists Followers; the Unity Party of Kurdistan - coalition of three smaller Kurdish parties - the Kurdistan Popular Democratic party (DPDP), the Kurdistan Socialist Party of Iraq (KSPI) and the Popular Alliance of Socialist Kurdistan (PASOK), merged with the KDP in the summer of 1993.⁹ Opposition to the regime is concentrated on the Kurdish parties of the North and Shia organizations in the south-east supported by Iran.

¹ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 4th Quarter 1999, 11

² United States of America, Department of State (USDOS), *1999 Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, 25 February 2000, 1

³ Iraqi National Congress, *Saddam shifts Military Commanders*, [internet], 6 March, 2000

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Europa Publications, *The Middle East and North Africa 1999*, 530

⁶ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 4th Quarter 1999, 11, 12

⁷ United Kingdom, Home Office, Country Information and Policy Unit, *Country Assessment*, Iraq, September 1999, 14

⁸ UN Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Max van der Stoep, E/CN.4/1999/37, 26 February 1999, 3

⁹ See previous CDR Background Papers of 1994 and 1996 on Iraq for more information on political parties.

Northern Iraq

In the Northern autonomous governorates, two main political factions, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), led by Jalal Talabani, and the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), headed by Masoud Barzani, remain in control.¹ The KDP and PUK control their areas except for the Halabja region (PUK territory) that remains under the influence of the Islamic Movement of the Iraqi Kurdistan (IMIK).²

Aspirations for autonomy among the Kurds in northern Iraq has historically occurred in three armed revolts, during the period 1960-75, 1983-88, and since 1991.³ However, Kurdish nationalist aspirations have experienced rivalry between the main parties, reaching a peak in September 1996 when the KDP briefly allied with the Government of Iraq regime to oust the PUK from its main bases. The crisis of September 1996 caused the largest population displacement since 1991 (approximately 200,000 persons), as the population feared the Iraqi army and its security services as well as the rivalry between the Kurdish factions. In the North-East, when the PUK announced an imminent Iraqi attack on Suleymaniya, it contributed to an exodus of 40,000 people towards the Iranian border, while another 40,000 were displaced in Suleymaniya itself.

The Shia

During the 1980-1988 war, Iraqi Shi'a were loyal to the defence of Iraq, however, in the aftermath of the Gulf war in March 1991, a widespread Shi'a revolt began to expand in Iraq and pro-Iranian groups became more active in Iraq.⁴ Since March 1991, elements of the Shi'a sought refuge in the Southern marshes as Iraqi army asserted control over urban areas by mid-1991. Several thousand Shi'a have been killed since 1991 and tens of thousands made homeless. It is suggested that the Iraqi army resorted to the use of chemical weapons in the fight against the Shi'as.⁵ Large amounts of toxic chemicals and poisons have been dumped into the marshes to kill the fish that are the main part of the people's diet. Napalm bombing has burned large areas of vegetation. In April 1991, the United Nations imposed a no-fly zone over the south of the country to reduce the suppression of the Shi'a rebels by the Government of Iraq in the area.

2. Major Developments since 1997

During the period 1997 to 1999, the Government of Iraq continued to face internal challenges. Since late 1997, hit-and-run attacks by Shiite Muslims have increased, according to opposition groups. Fighting between these groups and the Iraqi army is taking place in the marshes in the South of Iraq. The Iraqi National Congress has referred to the politics of President Saddam towards the Marsh Arabs as the genocide of a people. In March 1998, it was reported that some sixty Shiites were executed by the Government of Iraq.⁶ In February 1999, the prominent Shi'a cleric Ayatollah Muhammad Sadiq al-Sadr was assassinated, apparently by or at the behest of the government. This provoked extensive clashes between demonstrators and security forces in Baghdad and many Southern cities, and reports of further unrest among the Shi'a population in the South continued to emerge throughout 1999.⁷

¹ Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2000*, Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan, 360

² United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment*, Iraq, September 1999, 12

³ See previous CDR Background Paper on Iraq of September 1996 for more information on the history of the rebellion by the Kurds.

⁴ EIU, *Country Profile 1999-2000*, Iraq, 9

⁵ The Iraqi National Congress, *Drained of Life: Saddam's Marshes* [internet], 23 March 2000

⁶ Europa Publications, *The Middle East and North Africa 1999*, 534

⁷ Human Right Watch, *World Report 2000*, Iraq, 1

Government intelligence operatives continue to be present in the Southern towns of Iraq, as well as in Northern Iraq. In June 1999, a force of some 30,000 troops known as Saddam's Fedayeen and directed by President Saddam Hussein's son, Uday, were ordered to suppress anti-government demonstrations in the Southern towns of Rumaythah and Kuhdur. When the forces failed to suppress the demonstrations, the Republican Guard under Uday's direction, are reported to have destroyed 40 houses and conducted mass arrests of leaders of the demonstrators.¹

Northern Iraq

During 1998, forced displacement of ethnic Kurds, Turkomans, as well as other non-Arab minorities was reportedly to have resumed in the oil-producing region around the city of Kirkuk. By December 1998, officials of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) representing in the autonomous areas, stated that since 1991 some 200,000 ethnic Kurds have been evicted from areas by the government.² The KRG further stated that in the Tuzkhurmatu district land belonging to Kurds and Turkomans who were forcibly relocated to southern Iraq, were allocated to Arab families for housing and farming.

Although, armed clashes between the PUK and the KDP have not resumed since a cease-fire in January 1998, followed by a truce negotiated between the two groups in September 1998 in Washington, D.C., rivalry continues between the two factions. The leader of the PUK, Jalal Talabani, has recently declared himself as the leader of Iraqi Kurdistan. Territorial division remains stark, with evidence of no-go zones. Fundamental issues, such as, provisions for sharing border revenues and organizing new elections to the regional parliament have yet to be implemented.³ The agreement of September 1998 was to also guarantee the lawful rights of the Turkomen, Assyrian and Chaldean Christian minorities in the area. Elections were to be held in July 1999 with a Kurdish Assembly of 105 members, 5 of which represented the Assyrians and would have included the representatives of the Turkomen minority.⁴

Tension between the KDP and the PUK has been exacerbated by external influences. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) in Turkey are reported to be using Northern Iraq as a rear base for guerrilla raids into South-Eastern Turkey. The Turkish army signed an agreement with the KDP in May 1997, reportedly to use its forces as a border police. The truce of 1998 between the PUK and the KDP further came under strain since several thousand PKK fighters moved back into Northern Iraq in 1999, after withdrawing from South-Eastern Turkey, disestablishing the political and military balance in the area. However, there are no reports of renewed alliance between the PUK and the PKK.⁵ A prominent member of the KDP has referred to the PKK as a terrorist organization who is responsible for the massacre of Kurdish villagers along the border with Turkey.⁶

Turkey continues raids into Iraqi Kurdistan in search of Kurdish rebels, and this in turn has led to Iran to search for Kurdish organizations in Northern Iraq to use as proxies.⁷ Iran, Turkey, Syria and the Government of Iraq are all opposed to the creation of a Kurdish state.

¹ USDOS, *1999 Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, 25 February 2000, 2

² Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2000*, Iraq, 2

³ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 4th Quarter 1999, 14

⁴ United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment*, Iraq, September 1999, 12

⁵ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 4th Quarter 1999, 14

⁶ *Ibid.*, 14

⁷ EIU *Country Profile*, Iraq, 1999-2000, 9

2.1 Economic Development and the Humanitarian Situation

The United Nations Security Council embargo on Iraqi exports and imports entered its tenth year in August 1999. The current economic situation in Iraq has been affected by Resolutions 661, 1153 and 1175 adopted by the United Nations Security Council since 1990. Resolution 661 adopted in August 1990 required all member states to prevent Iraqi and Kuwaiti commodities and products entering their territory and the sale or supply of such goods. Resolution 1153 adopted in February 1998, expanded on Resolution 986 of April 1995, allowed Iraq to sell US\$ 5.6 bn of oil every six months, of which US\$ 550m was earmarked for the Northern governorates of Dohuk, Irbil and Al-Suleimaniyah. Resolution 1175 adopted in June 1998, permitted Iraq to import spare parts worth US\$ 300m for its oil sector to allow increase in oil export receipts and humanitarian imports.¹ Throughout 1998 and 1999, Iraq's incomplete compliance with the demands of the Security Council persisted, while the five permanent members of the council remained divided over the measures to take in order to secure full compliance and address the continuing humanitarian crisis exacerbated by drought.

