Genocide against Christians in the Middle East

A report submitted to Secretary of State John Kerry
by the Knights of Columbus and In Defense of Christians

March 9, 2016

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary 5
2. Legal Brief 15

Addenda 51

3. Witness Statements 53
4. List of Known Crimes Against Christians 79
5. List of Christians Known to Have Been Murdered 135
6. List of Churches Known to Have Been Attacked 193
7. Christian and Yazidi Sexual Slave Price List 201
8. Mental and Physical Effects of Displacement 207
9. ADF Genocide Memorandum 219
10. Key Public Statements on Genocide 253

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ISIS is committing genocide — the "crime of crimes" — against Christians and other religious groups in Syria, Iraq and Libya. It is time for the United States to join the rest of the world by naming it and by taking action against it as required by law.

ISIS' activities are well known. Killings, rapes, torture, kidnappings, bombings and the destruction of religious property and monuments are, in some instances, a matter of public record. The European Parliament, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, and the Iraqi and Kurdish governments have labeled ISIS' actions genocide. Political leaders, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel, former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights — have done likewise.

Indeed, Secretary of State John Kerry in August 2014 stated: "ISIL's campaign of terror against the innocent, including Yezidi (sic) and Christian minorities, and its grotesque and targeted acts of violence bear all the warning signs and hallmarks of genocide."[1] Pope Francis and Cyril, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, have decried the genocide in these countries against Christians and other religious groups. Most movingly, archbishops and patriarchs of ancient Christian communities in Syria and Iraq have spoken out clearly against this crime and cried over the blood of their people and ISIS' efforts to rid their homelands forever of the Christian faithful.

None of these declarations of genocide excluded Christians, who, with the other religious minorities in the region, have endured targeted attacks at the hands of this radical group and its affiliates because of their religious beliefs.

On December 4, the Knights of Columbus co-authored a letter to Secretary Kerry requesting a meeting to brief him on evidence that established that the situation confronting Christians and other religious minorities constitutes genocide. While there has never been an official response to

that letter, we were contacted by senior State Department officials who requested our assistance in making the case that Christians are victims of genocide at the hands of ISIS. Given the specificity of the information requested, our focus in this report is on the situation confronting Christians in areas that are or have been under ISIS control, primarily in Iraq, Syria and Libya.

ISIS has also targeted Yazidis and other religious minority groups in a manner consistent with genocide. Thus, our contention is not that Christians should be designated as the sole group facing genocide, but rather, that given the overwhelming evidence and the international consensus on this issue, that the United States government should not exclude Christians from such a finding. Doing so would be contrary to fact. The evidence we are presenting to the State Department has three major components:

1. An executive summary
2. A legal brief detailing the case for genocide against Christians
3. Substantial addenda, including original source material, reports from NGOs documenting the situation, evidence provided to the European Parliament during their consideration of this issue, lists of atrocities, and similar data

A genocide determination requires two specific aspects: intent on the part of those committing genocide and genocidal acts. Both are addressed at length in the attached brief.

Genocide is a crime defined by federal statute and international law. We are asking that Christians be included in finding of genocide and that a recommendation be made for investigation and, in proper cases, for indictment of those responsible. This is required when there is probable cause to believe an offense has been committed by the accused parties. Probable cause is a low standard. When there is probable cause, the duties of the President and the Secretary of State under 22 U.S.C. § 8213 and the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1091-93

require the collection of information "regarding incidents that may constitute . . . genocide," 22 U.S.C. § 8213, and then the President "shall consider what actions can be taken to ensure that [those] who are responsible for . . . genocide . . . are brought to account for such crimes in an appropriately constituted tribunal." 28 U.S.C. § 8213(b).

As in any indictment, a finding of probable cause would allow the State Department to report to Congress that it believes genocide has occurred and to recommend that this be proven conclusively through a court process.

It should also be noted that a finding of genocide does not require the killing of an entire group. The words of the U.N. Convention on Genocide and the U.S. statute based on it are clear that what is required are acts aimed at destroying a group "in whole or in part." Both the drafting history of the U.N. Convention and its application by courts around the world have rightly shown that destruction "in part" is sufficient to a finding of genocide.[2]

Similarly, there is ample precedent for finding that forced deportation — often in concert with killing, rape and other forms of violence — qualifies as genocide.[3]

As to the issue of intent, it should be noted that individual accounts, the collective evidence and ISIS' own public statements make clear that it targets Christians and seeks to destroy Christianity in the lands they control and beyond.

