

**In the Name of ALLAH, the most Merciful, The Most
compassionate**

PREAMBLE

The Council of Representatives presidency (the Speaker and the two deputies) board mandated a committee of COR to find out the background and the nature and consequences of military invasion of the Turkish army on the border in Iraqi Kurdistan province Because of COR`s summer holiday and a large number of MPs engaged with many regional and international conferences and the difficulty of communication and lack of time and gravity of the situation on the border of Northern Iraq.

On 29/2/2008 the Speaker Dr. Mahmoud Mashhad met, COR`s members Mrs. Safiya Suhail, and Mr. Methal Al-alosy to carry out the mission of fact-finding committee on military operations of the Turkish army within the territory of Kurdistan of Iraq and assess the damages and the consequences of these operations and bombardments of villages.

After that, the task was emphasized by the members of the Presidency Dr. Khalid Al-Attiyah and Mr. Aref Tifour.

The Committee began its work on Sunday, 2 / 3 / 2008 meeting with His Excellency the President of Kurdistan region Massoud Barzani and passed him the greetings of COR`s presidency board it explained to Mr. President the nature of the tasks entrusted to it. It also discussed matters relating to Turkish aggression and its implications and the position of the COR.

On his side, Mr. President Barzani evaluated COR`s step and expressed his support and recommended to facilitate its work.

Chapter ONE

FIELD VISITS

Section ONE

Duhuk Province

Cities of (Amadia, Nero kan, Bamrne)

The fact-finding committee started visiting Duhuk province; on its way to the city it visited the Emir of the Yazidi community Mr. Tahseen Pek and the spiritual leader Sheikh Babo in Shekhan area. The committee also met the local officials in the area to discuss the situation of the people there and how they are affected by the Turkish invasion.

The committee held meetings with delegates from Institutions of civil society working in Kurdistan region especially in the areas under the Turkish attack. The committee listened to the testimonies of those institutions and tried to find out how this invasion had affected the area, the level of infrastructure in addition to the humanity and economically levels.

The institutions of civil society provided the committee with documents to clarify the size of aggression and their real intentions in addition to memorandums of their demands.

The next day on March 3, 2008, the committee held a meeting with:-

1. The District officer of the Amadia district and local officials.
2. Clergy of the both Islam and Christian religion.
3. Groups of people from the area and emigrants from other provinces.

The Committee heard detailed testimonies for what was really going on regarding the Turkish attack which destroyed four bridges and another walking bridge, the people expressed their sufferings and inability to exercise their daily lives, since the majority of the people of the area are farmers, their farms were under constant shelling which made them unable to reach their farms that lead to paralyzed the economic live that depends on agriculture, tourism and livestock , besides, the fear and panic controlled the whole area which interrupted schools and the aspects of life as general.

Then the committee visited the bridges in Neroregan area which had been attacked more than once by the Turkish aircrafts according to the people.

The committee also took a tour to the areas around the bridge and they have been warned not to go too far because there were bombes not exploded yet placed

by the Turkish army like Cluster bombs that are internationally prohibited, which used by the Turkish army to attack the area, but the committee witnessed no signs of Kurdistan-Turkish labor party.

Later, it is very obvious that the real reason behind the Turkish invasion is to target the economical life and spread fear among the people in order not to allow them to go back to their original areas of residence which had been rebuild again by the government of Kurdistan region numbered (400) houses they were supposed to be delivered by April 2008, The destruction of these bridges hampered their return to their areas and caused economic losses to them for their inability to access their farms and orchards.

Subsequently, the Committee visited one of four residential complexes for displaced families in the region "Seriee" and reviewed the conditions of families living in this complex because they are originally from farms suffering from Turkish shelling constantly, which forced them to move, noted that those families had to move several times during the time of the previous regime due to military operations. The Committee heard testimony and the suffering of families in this complex and toured around the compound and found that each family or three families live in one small room without the most basic necessities of life where the health of each group involved families and one bathroom is used.

Note that the complex consists of an abandoned school building and appalling situation deplorable. This caused the death of children due to extreme cold and disease outbreaks

The number of these families 60 family rate of 15 personnel each and have no supplier in a state of extreme poverty. All this because of their inability to reach their villages and farms and work because of constant shelling and the presence of a Turkish base in the region and this base on the Iraqi land is within nine centers and military bases situated in the territory of Kurdistan.

The committee saw the military base and noted that the soldiers are taking position and monitors any movement for the population which paralyzed the people and their movements. Then, the committee visited "Sheladza" school and met the teachers and the pupils; they expressed their fear because of the presence of a Turkish military base.

The committee noticed that the pupils are proud of loving Iraq which was seen in the drawings on the wall, the school presented a gift to the committee which was Iraq map drawn by one of the pupils.

Then the committee moved to "Barmany" area to see the Turkish military base by the branch of the Kurdistan Democratic party, it saw the base with tanks

all over the place. The committee knew that this base contains 30 tanks in addition to several military vehicles and 500 Turkish soldiers. These tanks moved out of the base in the beginning of the Turkish invasion, according to the people. The people tried to stop these tanks and with the orders from the Kurdish leaders to stay calm, there would be butchery because the people tried to face the Turkish army.

At the evening of the same day, the committee held meeting with the governor of Duhok and listed to some details about the nature of the Turkish invasion and its goals in addition to the suffering of the people who lived on the border, he indicated that there was a huge emigration of the people leaving their farms and houses behind. He also confirmed that there is a serious danger because of the Turkish military base and the people over there are demanding to evacuate these bases. He said that the Duhok province contains about 70.000 displaced persons from Baghdad, Basra and Mosul provinces.

After that, the committee met the security officer of Duhok province , he said that the main reason behind the Turkish military base is for information and intelligence purposes because the bases contain wiretapped devices. He also confirmed on the necessity of evacuated these bases because it forms a real threat for the security of Kurdistan region for the Turkish military bases played the role of a guide during the Turkish military action.

Section TWO

Duhuk Province

(Zakho district- Batofa – Kani Maci) 2-3/3/2008

On the following day on Tuesday 4/3/2008 the committee traveled to Zakho district and visited the headquarters of the judiciary and met at the headquarters the district officer, local and security officials, in addition to clerics of Muslims and Christians. The talking was about the Turkish invasion and constant shelling of border areas by Turkish forces and the suffering of the citizens residents in this region in light of Turkish aggression and the constant shelling of villages and wards and posed Turkish bases located within the territory of Kurdistan which obstruct the social life and economic presence in the places where they are.

All those who listened to them at the headquarters agreed upon the need to put an end to the bombing of border villages, and eliminating all manifestations of intimidation and terror on citizens by demanding the evacuation of Turkish bases in the territory of Kurdistan also asked the government and parliament to take necessary measures to this end.

After that, the committee accompanied by the Zakho district officer, local and security officials, in addition to clerics of Muslims and Christians visited in a field tour of villages and border areas where the committee visited the village "Dashta tah khy" opposite the mountain "Sarstoor" in line between Iraq and Turkey and noted the presence of Turkish troops on top of the mountain within Iraqi borders.

The Committee met there with citizens who praised the step of the COR to send a fact-finding committee and they reviewed to the members the history of their suffering from the graved regime, so far. Where the villages exposed to military operations, bombing and the forced displacement of that era and now the Turkish attacks continued. This led to the migration of other residents of these villages.

Even churches have been destroyed a number of citizens of this region had been cited and others are wounded and only 25 families remained most of them are men because they sent the women and children to safe areas.

The Christian village and its church had been rebuilt by the Government of the Territory. The inhabitants of this village suffer from the presence of Turkish

troops on top of a mountain overlooking the village from both sides of the border. Because these forces have burned forests and farmlands and prevent them from moving and visits.

The Committee then went to the village "Supreme Chiranch " is a Christian village and met with the people and clergy in addition to a manager there.

