

# URGENT ACTION

## REVEAL FATE OF DISAPPEARED JOURNALIST

On 24 October 2021, journalist Bassem al-Zaak was abducted while he was live-streaming a sit-in organised by a political bloc in Baghdad, in his capacity as a journalist, to protest the results of the parliamentary elections. His family believe that his abductors are members of the Popular Mobilization Units, a large, well-established network of militia groups and that are legally considered part of the Iraqi Armed Forces. More than two years later, his fate and whereabouts remain unknown. Iraqi authorities must reveal his fate and whereabouts and hold those found to be responsible for his enforced disappearance accountable in fair trials.

### TAKE ACTION: WRITE AN APPEAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS OR USE THIS MODEL LETTER

Prime Minister Mohammed Shia' al-Sudani

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Your Excellency,

*I am deeply concerned that journalist **Bassem al-Zaak's** fate and whereabouts remain unknown **more than** two years after he was forcibly disappeared. Iraqi authorities have failed to make progress in an investigation into his enforced disappearance, and no one has been held accountable.*

*On 24 October 2021, Bassem al-Zaak was abducted from the Jadriya district of Baghdad by individuals reportedly belonging to the Popular Mobilization Units (PMU), a large network of militias legally considered part of the Iraqi Armed Forces. Bassem al-Zaak was livestreaming a sit-in organized by the Coordination Framework political bloc to protest the 2021 parliamentary election results.*

*The judiciary opened an investigation into Bassem al-Zaak's disappearance on 27 October 2021, after the family filed a report with the police, but it has delivered no results to date. His family told Amnesty International that in November 2021, the Kidnapping Unit of the Ministry of Defence confirmed to them that Bassem al-Zaak was taken by individuals from the PMU but said that since the PMU is an official body of the state, the Kidnapping Unit could not investigate further. In December 2022, the legal department of the Ministry of Interior circulated a letter to all its departments requesting information on Bassem al-Zaak, but all of them reported he was not in their custody.*

*Bassem al-Zaak was involved in the nation-wide, anti-government Tishreen (October) protests which began on 1 October 2019. His enforced disappearance is in line with a pattern of enforced disappearances documented by Amnesty International as part of the crackdown on the Tishreen mass protests. Security forces including anti-riot police, counterterrorism forces and members of the PMU pursued a sinister campaign of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances which targeted journalists, protesters, activists, and lawyers in particular.*

***We urge Your Excellency to order a prompt, independent and impartial investigation to reveal the fate and whereabouts of Bassem al-Zaak and hold those found to be responsible for his enforced disappearance accountable in fair trials that meet international standards. The authorities must also ensure that Bassem al-Zaak's family are protected from reprisals and extortion for demanding justice.***

Yours sincerely,

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

During the mass anti-government protests that began in October 2019, known as the *Tishreen* [October] *protests*, security forces including security forces and members of the [Popular Mobilization Units \(PMU\)](#), a large network of militias legally considered part of the Iraqi Armed Forces, used lethal force against protestors and pursued a sinister campaign of extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances.

Very few prosecutions of members of security forces or members of the PMU have taken place for their role in violence against protestors and activists. In a [report](#) released in June 2022, the United Nations Assistance Mission to Iraq (UNAMI) was only able to identify the conviction of four “unidentified armed elements” since May 2021 and of six members of the security forces for targeted shootings, killings and abductions. The report added: “UNAMI/OHCHR was unable to identify any other cases that progressed beyond the investigative stage during the reporting period.”

Since 2019, successive Iraqi governments have formed numerous committees to investigate violations committed in the context of the protests at the national and governorate level, but these committees have failed to deliver on truth or justice.

The most notable was the ‘Fact-Finding Committee’, established by Executive Order 293 issued by then-Prime Minister Mustafa al-Kadhimi on 18 October 2020 with the [goal](#) of gathering evidence, publishing a comprehensive report, and identifying those responsible for the crimes committed. Under the decree, the Committee has the right to refer cases to the judiciary. However there has been no transparency as to whether this has occurred.

In a [letter](#) from Prime Minister Shia al-Sudani’s Office to Amnesty International on 2 April 2023, the Office said that “the Prime Minister ordered in November 2022 the activation of the work of the [Fact-Finding] committee and outreach to representatives from the demonstrators.” The Prime Minister’s Office outlined measures the Fact-Finding Committee had taken, including having looked into “more than 215 cases obtained from the Rusafa Central Investigative Court and reviewed more than 5,375 official documents that included medical reports, victim autopsy forms and reports of forensic experts, and the committee continues to examine documents received from courts of appeal.” The Prime Minister also confirmed that reparations had been paid to the families of those killed, amounting to ten million Iraqi dinars for each victim.

However, reparations are not a substitute for establishing the truth or bringing perpetrators to justice, and nearly three years after it was formed, the Fact-Finding Committee has yet to publish any findings.

According to the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances, Iraq has an estimated range of 250,000 to 1 million missing persons since 1968, making it one of the countries with the highest number of missing persons worldwide.

Enforced disappearance is currently not a crime under Iraqi law and therefore cannot be prosecuted as a distinct offence. On 6 August 2023, the Iraqi Council of Ministers issued a [draft](#) “Missing Persons Law” and sent it to Parliament. The draft’s stated aim is to help relatives of the missing learn their fate and be given access to reparations, including by setting up a national commission for the missing. Yet, this draft law does not criminalize enforced disappearance or outline penalties for perpetrators. As a state party to the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance, Iraq has an obligation to criminalize enforced disappearances, investigate, bring perpetrators to justice, and ensure reparation for victims.

**PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET:** Arabic, English

You can also write in your own language.

**PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 9 February 2024**

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

**NAME AND PRONOUN:** Bassem al-Zaak (he/him)