ISIS' magazine is called *Dabiq*, named after the place where ISIS believes it will win a battle against the army of Rome.[4] It routinely refers to Dabiq as the location where it will destroy the "Crusader army," an unmistakable Christian reference. The magazine last year published a picture of Pope Francis, captioning him as "the crusader pope."[5] *Dabiq* proclaims ISIS' intention to destroy Christians:

> **We will conquer your Rome, break your crosses, and enslave your women,** by the permission of Allah, the Exalted. This is His promise to us; He is glorified and He does not fail in His promise. **If we do not reach that time, then our children and grandchildren will reach it, and they will sell your sons as slaves at the slave market.**
>
> Finally, **this certainty is the one that should pulse in the heart of every mujāhid from the Islamic State and every supporter outside until he fights the Roman crusaders near Dābiq.**[6]

It has also stated:

> **And nothing changes for the Islamic State, as it will continue to pronounce takfīr [abandonment of Islam] upon the Jews, the Christians, the pagans, and the apostates** from the Rāfidah, the Nusayriyyah, the Sahwah, and the tawāghīt [disbelievers]. **It will continue to wage war against the apostates until they repent from apostasy. It will continue to wage war against the pagans until they accept Islam. It will continue to wage war against the Jewish state until the Jews hide behind their gharqad trees. And it will continue to wage war against the Christians until the truce decreed sometime before the Malhamah. Thereafter, the slave markets will commence in Rome by Allah's power and might.**[7]

Elsewhere, *Dabiq* states ISIS' desire to target Christians under any number of ruses. In addition, a video released just last month by ISIS in Libya states that its adherents should "'Fight and kill them from their Great Priest (Tawadros II) to the most pathetic one.'" A second speaker calls for Egyptians to "'terrorize the Jews and burn the slaves of the Cross.'" [8]

ISIS statements related to the beheading of the Coptic Christians brand Christians as "polytheists" for their belief in the Trinity, making Christians the same as "pagans" in their view.[9]

The plain meaning of these statements, especially in context, is clear: The so-called Caliphate has slated Christianity for destruction — now and in an apocalyptic battle to come.

Consistent with its threats have been ISIS' actions. Our fact-finding mission to Iraq earlier this month found stories of rape, kidnapping, forced conversions and murder, in addition to property confiscation and forced expulsion. Almost everything we discovered has not been previously reported.

What is publicly known and what our investigation uncovered is substantial, but it has become clear that this still represents only the tip of the iceberg. We are now being sent new stories and new evidence daily. So what is known about ISIS' genocidal atrocities will only increase, and the known scale of the horrors that have occurred can only expand with time.

The victims we met or learned of were many. Their stories were of traumatic experiences they and others had endured. There were also the stories of those who could no longer tell them — the killed and the missing. Some of those we learned about had been wounded physically or emotionally, or both.

The story of the mother whose child was taken from her arms by ISIS has been reported in the media. We found that her experience was not isolated. Similar reports of family members, adults and children alike, were common.[10]

Those we interviewed showed great strength. And some showed great heroism as well, despite the dangers to themselves. There was Khalia, a woman in her fifties, who was captured and held hostage along with 47 others. During her 15 days in captivity, she rebuffed demands to convert, despite a gun being put to her head and a sword to her neck. She literally fought off ISIS militants as they tried to rape the girls, and again later when they tried to take a 9-year-old as a bride. Because of the abuse, 14 men gave in to ISIS' demands and said they would convert to Islam. Khalia would not.

Ultimately, the hostages were left in the desert to walk to Erbil. Others in Kurdistan affirmed without prompting that "she had saved many people."

Like the Yazidis, Christian women face sexual slavery, a main tool the "Caliphate" uses to recruit young men and to exterminate religious groups. A now infamous ISIS slave menu lists the prices by age for "Christian or Yazidi" women on sale in their slave markets.[11]

Murder of Christians is commonplace. Many have been killed in front of their own families. The Syriac Catholic Patriarch of Antioch, many of whose flock lived on the Nineveh plain or in Syria, reports that 500 people were killed by ISIS during its takeover of Mosul and the surrounding region. In Syria, where the organization Aid to the Church in Need has reported on mass graves of Christians,[12] Patriarch Younan estimates the number of Christians "targeted and killed by Islamic terrorist bands" at more than 1,000.[13]

Melkite Catholic Archbishop Jean-Clément Jeanbart of Aleppo estimates the number of Christians kidnapped and/or killed in his city as in the hundreds, with as many as "thousands" killed throughout Syria.[14]

In Nineveh, many more were taken hostage seemingly at random, or demanded as hostages in exchange for their families to leave.[15] Many of these have not been heard from thereafter.