They had the same suffering of the same border villages, adding that their livelihood depends on harvesting some crops natural located on mountains such as nuts and others and Turkish forces prevent ascent of the mountains and cut off their livelihood and they are suffering from widely unemployment.

The Committee noted the existence of families displaced from Baghdad, Mosul and other areas suffering from Turkish operations after the salvation of the security threat in their home areas of origin.

Thereafter the Committee visited the area of "Batufah" and The Village "Cree Beye," where a military base existed there and it saw the tanks that pits pointed at the children school away from the base about thirty metres in addition to that there were weapons pointed at homes and roads, the Committee visited this school and listened to students who explained to members of the Committee that they are in a state of permanent terror they said they don't allow us to play or study. And also the people said they can not make any movement after the sun set no matter how necessary, in addition to prevent them from accessing to their workplaces .Noted that most of the visited villages, including this onew had been destroyed more than once during the former regime and are still suffering because of the presence of Turkish military bases and the continuing bombardment

The Committee then went to the area of " Kani Masi" and met the manager and a number of notables and people of the area they blessed the COR`s step and demanded the parliament and government an action to put an end to military operations and the evacuation of Turkish bases located there. And they also suffer from Mines. The citizens there asked "Will the Federal Government's position is the same if borders in Anbar and Basra exposed to a foreign invasion? Noted that the number of displaced persons in Kani Masi reported about 118 families.

The Committee moved to the village "BIdohou" belonged to "Kani Masi," which was destroyed by the former regime and rebuilt by the Government of the Territory. The village where only one family stayed out of 200 families that left their houses as a result of the continued shelling that affected the school and clinic.

Then the Committee went to the village Mayi and all houses of this village almost abandoned as a result of bombing and the Committee did not find more than ten people in this village the absence of women and children because they

moved to Zakho and Dohuk. Note that the village destroyed during the former regime and newly reconstructed by the people, because of what they were exposed to, Forty-four spring water remained and schools were closed because of the absence of students

Note that the headmaster and teachers visit Bidohou village every day to teach only four pupils from the remaining family in the village. Mayi is known by its literati and poets. Note that the population had started a project of building Institute of Higher Studies

The Committee also visited the village of "Srzeri" It is another border point of the Amadiyah district and the point where Custom unit of the Ministry of Interior. As the famous Mount called "Red Mountain" "kelasor" occupied by Turkish forces.

The Committee moved to the lookouts of the village" Troanc" consisting of 310 houses where the population said that their village burned in times of the former regime and then reconstructed by the Government of the Territory but destroyed by the Turkish shelling which made the citizens emigrate. The village can not be visited because of the presence of Turkish military base at the foot of the mountain opposite Bedkar territories.

Section THREE

Arbil Province

Cities of (Barazan, Merka Sor, Suran, Saydakan) 5 / 3 / 2008

On 5 / 3 / 2008 Committee visited the village and compound "hardana" overlooking the river Zappa and found many of the displaced from areas of "Neru rekan" the damaged bridges and then visited the village of " Barazan". It also visited a nature reserve near the centre Mirga Sur and found that this nature reserve was affected significantly by the shelling, which made rare birds to abandon it, which is the only one in Iraq. The Committee viewed during its movement in the area Turkish-aircraft flights over the region, in 12.15 o'clock noon.

Then the Committee moved to the center of "Mirga Sur" when they met district officer's assistant and managers who indicated that on 4/3/2008 seven villages were bombed with heavy artillery, these villages are Sero, Zorwa, Hopa, Mawan, Banan, Arkoush and Zeet. At three o'clock on the morning of 5/3/2008, these villages were shelled again by helicopters, according to witnesses.

The people explained that villages affected by the Turkish aggression are about (68) villages and the number of displaced more than fifty thousand people. The Committee met with representatives of the Kurdistan Women's Union in the "Mirga Sur" they talked about the suffering of displaced women. The families said that Turkish forces are planting mines during the night, they described the situation as a state of continues war.

After that, they visited "Suran" in Diana area and met the District Officer of the and a number of notables who explained the suffering of the people because of the military operations that affect all aspects of the area there the areas of Sedakan, Juman, Galalah, Balayan valley and valley of martyrs "Doly Shahedan " .

The Committee also met the persons displaced from areas of the Kandil, Heinza, Luocia, Ghalatukan, Zarkuly, Pokaryaskan, Berdashal, Poly, Kortik the population of these villages were displaced and dispersed in areas ,different parts of them went to the Valley "Khanaqa" and the other part went to Sinksr.

One of the displaced people said as a result of the shelling which occurred on 16/12/2007 two of his family were cited and wounding five others and continuous shelling so far. The families also confirmed that there were about 167

family were moved away from the valley of martyrs and 113 family moved from Suran district and three bridges were destroyed in the same district.

At 4.50 afternoon, The Committee noted seven military Turkish aircrafts were flying over the mountain of Jabal hussain bek which were described as Reconnaissance planes, according to one military accompanying. Ten minutes later, three aircrafts were seen flying over villages of Barzan, Nerwah and Rekan and another one flying over Kork mountain in addition to another one flying over Shakeo Mountain which alongside of Lolan Bradost area.

A complaint submitted to the Committee in the region that there was a historic old stone for more than three thousand years is within Iraqi borders were moved to Iran and placed in the Museum of Orumiyeh in West Azerbaijan. They demanded COR to get it back, and they indicated that this stone is written on it with cuneiform that sets the region's history and called "stone diagnosis border" Keleh Sheen.

The Committee arrived at the triangle border of Iraqi Iranian Turkish border in villages of Shewekaram, Berkamah and met with displaced persons from different villages. Note that the number is two hundred and fifty villages. The Committee also met displaced persons from the area of Khawah Karak to the Mala mullah. The people over there were enquired about the presence of the PKK and they replied that there is no existence of these elements.

Numbers of humanitarian cases were noted relating to the impact of military operations on public health of some residents of affected areas. For example, in Berkamah village, three kids suffered from a coma case when they see Turkish aircrafts, besides, there was abortion case and a lady suffered from fear, coma and tremble.

Section FOUR

Arbil & Suleimania Provinces

Cities of (Suran, Qandeel Moun., Khana Valley, Valley of martyrs, Kharokh Moun., Blinkan valley, Rania, Zarawa, Dezah Castle)

7/3/2008

On 7/3/2008 the Committee and the district officer of Suran, visited the area of Qandil Mountain in the valley of Khanqa and Valley of martyrs and met a delegation of displaced persons in the mosque of Khanqa village. Displaced persons came from Qandil Mountain and moved to both sides of the Mountain towards (Khanqa and Suran in Arbil province) and also towards (Zarawah, Siksr between Rania and Daza castle in Suleimania province). At the dawn of Eid Al-Adha on 16/12/2007, the Village of Qandil Mountain was bombed by 50 Turkish fighter aircrafts.

The Committee met hundreds of families of 40 damaged villages, these villages are:-

(Berahshal, Luicia, Endize, Zarkale, Qalatokan, Pokreskan, Qarnaqo, Sharoosh, Kaskan, Senah Moka, Ashqolqa, Sarkayanel, Soahrahde, Pe resh, Pe redcoran, Berdmamkah, Bardade, Beshtashan, Payaone, Kumat, Koeznah, Saly, Dokoman, Khoyapian, Poly, Doely, Khoran, Dahstewan, Abobekrah, Shekhan, Seoyees, Aahsterokan, Sheoah, Kobanka, Rahzekahre, Barecan, Woortah, Beshtaashanysahro, Beyabalan and Khanqa).

