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Written statement* submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[11 February 2019]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.



Requesting that the UN recognize ISIS atrocities against Christians and Other religious and ethnic minorities as genocide and take immediate appropriate action

In September of 2018, the ECLJ submitted its seventh written and oral testimony to this Council requesting that the United Nations (U.N.) declare that the Islamic State is committing genocide against Christians and other religious and ethnic minorities. We also acknowledged the Secretary-General's appointment of Mr. Karim Assad Khan to be the Special Adviser and the head of the Investigative Team. About the time of our last submission, the Investigative Team began the important work of collecting and preserving the evidence of the ISIS genocide¹.

As stated in the Terms of Reference, the Investigative Team '[S]hall support domestic efforts to hold the terrorist group Islamic State in [the Republic of] Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) . . . accountable by collecting, preserving and storing evidence in Iraq of evidence that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide committed by ISIL (Da'esh) in Iraq'².

We applaud the recognition of the horrific nature of the Islamic State's atrocities, and the steps being taken to investigate the crimes of Islamic State fighters in order to hold them accountable for their actions. We also believe that similar work should be done by a similar Investigative Team in the Syrian Arab Republic. As of now, we are unaware of any such efforts being made, and we encourage the Council to take action.

Collecting the evidence and bringing the perpetrators of genocide to justice is critical, but it will also take time. During that process, it is also important that steps be taken to provide meaningful resettlement opportunities as well as humanitarian aid for the displaced victims.

Continued conflict and the destruction left in the wake of the Islamic State's atrocities pose a hindrance to the expeditious and lasting resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in their homes. It is therefore necessary for the U.N. to take intermediate measures, as well as permanent measures, to provide aid and protection.

First, the U.N. must declare that the atrocities ISIS has been carrying out against Christians and other religious and ethnic minorities constitute genocide. Second, the U.N. must provide the assistance and security necessary to allow recovery from the destruction caused by ISIS's genocide and to allow for the lasting resettlement of the victims.

1. Background

As the ECLJ has submitted before, the actions ISIS has been carrying out against Christians and other religious minorities in Iraq and Syria clearly embody the definition of genocide as enshrined in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide³.

ISIS's systematic pattern of widespread murder and sexual abuse has forced thousands of Christians to flee from Iraq. These acts are leading to the wholesale destruction of Christians as a group in the region. Massive deportations, widespread killings, and countless rapes may

¹ Genocide Against Christians in the Middle East, Knights of Columbus and In Defense of Christians (9 Mar. 2016) [hereinafter *Genocide Against Christians in the Middle East*], *available at* <http://www.stopthechristiangenocide.org/en/resources/Genocide-report.pdf>.

² *S.C. Res. 2379*, ¶ 2 (21 Sept. 2017).

³ Genocide is "any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

(a) Killing members of the group; (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, art. II, 9 Dec. 1948.

be construed as steps in the process of ‘gradual weakening of the population’ that will result in a religious cleansing of all Christians from ISIS controlled territories⁴.

The Investigative Team has now begun to collect and preserve evidence that will hopefully lead to this body declaring that ISIS has in fact committed genocide. This declaration of genocide is necessary because it opens up avenues of aid that are otherwise unavailable to the victims of the ISIS genocide and the U.N. can then take the steps necessary to fully halt the genocide and fulfil its responsibility to protect the victims.

In Iraq, the ISIS abuses include beheadings, burning victims alive in caskets, and other barbaric acts, such as ‘killings, rape, kidnapping, enslavement, theft . . . destruction of religious sites . . . sexual slavery, forced conversion, ransom demands, property seizures, and forced business closures’⁵. Islamic State fighters destroyed Iraq’s oldest Christian monastery, St. Elijah’s⁶. Father Paul Thabit Habib, a Catholic priest ‘who now lives in Kurdish-administered Irbil’, said that Iraq’s ‘Christian history was “being barbarically leveled”’⁷. He added, “[W]e see it as an attempt to expel us from Iraq, eliminating and finishing our existence in this land”⁸. Such savagery has been punctuated by evidence that the Islamic State is burning Christians alive in locked caskets⁹. These are the types of atrocities that need to be collected and investigated by the Investigative Team.

Now that ISIS controlled areas are being liberated, Iraqi Christians have begun to return home to northern Iraq only to have to turn around and leave once again because of continued conflict in the area¹⁰ or other reasons.

