

<b>Country/entity</b>	Iraq
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period
<b>Date</b>	08/03/2004
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict ( Iraq Wars and the Iraqi Insurgency (1989-1990) (2004 - ) )
<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - comprehensive (Constitution)
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	59: Iraq peace process - second Iraq war
<b>Parties</b>	The Iraqi Governing Council
<b>Third parties</b>	The Iraqi Governing Council was established by the Coalition Provisional Authority
<b>Description</b>	The agreement signed by the Iraqi Governing Council, came into effect on June 28, 2004, after the Coalition Provisional Authority transferred power to the Iraqis. It was to function as Iraq's provisional constitution until it superceded by the permanent Iraqi Constitution in May 2006, which was approved in October 2005. The Law contains provisions for; rights; political structure including executive and legislature; the judiciary; the special tribunal and national commissions; provisions for the sub-regions, governorates and municipalities and the road map for the transitional period.

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**Agreement document** [IQ\\_040308\\_Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period.pdf](#) []

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<b>Main category</b>	<p>Page 1, CHAPTER ONE – FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES</p> <p>Article 1. (B) Gender-specific language shall apply equally to male and female.</p> <p>Page 4-5, CHAPTER TWO – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</p> <p>Article 12., All Iraqis are equal in their rights without regard to gender, sect, opinion, belief, nationality, religion, or origin, and they are equal before the law. Discrimination against an Iraqi citizen on the basis of his gender, nationality, religion, or origin is prohibited. Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and the security of his person. No one may be deprived of his life or liberty, except in accordance with legal procedures. All are equal before the courts.</p> <p>Page 7, CHAPTER TWO – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</p> <p>Article 20., (A) Every Iraqi who fulfills the conditions stipulated in the electoral law has the right to stand for election and cast his ballot secretly in free, open, fair, competitive, and periodic elections. (B) No Iraqi may be discriminated against for purposes of voting in elections on the basis of gender, religion, sect, race, belief, ethnic origin, language, wealth, or literacy.</p> <p>Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR – THE TRANSITIONAL LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY</p> <p>Article 30, (C) The National Assembly shall be elected in accordance with an electoral law and a political parties law. The electoral law shall aim to achieve the goal of having women constitute no less than one-quarter of the members of the National Assembly and of having fair representation for all communities in Iraq, including the Turcomans, ChaldoAssyrians, and others.</p>
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Women, girls and gender

**Participation** [Gender quotas](#)

Page 10, CHAPTER FOUR – THE TRANSITIONAL LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

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**Equality** [Equality \(general\)](#)

Page 4, CHAPTER TWO – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

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**Particular groups of women** No specific mention.

**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** No specific mention.

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** Page 1, CHAPTER ONE – FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

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