The people of these villages talked about their sufferings and what they had been exposed to physical, financial and mentally harms, such as :-

- Mrs. A`ashea Ali Ibrahim was cited, was born in 1955.
- Mr. Mukhlis Muhammad Shekha was born in 1983 and Mr. Safar Hassan Ahmed Hassan born 1992 were injured from Aahsterokan village.
- Miss Suzan Masher Jamal was born in 1992; her leg was cut off and came to the Committee to show them her case.
- Mrs. Hajera Abbas Rasool was born in 1973 from Luicia village suffered from different wounds.
- The people of these villages also suffered from; eye redness, vomiting, breathing difficulties, nose oozing and skin irritations.

The population of these villages suffered from various damages as a result of those raids, which caused the destruction of their homes and their contents, schools, mosques, damaged thousands of acres of agricultural land and orchards. As a result of these raids, the environment of these victim peasants, was also damaged as their properties damaged and livestock began dying on the second day of bombing such as animals from cows, sheep, goats and birds and the destruction of fish farming projects and the bees in addition to dryness of the trees. The People over there Fear panic from the continued raids which reminds them of the chemical attack of the previous regime. They accused the Turkish authority of using poisoned weapons against them, repeating phrases such as: does Islam accept actions like these? When Imam of a destroyed mosque said; is that a justice of The justice and development party? Are these raids presents of the Eid? Is that Islam? Once we've been attacked by saddam and Iran and now by Turkey. A displaced teacher came to see the members of the committee said; welcome, although you are too late, we are not used to be visited by people from Baghdad and if we are really part of Iraq, the raids of our villages should be considered as raids to Baghdad or Basra and Ramadi, they also said; where is the sovereignty? Where is the Iraqi government? Where is the international community?.

During continues talk with victims a heavy psychological effects were noted on their status in addition to terror cases .A young man came in carrying his young daughter, she suffered from torn ear as a result of night bombing while they were asleep waiting the happy dawn of Eid Saeed which they didn't expect.

In the eighth of March the delegation met Minister of the Environment of the Kurdistan Regional Government Mr. (Mohamed Amin Dara) and discussed the environmental impacts of the Turkish army that uses internationally prohibited weapons.

The minister stressed to the first survey of stricken areas in the Qandil Mountains and the necessary sampling and laboratory-tested in collaboration with the United Nations pending the final results which will be sent to the Committee later. The minister also said to us that the color of milk acquired from the cows has changed from its natural color to the gray, and became sour in taste, in addition to the loss of hundreds of animals a result of the raids and caused poisoning pasture and water streams and springs.

According to various sources the Turkish violated Iraqi airspace continuously and sometimes carrying out bombing of the Kurdish regions. On the other side, Iranian artillery shelling to Kurdish villages is continuing since last

summer in the district of Bashdar and Zarawa of Suleimania province and villages of Juman in Arbil province. All of these attacks caused serious damages of the houses, burning of forests and orchards and killing of livestock ,population displacement and disruption of all areas of their lives, the people asked the committee to appeal to the Iraqi parliament, the Iraqi government and the international community to take serious and effective steps to stop the repeated and persistent abuses by Turkey and Iran to their lands and properties .

Chapter Two

The Turkish Army violations

*from February 2007 up to the date
of preparing this report*

January 2007

There is no bombardment or any kind of army deployment from the Turkish Army.

February 2007

	Sort of accident	The place	Coordinate	Date	Damages	Notes
1	Turkish Army bombarded (8) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 39 – 33	1/2/2007		Reported to the high command
2	Turkish Army bombarded (3) artillery shells	Beshok`s bridge area	LG 29 – 24	1/2/2007		Reported to the high command
3	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Barholy area	LG 40 – 33	20/2/2007		Reported to the high command
4	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 36 – 33	27/2/2007		Reported to the high command
5	Turkish Army bombarded (6) artillery shells	Betakar area	LG 71 - 21	28/2/2008		Reported to the high command

Number of artillery shells (23)

March 2007

	Sort of accident	The place	Coordinate	Date	Damages	Notes
1	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Kashany area	LG 18 – 19	2/3/2007		Reported to the high command
2	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Behind aura village	LG 54 – 28	5/3/2007		Reported to the high command
3	Turkish Army bombarded (10) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 36 – 33	15/3/2007		Reported to the high command
4	Turkish Army bombarded (5) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 36 – 33	20/3/2007		Reported to the high command
5	Turkish Army bombarded (1) artillery shell	Truansh area	LG 70 – 22	20/3/2007		Reported to the high command
6	Turkish Army bombarded (10) artillery shells	Galy basaga area	LG08 – 30	31/3/2007		Reported to the high command

Number of artillery shells (34)

April 2007

	Sort of accident	The place	Coordinate	Date	Damages	Notes
1	Turkish Army bombarded (7) artillery shells	Behind haror village	LG 42 – 29	4/4/2007		Reported to the high command
2	Turkish Army bombarded (7) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 36 – 34	6/4/2007		Reported to the high command
3	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 34 – 33	6/4/2007		Reported to the high command
4	The Turkish Army deployed (21,000 soliders) on the border strip of sharnakh area Coordinate (KG 98 – 34) to Shamzenan area (MG 17 – 32)			9/4/2007		Reported to the high command
5	Turkish Army bombarded (1) artillery shell	Taraonesh area	LG 34 – 34	16/4/2007		Reported to the high command
6	The Turkish Army bombarding Sarzery area with medium machine-gun (B.K.C)		LG 68 – 22	17/4/2007		Reported to the high command
7	(2) Turkish helicopters scouted Nazdory area for (15) minutes		LG 68 – 22	22/4/2007		Reported to the high command
8	(2) Turkish military airplane scouted Nazdory area for (20) minutes		LG 34 - 33	22/4/2007		Reported to the high command
9	Turkish Army bombarded with military airplane (2) shells	Nazdory area	LG 34 – 33	22/7/2007		Reported to the high command
10	(2) Turkish military airplane scouted nek mala area for (20) minutes		LG 28 – 33	22/7/2007		Reported to the high command
11	Turkish Army bombarded with military airplane (2) shells	Nek mala area	LG 28 – 33	22/4/2007		Reported to the high command

Number of artillery shells (22)

May 2007

	Sort of accident	The place	Coordinate	Date	Damages	Notes
1	Turkish Army bombarded (11) artillery shells	Behind haror village	LG 24 – 28	11/5/2007		Reported to the high command
2	Turkish Army bombarded (9) artillery shells	Behind kesta village	LG 37 – 26	11/5/2007		Reported to the high command
3	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Behind haror village	LG 42 – 30	12/5/2007		Reported to the high command
4	Turkish Army bombarded (6) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 38 – 31	13/7/2007		Reported to the high command
5	Turkish Army bombarded (7) artillery shells	Behind oura village	LG 54 – 27	16/5/2007		Reported to the high command
6	Turkish Army bombarded (6) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 36 – 34	16/5/2007		Reported to the high command
7	Turkish Army bombarded (6) artillery shells	Hitiyan and karaul area	KG 74 – 11 KG 71 – 11	21/5/2007		Reported to the high command
8	Turkish Army bombarded (7) artillery shells	Sarzery area	LG 70 – 22	22/5/2007		Reported to the high command
9	Turkish Army bombarded (3) artillery shells	Merkashishi area	LG 05 – 32	23/5/2007		Reported to the high command
10	(2) Turkish airplane scouted the area , from galy balanda , (MG 02 – 07) to galy basaga area (LG 08 – 03)			24/5/2007		Reported to the high command
11	Turkish Army bombarded (1) artillery shell	Merkashishi area	LG 05 – 32	25/5/2007		Reported to the high command
12	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 39 – 30	28/5/2007		Reported to the high command
13	(2) Turkish airplane scouted the area , from galy balanda , (MG 02 – 07) to galy basaga area (LG 07 – 35)			28/5/2007		Reported to the high command
14	Turkish Army bombarded (3) artillery shells	Merkashishi area	LG 05 – 32	28/5/2007		Reported to the high command