Shockingly, some see what is happening at the hands of ISIS as not genocidal to Christians. At the root of this argument seems to be the idea that Christians have not been targeted in the same way as others. This is not true. First, Christians have been attacked throughout the region, not simply in the Nineveh area or only during the summer of 2014. Christians have been attacked and killed by ISIS and its affiliates in Syria, Libya, Yemen and surrounding areas. Even before ISIS was constituted, Christians found themselves victims of its predecessors: the Islamic State in Iraq, Al Qaeda and other radical groups.

Some argue that Christians should be excluded from a genocide declaration because ISIS supposedly allows Christians to pay *jizya* — a tax historically made available in Islam to Christians in Muslim lands — while denying this option to groups like the Yazidis, who are considered "pagans" by Islam.

The premise is false, because what ISIS calls *jizya* is not comparable to the historical understanding of that term. Rather, *jizya* — like so many theological concepts that ISIS holds — can mean something contrary to historic Islamic practice, or it can mean nothing at all. As used by ISIS, it is almost always a term for extortion and a prelude or postscript to ISIS violence against Christians.

In Nineveh, demands for so-called *jizya* payments were a prelude to killings, kidnappings, rapes and the dispossession of the Christian population. Not surprisingly, the Christian negotiator Father Emmanuael Adelkello and the other Christians saw this as a "a ploy from which ISIS could keep the Christians there to further take advantage of them and abuse them."[16]

In Raqqa, the offer was made after ISIS had already closed the churches, burned bibles and kidnapped the town's priests.[17]

It is little wonder that Alberto Fernandez — Middle East scholar and, until recently, a coordinator of U.S. government ideological counterterrorism messaging — found ISIS *jizya* to be "more a Salafi Caliphate publicity stunt than a careful recreation of *jizya* as practiced by the early Caliphs." He added that this shows that ISIS is not similar "to the sprawling pluralistic caliphates of history."[18]

Furthermore, self-styled ISIS Caliph Abu Omar al-Baghdadi has admitted for nearly a decade that Christians no longer qualify for the historical protection offered by Islamic law.[19] And under his leadership, during the Islamic State's attack on Our Lady of Salvation Church in Baghdad in 2010,

"the gunmen made at least four claims [justifications] for the killings, two general and two specific: all of the Christians were infidels; it is permitted to kill them; the killing was in retaliation for the burning of a Koran by an American pastor, and was also in retaliation for the alleged imprisonment of two supposed Muslim women converts in Egypt."[20]

The Knights of Columbus became involved in supporting Christians and other religious minorities in this region because of our long-standing humanitarian activity and support for religious freedom at home and around the world.

Beginning in 2014, our organization began raising money for refugee relief in the Middle East. These funds have helped Christian, as well as Yazidi and Muslim, individuals and families. We have provided funding for general relief in Aleppo; education for refugees now living in Jordan; and food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care in Kurdistan. One of the clinics we fund in Dohuk has been visited by several Yazidi women who recently escaped ISIS sexual slavery, and it has referred them for psychological or specialist medical treatment. To date the K of C has raised more than $8 million for this cause.

Long before our involvement on behalf of Christians in the Middle East, the Knights of Columbus stood with persecuted Christians around the world. In the 1920s, we raised awareness and lobbied the American government to help stop the persecution of Catholics in Mexico under the government of Plutarco Calles. In the 1930s the K of C successfully fought against Mussolini's attempted closure of our charitable work in Italy, and throughout the Cold War we stood in solidarity with, lobbied for and supported those who were not permitted to practice their faith in the Communist bloc.

Today, the threat is the global persecution of Christians, which the Pew Forum and *The New York Times* have described as occurring at an unparalleled level.[21] What is happening in the Middle

East is a microcosm of this, and perhaps its clearest example. It is for this reason that we have partnered with In Defense of Christians in producing this report and sponsoring the national television advertising campaign in support of the petition located at www.StopTheChristianGenocide.com.

It is our hope that our efforts in this regard will be helpful in highlighting and bettering the plight faced at the hands of ISIS by religious minorities — including Christians. And it is our belief that a declaration of genocide is a key component in that process.

