

Rodriguez, Carlos R.

From: LeCroy, Jessica (FS01)
Sent: Wednesday, October 22, 2003 11:59 AM
To: Executive Secretary
Cc: Martinez, Roman CIV Policy; O'Sullivan, Meghan L. GS-15 MCO
Subject: FW: Docs requested by Amb. Bremer - PRINTED
Importance: High

These are very imp't historical documents that should be clearly logged and filed, along with an email that Carlos has AND the email below. Please very carefully enter a complete subject line. A key phrase should be constitutional issues. And the history box should note that Amb Bremer took this with him to Madrid and Washington. Thanks.

Jessica LeCroy
Executive Assistant, CPA Administrator
Head of CPA Executive Secretariat

-----Original Message-----

From: Martinez, Roman CIV Policy
Sent: Wednesday, October 22, 2003 11:39 AM
To: Executive Secretary; Carpenter, Scott CIV Ministry of Governance; O'Sullivan, Meghan L. GS-15 MCO
Subject: Docs requested by Amb. Bremer
Importance: High

Amb. Bremer has asked for copies of the following statements, which are now attached:

1. Nasiriyah Statement
2. Baghdad Statement
3. GC Political Statement

Please note that we do NOT have a full and accurate copy of the Baghdad Statement. The attached is pulled from the press pool report, which does not claim to be a full list of the principles agreed to.

I am told Amb. Bremer would like these before he leaves for Madrid.

Best,
Roman

10/22/2003

In the name of God, Most Merciful, Most Compassionate

Political Statement

The Iraqi Governing Council was established through an Iraqi national initiative, in response to the requirement of the transitional phase, and the provisions of UN security Council resolution number 1483 as a fundamental step on the path of revitalizing and building the country in order to achieve independence in preparation for the establishment of a legitimate governmental based on democratic constitutional foundation.

This event occurs in the aftermath of the collapse of the oppressive regime as a result of the struggle of the people of Iraq, as well as the support of the Coalition Forces who hopefully will provide the opportunity for the people of Iraq to rebuild their state on a sound democratic foundation, and to assure for Iraq, the freedom and security and comfortable living.

Iraq faces a dreadful legacy of devastation resulting from the regime's policies of torture, repression and oppression as well as, ethnic and sectarian persecution and the regime's reckless adventures against neighboring countries; such as the horrific scenes of mass graves and social, economic and cultural destruction. Consequently, the council faces great burdens at this difficult phase, a situation that warrants the unity of the great people of Iraq and the support of international, Islamic and Arab powers.

The council's basic venues in light of its reading of Iraqi and international current situation revolve around the following tasks:

- 1- Providing security and stability for citizens and the protection of their properties as well as activating and rebuilding state institutions, specifically the Iraqi police force and army. Additionally, to forcefully confront terrorist and sabotage attempts that are perpetrated by the remnants of the defunct regime and its supporters.
- 2- Eliminating the consequences of political tyranny; ethnic and sectarian discrimination; de-ba'athification and uprooting ba'ath party ideology from Iraqi society; cementing the principles of political pluralism and democracy; and speeding the implementation of the Governing Council's resolution on establishing specialized courts to prosecute officials of the former regime who collaborated on committing crimes against the Iraqi people and humanity and to exact just punishment on those who are convicted on such crime.

Additionally, it is imperative to launch a national reconciliation initiative with those who did not commit crimes against humanity and to rehabilitate them into Iraqi society in an atmosphere of truth and accountability.

- 3- Laying down the foundation for a pluralistic federal democratic system that insures public liberties, freedom of opinion and expression, respect of human rights, respect for the Islamic identity of the majority of the Iraqi people,

respect for women rights and enhancement of the judiciary and guaranteeing its independence; and above all to launch the democratic process to adopt a permanent constitution for the country.

- 4- Providing public services by activating service institutions and eradicating pockets of corruption and sabotage that target economic and service utilities, and to preserve the environment.
- 5- Reviving the national economy and creation of job opportunities as well as improving citizens' living conditions by following a balanced economic policy based on mobilization of financial resources, improvement of economic efficiency, encouragement of the private sector as well as an atmosphere for investment. Also tackling the problem of foreign debts, and calling for cancellation of reparations resulting from the disastrous policies of the former regime.
- 6- Developing and rehabilitating the oil sector in addition to restructuring and developing the national oil companies to insure fulfillment of the national economic policy goals.
- 7- Establishing an agency to care for families of martyrs and to provide adequate compensation for victims of ethnic and sectarian persecution, genocide, ethnic cleansing and property expropriations carried out by the former regime.
- 8- The council seeks to enhance Iraq's foreign relations with Arab and Islamic countries and the international community in order to insure security and stability with mutual interests and joined benefits.
- 9- Pay significant attention to strengthening relations with United Nations and to develop its role in the political process, human relief, protection of human rights and reconstruction; in particular in completion of tasks during the interim phase.

Building of the new Iraq shall remain basically the task of Iraqis, which necessitates participation of the various strands of Iraqi society: Arabs, Kurds, Turkmen, Caldeo-Assyrians and other fraternal minorities. The Council calls upon Iraqis to coalesce and appears to them to work jointly to complete the huge task during the interim phase and to cement the foundations of Iraqi national unity and to uplift Iraq out of its suppression so that it could regain its proper standing among the nations.

Nasiriyah Principles, agreed to April 15, 2003

1. Iraq must be democratic.
2. The future government of Iraq should not be based on communal identity.
3. A future government should be organized as a democratic federal system, but on the basis of countrywide consultation.
4. The rule of law must be paramount.
5. That Iraq must be built on respect for diversity including respect for the role of women.
6. The meeting discusses the role of religion in state and society.
7. The meeting discussed the principle that Iraqis must choose their leaders, not have them imposed from outside.
8. That political violence must be rejected, and that Iraqis must immediately organize themselves for the task of reconstruction at both the local and national levels.
9. That Iraqis and the coalition must work together to tackle the immediate issues of restoring security and basic services.
10. That the Baath party must be dissolved and its effects on society must be eliminated.
11. That there should be an open dialogue with all national political groups to bring them into the process.
12. That the meeting condemns the looting that has taken place and the destruction of documents.
13. The Iraqi participation in the Nasiriyah meeting voted that there should be another meeting in 10 days in a location to be determined with additional Iraqi participants and to discuss procedures for developing an Iraqi interim authority.

Excerpt from Press Pool report covering Baghdad Conference, April 28, 2003

The group agreed to a list of principles.

Among them that:

- Coalition forces should accelerate their security enforcement activities.
- The United Nations should lift sanctions.
- That the International Community should forgive Iraq's debts.
- That war reparations (primarily referring to those with Kuwait) should be forgiven.
- They emphasized the need to begin a process that will lead to a broad based national conference to be convened in a period of not more than four weeks from April 27th to form a transitional government.

NOTE: While not included in the press pool report, we believe the Baghdad Conference also endorsed the Nasiriyah Statement.