15	Turkish Army bombarded (3) artillery shells	Galy basaga area	LG 13 - 34	29/5/2007		Reported to the high command
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Number of artillery shells (70)

June 2007

	Sort of accident	The place	Coordinate	Date	Damages	Notes
1	Turkish Army bombarded (15) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 36 – 34	2/6/2007		Reported to the high command
2	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Merkashishi area	LG 05 – 32	5/6/2007		Reported to the high command
3	(50) Tanks reached to sharnakh area (30) Tanks will remain in sharnakh area ,(20) especial tanks for both areas (jaly ,dishtany)		KG 98 – 34	5/6/2007		Reported to the high command
4	Turkish Army bombarded (15) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 36 – 34	2/6/2007		Reported to the high command
5	(2) Turkish helicopters shut down by PPK	Nerwa and sarasevy area	LG 82 – 20	4/6/2007		Reported to the high command
6	Turkish Army bombarded (3) artillery shells	Resy area	LG 32 – 23	7/6/2007	One of the civilians were injured his name/ Dovan Adel	Reported to the high command
7	Turkish Army bombarded the border strip of our department with bombarded of rocket launcher from baloka (LG 82 – 16) to sanat area (LG 05 – 36)			7/6/2007		Reported to the high command
8	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Dershish area	LG 06 – 26	8/6/2007		Reported to the high command
9	Turkish Army bombarded (6) artillery shells	Sarakora zery area	LG 67 – 20	8/6/2007		Reported to the high command
10	Turkish Army bombarded (5) artillery shells	Bedehy area	LG 60 – 26	8/6/2007		Reported to the high command
11	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Dereshky area	LG 60 – 22	10/6/2007		Reported to the high command
14	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Bedehy area	LG 61 – 26	18/6/2007		Reported to the high command

	Sort of accident	The place	Coordinate	Date	Damages	Notes
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15	Turkish Army bombarded (5) artillery shells	Kasrock area	LG 01 – 31	22/6/2007		Reported to the high command
16	(2) Turkish helicopters scouted the area	Sanat area	LG 05 – 22	25/6/2007		Reported to the high command
17	Turkish Army bombarded (12) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG 352 - 345			Reported to the high command

Number of artillery shells (89)

July 2007

1	Turkish Army bombarded (12) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG357 – 345	1/7/2007		Reported to the high command
2	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Dashta takh area	LG352 – 345	2/7/2007		Reported to the high command
3	Turkish Army bombarded (6) artillery shells	Haolua area	LG 699 – 225	4/7/2007		Reported to the high command
4	Turkish Army bombarded (10) artillery shells	Raikan area/shaja village	LG963 – 129	4/7/2007		Reported to the high command
5	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Shranish area	LG 093 – 235	6/7/2007		Reported to the high command
6	Turkish Army bombarded (12) artillery shells	Mirkshish area LG 052-327 galy basaga area LG 052 – 327		7/7/2007		Reported to the high command
7	Turkish Army bombarded (10) artillery shells	Sendiya area bahnona village	LG 988 – 317	7/7/2007		Reported to the high command
8	Turkish Army bombarded (3) artillery shells	Sayra koreck area	LG 126 – 263	8/7/2007		Reported to the high command
9	Turkish Army bombarded (6) artillery shells	Sayra koreck area	LG 08 – 23	13/7/2007		Reported to the high command
10	Turkish Army bombarded (10) artillery shells	Mirkshish area	LG 05 – 32	13/7/2007		Reported to the high command
11	Turkish Army bombarded (5) artillery shells	Kasrok and barkha area	LG 00 – 30	13/7/2007		Reported to the high command
12	Turkish Army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Nazdory area	LG37 – 30	13/7/2007		Reported to the high command
13	Turkish Army intensively bombarded the border strip of our department from Barhakhy area (LG 03 – 28) to kara and betkar area (LG72 – 22)			18/7/2007		Reported to the high command
14	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Kara and betcar area	LG 766 – 167	19/7/2007		Reported to the high command
15	Turkish Army bombarded (25)	Bebo area	LG 91 – 15	24/7/2007		Reported to the high command

	artillery shells					command
16	Turkish army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Baloka area	LG 785 – 142	24/7/2007		Reported to the high command
17	Turkish army bombarded (4) artillery shells	Sarzery area	LG 671 – 208	19/7/2007		Reported to the high command
18	Turkish army bombarded (30) artillery shells in nafhly area LG17 – 23 and shash dara LG 16 – 24 and sayara kawrk LG 14 – 32			25/7/2007		Reported to the high command
19	Turkish army bombarded (3) artillery shells	Dashta takh area	LG435 – 352	27/7/2007		Reported to the high command
20	Turkish army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Shranish area	LG 093 – 242	30/7/2007		Reported to the high command
21	Turkish army bombarded (30) artillery shells in nafahly area LG16 – 25 and shash dara LG 16 – 25 and Mirkshish area LG 06 – 32 and sharnash area LG 12 - 24			31/7/2007		Reported to the high command

Number of artillery shells (171)

August 2007

	Kind of accident	Accident place	Coordinates	Date	Damage	Notes
1.	Reconnaissance(2) Turkish planes	Kalybsaga area	LG 08-30	1/8/2007		Reported to the high command
2.	the Turkish Army fired(5) artillery shells	Bedhy area coordinates(26-59LG) and aurah area (28-54LG)		3/8/2007		Reported to the high command
3.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip from baluka area to kali bsaga area	(14-78LG)to kaly basga (30-08LG)		5/8/2007		Reported to the high command
4.	the Turkish Army fired(10) artillery shells	KASRUKY area sendya area bahnunah sendy vellage	(301-013LG)	6/8/2007		Reported to the high command
5.	the Turkish Army fired(14) artillery shells	Nazudy area	33-35LG	6/8/2007		Reported to the high command

6.	the Turkish Army fired(15) artillery shells	Snat area and derdysh	(35-04LG) (33-06LG)	15/8/2007		Reported to the high command
7.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip from baluka area to kali bsaga area	Kaly basga(43) artillery shells	(14-78) (30-8)	24/8/2007		Reported to the high command
8.	the Turkish Army fired(16) artillery shells	Nazdury and hanaf tanen	(33-35)(29-25)	29/8/2007		Reported to the high command
9.	the Turkish Army fired(4) artillery shells	Dershesh area	36-6	31/8/2007		Reported to the high command

September 2007

	Kind of accident	Accident place	Coordinates	date	Damage	notes
1.	the Turkish Army fired(2) artillery shells	Dershesh area	39-06	4/6/2007		Reported to the high command
2.	the Turkish Army fired(15) artillery shells	Nazdury area	32-29	7/9/2007		Reported to the high command
3.	the Turkish Army fired(8) artillery shells	Perbela area	25-16	8/9/2007		Reported to the high command
4.	the Turkish Army fired(7) artillery shells	Nazdury area	31-38	14/9/2007		Reported to the high command

5.	the Turkish Army fired(5) artillery shells	Hrur area	28-42	14/9/2007		Reported to the high command
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October 2007

