

Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim calls to control political differences and confirms that the battle of Mosul is one of the battles that has the most commitment to human rights



Head of the National Iraqi Alliance, Sayyid Ammar al-Hakim, called to control political differences, and pointed out to Iraqi security forces' commitment and adherence to human rights, and that the few mistakes that occurred do not reflect a specific tactic, calling to ask the people there about the popular mobilization forces' humanitarian behavior, noting that the popular mobilization forces in the right bank of Mosul moved of more than 230,000 citizens, and provided shelter and food for them until their areas are liberated, in spite that they are not tasked to do so, warning from fabricated videos that were pinned to popular mobilization forces while they are actually videos of another country, counting this act a systematic campaign with sectarian motives trying to undermine the popular mobilization forces which is comprised of all Iraqi spectrum.

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This took place during an interview with His eminence by Extra News Channel Thursday, 23.2.2017.

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His eminence indicated that mistakes are anticipated, but the danger is to be organized and seeks to ethnic or sectarian genocide to bring a demographic change, stressing that amplifying mistakes leads to doctrinal engorgement and inflame the masses, reminding that this amplification existed in 2014 when there was no popular mobilization forces, and people were on a war footing the army and police, providing a suitable environment to for Daesh, pointing to the blessed fatwa of the rightly guided religious authority to the necessity to defend the homeland, and drew attention to the importance of the organizing youth defenders under the popular mobilization forces and then made law for them.

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In respect of the national settlement, his eminence stated \" Baath Party is banned constitutionally, and there is no room for its return, but how had disavowed it and are integrated with the new democratic system are a different case and they are present in the state in the military and the political establishment\", noting that they are not overshadowed, and some of those who were in the former repressive administrations received pensions and the Committee for Reconciliation disclosed about millions of dollars spent for reconciliation, stressing that it is not a condition to start the settlement from the last point that is reached, but the condition is to repeal 14 years from Iraq, which is unacceptable for there is no starting from scratch, with an emphasis on referring to the constitution that if modified it

will be through constitutional tools and no other document would replace it.

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His eminence indicated the depth of cultural, economic and geographic relationship with Iran, in borders and religious tourism, as well as the support to the political system and supporting Iraq in its fight against terrorism, saying that \"We do not see Iran as our enemy , and not an enemy to the Arab world, and seeing Iran as a strategic enemy is wrong\", calling to bring Iran to the area of reconciliation, there is no justification for war, noting that Iran's role and its greater influence is a result of Arab brothers' absence, reminding that Iraq urged Arabs to attend in Iraq for support, and the more they attend the more logical balance is achieved, noting that the Iraqi experience has achievements and disappointments, and is aware of the size of the risks and downfalls, and challenges should be converted into opportunities, expressing his conviction that terrorism is a phenomenon compounded from twisted reading of texts, international and regional agendas, political dimension and provision of safe pathways and cyberspace are factors, sometimes it wears sectarianism in countries with sectarian diversity, and wears ethnicity in countries with ethnical diversity.

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His eminence indicated that the phase of political stability and consolidation of democracy does not mean that the settlement is made to satisfy someone, and this requires to make lists with a nationwide dimension and from all components, in the sense that we have a majority that is supports the state and on the other side we have an opposition, noting that the history of Iraq knew coexistence and most of the tribes of Iraq are mixed, and 30% of the marriages are mixed from to sects during the peak of sectarian tension, and there are million displaced people from Mosul and western region of Iraq who are living in the south, stressing that sectarian tension is temporary and will not penetrate the social structure, reiterating his conviction that there are good aspects of each sect, but sectarianism is an affliction.