Economic conditions and political difficulties further induced many people to leave the country for Jordan, Syria, Iran, Turkey and Europe, despite high costs in purchasing Iraqi or other passports and visa.² The flow of people leaving Northern Iraq continued unabated in 1997 and early 1998. Observers were of the view that the unstable environment created by the KDP and the PUK in Northern Iraq worried and frightened the local population. The region's limited revenues were being utilized to purchase weapons and enhancing the power, wealth and control of the KDP and the PUK.³ By late 1998, funds from Resolution 986 began to improve the overall standard of living, however, surveys still indicated that scarcity of work and resources appeared to strengthen ties of clientelism both to the main parties and to powerful clan or tribal leaders.⁴

Conditions in the Northern governorates of Dohuk, Irbil and Al-Suleimaniyah, where the United Nations directly administers humanitarian assistance, remain better in comparison to the central and southern regions, however, problems with food distribution and the water and sewerage services persist. The United Nations has in several reports throughout 1998 and 1999 criticized Iraq for failing to order special foods for infants, children, and nursing mothers, and medical supplies required by the general population.⁵

In July 1999, the United Nations Secretary-General released a 90-day progress report on the oil-for-food agreement for the whole of the country. The report admits that "the fragile humanitarian situation" in the center and the South of Iraq, where food and medicine distribution is the responsibility of the government, deteriorated during this period, despite higher oil revenue. In the three Kurdish governorates, where the United Nations is responsible for the distribution, the humanitarian situation slightly improved. The amount of oil that Iraq is allowed to export, has changed from \$5,26 billion to \$8,3 billion under the last six-months phase of the program, which started in December 1999. In addition to rising production, Iraq is benefiting from strengthening international oil prices.⁶

¹ Europa Publications, *The Middle East and North Africa 1999*, 558

² Sarah Graham-Brown, *Sanctioning Saddam, The Politics of Intervention in Iraq*, 242

³ *Ibid.*, 243

⁴ *Ibid.*, 243

⁵ Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2000*, Iraq, 3

⁶ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 4th Quarter 1999, 10, 11, 21

Iraq's relations with its neighbors remains poor since the invasion of Kuwait. However, neighboring governments have expressed serious concern of the grave humanitarian impact of the United Nations sanctions on the people of Iraq.¹ Russia and China, by end 1999, had called for an immediate lifting of sanctions on most imports in order to ease the humanitarian crisis, while the United States and the United Kingdom are of the view that the Government of Iraq will not permit weapons inspectors significant access to suspect biological or chemical weapon sites once sanctions are removed.² The U.S. State Department issued a report in September 1999 stating that Iraq was selling as much oil as before the Gulf war, thereby the humanitarian crisis is a direct result of President Saddam Hussein's reluctance to distribute food and medicine to the people of Iraq.³ The report further accused the government of withholding supplies and causing more people to suffer with the aim of convincing the United Nations to lift the sanctions.

Iraq-UN Relations

Since 1996 Iraq's confrontation with the United Nations has focused on the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM), charged under Resolution 687 with destroying Baghdad's weapons of mass destruction. In October 1998, the Government of Iraq ended all forms of co-operation with UNSCOM until the United Nations Security Council adopts "a positive and honest view of Iraq's firm right to the lifting of United Nations sanctions," and until UNSCOM is restructured in "a manner that makes it a neutral and professional institution."⁴ By December 1998, the Chairman of UNSCOM, Richard Butler, issued a report indicating that the Government of Iraq has failed to meet its obligations, and obstruction of weapons inspectors persisted. The Chairman's report prompted the United States and the United Kingdom to launch air strikes against a number of military targets in Iraq in December 1998, and the United States insisted on maintaining intact the embargo on Iraqi imports and exports.⁵ By January 1999, the Security Council adopted a Canadian proposal that laid out three expert panels on the humanitarian situation, the disarmament situation, and Kuwait persons and property that were still unaccounted for by Iraq.

In December 1999, after a year of stalemate, the United Nations Security Council passed resolution 1284 (drawn up by the United Kingdom with United States input) setting out the terms of lifting trade sanctions on Iraq. The resolution replaced UNSCOM with the United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), and was to establish a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and identify additional sites to be covered by the arms inspection system. The resolution further stated that if Iraq co-operated in granting it "immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access" to all sites during 120 days, sanctions on trade (excluding military imports) would be suspended for a renewable periods of 120 days.⁶ The resolution also planned to end the ceiling on Iraqi oil earnings, lifting the sanctions on Iraqi exports. The Government of Iraq has condemned the resolution, reiterating Iraq's intention to never permit United Nations weapons inspectors to return to the country, and requested an immediate unconditional lifting of the sanctions. Reportedly, a combination of compromise and ambiguity of the resolution led France, Russia and China to abstain from the vote.⁷

¹ Ibid., 3rd Quarter 1999, 10

² Ibid., 4th Quarter 1999, 16

³ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 4th Quarter 1999, 17

⁴ United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment*, Iraq, September 1999, 9

⁵ Human Right Watch, *World Report 1999*, 3

⁶ EIU, *Country Report*, Iraq, 1st Quarter 2000, 15

⁷ Ibid., 16

3. Review of the General Human Rights Situation

Human rights practices in Iraq remain a concern, as observers report that the Government of Iraq continues to engage in mass arrests, torture, summary executions, disappearances and forced relocation. Furthermore, armed Kurdish political parties and Iraqi security forces have been held responsible for a wide variety of human rights violations, including the arbitrary detention of suspected political opponents and extra-judicial executions.

The Iraqi's security forces committed widespread, serious, and systematic human rights abuses. The judiciary in Iraq is not independent, since the government recognizes the existence of only one authority in society, which is exercised by the Revolutionary Command Council and sub-divided into legislative, administrative and judicial functions. The President may override any court decision. The Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in Iraq, Mr. Max van der Stoep, observed in 1999 that the repressive nature of the political and legal systems precludes application of the rule of law. Numerous laws lend themselves to continued repression, and the government uses extra-judicial methods to extract confessions or coerce cooperation with the regime.¹

3.1 The International Legal Framework

Iraq is a state party to the following international human rights instruments:

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Accession/ Ratification</i>
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	15 June 1994 (a)
Treaties Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	13 Aug 1986 (a)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	15 June 1994 (a)
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	20 Jan 1959 (a)

Source: UNHCR REFWORLD, July 1999

Iraq signed but has not yet ratified the following international human rights instruments:

<i>Convention</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	25 Jan 1971
Human Rights Treaties International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	14 Jan 1970
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	25 Jan 1971
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	25 Jan 1971
Human Rights Treaties International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	09 Jul 1975

Source: UNHCR REFWORLD, July 1999

Iraq is not a state party to the following international human rights instruments:

- Treaties Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- Refugees and Stateless Persons Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
- Refugees and Stateless Persons Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees
- Refugees and Stateless Persons Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness
- Convention on the Political Rights of Women

¹ USDOS, 1999 *Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, 11

- Human Rights Treaties Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity
- 1994 Arab League Convention on the Status of Refugees

Iraq has ratified regional instruments such as:

- The Arab Charter on Human Rights
- The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, Cairo 5 August, 1990
- Declaration on the Protection of Refugees and Displaced Persons in the Arab World, 19 November 1992.

On 17 March 1998, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iraq, Mr. Max van der Stoel, concluded that in 1997, the situation of human rights in Iraq did not improve. Based on the numerous and serious allegations of human rights violations received throughout this last year, Mr. Max van der Stoel conveyed that the situation of human rights has rather deteriorated.¹ In February 1999, Mr. Max van der Stoel reported on allegations on human rights violations affecting the Iraqi population living in the Southern governorates (the Marsh Arabs), the Shi'ite religious community and the Kurds.