---

[1] Aug. 7, 2014. http://m.state.gov/md230401.htm#sthash.toAAyq4W.dpuf (accessed 3/6/2016).
[2] Hannibal Travis, "On the Original Understanding of the Crime of Genocide," *Genocide Studies and Prevention* 7, 1 (April 2012): 30–55.
[3] Ibid.
See also: Travis, Hannibal. *Genocide in the Middle East: The Ottoman Empire, Iraq and Sudan.* (Durham: Carolina Academic Press, 2010) p. 269.
[4] http://www.news.com.au/world/the-apocalyptic-prophecy-behind-islamic-states-death-cult/news-story/e28d3e633341c2db7f7c1e8d3f957f2b
[5] http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/pope-francis-visits-america/isis-magazine-dabiq-singles-out-pope-francis-ahead-u-s-n431681
[6] Dabiq, 'From Hypocrisy to Apostasy. The Extinction of the Grayzone' (2015), Rabi'Al-Akhir 1436, 7th Issue, 30
[7] Dabiq, 'Just Terror', (2015), 1437 Safar, 12th Issue, 43
[8] http://www.memri.org/report/en/print9024.htm
[9] http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2015/02/27/isis-christians-worse-than-murderers.html
http://aleteia.org/2014/12/03/in-northern-iraq-isis-ransacks-christian-culture-speakers-say/
[10] http://www.hudson.org/research/11486-the-islamic-state-s-christian-and-yizidi-sex-slaves
[11] http://www.hudson.org/research/11486-the-islamic-state-s-christian-and-yizidi-sex-slaves
[12] http://www.acnuk.org/news.php/455/syria-death-and-destruction-in-christian-town-of-sadad
[13] Email from Patriarch Younan to Andrew Walther, March 5, 2016.
[14] Email from Archbishop Jeanbart to Scott Lloyd, Feb. 22, 2016.
[15] See K of C Iraq witness interviews.
[16] Interview by Attorney Stephen Rasche, March 5, 2016.
[17] http://www.memri.org/report/en/print8721.htm
[18] http://www.memri.org/report/en/print8721.htm
[19] http://www.memri.org/report/en/print8721.htm
[20] http://www.memri.org/report/en/print8721.htm
[21] http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/26/magazine/is-this-the-end-of-christianity-in-the-middle-east.html?_r=0

Legal Brief

Lewis Roca
ROTHGERBER CHRISTIE

Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie LLP
1200 Seventeenth Street
Suite 3000
Denver, CO 80202

303.623.9000 main
303.623.9222 fax
lrrc.com

L. Martin Nussbaum
Admitted in Colorado
719.386.3004 direct
719.386.3070 fax
mnussbaum@lrrc.com

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN F. KERRY, SECRETARY OF STATE:

A PETITION

THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE ISLAMIC STATE IN IRAQ AND AL-SHAM (ISIS) AND ITS AFFILIATES ARE COMMITTING GENOCIDE AGAINST CHRISTIANS, YEZIDIS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

MARCH 9, 2016

Mr. Secretary, the history of genocide is written in the blood of its victims. Each of them bears silent witness to the murders, maiming and kidnappings that are the essence of the international "atrocity crime"[1] of "genocide." Having suffered and died at the hands of fanatics, their blood cries out from the grave and the pages of history in protest against the geopolitical and legal hair-splitting of governments that should have intervened, but did not. Mr. Secretary, hear their cries. Acknowledge the ongoing genocide of Christians, Yazidis, and other religious groups[2] being targeted for extinction

---

[1] According to the United Nations:

> The term "atrocity crimes" refers to three legally defined international crimes: **genocide**, **crimes against humanity** and **war crimes**. The definitions of the crimes can be found in the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their 1977 Additional Protocols, and the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, among other treaties.

United Nations, *Framework of Analysis for Atrocity Crimes: A Tool for Prevention*, at 1 (2014) (emphasis in original, footnotes omitted), http://www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/framework%20of%20analysis%20for%20atrocity%20crimes_en.pdf (accessed Mar. 2, 2016).

[2] While the focus of this Petition is the targeting of Christians, ISIS has targeted many other religious groups as well. As used in this brief, the term "other religious groups" includes Yazidis, Shia and Sunni Muslims, Turkmen, Shabaks, Sabean-Mandeans, Kaka'e, Kurds, and Jews. The term "Christians" includes Assyrian Chaldean Syriac, Armenian, Catholic, Coptic, Evangelical, Melkite, Orthodox Christians, and all of the member groups of the Christian Association of Nigeria. *See* Christian Ass'n of Nigeria, Membership,

in the territories controlled or attacked by the "Islamic State in Iraq and al-Sham" (hereinafter "ISIS")[3] and its affiliates.[4]

The Knights of Columbus[5] and In Defense of Christians[6] petition you to show leadership and to lead a public discussion of the legal, moral, and political obligations of the United States Government under the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987,[7] and the Convention on the Prevention

---

http://cannigeria.org/membership/ (accessed Mar. 5, 2016). Specific instances of targeting are discussed in Part II(A) beginning on page 17.