	Kind of accident	Accident place	Coordinates	date	Damage	notes
1.	the Turkish Army fired(5) artillery shells	Mer kashesh area	32-05	4-5/10/2007		Reported to the high command
2.	the Turkish Army fired(5) artillery shells	Baluka area	14-78	6/10/2007		Reported to the high command
3.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip from baluka area to dershish area	Dershesh area	(16-82) (33-06) 100 shells	7-8/10/2007		Reported to the high command
4.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip from baluka area	Kaly basga area	(16-82) (30-08)	8/10/2007		Reported to the high command
5.	the Turkish army fired(5) artillery shells	Bedhy area	26-59	9/10/2007		Reported to the high command
6.	the Turkish Army fired(5) artillery shells	Nazdury area	32-29	12/10/2007		Reported to the high command
7.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip from baluka area to kali bsaga area	Kaly basga area	(16-82) (30-08) 230 shells	13/10/2007		Reported to the high command Reported to the high command
8.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip	Kaly basga raea	(14-87) (30-08) 85 shells	21/10/2007		Reported to the high command

	from baluka area to kali bsaga area					
9.	The Turkish army fired 118 shells	Harury, belembery, dararary, hurky, zandury, maten mountain, rekanea area, reng brga village and gam ge	(07-03) 118 shells	21/10/2007		Reported to the high command
10.	the Turkish army fired(5) artillery shells	Baluka area	13-77	22/10/2007		Reported to the high command
11.	the Turkish army fired(5) artillery shells	Neruah and rekan area	24-11	22/10/2007		Reported to the high command
12.	the Turkish army fired(5) artillery shells	Zakho area nafkandala village	13-13	25/10/2007		Reported to the high command
13.	the Turkish army fired(5) artillery shells	Kaly zyuah area	13-78	26/10/2007		Reported to the high command
14.	the Turkish army fired(5) artillery shells	Kaly zyuah area	13-78	28-23/10/2007		Reported to the high command

November 2007

	Kind of accident	Accident place	Coordinates	Date	Damage	notes
1.	the Turkish Army fired(5) artillery shells	Kaly zyuah area	13-78	1/11/2007		Reported to the high command
2.	the Turkish Army fired	Rekan area	195-054	5/11/2007		Reported to the high command

3.	the Turkish Army fired(25) artillery shells	Nurah area	305-565	15/11/2007		Reported to the high command
4.	the Turkish Army fired(7) artillery shells	Kaly zawah area	15-78	25/11/2007		Reported to the high command
5.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip from rekan area and jami ja and dakra mazi	Rekan area gam ge area dukra mazy area	(20-06MG) (34-11MG) (96MG17)	1/12/2007		Reported to the high command

December 2007

	Kind of accident	Accident place	Coordinates	Date	Damage	notes
1.	The Turkish Army intensively fired on our border strip from rekan are and jami ja and dakra mazi a	Gam ge area dakra mazy	(20-06MG) (17-96MG)	1/12/2001		Reported to the high command
2.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Neruah and rekan area	24-11MG	15- 16/12/2007		Reported to the high command
3.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Neruah and rekan area seda village	22-8MG	17/12/2007		Reported to the high command
4.	the Turkish Army fired(7) artillery shells	Netety area	09-85LG	19/12/2007		Reported to the high command
5.	the Turkish Army	Netety area	09-85-LG	19/12/2007		Reported to

	fired(10) artillery shells					the high command
6.	The Turkish Army bombarded rekan area and ranj brakha village and kali kokti village	Kanea mera village reng brakha village sheffy village kaly kutky village	(13-79LG) (09-99LG) (13-85LG) (15-98LG)	22/12/2007		Reported to the high command
7.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Neruah and rekan area gam ge village	142-011MG	25/12/2007		Reported to the high command
8.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Baluka area	15-80LG	26/12/2007		Reported to the high command
9.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Balukah lenky mountain area	16-81LG	26/12/2007		Reported to the high command
10.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Zyuah area	13-77LG	27/12/2007		Reported to the high command
11.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Nyruah and rekan area shamky and helly village	17-04MG AND LG 13-99	27/12/2007		Reported to the high command

NOTES:

- The total number of the times that the Turkish army has bombard since January tell October are (87) times.
- The total number of the artillery shells are (744) except for days (7/6/2007* 18/7/2007* 5/8/2007) which was bombarded with rocket launcher and lots of canons

- Nazurdy area is the place that had the most bombing
- The material damages are burning of lots of mountains areas
- The casualties are on the (7th of June 2007) one of the citizens named Dluhan Adel was injured in Kashany village.
- ON (7/6/2007* 18/7/2007* 5/8/2007) the Turkish Army severely bombarded our border strip .

January 2008

	Kind of accident	Place of accident	Coordinates	Date	damage
1.	the Turkish Army fired(20) artillery shells	Nyruah and rekan and nehylea area	11-87LG 11-92LG	11/1/2008	
2.	the Turkish Army fired(20) artillery shells	Nyruah and rekan and nehylea area	11-87LG 1192LG	12/1/2008	
3.	The Turkish Army bombarded	Gam ggy area	14011LG	15/1/2008	
4.	the Turkish Army fired(5) artillery shells	Nazdury area	24-25LG	25/1/2008	

February 2008

	Sort of accident	Area	Coordinates	Date	Damages
1	Turkish Army bombarded (2)	Cara and Betcar Areas	LG 74 – 21	11/2/2008	

	artillery shells				
2	Turkish Army Fighter Plane Bombardment	Zewa Chamchi Shaja	LG 77 – 13 MG 03-07 LG 98-08	21/2/2008	
3	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Galli Bsakha	LG 8 – 30	21/2/2008	
4	Turkish Army bombarded (2) artillery shells	Sayara Kork	LG 08-23	21/2/2008	
5	Turkish Army bombarded (7) artillery shells	Galli Basakh	LG 08-30	21/2/2008	
6	The Turkish Army heavily bombarded Carobitkar Area (MG 71–21)			21/2/2008	The destruction of Afarmaki ,Dukramazi and Shamki Bridges
7	Turkish Army bombardment	Nerwa and Rikan	LG 82 – 13	22/2/2008	
8	Turkish Army bombardment	Nerwa and Rikan	MG 01 –12	22/2/2008	
9	Turkish Army bombarded (15) artillery shells	Baluka	LG 78 – 14	23/2/2008	
10	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes	Chamchi Zea	MG 01 –14 MG01-12	23/2/2008	
11	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes	Kora Zari Linki Mountain	LG 95 – 10 LG88-08	24/2/2008	
12	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes	Kiesta Mountain	LG 38 – 28	24/2/2008	
13	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes	Walati Ziri Kokari	MG 05–04	24/2/2008	Destruction of Walati Ziri and Kodari Bridges
14	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes	Haft Tanin	LG 13 – 30	24/2/2008	
15	Turkish Army	Kora Zari	MG 01–12	24/2/2008	

	Fighter Plane Bombardment	Linki Mountain	LG 81-16		
16	Turkish Army bombardment by Choppers	Bizno	LG 13– 80	24/2/2008	
17	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes	Kora Zari Chamchi	LG 76-16	24/2/2008	
18	Turkish Army bombardment	Linki Mountain Beyond Nititi Shivi Village Zili Village	LG 92-07 LG 84-09 LG 83-11 LG 82-12	25/2/2008	
19	Turkish Army Bombardment	Rash Affa	LG 78-07	25/2/2008	
20	Turkish Army bombardment	Baluka Zabi	LG 78 – 14 LG 79-19	25/2/2008	
21	Turkish Army bombardment	Nerwa and Rikan	MG 01 –12	25/2/2008	
22	Turkish Army bombardment	Bizno Aswad Mountain	LG 80 – 13 MG 13-28	26/2/2008	
23	Turkish Army Bombardment	Gali Rash Affa	LG 80 –08	26/2/2008	
24	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes	Sheifi Zabi	LG 83– 11 MG 01-14	27/2/2008	
25	Turkish Army Bombardment	Gali Rash Affa	LG 80– 08	27/2/2008	
26	Turkish Army Bombardment by Fighter planes and Artillery	Nerwa Warikan	MG 01–12	28/2/2008	Destruction of Walati Ziri and Kodari Bridges

Chapter Three

The positions of the Turkish Army

The positions of the Turkish Army

The following are the temporary positions of the Turkish Army inside the Iraqi border strip during the seasons of (spring , summer, autumn) in Batofa Sector with military equipments :

Sara Sitka 20 80 LG

1-Troops (80)
2-Canon 120 m. (1)

Kamry 33 40 LG

1-Ttroops (70)
2-Canon 120 m.(1)

Kopki	34	31	LG
1- Troops (130)			
2- Tanks (2)			

Kokhi Sabi	33	15	LG
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1-Troops (70)

Daredawatia:

1- Number of soldiers (70)

The number of the Turkish army within the border strip to Batufa area with all the equipment and military means:

- 1- Number of soldiers (400).
- 2- Tanks (6).
- 3- Armored vehicles (1).
- 4- Machine gun (175 mm) (3).
- 5- Machine gun (81 mm) (15).
- 6- Machine gun (82mm) (3).
- 7- Slink (1).
- 8- Military vehicles (marsedes) (14).
- 9- Night vision Aid (1).
- 10- Aid (2).
- 11- Racal radio (1).
- 12- Thuria mobile phone (2).