Widespread practice of holding family members and close associates responsible for the alleged actions of others were reported. Mr. Max van der Stoel, noted that "guilt by association" is facilitated by administrative requirements on relatives of deserters or other perceived opponents of the regime.²

Campaign of executions in Iraqi prisons persisted in 1999.³ Executions of persons suspected of participating in the March uprisings of 1991 after the Gulf War, as well as persons believed to be involved in plotting a coup against President Saddam Hussein or the Ba'th party.⁴ Mr. Max van der Stoel in his report in February 1999 to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights stated that there were 200 prisoners executed between October and December 1998, raising the total of persons executed in prison to 2,500 since late 1997. In December 1999, the Iraqi Communist Party reported that 40 military officers were executed by firing squad of the security forces.⁵ Mass arbitrary arrest and detention occurs in areas where anti-government leaflets are reportedly to have been distributed.

In August 1999, government security forces raided homes in several districts of Kirkuk following the distribution of anti-government leaflets by unknown persons, and later executed five of the young men detained.⁶

¹ UN Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Max van der Stoel, E/CN.4/1998/67, 10 March 1998, 12

² United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment*, Iraq, September 1999, 9

³ UN Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Max van der Stoel, E/CN.4/1999/37, 26 February 1999, 2

⁴ USDOS, *1999 Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, 25 February 2000, 4

⁵ USDOS, *1999 Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, 25 February 2000, 4

⁶ *Ibid.*, 10

3.2 Respect for Human Rights

Torture, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In December 1997, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights condemned widespread, systematic torture in its most cruel forms, and the enactment and implementation of decrees prescribing cruel and inhuman punishment, namely mutilation, as a penalty for offences and diversion of medical care services for such mutilations.¹

The United Nations Special Rapporteur, Mr. Max van der Stoep, further pointed out that mistreatment, including beatings and other tortures during interrogations, continued to accompany most instances of arrest and detention.² The most common methods of physical torture include electric shocks to various parts of the body, pulling out of fingernails, long periods of suspension by the limbs, beating with cables, *falaqa* (beating on the soles of the feet), cigarette burns on various parts of the body, and piercing of hands with an electric drill. Psychological torture include threats of bringing in a female relative of the detainee, especially the wife or the mother, and raping her in front of the detainee; threats of arresting and harming other members of the family; mock executions; and being kept in solitary confinement for long periods of time.³ The U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices in Iraq in 1999 further reports the breaking of limbs and denial of food and water of those in detention.⁴ Ill-treatment of prisoners and poor conditions of detention continue to cause the death of prisoners. In mid-November 1998, 17 detainees reportedly died after being forced to donate blood.⁵

Death Penalty

Reports indicate that people continue to be sentenced to death and executed because of their alleged participation in the uprising of March 1991. Supporting this allegation, a list of 125 prisoners reportedly executed on 1 March 1998 in Abu Ghraib prison includes 50 persons charged with participating in the 1991 popular uprising. Another list of 81 prisoners reportedly executed since 13 December 1998 indicates that these detainees were executed on political grounds. The list also specifies that four of the executed were convicted under article 223 of the Penal Code that prescribes the death sentence for any person attempting to kill the President.⁶

Many of those judicially executed were charged with offences punishable by death according to the Iraqi penal code, including Article 156 relating to membership of a party or organization whose aim is to change the system of government, or Article 175 relating to plotting against the state, both of which have been used in the past to execute prisoners of conscience. Reportedly, the list of offences requiring a mandatory death penalty has grown substantially in recent years and now includes anything that could be characterized as "sabotaging the national economy".⁷

¹ UN Commission on Human Rights, Resolution 1998/65, *Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, 56th meeting, 21 April, 1998, 1

² UN Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Max van der Stoep, pursuant to the Commission resolution 1996/72, E/CN.4/1997/57, 21 February 1997, 1

³ Amnesty International, *Iraq. Victims of Systematic Repression*, November 1999, 8

⁴ USDOS, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, February 25, 2000, 8

⁵ United Nations, *Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, Note by the Secretary-General, General Assembly, 53rd Session, A/53/433, 24 September 1998, 3

⁶ United Nations, *Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, Note by the Secretary-General, General Assembly, 53rd Session, A/53/433, 24 September 1998, 3

⁷ USDOS, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, 25 February 2000, 2

The Government of Iraq rarely announces executions or provides publicly any official statistics in relation to the death penalty. In many cases it is impossible to determine whether the reported executions are judicial or extra-judicial given the secrecy surrounding them.¹

Enforced or involuntary disappearances

The Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Iraq continued to receive reports of widespread disappearances. In some cases, individuals have disappeared while in government custody. Reportedly, the government continued to ignore more than 15,000 cases conveyed to it in 1994 and 1995 by the United Nations, as well as the requests from the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia on the whereabouts of those missing during Iraq's 1990-91 occupation of Kuwait, and from Iran on the whereabouts of prisoners of war that Iraq captured in the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.²

Freedom of Assembly and Association

The Constitution provides for freedom of assembly, however, reportedly, the Government restricts this right in practice. Except in Kurdish-controlled Northern areas, citizens may not assemble legally other than to express support for the regime.³

Freedom of Expression and Media

Article 26 [Expression, Association] of the Interim Constitution of 1990 states that the Constitution guarantees freedom of opinion, publication, meeting, demonstrations and formation of political parties, syndicates, and societies in accordance with the objectives of the Constitution and within the limits of the law.⁴ The State ensures the considerations necessary to exercise these liberties, which comply with the revolutionary, national, and progressive trend. However, the right to express opposition to or criticism of the Government or its policies is severely restricted. For example, the Criminal Code also prescribes the death penalty for criticizing the President, the RCC, the National Assembly, the Government or the Baath party. The Criminal Code also prescribes the death penalty for certain "media crimes" including incitement of public opinion against the ruling authorities.⁵

The United Nations Special Rapporteur, Mr. Max van der Stoep, further points out that the Iraqi law includes many provisions against "espionage" and journalists who may have contacts with a variety of persons and have access to governmental information are especially vulnerable to accusations of espionage. Specific acts of espionage include unauthorized transmission of information to or contacts with foreigners.⁶ The Law of Publications requires authorization and imposes penalties for publishing any of a long list of books.⁷

¹ Amnesty International, *Iraq. Victims of Systematic Repression*, November 1999, 12

² Ibid., *Annual Report*, Iraq, 1999, 3

³ USDOS, *1998 Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, February 25, 1999, 18

⁴ Interim Constitution of the Republic of Iraq, 1990, Article 26 in RefWorld July 1999

⁵ UN Commission on Human Rights, *Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Max van der Stoep, E/CN.4/1997/57, 21 February 1997, 5

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

Freedom of Movement

Arbitrary restrictions on the right to freedom of movement within Iraq and freedom to leave the territory of Iraq continue to be imposed.¹ Iraqi refugees in Jordan reported to United Nations human rights monitors, the continuing harassment by agents of the Government of Iraq including persons attached to the Iraqi Embassy in Amman.² The Government of Iraq announced a general amnesty in June 1999 for Iraqis who had left the country illegally or were exiled for a specific time, but failed to return after the period of exile expired.

4. Ethnic and Other Groups at Risk³

The Turkomen

Forced displacement of the Turkomen was reported to have resumed in the last months of 1998, particularly in the Kirkuk area. The head of the coalition of the Turkoman parties stated that about 5,000 evicted Turkomans were living in "sub-human conditions in Northern Iraq".⁴ In August and September 1998, fighting between Turkomans and Iraqi Kurds broke out.

The Shi'a Marsh Arabs

According to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iraq, Mr. Max van der Stoep, there appears to be a resurgence of grave violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq against the Marsh Arabs. In late August 1998 and in November 1998, the most blatant violations inflicted on the people resumed. Violations included military attacks against civilian settlements in the Southern towns of Al-Nassiriya, Amara and Basra. According to the information received by Mr. Max van der Stoep, numerous other human rights violations followed the military operations. Government forces were reported to have arrested hundreds of citizens. The military attacks were allegedly related to the purported need to seek out military deserters, who had sought refuge within the tribes of the marshes, yet among those arrested were innocent civilians, including the elderly, women and children.⁵ As part of this campaign of repression, the government forces burned houses and fields while demolished other houses by bulldozers. The military forces also continued water-diversion and other projects in the South. Mr. Max van der Stoep, has noted the draining of the marshes has had devastating impact on the lives of the Shi'a Marsh Arabs. The government diverts supplies in the South limiting the Shi'a population's access to food, medicine, drinking water, and transportation, while thousands of persons in Nasiriyah and Basrah provinces have been denied rations that should have been supplied under the United Nations oil-for-food program.⁶

¹ Ibid, E/CN.4/1998/67, 10 March 1998, 7

² Ibid, E/CN.4/1997/57, 21 February 1997, 5

³ Further information on specific groups at risk is contained in the Background Paper on Iraq of September 1996.

