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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Joint written statement* submitted by Tourner La Page, ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement (AHM), African Development Association, African Heritage Foundation Nigeria, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association of Youths with Vision (AOYWV), Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Association Thendral, Center for Africa Development and Progress, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Le Pont, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Solidarité Agissante pour le Développement Familial (SADF), Tamil Uzhagam, non-governmental organizations 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.

[30 May 2021]

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



Tamils across the World ask to Human Rights Council Members : - Recognize Eelam Tamils Genocide by Sri Lankan unitary state - Support an International investigations Mechanisms on Eelam Tamils Genocide - Nomination of Special Rapporteur on Sri Lanka at Human Rights council. - Need of commission of inquiry at the parliament of each countries on Tamils Genocide

We under signed more than 3200 NGOs across the world, including 118 ECOSOC Accredited NGOs with support of elected members from Sri Lankan local council and national parliament, India's Tamil Nadu State Assembly's elected members, Indian National parliament Members. In partnership with Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoule, Tamil Movement and Association Tamil Uzhangam, we wish to make the following submission for your immediate attention, consideration, and action.

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed unanimously a resolution on 8 June 2011 which, based on the report, accused Sri Lanka of: failure in constitutionally resolving the righteous demands of Tamils since independence; working for complete extermination of Tamils in the island; mass killings of innocent Tamils, other atrocities and failure in humanitarian action during the war; continued human rights abuses after the war; and human rights abuses on media persons and others outside of the war zone. The resolution urged the Indian central government to impose economic sanctions against Sri Lanka until Tamils are given equal rights and to press the UN to declare as "war criminals" those who committed alleged war crimes during the conflict in Sri Lanka.

On February 10, 2015 Northern Provincial Council unanimously passed a resolution saying that genocide of the Tamil in Sri Lanka has been continuous since 1948, and that the UN must investigate it and submit a report at the March 2015 session of the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), and refer its findings to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for further action. The Resolution was tabled by Chief Minister Justice CV Wigneswaran, former Chief Justice of Sri Lanka and adopted by the Council unanimously.

This resolution provides an overview of the evidence demonstrating successive Sri Lankan governments' genocide against Tamils, and respectfully requests the ongoing United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Investigation on Sri Lanka (OISL) to investigate the claim of genocide and recommend appropriate investigations and prosecutions by the International Criminal Court.

Canadian Parliament passes Motion calling for the UN to investigate the genocide of Tamils Friday June 21, 2019. The Canadian Parliament has passed a resolution urging the UN to investigate allegations of genocide against the Tamils in Sri Lanka:

1. Reaffirms Canada's call for Sri Lanka to implement its obligations within a clearly specified time frame, as mandated under the UN Human Rights Council Resolutions 30/1 and 40/1; and re-affirms Canada's support in advancing accountability, peace, and reconciliation among all peoples on the island; and
2. Calls upon the United Nations to establish an international, independent investigation into allegations of genocide against Tamils committed in Sri Lanka, including the last phase of the armed conflict in 2009.

Even though the war has ended about eleven years ago, Tamils are still waiting for justice for the mass atrocities committed by the Sri Lankan Government. According to UN and other international organizations hundreds of thousands of Tamils were killed and numerous Tamil women were sexually assaulted and raped by the Sri Lankan Security Forces, in the final six months of the war that ended in May 2009.

Sri Lankan Security forces made a structural Genocide from 1948,

In May 2010, the Sri Lankan government appointed a Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC), and promised to implement the Commission's recommendations.

Many Tamil NGOs and witnesses of Genocide refused to give testimony before the Commission due to the lack of witness protection.

The UN Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary General, and other credible international human rights groups, criticized the LLRC due to its narrow mandate, lack of independence, and failure to meet international standards. According to a subsequent UN Report (the Petrie Report), despite some positive characteristics, the LLRC was fundamentally constrained by a mandate that did not focus on actual accountability, and by the lack of an enabling environment for judicial follow-up.

In a significant evolution of its position, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution on Sri Lanka that focused on accountability for the first time in 2012. The First UNHRC resolution on “Promoting Reconciliation and Accountability in Sri Lanka” was adopted on March 22, 2012.