The headquarters at Bamerny region:

- 1- Number of soldiers (536).
- 2- Tanks (20).
- 3- Armored vehicles (8).
- 4- Mortar (6).
- 5- Military vehicles (6).

Army headquarters at Bamrany region:

Kany masy/ Barokh

- 1- Number of soldiers (580).
- 2- Officers (91).
- 3- Striking force (340).
- 4- Troops (240).
- 5- Tanks (8).
- 6- Armored vehicles (6).
- 7- Machine gun (120mm) (2).
- 8- Military vehicles (3).

Amadia :

- 1- Number of soldiers (40).
- 2- Armored vehicles (2).
- 3- B.K.C (1).
- 4- Heavy gun machine (1).
- 5- R.B.G (4).
- 6- Rocket (4).

Sarzery:

- 1- Number of soldiers (60).
- 2- Machine gun (120mm) (2)
- 3- Mortar (60mm) (2)
- 4- Mortar (82mm) (4)
- 5- Heavy gun machine (14,5mm) (4)
- 6- Observing sight.

Galy Zakho:

- 1- Number of soldiers (34).
- 2- Communication cars (3).
- 3- Armored vehicles (1).

Sery:

- 1- Total (75).
- 2- Mortar (81mm) (4).
- 3- Mortar (60mm) (2).
- 4- Heavy gun machine (3)
- 5- Tanks(6)
- 6- Armored vehicles(40)

Kara Bi

LG 3257

2183

- 1- Troops (414)
- 2- Tanks (6)
- 3- Armored Vehicles (5)
- 4- Field Canon 174 mm (3)
- 5- Doushka 12.5 (2)
- 6- Canon 82 mm (3)
- 7- Tank Slings (1)
- 8- Military Vehicles (Zeal) (14)
- 9- Night vision Aids (1)
- 10- Binoculars (2)
- 11- Racal Radio (1)
- 12- Thuraya Mobile Phone (2)
- 13- Mortar 120mm (3)
- 14- R.B.G. (15)
- 15- Ammunition pile (1)
- 16- Sniper (10)
- 17- B.K.C. (12)

Intelligence Squad in Batuffa

LG 2341
1606

1- Farouq Bek	Commander	Colonel
2- Umar	Deputy	Lieutenant Colonel
3- Kamal	Captain	
4- Mahir	Administration	
5- Harun	Mobilization	
6- Conj	Sergeant	
7- Saeed	Communication	
8- Sarhad	Guard	
9- Ismail	Guard	
10- Arkan	Guard	
11- Shahin	Guard	
12- Umar	Guard	
13- Shahin Tokia	Cook	
14- Faisal	Guard	
15- Ahmed	Guard	
16- Ali	Guard	

17- Ulgin	Guard
18- Kofand	Guard
19- Urhan	Guard
20- Asman	Communication

Cani Masi

LG 60401
20772

- 1-Total Number(580)
- 2- Officers (91)
- 3- Fighting Force (340)
- 4- Jinderma(240)
- 5- Tanks(8)
- 6- Armored Vehicles(6)
- 7- Canon 120mm(2)
- 8- Military Vehicles(3)

Chapter Four

Report of the Ministry of Environment of Kurdistan Regional Government

The Council of Representatives

Inquiring Committee

The Technical Commission's Report

A Technical Commission was formed in the Ministry by Ministerial Decree No. 4 on 3/1/2008. The Commission held its meeting in the presence of the following officials:

Shermain Hamad Khoshnaw, Director General of Environmental Awareness and Information

Omar Khadr Mohammed, Technical Director / General Directorate for Technical Affairs and Radiation Protection

Zardasht Hassan Hussein, Legal Aide

Lieutenant Colonel Rassool Omer Rassool, Environmental Protection Forces Command' representative

After discussing the functions of the Commission, the duties were distributed as follows:

The Technical Aspect:

A Commission was formed from the General Directorate of Technical Affairs and Radiation Protection according to administrative act No. 725 on 13/1/2008 consisting of the following members:

Omar Khadr Mohammed, Technical Director and Chairman of the Commission

Othman Rahman Sheik Ismail, Geologist and a Member of the Commission

Hersh Sabir Muhammad, Geologist and a Member of the Commission

The Committee held its meeting and the members were assigned their technical functions and provided with the required equipment such as:

Tape, GPS, Auger, Plastic bag, Labels, Glass bottles, Cork box

Mechanism of action:

The Turkish Army attacks have caused damage to most of the villages in the area. Villages were selected from the three northern governorates (Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah) as an example for all the damaged villages in the area. We were accompanied by lieutenant colonel Rasul in all our field visits:

1 - On 20/1/2008, we traveled to Sulaymaniyah Governorate –Qala Daza City - Sangasa District- and we visited the District Director and identified the affected areas, which have been evacuated near Qandil Mountain, because of the Turkish bombardment.

2 - On 22/1/2008 we traveled to Dohuk Governorate - Zakho City- Darkar Ajam District-and the villages of Dashty Takhi, Sharanish, and Swara Cork, which are on the border with Turkey. These villages have been bombed by the Turkish forces using heavy artillery, rocket launchers, tanks and Dushka.

3 - On 27/1/2008, we traveled to the Sidcan District and the village of Lower Berkmi. In the three governorates, we proceeded as follows:

- 1 - Meeting citizens in the areas directly affected by the Turkish bombardment.
- 2 - Taking water samples for laboratory analysis.
- 3 - Taking soil samples at two different depths.
- 4 - Collecting weapons used in the bombing.
- 5 - Taking photographic and video pictures by members of the Environmental Media for documentation.

The samples were sent to a laboratory for analysis.

The impact of the Turkish military operation on citizens living in border villages:

On the night of 15-16/1/2008, Turkish troops shelled border villages by aircraft and artillery intensively in the three Governorates (Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah).this had psychological, economic and humanitarian effects such as:

- Death and injury to citizens
- A woman suffered an induced abortion in a cave because of fear.
- Citizens suffered severe headache because of the loud explosions.

- Citizens suffered shortness of breath.
- Citizens suffered loss of appetite.
- Citizens suffered stomachache.
- Citizens were subjected to fear and insecurity.
- Citizens suffering itching symptoms.
- Citizens suffering inflammation of the mouth and throat
- Destruction of a number of houses that were built after the Anfal operations
- Destruction of homes' furniture.
- There were impacts on animals and birds.
- Shortages in milk production.
- Changes in taste and color of yogurt made from the milk.
- 20% of animals suffered abortions.
- Emaciation in livestock.
- Increasing numbers of dead birds
- Great damage to livestock.

The number of wild animals, which are considered natural wealth of our country, has decreased due to the Turkish bombardment, which affects the biodiversity in the region.

Those were the consequences of the pollution of air and soil.