⁴ Human Rights Watch, *World Report 2000*, Iraq, 2

⁵ United Nations, Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Iraq, Note by the Secretary-General, General Assembly, 53rd session, A/53/433, 24 September 1998, 4

⁶ USDOS, *Annual Report on International Religious Freedom for 1999*: Iraq, 8,9

Faili Kurds

According to a report received in May 1998 by the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iraq, hundreds of Faili Kurds and other citizens of Iranian origin who had disappeared in the early 1980's during the Iran-Iraq war are being held incommunicado at the Abu Ghraib prison in the outskirts of Baghdad. According to the report, these persons have been detained for up to 18 years in extremely harsh conditions without specific charges or trials. The report alleged that many of these detainees have been used as experimental subjects in Iraq's outlawed chemical and biological weapons programs.¹

The Kurds

During the period 1998 and 1999, Mr. Max van der Stoep, continued to receive allegations describing the deteriorating human rights situation of the Kurds of the governorate of Kirkuk. The Government of Iraq continues to implement its policy of Arabization through a process of internal deportation. Simultaneous campaigns are reportedly also under way in the districts of Khanaqin, Makhmour, Sinjar and Sheikhan. Reports of discriminatory measures against non-Arab citizens and forced Arabization are believed to be part of a general policy aimed at decreasing the proportion of non-Arab citizens in the oil-rich region of Kirkuk. Non-Arab citizens are reportedly denied equal access to employment and educational opportunities and are also physically threatened. Kurds are not permitted to sell their homes to anyone other than Arabs. New construction or renovation of Kurdish property is said to be forbidden and Kurds are prevented from registering or inheriting property. Moreover, it is reported that Kurds who left the Kirkuk region, are not allowed to return. Most recently, the Government of Iraq has evicted the residents of Kirkuk's citadel and begun the demolition of this ancient Kurdish site, claiming that the envisioned new construction will generate considerable tourist revenue.² Reportedly, the government continued its intermittent shelling of Kurdish villages bordering the government-controlled zone.³

In the three Northern governorates under Kurdish control, internal displacement has different causes, such as Turkish military incursions, PKK activity, internal conflict between Iraqi Kurdish political parties, and deportations of Kurds and Turkomans from government-controlled areas of Iraq. Those displaced include 150,000-200,000 persons who fled in 1999 government-control areas, and are still unable to return; those who have since been displaced by fighting between the Kurdish factions; and those who have subsequently been deported from government-controlled areas.⁴ Since 1997, the frequent incursions, accompanied by aerial bombing and shelling by the Turkish army, have affected the security of the Iraqi Kurdish civilian population in the North-Western border regions.⁵ In 1997, the PKK reportedly committed numerous abuses against civilians in Northern Iraq.⁶ One Kurdish observer noted: "these parties [the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK)] have created an unstable environment where people are constantly worried and frightened. They have used the region's limited revenues to purchase weapons and enhance their wealth, power and control."⁷

¹ United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment*, Iraq, September 1999, 13

² United Nations, *Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, Note by the Secretary-General, General Assembly, 53rd session, A/53/433, 24 September 1998, 6

³ USDOS, *1999 Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, February 25, 2000, 17

⁴ Sarah Graham-Brown, Iraq, *The Kurds- a Regional Issue Update to April 1998*, Writenet, 4

⁵ Ibid., 5

⁶ USDOS, *1997 Country Report on Human Rights Practices*, Iraq, February 1998, 6

⁷ The Kurdistan Observer [Washington], Kamran Karadaghi, "Refugees: The Kurds Are Also to Blame", 22 January 1998

Amnesty International reported in 1998 that serious human rights abuses were carried out in the Kurdish-controlled provinces by the KDP and PUK. Members of smaller political groups were among those targeted for arrest, prolonged incommunicado detention and torture or ill-treatment. They included members of the Iraqi Workers' Communist Party, the Kurdish Farmers' Movement and the Surchi clan.¹

The Shi'a Muslims

Although Shi'a Arabs are the largest religious group, Sunni Arabs traditionally have dominated economic and political life. There is a political factor, yet the Government's repression of the Shi'a appears to be religiously motivated.² The Government has for decades conducted a brutal campaign of murder, summary execution and protracted arbitrary arrest against the religious leaders and followers of the majority Shi'a Muslim population.³

The following government restrictions on religious rights remained in effect throughout 1999: restrictions and outright bans on communal Friday prayer by Shi'a; restrictions on Shi'a mosque libraries loaning books; a ban on the broadcast of Shi'a programs on government-controlled radio or television; a ban on the publication of Shi'a books, including prayer books; a ban on funeral processions other than those organized by the Government; and the prohibition of certain processions and public meetings commemorating Shi'a holy days.⁴ The Government reportedly continued to target Shi'a Muslim clergy and their supporters for arbitrary arrest and other abuses in 1998. It also continued to forcibly move Shi'a populations from the South to the North. Large-scale assaults by the Government against the Shi'a population were reported by several sources in September 1998, with an estimated 20,000 persons detained arbitrarily and trucked to tent-camp holding facilities in the desert region of al-Rifa'i about 100 km North of the marshes in Southern Iraq. It was reported in January 1999 that the Government of Iraq executed hundreds of Shia's and detained many more in the South.⁵

According to the U.S. Department of State the government's campaign to eliminate the senior Shi'a religious leadership through murder, disappearances, and summary execution accelerated during 1998-1999.⁶

Christians

Iraq is home to 1.5 million Christians who follow mostly Eastern forms of Christianity. There have been allegations by Christians of discrimination but many have attained important official and private positions. The Deputy Prime Minister, Tariq Aziz, is a Chaldean Christian. The September 1998 agreement between the Kurdish parties in Northern Iraq guarantee the lawful rights of the Chaldeans in the area.⁷

Assyrians

It has been reported that since mid-1997 Assyrians from the Kirkuk region, have been expelled to the Kurdish provinces in the North by the Iraqi authorities, because of their ethnic origin. The Kirkuk region and its oil fields are considered as a strategic location.⁸

¹ Amnesty International, *Annual Report, Iraq*, 1997, 3

² USDOS, *Annual Report on International Religious Freedom for 1999: Iraq*, 1, 2

³ Ibid.

⁴ USDOS, *Annual Report on International Religious Freedom for 1999: Iraq*, 2

⁵ United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment, Iraq*, April 2000, 12

⁶ USDOS, *Annual Report on International Religious Freedom for 1999: Iraq*, 3

⁷ United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment, Iraq*, April 2000, 11

⁸ Ibid., 11

Assyrian groups reported several instances of mob violence by Muslims against Christians in the North in recent years. Assyrians continue to fear attacks by the Turkish Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), which operates against indigenous Kurds in Northern Iraq.¹ The Christians often feel caught in the middle of intra-Kurdish fighting. The Assyrian International News Agency stated on 19 June 1999, that "there is a well-established pattern of complicity by Kurdish authorities in attacks against Assyrian Christians in Northern Iraq".² Hundreds are still missing in the aftermath of the brief Iraqi military occupation of Christian enclave of Irbil (Ankawa) in August 1996. Many of these persons may have been killed surreptitiously late in 1997 and throughout 1998, in the "prison-cleansing" campaign.³ KDP forces reportedly entered Assyrian villages on different occasions and beat villagers.⁴ However, it has been reported that the agreement of September 1998 between the Kurdish parties in northern Iraq will guarantee the lawful rights of the Assyrians in the region.⁵

Yazidis

The Yazidis are a Kurmanji speaking group and are exclusively Kurdish. Yazidi beliefs incorporate aspects of several major religions in the region, including Zoroastrianism, Islam, Nestorian Christianity, Judaism and Manichaeism. There are figures of the Yazidi population in Iraq ranging from 30,000 to 120,000 and they live predominately in the Mosul region of Iraq. The leader is Tashin Baik, Ainsifni. The allegation that they are devil-worshippers and many other things do not bear scrutiny.⁶

Military Deserters

In January 1996, the Government announced that the judicial punishments of amputation and branding had ceased and would be abolished by law. In August 1996, the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) reportedly issued Decree 81, abolishing the judicial punishments of ear amputation and branding for army desertion. However, reportedly, Government forces keep searching for and arresting military deserters who hide in the marshes.⁷

