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United Nations/The KMMK-G's oral statement to the Eleventh Session of the Forum on Minority Issues, Statelessness: A Minority Issue/ *Statelessness resulting from conflicts, forced population movements and migration affecting minorities: main challenges and possible solutions.*

Thank you Madam President,

The Association for Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran-Geneva would like to address the issue of statelessness affecting Kurdish people in Iran.

First, it's important to remind the world that Kurdistan, the country of 40 million of Kurds, has been divided between Iran, Iraq, Turkey and Syria according to the Treaty of Lausanne on 24 July 1923. And it's the biggest nation in the world without state.

Since the Lausanne Treaty, the Kurdish people is facing assimilation, negation and genocidal policies in the region and the last example is the genocide of Yezidis Kurds by Islamic State in 2014.

In Iran, the current government maintains the policies of its predecessors and adheres to a system of governance based on the ideology of one country, one nation, one language and one religion. Those elements perpetuate systemic and systematic discriminations against and repression of all ethnic nationalities and religious minorities in the country.

Only for the period of January 1st to October 31, 2018, according to our data, 197 Kurdish citizens called kulbar were shot killed or wounded by Iranian security forces, 749 other Kurdish citizens whose only crime was participating in peaceful protests and general strikes taking place in Iranian Kurdistan, were arrested and many of them/whom sentenced to long years of imprisonments and were charged with crimes related to civic activism and membership of Kurdish political parties. Furthermore, 54 Kurds were executed most of whom for security related and fabricated charges. In 2018, the Kurdish share of executions constitutes one fourth of all Iran hangings while the Kurdish share of power is null.

**All these serious human rights violations constitute an evident result of Kurdish statelessness.** The Iranian Kurdistan similar to Baluchistan and Ahwaz is the most discriminated on their economical, socio-political and cultural rights as a straight consequence of their ethnic affiliations.



To conclude, I urge this Forum to consider holding a session about the right to self-determination in its future works. Thank you very much, Taimoor Aliassi, The Association for Human Rights in Kurdistan of Iran-Geneva (KMMK-G)