Some of the other impacts are:

- Citizens had to evacuate their homes at night, which left them exposed to severe cold and rendered them vulnerable to various kinds of diseases.
- The educational process was halted either because of the destruction of schools or because people had to flee their villages.
- The mosque in the village of Nai Qlatokan and two other buildings used for housing teachers were subject to bombardment.
- Electricity was cut off from villages.
- Residents feeling insecurity and loss of hope. People were questioning Turkey's motives for this aggression. (Is it because they are Kurds?)
- Damage or scorching of a large number of orchards.
- Residents dare not return to their home areas fearing the Turkish forces starting bombardment once gain.
- Shepherds cannot take their herds to graze because of the Turkish shelling, which affected the herds of sheep in this area.
- Citizens were unable to bury the increasing number of dead animals because of the Turkish shelling, which led to the following results:
 - 1- Leakage of large quantities of nitrates material into groundwater, leading to water contamination due to the increase in organic matter, which consequently leads to increase in diseases.
 - 2- Due to the disintegration of the corpses of animals, harmful gases, such as methane, are emitted into the air.
- Disturbing the food chain and changing the ecosystem, leading to exposure of animals to disease.
- Emission of H₂S gas, which has a bad odor.

- Migration of citizens to other areas because of Turkish shelling led to the following results:

1 – Congestion of citizens and which leads to the spread of epidemics.

2 - This congestion leads to damage to the environment.

3 - This congestion led to damage to the economic state of citizens.

In addition to all what is mentioned above, it is recommended that a group of specialists from the Ministry of Health visit the affected areas to take blood samples from people so as to know whether they have been exposed to toxic substances.

Circumstances surrounding the substantive work:

We have been implementing our work in difficult circumstances and for the following reasons:

- Turkish military planes circling the region.

- We executed our duties in mined areas, where it was dangerous to work.

- We worked under severe cold weather.

- Work in some areas was very dangerous because of some serious factors in the region.

- Some areas were very hard to reach due to mountainous terrains and other topographic factors.

Chapter Five

The Foreign Ministry Report

Republic of Iraq
Foreign Ministry
Neighboring Countries Department

**The Council of Representatives/ Foreign Affairs
Committee
Subject/ Reactions to the Turkish aggression**

In light of the recent developments on the Iraqi-Turkish borders following the Turkish military invasion of the Iraqi territories in the Kurdistan Region, which started on 21/2/2008 under the illegal allegations and pretexts of striking the Turkish PPK bases. Following are the main reactions to the Turkish aggression:

1- Mr. Amro Musa the Secretary General to the Arab League has expressed his concern over the situation on the Iraqi-Turkish border and the news of the Turkish military operations reaching the populated areas in northern Iraq, stressing the importance of ending these operations and insuring the safety of innocent civilians. He also stressed that Turkey should respect the sovereignty of Iraq and the integrity of its land and not trespass on Iraq's borders, which are internationally recognized according to the Security Council resolutions and the Arab Foreign Ministers Council. He called on Turkey to adhere to its commitments to the treaties between the two countries and to end the crisis by political means pointing to the Iraqi government's announcement where it stressed its commitment to cooperation in working against all terrorist activities that may threaten peace and stability in the two countries, and its keenness to activate the tripartite committee in what preserves Iraqi-Turkish relations and common interests.

2- The spokesperson for the United Nations Secretary General Mr. Pan key Mone issued a statement on Friday 22/2/2008 expressing the Secretary General's concern over the escalation and tension on the Iraqi-Turkish border pointing, at the same time, to Turkey's anxieties and emphasizing the need to respect international borders and reiterating his previous calls for ending the PPK's terrorist activities inside Turkey from northern Iraq. The Secretary General also called for the two countries to work together in order to achieve peace and stability along the border.

3- The spokesperson for the French foreign Ministry stated on Friday 22/2/2008 that the French position is clear and that it clearly understands Turkey's concern over its security. He also pointed to France's, and the international community in general, concern over the safety and unity of Iraqi territory. He called on the Turkish and Iraqi governments to adopt dialogue to reach a political solution. He also stressed that France, as well as the E.U.; condemns all acts of violence committed by the PPK, which is in the E.U's list of terrorist organizations.

4- On 25/2/2008, the Iraqi General Consul in Jeddah met with the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization. The General Consul conveyed a verbal letter to the Secretary General from H.E. Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, the Iraqi Foreign Minister expressing the Iraqi government's concern that this operation may destabilize the security in the region, in addition to it being a transgression against the national sovereignty of Iraq. The Secretary-General in his turn sent his warm regards and best wishes to the Foreign Minister emphasizing the sovereignty and integrity of Iraq and condemning at the same time all terrorist activities. He also expressed his delight at the announcement by the Government of Iraq declaring the PKK a terrorist organization and denouncing all acts of terrorism. He pointed out that, according to his understanding, the Turkish government does not intend to stay inside Iraqi territory. In addition, he expressed his readiness to mediate between the two governments and added that he will find an appropriate means of expressing his position.

5 - On 22/2/2008, the Foreign Policy Representative to the European Union, Javier Solana, considered the Turkish military operations within the Iraqi territory as inappropriate response to the problem of Kurdish terrorism. Solana told reporters, following a meeting of the E.U. Defense Ministers in Slovenia, "we understand the Turkish concern, but this work is not seen as appropriate.". The European Commission has called for Ankara to avoid any use of excessive force stressing that the commission is following closely the Turkish incursion into northern Iraq.

6 - On 22/2/2008, the White House announced that it had been informed of the Turkish incursion into northern Iraq in advance and asked Ankara for self-restraint but had expressed no objection. The White House Spokesperson Scott Stencil referred that the Americans and Turks had exchanged information on the PKK. On the same subject, the White House Spokeswoman Dana Reno said on 26/2/2008 that Turkey has the right to defend itself by a military operation targeting terrorist Kurds in northern Iraq and the United States Government wished for the Governments of Iraq and Turkey to continue communication and coordination and for the military operation to be short and limited. The American Secretary of State Condolisa Rice confirmed that the existence of PKK bases in Iraq works against the stability of the country and that the U.S. government continues to show absolute solidarity with Turkey in its operations against the PPK, which uses Iraqi territory as a base for launching terrorist attacks against Turkey.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. President George W. Bush urged Turkey, on

28/2/2008, to end its offensive against the PKK in northern Iraq quickly and added that the PKK is a terrorist organization and an enemy of the United States, Turkey and Iraq.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates called for Turkey to adopt political and economic initiatives to calm the situation in the Kurdish area, rather than relying on military force alone.

Gates expressed his hopes that the military operations in northern Iraq would be short and precise, and that no innocent civilians would be harmed.

7 – G.B. urged Ankara to leave Iraqi territory as soon as possible; as the Spokesperson for the British Foreign Ministry said, (we will continue to urge Turkey to withdraw from the Iraqi territory as soon as possible and give maximum care to avoid harming innocent civilians).

8 - Germany expressed its strong concern of the Turkish incursion in northern Iraq to hunt down PKK guerillas. In his statement to the press, the Spokesperson for the German Foreign Ministry Martin Biggar considered that the Turkish troop's presence in northern Iraq threatens stability in Iraq. Biggar added that Germany warns the Turkish government against further escalating the situation, but at the same time it has the right to fight against terrorism to protect the Turkish people "in a rational and acceptable manner".

9 - Russia confirmed that it is monitoring closely the developments of the situation on the Iraqi - Turkish border. In his statement to the press, the Spokesperson for the Russian Foreign Ministry said that his country believes that such operations lead to tainting the atmosphere of security and stability in the region, pointing out that such actions must be within the framework of International laws.

10 - Mohammad Ali Hosseini the Spokesperson for the Iranian Foreign Ministry said at a press conference "notwithstanding the Turkish incursion and attacks, the Iraqi government must affirm role on the one hand, and on the other terrorists must be prevented from exercising their activities".