Children

Iraq accessed the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 15 June 1994. On 24 September 1998 the Committee of the Rights of the Child noted with grave concern that the economic exploitation of children has increased dramatically in the past few years.⁸ The Government management of the "oil-for-food" program did not take into account the special requirements of children ages 1 to 5, despite the United Nations Secretary General's specific order on this.⁹

¹ USDOS, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Iraq*, February 25, 2000, 17

² *Ibid.*, 8

³ USDOS, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Iraq*, February 25, 2000, 6

⁴ *Ibid.*, 3

⁵ United Kingdom, Home Office, *Country Assessment, Iraq*, September 1999, 8

⁶ Immigration and Refugee Board, Documentation, Information and Research Branch, Ottawa, Canada, June 1996

⁷ United Nations, *Situation of Human Rights in Iraq*, Note by the Secretary-General, General Assembly, 53rd session, A/53/433, 24 September 1998, 3, 4

⁸ *Ibid.*, 10

⁹ USDOS, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights practices*, 25 February 2000, 16

Reportedly, there are persistent, although unconfirmed reports of heightened child-mortality in the Southern provinces due to the Government's intentional mal-distribution of medicines. It has been reported that the government for the fifth year has held 3-week training courses in weapons use, hand-to-hand fighting, rappelling from helicopters and infantry tactics for children 10 to 15 years of age. Coerced enrollment in Fedayin Saddam Special Forces, headed by President Saddam Hussein's son Odday, is also reported. Camps operated throughout the country, with 8,000 children participating in Baghdad alone. Senior military officers who supervised the course noted that children are held under the "physical and psychological strain" of training for as long as 14 hours each day. Families reportedly were threatened with the loss of their food ration cards if they refused to enroll their children in the training.¹

Women

The Government of Iraq has accessed the Treaties Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women on 13 August 1986. It has not signed the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. Laws have been enacted to protect women. However, reports indicate that the application of these laws has declined as Iraq's political and economic crisis persists. It has been reported that under a 1990 law, men who kill female family members for "immoral deeds" may receive immunity from persecution. It has been reported that violence and discrimination against women are common.² The Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iraq, Mr. Max van der Stoep, observed that human rights organizations and opposition groups continue to receive numerous reports of women suffering severe psychological trauma after they were raped in custody.

5. Iraqi Refugees and Asylum Seekers – Global Trends

Iraqi refugees in the region

The number of Iraqi refugees in asylum countries in the region has steadily decreased during the 1990s, from more than one million in 1991 and 1992 to around half a million during the second part of the decade. Iran is by far the largest country hosting Iraqi refugees in the region. The figures in most of the asylum countries listed below concern refugees with whom UNHCR Offices are in contact with.

Asylum country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Islamic Rep. of Iran	1,218,400	1,250,100	645,000	613,000	595,500	579,200	570,800	530,600	510,000
Syrian Arab Rep.	4,000	5,400	35,500	36,300	33,900	26,800	21,100	19,400	3,400
Saudi Arabia	32,900	27,700	24,000	18,000	13,000	9,700	5,700	5,400	5,400
Kuwait	20,000	19,900	20,000	20,000	1,700	2,000	1,600	1,700	1,800
Turkey	28,000	11,400	4,900	2,700	3,300	3,000	730	950	600
Lebanon	390	650	530	610	980	1,400	1,900	2,300	2,500
Pakistan	1,100	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,100	920	550
Jordan	310	160	60	270	420	650	530	680	890
Total	1,305,100	1,316,610	731,190	692,080	650,000	623,850	603,460	561,950	525,140

Durable solutions for Iraqi refugees

Repatriation to Iraq has been limited in the past few years, except from Iran. During 1999, some 20,600 Iraqi refugees were estimated to have returned from Iran, significantly more than during 1998 (12,000) or 1997 (10,400). In 1999, another 100 Iraqi refugees returned from Saudi Arabia, whereas 40 repatriated from Turkey.

¹ USDOS, *1999 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, 25 February 2000, 16

² Ibid., 1, 15

During the period 1997-1999, some 13,600 Iraqi refugees were resettled from first asylum countries with UNHCR-assistance, of whom 35 per cent (4,773 persons) from Saudi Arabia , 20 per cent (2,724 persons) from Jordan, 17 per cent (2,260 persons) from Syrian Arab Republic and 15 per cent (2,046 persons) from Turkey (see Table 1).

During 1999, some 3,263 Iraqi refugees were resettled through UNHCR, less than half the 1997 figure (6,716). However, the number of Iraqi refugees resettled through the UNHCR Office in Pakistan has risen sharply, from 39 in 1997 to 473 in 1999. In 1999, most Iraqi refugees were resettled from Syria (28%).

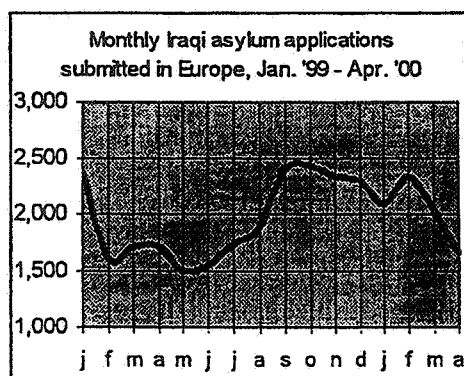
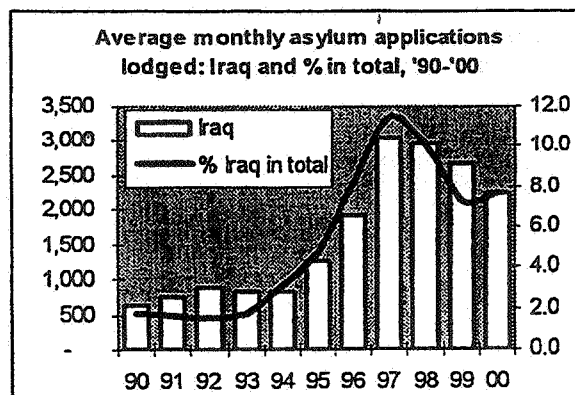
In 1999, almost 5,000 Iraqi refugees were resettled in the eight countries listed in the box below. The below figures include Iraqi's resettled under the UNHCR programme as well as national resettlement programmes.

Resettlement of Iraqi refugees by main country of destination, 1999 (calendar or fiscal year)								
Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	New Zealand	Norway	Sweden	USA	Total
1,572	697	129	115	169	180	148	1,955	4,965

Iraqi asylum applications in Europe

During the period 1989-1998, some 162,000 Iraqi nationals applied for asylum in Europe. A peak was reached in 1997, when almost 40,000 asylum applications were lodged. During 1989-1998, Germany was the main receiving country, accounting for some 29 per cent of all Iraqi asylum applications lodged in Europe, followed by the Netherlands (21%) and Sweden (15%).

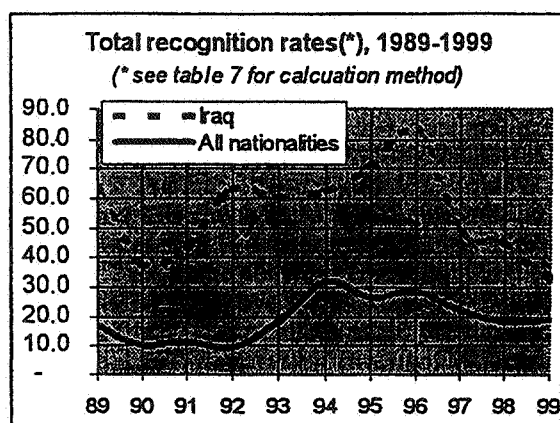
The share of Iraqi asylum applications in the total number of asylum-seekers fell from 11.4 per cent in 1997 to 7.7 per cent during the first four months of 2000 (see chart).



During the first four months of 2000, the number of Iraqi asylum applicants continued to fall. In April 2000, some 1,600 Iraqi nationals applied for asylum, the lowest level since June 1999 (see chart).

Recognition of Iraqi asylum-seekers in Europe

On average, the Convention recognition rate for Iraqi asylum-seekers during 1989-1998 was some 33 per cent, but reached more than 50 per cent in France (68%) and Germany (66%) (see Table 6). More than half of all recognized Iraqi asylum-seekers in Europe were granted refugee status in Germany during 1989-1998 (57%).



