

22nd Special Session of the UN Human Rights Council on the Human Rights Situation in Iraq in Light of Abuses Committed by ISIS and Associated Groups

Joint Statement:

Union of Arab Jurists (UAJ)

International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)



www.eaford.org

Attacks on Ethnic and Religious Communities

Thank you Madam Vice-President,

Our two organizations have always concerned themselves with human rights violations in Iraq over the past three decades regardless of the violations being internal or external. The gravest of all of those violations was the occupation of Iraq in 2003, which led to the most heinous of crimes and brought sectarianism and the formation of factional militias and foreign intervention. This in turn facilitated the advent of terrorism in the region from every quarter. Now with the appearance of the so called ISIS and the derivatives of Al-Qada's growing threat, their attack on the outskirts of Erbil has woken up those countries that have been shedding crocodile tears while continuing to finance, train, and harbor extremists, ignoring their radical Takfiri ideas in their own capitals before dispatching them to vandalize Syria and Iraq.

Combating intellectual terrorism that seeks to obliterate the other in a region where the social fabric is made up of religious and ethnic components that have lived for centuries in harmony and co-existed in peace, makes it necessary for all to abide by the respect of the sovereignty of states and to coordinate at the national, regional, and international levels in order to prevent the cancer of terrorism from spreading. The implementation of Security Council resolution 2170 is imperative, without any double-standards, in order to dry up the sources of funding for terrorists, like the purchasing of oil from so called ISIS and its brethren, and to put an end to the financing of fanatic groups through donations collected by undercover charities. Finally, we call for the prosecution of all those who have been implicated in these grave and massive crimes and to bring them before justice.

In a world where terrorism erupts every day, where violence is now nothing new on daily news, it is certain to be happening somewhere or other as long as few State Actors and their accomplices continue to randomly arm, fund, and train radical militant groups.

Victims of the violence, brutality, and the remnants of the jungle in mankind, are multiplying many folds around the globe. Technology has made the threats to security far more reaching. Terrorism has no face or nationality or religion or borders. It stops at nothing, and the entire world community should stop at nothing to stop terrorism as well as the political exploitation of terrorism. Counterterrorism measures have to be through legitimate and transparent international mechanisms, not by underhanded, ineffective, and often counterproductive means. States worried about terrorism should stop participating in it. The overall guiding principle should remain the rule of law and the ultimate victory is the uncompromised protection and respect of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

1 September 2014

Collective Action of NGOs against Terrorism

Day-to-day, the scourge of terrorism is spreading and growing in many parts of the world. Terrorism has intruded upon our planet and imposed a great suffering on all people. Terrorist acts and actors are striking blindly at innocent people who have the misfortune of being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Fourteen Conventions established by the United Nations to fight against terrorism, and the resolutions of the UN Security Council thereon [Resolutions 1267 - 1269 – 1373 – 1535 – 1540 – 1566 - 1617 - 1624] have not yet been able to eradicate this scourge.

Destruction of treatment plants, water pipes, gas and electricity; hostage-taking crises; destruction of infrastructures, churches, mosques, and schools; car bombings in residential areas; the slaughter of children, women, and men for ethnic and religious reasons are all criminal acts of savagery that violate human rights, international humanitarian law and the conventions and rules of the most basic rights standards.

The goals of the collective action of NGOs against terrorism include:

l) Denounce terrorism, its financial resources, and the powers that support it openly or secretly;

II) Strengthen existing legal instruments to bring actors and accomplices of such acts before the specialized courts;

III) Analysis of the root causes leading to the increase of religious fanaticism, extremism and intolerance which call for the elimination of other religions due to socio-economic reasons, various forms of discrimination, and/or religious fundamentalism.

We look forward to NGOs full participation in the joint efforts to promote and preserve peace, security, and unity among the people and sovereign states of the world based on the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

Principal Resolutions against Terrorism Adopted by the UN Security Council :

- Resolution 1267 - October 15 -1999
- Resolution 1269 – October 19 - 1999
- Resolution 1373 – September 28 - 2001
- Resolution 1535 – March 26 - 2004
- Resolution 1540 – April 28 - 2004
- Resolution 1566 - October8 - 2004
- Resolution 1617 - July 29 -2005
- Resolution 1624 – September 14 – 2005

Collectif des ONG pour agir contre le terrorisme

Le fléau du terrorisme se répand et s’amplifie dans nombreuses régions du monde. Il endeuille la planète et inflige douleur et souffrance à toutes les populations.

Les actes terroristes frappent de manière aveugle des innocents qui ont le malheur de se trouver au mauvais endroit au mauvais moment.

Les quatorze conventions établies par le système des Nations Unies pour lutter contre le terrorisme, ainsi que les résolutions du Conseil de sécurité y relatives n’ont pas pu jusqu’ici enrayer ce fléau (résolutions 1267 - 1269 – 1373 – 1535 – 1540 – 1566 - 1617 - 1624).

Le sabotage de stations d’épuration ou de conduite d’eau, de gaz ou d’électricité, les prises d’otages, la destruction des infrastructures, des églises, des mosquées, des écoles, les attentats à la voiture piégée dans des quartiers résidentiels, les égorgements d’enfants, de femmes et d’hommes pour des raisons

confessionnelles, sont des actes criminels de terrorisme sauvage qui violent les droits de l'homme, le droit international humanitaire ainsi que les conventions et les règles de droit les plus élémentaires.

Notre collectif a pour objectifs de:

I) Dénoncer le terrorisme, ses sources de financement, et les puissances qui l'appuient publiquement ou en secret.

II) Renforcer les instruments juridiques existants afin de traduire les acteurs et les complices de ces actes devant les tribunaux spécialisés.

III) Analyser les raisons profondes qui conduisent à l'expansion d'un fanatisme religieux prônant l'élimination de l'autre pour des raisons confessionnelles.

Nous souhaitons votre adhésion et votre pleine participation à notre action afin de favoriser et préserver la paix, la sécurité et l'entente entre Etats souverains dans le monde, conformément aux principes et aux buts de la charte des Nations Unies.

Principales résolutions contre le terrorisme adoptées par le Conseil de Sécurité:

- Résolution 1267 du 15 octobre 1999
- Résolution 1269 du 19 octobre 1999
- Résolution 1373 du 28 septembre 2001
- Résolution 1535 du 26 mars 2004
- Résolution 1540 du 28 avril 2004
- Résolution 1566 du 8 octobre 2004
- Résolution 1617 du 29 juillet 2005
- Résolution 1624 du 14 septembre 2005