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To deal with past practices that harmed society and made a large part of it victims to the illegal policies practised by the previous dictatorial authorities, and because of the large number of victims, and the multiplicity of perpetrators, many countries turned to follow an internationally approved judicial and non-judicial mechanisms, which were suitable for some international experiences, These mechanisms constituted of a set of measures which had taken by society to deal with the past's legacy that laden with tragedies and violations. These mechanisms were known as transitional justice, which focuses on the victim in transitional times, characterized by the inability of the state to perform its tasks optimally.

These mechanisms and their applications varied among countries, and the most important of these mechanisms were truth-telling, judicial trials, reparations, institutional reform, and commemoration.

After the year 2003, when the political system in Iraq had changed from a dictatorial regime to a democratic one, the permanent Iraqi constitution that issued in 2005 emphasized the need to achieve truth and equality and end the injustice that befallen some groups, As a result of previous policies, the concept of transitional justice crystallized, laws have been issues, and official institutions concerned with this matter have formed to exercise their role through constitutional and legal frameworks, and this had accompanied by a need to promote civil peace among the components of the Iraqi people, for which the Constitution guaranteed their members equal rights.

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Through our study ((transitional justice and its impact on civil peace in Iraq after the year 2003)), the study reached a set of conclusions, the most important of which is that the experiences of transitional justice differ from one state to another, where each state has its own social, ideological and cultural characteristics. And that the experiment that takes into account local matters will be more successful, and that achieving transitional justice requires a political will that works to implement, follow up and support to achieve what has desired, whereas there is no political system that has an entire capacity to solve the tragedies of the past.

In Iraq, the perpetrators of violations before 2003 did not admit what they committed. Although there are positive outcomes from laws and legislation in the Iraqi experience, there is weakness in the executive aspect of Laws and its legal institutions, due to the lack of coordination among these institutions, and the weakness of transitional justice institutions in Iraq to achieve their goals, which caused the emergence of a serious obstacle to achieving civil peace in it.