When the number of persons allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons is included, the recognition rate for Iraqi asylum-seekers increases to some 58 per cent for the period 1989-1998. As indicated in the chart, the total recognition rate for Iraqi asylum-seekers in Europe has declined steeply since 1996.

World-wide applications and refugee status determination

During 1999, some 50,000 Iraqi nationals applied for refugee status under Government or UNHCR procedures in some 86 countries world-wide. In total, almost 9,000 Iraqi asylum-seekers were granted refugee status, whereas another 5,900 were allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons. When applications rejected on other than substantive grounds are excluded, the total recognition rate for Iraqi asylum-seekers during 1999 was some 34 per cent (Table 8).

Table 1.
UNHCR-facilitated resettlement departures of Iraqi refugees from first asylum countries, 1997-1999
(Values between 1 and 9 have replaced by an asterisk)

Country of first asylum	1997		1998		1999		Total	
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%
Saudi Arabia	4,270	63.6	471	13.0	32	1.0	4,773	35.1
Jordan	1,028	15.3	886	24.5	810	24.8	2,724	20.0
Syrian Arab Rep.	465	6.9	887	24.5	908	27.8	2,260	16.6
Turkey	615	9.2	765	21.2	666	20.4	2,046	15.1
Pakistan	39	0.6	224	6.2	473	14.5	736	5.4
Lebanon	95	1.4	168	4.6	169	5.2	432	3.2
Islamic Rep. of Iran	35	0.5	40	1.1	53	1.6	128	0.9
Kuwait	42	0.6	47	1.3	*	0.3	98	0.7
Malta	40	0.6	*	0.2	33	1.0	79	0.6
Sri Lanka	10	0.1	26	0.7	11	0.3	47	0.3
Yemen	11	0.2	16	0.4	10	0.3	37	0.3
India	*	0.1	*	0.2	14	0.4	26	0.2
Yugoslavia, FR	*	0.1	18	0.5	*	0.1	26	0.2
Azerbaijan	*	0.0	*	0.2	*	0.2	19	0.1
Tunisia	-	-	*	0.0	18	0.6	19	0.1
Malaysia	*	0.1	13	0.4	-	-	18	0.1
Spain	16	0.2	-	-	-	-	16	0.1
Egypt	*	0.0	-	-	13	0.4	15	0.1
Nepal	-	-	-	-	13	0.4	13	0.1
United Arab Emirates	*	0.1	*	0.2	-	-	12	0.1
Ukraine	-	-	11	0.3	-	-	11	0.1
Greece	*	0.1	-	-	-	-	*	0.1
Cambodia	*	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.1	*	0.1
Indonesia	-	-	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0
Qatar	-	-	-	-	*	0.2	*	0.0
Cyprus	-	-	*	0.1	*	0.0	*	0.0
Portugal	*	0.1	-	-	-	-	*	0.0
China	-	-	-	-	*	0.1	*	0.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	*	0.1	-	-	-	-	*	0.0
Turkmenistan	-	-	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	0.0
Mexico	*	0.0	-	-	-	-	*	0.0
Thailand	-	-	*	0.0	*	0.1	*	0.0
Afghanistan	-	-	*	0.0	-	-	*	0.0
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	-	-	*	0.0	-	-	*	0.0
Israel	-	-	-	-	*	0.0	*	0.0
Total	6,716	100.0	3,615	100.0	3,263	100.0	13,594	100.0

Table 2. Number of asylum applications submitted											Iraq
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Austria	142	147	951	1,026	541	899	659	1,585	1,478	1,963	9,391
Belgium	19	47	67	105	102	90	106	223	243	231	1,233
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	93	229	353
Czech Rep.	-	-	57	10	14	22	80	88	283	308	862
Denmark	482	503	967	932	718	515	547	692	827	1,921	8,104
Finland	-	12	23	147	179	55	78	72	102	84	754
France	231	108	174	237	179	202	236	279	217	331	2,194
Germany	354	707	1,384	1,484	1,246	2,066	6,941	10,934	14,189	7,435	46,740
Greece	348	2,114	871	1,387	359	433	621	1,033	3,808	2,166	13,140
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	115	542	768
Italy	-	13	89	26	31	22	181	151	336	3,362	4,211
Netherlands	361	439	684	770	3,229	2,858	2,431	4,378	9,641	8,300	33,091
Norway	114	90	131	111	137	126	99	113	272	1,296	2,489
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	359	198	129	743
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Spain	-	250	309	441	210	310	129	200	44	133	2,028
Sweden	1,924	1,955	2,222	3,220	2,323	1,668	1,783	1,557	3,057	3,843	23,552
Switzerland	26	71	160	117	76	151	321	413	522	2,041	3,898
UK (cases)	215	985	915	700	495	550	930	965	1,075	1,295	8,125
Canada	-	262	270	371	192	240	324	303	272	271	2,505
USA (cases)	-	100	338	167	173	-	-	462	2,316	178	3,734
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	238	389
Total	4,223	7,805	9,614	11,251	10,204	10,207	15,635	23,838	39,241	36,296	168,314
Total EUR	4,223	7,443	9,006	10,713	9,839	9,967	15,311	23,073	36,502	35,609	161,686
- EU-13	4,083	7,282	8,658	10,475	9,612	9,668	14,643	22,069	35,019	31,064	152,573

Table 3. Convention status granted											Iraq
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Austria	49	47	220	735	153	91	140	183	125	77	1,820
Belgium	"	19	"	26	22	36	11	10	"	51	192
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	18
Czech Rep.	-	-	"	14	-	"	"	"	"	"	58
Denmark	-	73	123	162	92	48	47	33	82	106	766
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	-	-	"	"
France	197	104	200	164	186	97	121	162	119	134	1,484
Germany	287	112	224	322	485	1,013	4,530	10,751	9,470	3,634	30,828
Greece	404	21	"	"	-	24	55	38	65	69	679
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	32	43	91
Italy	-	-	75	44	21	31	51	25	44	323	614
Netherlands	66	49	190	719	666	1,182	1,198	2,769	2,106	641	9,586
Norway	-	12	34	"	11	12	13	"	"	33	124
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	26	"	33
Portugal	-	"	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	"
Spain	-	-	-	-	86	50	34	"	"	"	177
Sweden	1,375	1,169	612	293	94	48	"	"	135	231	3,966
Switzerland	-	"	21	14	42	55	84	155	239	253	867
UK (cases)	65	55	45	190	185	380	570	470	255	510	2,725
Canada	-	149	234	369	183	176	183	218	218	234	1,964
USA (cases)	-	13	20	41	60	-	-	141	2,180	115	2,570
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	"	87
Total	2,449	1,829	2,013	3,100	2,288	3,251	7,066	14,979	15,200	6,486	58,661
Total EUR	2,449	1,667	1,759	2,690	2,045	3,075	6,883	14,620	12,723	6,129	54,040
EU-13	2,449	1,651	1,695	2,656	1,992	3,006	6,760	14,451	12,409	5,780	52,849

Values between 1 and 9 have replaced by an asterisk.