‘ISIS is not finished in Mosul and still they can come straight here,’ Father Aftam al-Khoury Benyamen said. ‘We expect more attacks. It is like staring into the darkness’. He continued, ‘We are the original people, the indigenous people here in Iraq and the government should want us to stay. Instead there is nothing’¹¹. And he explained the living conditions in his hometown this way: ‘The village is dirty and there is no electricity. No water coming, no markets. All of our people are thinking to immigrate and leave’¹².

As has been demonstrated, continued conflict in the area poses a hindrance to the expeditious and lasting resettlement of Iraqi IDPs in their home country. It is therefore necessary for the U.N. to take intermediate measures, as well as permanent measures, to provide aid and protection.

The victims in Iraq and Syria are facing a grave humanitarian crisis. Information we are receiving from those working on the ground to providing assistance confirms the reality of the situation and the need for assistance in addition to providing safety and basic necessities. In order to provide for the true lasting resettlement of the IDPs, all these issues need to be addressed.

⁴ *Karadzic*, Case Nos. IT-95-5-R61, IT-9-18-R61, at ¶ 63.

⁵ BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, H.R. AND LAB., U.S. DEP’T OF STATE, IRAQ 2014 INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM REPORT 2 (2014).

⁶ *Iraq’s Oldest Christian Monastery Destroyed by Islamic State*, BBC NEWS (20 Jan. 2016), <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-35360415>.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Anuragh Kumar, *ISIS Burns Christians Alive in Locked Caskets, Escaped Prisoner Reveals*, CHRISTIAN POST (5 Jan. 2016), <http://www.christianpost.com/news/isis-burns-christians-alive-locked-caskets-escaped-iraqi-soldier-islamic-state-prisoner-revels-154281/>.

¹⁰ Perry Chiaramonte & Hollie McKay, *Iraqi Christians Forced to Flee Homes Again After Skirmishes Between Kurds and Central Government*, (24 Oct. 2017), <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2017/10/24/iraqi-christians-forced-to-flee-homes-again-after-skirmishes-between-kurds-and-central-government.html>.

¹¹ Hollie McKay, *Life after ISIS: Christians Say They Can’t Go Home Without International Protection*, Fox News (5 Dec. 2017), <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2017/12/05/life-after-isis-christians-say-cant-go-home-without-international-protection.html>.

¹² *Id.*

2. Request

It is imperative that the Investigative Team continues to work to collect evidence of the ISIS genocide. This evidence is critical in holding ISIS responsible for their actions. Additionally, the victims will be able to get the relief and aid they need and can begin to return home and rebuild their lives.

We urge this Council to work closely with the Special Adviser and make all resources available to ensure that the job is done expeditiously and thoroughly; the lives and well-being of the victims depend on it.

The growing body of evidence demonstrates that the inhuman violence at issue, is in fact, genocide as defined by the Convention. The victims of ISIS's genocide deserve the recognition and protection of the international community, yet the world's premier international body has failed to recognise that they are indeed victims of genocide. Time is running out and action must be taken immediately, as one Christian survivor said of the U.N.'s inaction, '[N]o one cares about us like we are not human'¹³.

While the ECLJ calls for swift and decisive action by the international community to address the genocide and protect its victims, it also understands that first the U.N. *must* recognise that the atrocities ISIS has been committing constitute genocide. A declaration by this Council that ISIS is engaged in genocide against Christians and other religious minorities and action by this Council calling for the U.N. Security Council (and other appropriate organs of the U.N.) to follow suit would carry significant weight.

The U.N. must defend the rights of all religious minorities, including the Christians in Iraq, Syria, and any other place where ISIS has been engaging in genocide – without delay. The very mission of this organisation requires nothing less.

3. Conclusion

Therefore, the ECLJ and more than 754,000 individuals worldwide who have signed our petition, urge the U.N. to declare these atrocities as acts of genocide and to assist those seeking to return home and facilitate the ultimate and lasting resettlement of the victims of ISIS's atrocities, including those who survive the genocide.

¹³ GENOCIDE AGAINST CHRISTIANS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS AND IN DEFENSE OF CHRISTIANS (9 Mar. 2016), *available at* <http://www.stopthechristiangenocide.org/en/resources/Genocide-report.pdf>.