11 - The Slovenian Presidency issued a statement regarding the Turkish military action, saying that it was monitoring the Turkish military operation with interest and that although it realizes Turkey's need to protect its citizens from terrorism, it, at the same time, calls on Turkey to refrain from carrying out any unnecessary military action and to respect the territorial integrity of Iraq, human rights and the rule of law. The Presidency also encouraged the Turkish authorities to dialogue with its international partners, especially the Iraqi government and reiterated its call on the Iraqi government and Kurdistan Regional Government to take appropriate measures to ensure that no Iraqi territory would be used in acts of violence against Iraq's neighbors.

12 - At the domestic level in Turkey and after the Turkish withdrawal decision on 29/2/2008, our embassy in Ankara had informed us in the letter No. 439 dated 6/3/2008, that the (Today Zaman) newspaper published, in its issue dated 3/3/2008, under the title (Gul rejects criticism About the withdrawal of troops from Iraq), an article referring to the Turkish President supporting senior military leaders and officials in their statements that rejected to link the Turkish withdrawal from Iraq to pressures from U.S. on Turkey, and added that the declaration of the Turkish withdrawal from Iraq came one day after the visit of U.S. Secretary of Defense to Ankara and U.S. President call to quickly end the military operation has made observers link the visit to the Turkish withdrawal.

For his part, Mr. (Deniz baykal), Leader of the Republican People's Party said (We all wish that the military operation has achieved all its goals, although this can not be achieved in only eight days). General (yashar Buchant), Chief of Staff of the Turkish Army, touched on the issue of withdrawal of the Turkish Army saying that the decision for withdrawal came exclusively for military reasons.

In denouncing allegations, (Mr. Mehmet Ali Shahin), the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister, confirmed that similar operations may take place in the future and pointed to the recent operations by saying (the PKK should not rejoice the end of the Sun operations because the Sun rises each morning).

13 - Our Embassy in Ankara indicated in the aforementioned letter that the Turkish

Government is trying to show that its decision to enter Iraqi territory as being appropriate politically, militarily and media wise and that it had achieved all its objectives. While other parties such as the United States say that, the military solution against the (PKK) must be accompanied by political and social solutions.

Labid Abbawi
Acting Foreign Minister

Chapter Six

The committee recommendations

**The Iraqi Council of Representatives
The Inquiring Committee**

The committee recommendations

**A-The recommendations to the Iraqi Parliament and the
International Community:**

1-Call upon the Iraqi Government to take the necessary steps to remove the remnants of the Turkish aggression against the Iraqi territories such as landmines and the internationally banned cluster bombs.

2- Call upon the European Parliament and the European Union to halt the Turkish efforts to join the European Union if Turkey continues violating the Iraqi border and the human rights in the bordering areas.

3- Call upon the Iraqi and international human rights organizations and the peace-advocating organizations to file a lawsuit before the European Human Rights Court to condemn the Turkish aggression and force Turkey to put an end to its violations.

4-Holding an urgent parliamentary session to issue an obligating resolution to force the Turkish troops to withdraw from the Iraqi territories.

5- Including this issue into the agenda of the conference of the Arab Inter-parliamentary Union that will take place in Arbeel on 12/3/2008.

6-Presenting a copy of this report to the European Parliament ,the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the regional and international organizations calling them to fulfill their moral responsibilities toward the Iraqi population of the bordering areas exposed to the Turkish aggression.

7-Requesting the presence of the Commander of Iraqi Border Guard to have information about:

- The reasons behind the lack of border guards in Dahouk Governorate
- The reasons of shortage of weapons for two thirds of the mobilized battalion and the ineffectiveness of the present weapons.
- Identifying the side responsible of the lack of troops and weapons.

8-Call upon the Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs to summon the German Ambassador in Iraq to demand clarifications about the German highly sophisticated weapons in the Turkish bases inside Iraq, that are not supposed to be used against the Kurdish people –according to the terms of the sale-agreement - . The Iraqi Ambassador in Germany is to present a protesting letter about using these weapons.

9-Call upon the international environment –advocating organizations to indicate the damages effecting the natural reservations in Merga Soor and other areas .

Calling the international organizations of tourism and agriculture to identify the damages that the Turkish aggression is inflicting in these sectors.

10-The Iraqi Parliament is to establish a special committee- including representatives of the parliamentary committees of security and defense , environment, immigration , health, education , agriculture , human rights , tourism , antiquities , and regions - to visit the damaged areas in order to set appropriate plans to deal with the effects of the aggression and to call the Iraqi Government to implement these plans.

11-Allocating appropriate amounts in the general budget for the border villages exposed to Turkish constant attacks.

12-Call upon the international sides interested in human rights and the state of Vatican to condemn the Turkish aggression against the Christian churches , which instigated terror among the Christian communities living near the border and called to minds the Turkish notorious massacres against Armenians .

13-The committee is calling the Turkish Parliament to send a delegation to be aware of the real situations in the Iraqi territories invaded by the Turkish Army.

14-The committee is calling the representative of the general secretary of the United Nations, the International Red Cross, the representative of the Arab League, the Islamic Conference organization, the representatives of the European Union and the accredited diplomatic cord in Iraq to visit the territories damaged by the Turkish invasion.

B-The recommendations to the Iraqi Federal Government:

1-The Iraqi Government is to fulfill its national responsibilities to put an end to the Turkish constant violations against the Iraqi border by raising this issue to the Security Council ,the General Assembly of the united Nations ,the Arab league, the Islamic Conference, and the European Union .

2-Tthe Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs is to raise this issue in the meeting of the Arab Ministers of Foreign Affairs in order to include it into the agenda of the Arab

Summit Conference that will take place in Damascus at the end of the current month.

3-The Iraqi Government is to force the Turkish side to withdraw its military troops to the international border emphasizing that the Turkish illegal military presence in Iraqi Kurdistan is a real threat to the security and stability of Iraq and an unjustified violation against its sovereignty.

4-The Government is to establish a special committee to estimate the direct and indirect damages in the border villages and demand the Turkish side for compensations.

5-The government is to take urgent steps to relieve the near border population and to reactivate its decision to compensate them as soon as possible.

6-Providing financial, moral and health support for the displaced citizens
In the region of Kurdistan

7-Adopting the experience of the region of Kurdistan to construct houses for the families of the martyrs of Sha'ban Intifadha and the victims of the Former Regime.

8- Constructing schools for the children of the displaced families in Kurdistan.

9-Filing a lawsuit against the Turkish Government for using internationally banned weapons during the bombarding and the invasion of the Iraqi territories.

10-The Iraqi Minister of Defense is to prepare a report including a list of the internationally banned weapons used by the Turkish army against the Iraqi peaceful villages and towns .

11-The Iraqi Government is to restore the historic stone of the Strait of Klah Sheen at the north of Seddoka Dam from the Iranian authorities.

12-The Iraqi Government is to establish specialized committees of the Ministries of (Environment , Immigration , Education , Health., Agriculture, and Human Rights) to estimate the damages and set a timetable to deal with them.

13-The Iraqi Government is to take urgent steps to remove landmines and unexploded ammunitions in cooperation with the international specialized organizations.

14-The Iraqi Government is to reconstruct the bridges- destroyed by the Turkish attacks – for its economical and social importance.

PM

Mithal Jamal Al-Aloossi

PM

Safia Talib Al-Suheil

Appeal

The committee has a great amount of information and documents that we received from citizens and eye-witnesses -about the aggression and the damages it caused – that we took as a base for this report. We are

pleased to receive more information, documents, questions, and suggestions on the following e-mail:

taqasihaqiqa@parliament.iq

Acknowledgement

The Inquiring Committee in the Iraqi Council of Representatives expresses its deep thanks and

appreciation for the Media Directorate and particularly the Director General Mr. Mohammed Abu Bakr for their efforts in accomplishing this report.