Table 4. Humanitarian status granted

Iraq

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	294	266	879	505	200	488	533	808	1,405	5,378
Finland	-	-	*	34	128	19	15	94	57	54	403
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	65	25	*	159
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	43	166	254
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	18	129
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	16	51	296	203	947	1,575	2,169	2,235	5,346	12,838
Norway	-	32	84	33	73	55	112	89	147	446	1,071
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	27	22	32	101
Sweden	-	695	1,665	1,665	2,722	1,713	1,421	1,372	1,337	2,098	14,688
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	98	90	234
UK (cases)	215	130	115	1,210	305	220	175	135	295	500	3,300
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA (cases)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	215	1,167	2,183	4,117	3,936	3,154	3,979	4,575	5,068	10,162	38,556
Total EUR	215	1,167	2,183	4,117	3,936	3,154	3,979	4,575	5,068	10,162	38,556
EU-13	215	1,135	2,099	4,084	3,863	3,099	3,756	4,440	4,823	9,608	37,122

Table 5. Refugee and humanitarian status

Iraq

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Austria	49	47	220	735	153	91	140	183	125	77	1,820
Belgium	*	19	*	26	22	36	11	10	*	51	192
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	18
Czech Rep.	-	-	*	14	-	*	*	*	*	*	58
Denmark	-	367	389	1,041	597	248	535	566	890	1,511	6,144
Finland	-	-	*	34	128	25	16	94	57	55	411
France	197	104	200	164	186	97	121	162	119	134	1,484
Germany	287	112	224	322	485	1,013	4,592	10,816	9,495	3,641	30,987
Greece	404	21	*	*	-	24	55	83	108	235	933
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	32	61	220
Italy	-	-	75	44	21	31	51	25	44	323	614
Netherlands	66	65	241	1,015	869	2,129	2,773	4,938	4,341	5,987	22,424
Norway	-	44	118	39	84	67	125	90	149	479	1,195
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	26	*	33
Portugal	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	5
Spain	-	-	-	-	86	50	54	30	23	35	278
Sweden	1,375	1,864	2,277	1,958	2,816	1,761	1,423	1,379	1,472	2,329	18,654
Switzerland	-	*	21	14	42	55	84	201	337	343	1,101
UK (cases)	280	185	160	1,400	490	600	745	605	550	1,010	6,025
Canada	-	149	234	369	183	176	183	218	218	234	1,964
USA (cases)	-	13	20	41	60	-	-	141	2,180	115	2,570
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	*	87
Total	2,664	2,996	4,196	7,217	6,224	6,405	11,045	19,554	20,268	16,648	97,217
Total EUR	2,664	2,834	3,942	6,807	5,981	6,229	10,862	19,195	17,791	16,291	92,596
EU-13	2,664	2,786	3,794	6,740	5,855	6,105	10,516	18,891	17,232	15,388	89,971

Values between 1 and 9 have replaced by an asterisk

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Austria	34.5	32.0	23.1	71.6	28.3	10.1	21.2	11.5	8.5	3.9	19.4
Belgium	31.6	40.4	6.0	24.8	21.6	40.0	10.4	4.5	2.9	22.1	15.6
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.7	6.5	3.9	5.1
Czech Rep.	..	..	15.8	140.0	-	9.1	11.3	10.2	3.2	1.9	6.7
Denmark	-	14.5	12.7	17.4	12.8	9.3	8.6	4.8	9.9	5.5	9.5
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	10.9	1.3	-	-	1.2	1.1
France	85.3	96.3	114.9	69.2	103.9	48.0	51.3	58.1	54.8	40.5	67.6
Germany	81.1	15.8	16.2	21.7	38.9	49.0	65.3	98.3	66.7	48.9	66.0
Greece	116.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	-	5.5	8.9	3.7	1.7	3.2	5.2
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.4	..	27.8	7.9	11.8
Italy	..	-	84.3	169.2	67.7	140.9	28.2	16.6	13.1	9.6	14.6
Netherlands	18.3	11.2	27.8	93.4	20.6	41.4	49.3	63.2	21.8	7.7	29.0
Norway	-	13.3	26.0	5.4	8.0	9.5	13.1	0.9	0.7	2.5	5.0
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.3	13.1	3.9	4.4
Portugal	-	100.0	-	..	..	..	-	..	-	..	40.0
Spain	-	-	-	-	41.0	16.1	26.4	1.5	2.3	2.3	8.7
Sweden	71.5	59.8	27.5	9.1	4.0	2.9	0.1	0.4	4.4	6.0	16.8
Switzerland	-	5.6	13.1	12.0	55.3	36.4	26.2	37.5	45.8	12.4	22.2
UK (cases)	30.2	5.6	4.9	27.1	37.4	69.1	61.3	48.7	23.7	39.4	33.5
Canada	..	56.9	86.7	99.5	95.3	73.3	56.5	71.9	80.1	86.3	78.4
USA (cases)	..	13.0	5.9	24.6	34.7	..	..	30.5	94.1	64.6	68.8
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.3	3.4	22.4
Total	58.0	23.4	20.9	27.6	22.4	31.9	45.2	62.8	38.7	17.9	34.9
Total EUR	58.0	22.4	19.5	25.1	20.8	30.9	45.0	63.4	34.9	17.2	33.4
EU-13	60.0	22.7	19.6	25.4	20.7	31.1	46.2	65.5	35.4	18.6	34.6

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Austria	34.5	32.0	23.1	71.6	28.3	10.1	21.2	11.5	8.5	3.9	19.4
Belgium	31.6	40.4	6.0	24.8	21.6	40.0	10.4	4.5	2.9	22.1	15.6
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.7	6.5	3.9	5.1
Czech Rep.	..	..	15.8	140.0	-	9.1	11.3	10.2	3.2	1.9	6.7
Denmark	-	73.0	40.2	111.7	83.1	48.2	97.8	81.8	107.6	78.7	75.8
Finland	-	-	8.7	23.1	71.5	45.5	20.5	130.6	55.9	65.5	54.5
France	85.3	96.3	114.9	69.2	103.9	48.0	51.3	58.1	54.8	40.5	67.6
Germany	81.1	15.8	16.2	21.7	38.9	49.0	66.2	98.9	66.9	49.0	66.3
Greece	116.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	-	5.5	8.9	8.0	2.8	10.8	7.1
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	114.4	..	27.8	11.3	28.6
Italy	..	-	84.3	169.2	67.7	140.9	28.2	16.6	13.1	9.6	14.6
Netherlands	18.3	14.8	35.2	131.8	26.9	74.5	114.1	112.8	45.0	72.1	67.8
Norway	-	48.9	90.1	35.1	61.3	53.2	126.3	79.6	54.8	37.0	48.0
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	0.3	13.1	3.9	4.4
Portugal	-	100.0	-	..	..	..	-	..	50.0	..	50.0
Spain	-	-	-	-	41.0	16.1	41.9	15.0	52.3	26.3	13.7
Sweden	71.5	95.3	102.5	60.8	121.2	105.6	79.8	88.6	48.2	60.6	79.2
Switzerland	-	5.6	13.1	12.0	55.3	36.4	26.2	48.7	64.6	16.8	28.2
UK (cases)	130.2	18.8	17.5	200.0	99.0	109.1	80.1	62.7	51.2	78.0	74.2
Canada	..	56.9	86.7	99.5	95.3	73.3	56.5	71.9	80.1	86.3	78.4
USA (cases)	..	13.0	5.9	24.6	34.7	..	..	30.5	94.1	64.6	68.8
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.3	3.4	22.4
Total	63.1	38.4	43.6	64.1	61.0	62.8	70.6	82.0	51.7	45.9	57.8
Total EUR	63.1	38.1	43.8	63.5	60.8	62.5	70.9	83.2	48.7	45.7	57.3
EU-13	65.2	38.3	43.8	64.3	60.9	63.1	71.8	85.6	49.2	49.5	59.0

Values between 1 and 9 have replaced by an asterisk

Table 8. Asylum applications, refugee status determination concerning Iraqi nationals, 1999