More than eleven years have passed since the war ended. The UN, UNHRC and related agencies have made various commitments, and have adopted various resolutions. But to date, no meaningful progress has been made; war victims, refugees, relatives of the disappeared, and others continue to be affected, with no political will on the government’s part to bring about a political solution, and to advance sustainable economic development in war-affected areas.

In February 2020, Sri Lanka, through its Foreign Minister, gave notice to the UNHRC that it was formally withdrawing from all previously co-sponsored UNHRC resolutions. President Gotabaya Rajapaksa and his brother, Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksa have repeatedly made it clear that they are not going to hold members of the security forces accountable for war crimes.

Recommendations

We call upon your country and the UNHRC members and other affiliated UN agencies and member states to adopt, as a matter of utmost urgency, the following measures:

- should take the following steps to protect the Tamil people:
 - (a) Recognize the genocide resolution passed unanimously in the Northern Provincial Council of Sri Lanka on 10th February, 2015.
 - (b) Direct appropriate measures at the International Criminal Court outlining that the affected Tamil people have no faith in any domestic commission or inquiry.
 - Bring a Resolution in the Human Rights’ Council insisting that the North-East is the traditional homeland of the Tamil people as agreed in the Sri Lanka-India Accord 1987 and urging the Sri Lankan Government to immediately stop the occupation of land in the North-East with its Military as well as Sinhala colonists. Also stop land grabbing by Central Government Departments under many ruses.
 - Council Members to have a new Resolution under Agenda 4 to appoint a special Rapporteur to monitor and investigate ongoing human rights violations and repression against the Tamil people.
 - (a) Monitor and investigate human rights violations, transmits urgent appeals and letters to Sri Lanka on alleged violations of human rights;
 - (b) Undertakes country visit to Sri Lanka and to the region and engage with relevant stakeholders;
 - (c) Submit reports to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the North and East of Sri Lanka; and
 - (d) Engages publicly on issues of concern, including through press releases.
 - We need to have a special session at Human Rights Council on Sri Lanka for refer the Sri Lanka to the International Criminal Court by security council.
 - All political detainees to be released or brought to justice without any further delay.

- It is well known that the victims of Genocide in Sri Lanka are Tamils in the hands of Sinhala Government and its security Forces. However, the Victims of Genocide, War Crimes, and other Crimes against Humanity, naming words, Tamils has been consciously, omitted and never mentioned in any of the Resolutions of HRG and other UN reports. We therefor request your good self to investigate this omission and needful mention the word “TAMILS” wherever right.

To the Parliament and civile society to:

- Bring a Resolution to recognize Tamils Genocide by Sri Lankan State
- In order to bring Eelam Tamils issues under the spotlight and restoring Tamil’s trust in the political leadership, please organize in your country Parliament, two/three days annual session focused on the prevailing issues of Eelam Tamil. A focused discussion in the house, on the status and standards of Eelam Tamils, Eelam Tamils security.
- Organize a hearing at parliament foreign affairs committee with Foreign affairs minister
- Please Help us to ensure to protect human rights defenders in Sri Lanka to carry out their legitimate work, in a safe and enabling environment without fear of threats, acts of intimidation or reprisals of any kind witnesses and families seeking truth and justice, and failed to prosecute those against whom there was evidence of wrongdoing.

To UN Special-Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide Mme Wairimu Nderitu

- We respectfully request the opportunity to brief you on the work of the Coalition of more than 3200 Tamil Organizations directly or via an online platform. In your remarks at the International Day to Commemorate the Victims of Genocide we urge you to highlight the importance of reparations for victims of Sri Lankan Genocidal Army’s atrocities and encourage the Government of Sri Lanka to expedite the passing of the draft Reparations Bill. Finally, we request your Office to consider writing a report on the nexus between the non-repetition of genocide and reparations. To have a panel of discussion with Eelam Tamils Victim of Genocide in Sri Lanka

Gouvernement en Exil du Tamil Eelam GLOBAL TAMIL MOUVEMENT, NGO(s) without consultative status, also share the views expressed in this statement.