Asylum country	Type (1)		Pending cases begin year	Cases submitted during year (2)	Decisions during year				Total	Pending cases end of year	Recognition rates (4)			
					Recognized		(3) Rejected	Otherw. closed			(incl. O/w. cl.)		(excl. O/w. cl.)	
	Refugee status	Other			Ref. status	Total					Ref. status	Total		
Afghanistan	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	G	FI	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	14	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Algeria	V	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armenia	G	FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	G	FA	-	-	537	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	100.0	100.0
Austria	G	V	-	2,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	U	V	11	17	-	-	12	-	20	-	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Bahrain	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Bangladesh	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	G	FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	U	V	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-
Belgium	G	A	-	-	-	-	26	-	34	-	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5
Belgium	G	FI	-	293	49	-	73	-	123	-	39.8	39.8	40.2	40.2
Benin	G	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Bulgaria	G	V	261	197	11	-	-	200	217	241	5.1	5.1	64.7	64.7
Burkina Faso	G	FA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	G	FI	-	363	215	-	36	25	276	309	77.9	77.9	85.7	85.7
Chad	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	U	V	-	17	-	-	-	-	14	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Cyprus	U	V	25	16	-	-	23	-	35	-	11.4	11.4	14.8	14.8
Czech Rep.	G	FA	119	425	-	-	94	398	494	50	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.1
Denmark	G	FA	-	1,803	91	1,686	359	-	2,136	-	4.3	83.2	4.3	83.2
Djibouti	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	G	JR	14	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	G	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	G	FI	-	97	-	84	-	11	88	-	5.7	78.4	6.5	89.6
France	G	FI	0	245	140	0	98	0	236	0	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3
Gambia	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	G	FI	2,401	8,862	3,730	23	5,027	435	9,215	2,847	40.5	40.7	42.5	42.7
Greece	G	V	-	908	30	199	1,011	-	1,240	-	2.4	18.5	2.4	18.5
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	U	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	G	FI	171	543	60	52	214	241	567	147	10.6	19.8	18.4	34.4
Iceland	G	FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	50.0
India	U	FA	-	29	-	-	27	-	29	-	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Indonesia	U	V	18	31	-	-	-	40	48	-	10.4	10.4	62.5	62.5
Ireland	G	FI	-	101	16	-	28	18	62	-	25.8	25.8	38.4	38.4
Ireland	G	A	-	-	24	-	-	-	25	-	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0
Italy	G	FA	-	1,838	141	38	107	1,940	2,226	-	8.3	8.0	49.3	62.8
Japan	G	FA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	33.3	100.0	100.0
Japan	U	FA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jordan	U	V	3,629	7,727	1,066	-	3,702	2,620	7,388	3,968	14.4	14.4	22.4	22.4
Kuwait	U	V	72	112	82	-	73	-	155	29	52.9	52.9	52.9	52.9
Latvia	G	JR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Lebanon	U	V	547	1,308	344	-	472	193	1,009	-	34.1	34.1	42.2	42.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	U	V	35	20	-	-	-	30	34	21	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	G	FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8 (continued)

Asylum country	Type (1)		Pending cases begin year	Cases submitted during year (2)	Decisions during year				Total	Pending cases end of year	Recognition rates (4)			
					Recognized		(3) Otherw. closed	(incl. OAw. cl.)			(excl. OAw. cl.)			
	Refugee status	Other			Ref. status	Total						Ref. status	Total	
Luxembourg	G	V	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	U	V	-	35	-	-	32	*	38	*	-	-	-	-
Malta	G	FA	14	10	*	0	18	0	24	0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Mexico	U	V	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4
Morocco	U	V	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	G	V	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
Namibia	G	V	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
Nepal	V	FA	-	*	13	-	*	*	16	-	81.3	81.3	82.9	82.9
Netherlands	G	V	-	3,703	217	335	10,938	-	11,485	-	1.9	4.8	1.9	4.8
Norway	G	FA	-	4,073	12	998	503	-	1,513	-	0.8	66.8	0.8	66.8
Oman	U	V	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	U	V	916	72	72	-	38	826	936	52	7.7	7.7	65.5	65.5
Philippines	G	FA	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poland	G	FA	-	47	*	-	16	30	47	-	2.1	2.1	5.9	5.9
Portugal	G	V	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	U	V	-	12	*	-	*	-	*	*	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7
Rep. of Korea	G	FA	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
Rep. of Korea	U	V	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-
Rep. of Moldova	U	V	31	51	*	-	-	27	31	51	12.9	12.9	100.0	100.0
Romania	G	JR	172	149	41	-	272	*	321	-	12.8	12.8	13.1	13.1
Russian Federation	G	V	-	43	-	-	-	23	23	20	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	U	V	298	216	-	-	-	-	-	514	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	U	V	*	62	20	-	*	18	43	20	46.5	46.5	74.1	74.1
Singapore	U	V	-	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	G	FI	34	140	-	-	39	98	137	37	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	G	FI	*	58	-	-	-	28	28	32	-	-	-	-
Spain	G	FA	-	198	*	40	134	43	219	-	0.9	19.2	1.1	23.9
Sri Lanka	U	V	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sweden	G	FI	-	3,578	78	2,041	1,199	196	3,514	-	2.2	60.3	2.4	63.9
Switzerland	G	FI	1,809	1,658	299	290	387	300	956	2,494	28.1	58.5	28.4	59.1
Syrian Arab Rep.	U	V	3,270	3,369	1,027	166	1,902	779	3,708	2,931	27.7	32.2	33.2	38.5
Tajikistan	G	FA	*	*	*	-	*	*	10	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Thailand	U	FA	21	128	23	-	104	16	143	34	16.1	16.1	18.1	18.1
Tunisia	U	V	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-
Turkey	U	V	2,362	2,472	349	-	1,509	799	2,857	2,177	13.1	13.1	18.8	18.8
Turkmenistan	U	V	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	G	V	-	40	*	-	34	-	45	*	8.9	8.9	10.5	10.5
United Arab Emirates	U	V	27	80	*	-	14	11	32	75	21.9	21.9	33.3	33.3
United Kingdom	G	FI	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	G	A	229	170	67	-	49	77	193	204	34.7	34.7	57.8	57.8
United States	G	FI	142	147	120	-	*	11	138	116	87.0	87.0	94.5	94.5
Yemen	U	V	*	201	24	-	108	*	131	77	18.3	18.3	18.5	18.5
Yugoslavia, FR	U	V	21	49	16	-	12	29	57	13	28.1	28.1	57.1	57.1
Total			16,769	49,474	8,993	5,933	28,777	9,531	52,237	16,996	17.2	28.6	20.6	34.2

Notes

Values between 1 and 9 have replaced by an asterisk.

A "dash" (-) indicates that the value is zero, rounded to zero, not available or not applicable.

(1) Type of procedure:

T (ype): G = Government; U = UNHCR; V = Various/Unknown.

L (evel): FI = First instance only; A = Appeal only; FA = including appeal; JR = including judicial review.

(2) Applications generally refer to new applications. However, in appeal/review, applications are generally re-opened.

(3) Otherwise closed refers to rejections on non-substantive grounds. E.g. the applicant has "disappeared", died, etc.

(4) Recognition rates can be calculated on the basis of all decisions (including those which are otherwise closed) or on the basis of substantive decisions only (excluding otherwise closed).

Ref. Status: concerns grants of (Convention) refugee status divided by decisions.

Total: grants of (Convention) refugee status plus other positive decisions ("humanitarian status", "de facto status", "B-status", etc.).

Source:

Governments, UNHCR.

Table 9. Monthly asylum applications lodged in Europe, 1/1999-4/2000

Origin: Iraq

Country	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Austria	170	80	176	148	120	125	171	187	235	180	219	203	155	174	141	143
Belgium	27	18	36	21	19	16	13	20	30	29	22	42	61	44	40	35
Bulgaria	14	18	14	12	37	13	12	*	14	10	10	37	11	*	26	21
Czech Rep.	50	53	26	37	29	26	33	26	13	18	*	28	15	10	*	*
Denmark	287	156	141	271	148	87	131	69	81	111	193	128	171	340	216	139
Finland	*	10	11	*	*	12	*	10	14	*	12	*	*	*	*	*
France	23	32	27	23	16	11	22	14	18	17	14	24	15	14	26	20
Germany	782	603	554	578	481	573	648	789	965	958	927	972	836	953	833	568
Greece	115	38	63	35	72	90	29	25	170	100	125	44	0	0	0	0
Hungary	61	27	41	55	60	55	42	29	51	39	45	38	43	19	33	38
Ireland	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	14	14	10	*	15	21	*	12	*
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	502	336	321	237	228	247	226	270	297	420	342	277	312	305	238	157
Norway	155	216	325	473	538	564	668	379	219	160	145	231	118	117	45	36
Poland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Romania	*	*	*	30	*	12	*	14	21	12	23	*	22	25	18	21
Slovakia	*	0	*	*	12	0	12	23	30	16	18	*	*	16	*	*
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	11	11	13	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	*	*	*	0	*	*	13	15	57	50	25	*	12	15	*	*
Sweden	318	212	217	244	240	228	293	318	342	398	333	433	310	278	278	260
Switzerland	215	227	213	159	76	112	133	139	85	139	116	79	75	107	70	74
UK (cases)	135	115	160	145	165	140	165	155	185	150	120	160	195	205	240	315
Total Iraq	2,379	1,609	1,716	1,711	1,502	1,545	1,730	1,886	2,408	2,431	2,335	2,311	2,093	2,343	2,036	1,655
% Iraq	7.6	5.9	5.4	5.6	4.4	3.5	4.4	5.0	6.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	7.6	6.2	6.1

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