[3] Da'esh is the Arabic acronym for "*al-Dawla al-Islamiya al-Iraq wa-ash-Shaam*" – "Islamic State of Iraq and Syria [as-Sham or Levant]" (ISIS or ISIL). The word "shaam" is used in Syrian dialect to refer to Damascus or to "Greater Syria" or "the Levant". It is clear from its statements that ISIS rejects the use of the term Da'esh "[b]ecause they hear it, quite rightly, as a challenge to their legitimacy: a dismissal of their aspirations to define Islamic practice, to be 'a state for all Muslims' and – crucially – as a refusal *to acknowledge and address them as such*." See Alice Guthrie, Decoding Daesh: Why is the new name for ISIS so hard to understand? (Feb. 19, 2015), https://www.freewordcentre.com/blog/2015/02/daesh-isis-media-alice-guthrie/ (accessed Feb. 11, 2016).

[4] The Introduction to the State Department's 2014 Human Rights Report begins by noting that "the year 2014 will be remembered . . . for atrocities committed by non-state actors," including "[t]errorist organizations like ISIL, al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram, al-Shabaab, Jabhat al-Nusra, and others [that] perpetrated human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law against innocent non-combatants." U.S. Dep't of State, 2014 Human Rights Report Introduction, at 1 (2015), http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/236534.pdf (accessed Mar. 5, 2016); *see also* Priyanka Boghani, *What a Pledge of Allegiance to ISIS Means*, PBS FRONTLINE, Nov. 12, 2014 at http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/what-a-pledge-of-allegiance-to-isis-means/ (accessed Mar. 3, 2016).

[5] The Knights of Columbus is a Catholic fraternal benefit society founded by Father Michael J. McGivney and chartered by the Connecticut Legislature on March 29, 1882. It has grown from several members in one council to more than 15,100 councils and 1.9 million members throughout the United States, Canada, the Philippines, Mexico, Poland, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Panama, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands, Cuba, Guatemala, Guam, Saipan, Lithuania, Ukraine, and South Korea. *See* Knights of Columbus, Learn About Us, http://www.kofc.org/un/en/about/index.html (accessed Mar. 5, 2016).

[6] In Defense of Christians is an American-based 501(c)(3) non-profit organization whose mission is to ensure the protection and preservation of Christianity and Christian culture in the Middle East. IDC pursues a grassroots mobilization of the Diaspora communities around the world in unity with other concerned Christian communities and all people of good will toward this end. Its mission is to foster global awareness of the ongoing plight of Middle Eastern Christians, encourage political advocacy in order to educate national and international policy makers so as to act toward this goal, and promote programs of humanitarian aid in solidarity with suffering Christian communities in the Middle East. *See* In Defense of Christians, About Us, http://indefenseofchristians.org/about-us/ (accessed Mar. 5, 2016).

[7] 18 U.S.C. §§ 1091, 1093.

and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (hereinafter "Genocide Convention").[8] It is both short-sighted and immoral for the United States Government to "avoid use of the word 'genocide'" so that this Administration, like so many of its predecessors "can in good conscience favor stopping genocide in the abstract, while simultaneously opposing American involvement in the moment."[9]

In keeping with those obligations, Petitioners specifically request that the Secretary of State exercise his authority under 22 U.S.C. § 8213(a)[10] to:

1. Take immediate, concrete steps "to prevent and punish" the ongoing genocide of Christians, Yazidis, and other religious groups targeted for extinction by ISIS and its affiliates in the territories controlled or attacked by ISIS;

2. Declare that the State Department has sufficient evidence to include Christians and other minorities in a finding that ISIS and its affiliates have committed and are continuing to commit the crime of genocide;

3. Collect and assist nongovernmental organizations in the collection of direct and circumstantial evidence[11] that will document the crimes committed by ISIS against

---

[8] 78 U.N.T.S. 277, entered into force Jan. 12, 1951, for the United States Feb. 23, 1989. *See* U.S. DEP'T OF STATE, TREATIES IN FORCE 345 (1994).

[9] SAMANTHA POWER, "A PROBLEM FROM HELL": AMERICA AND THE AGE OF GENOCIDE (New York: Basic Books 2013) (Kindle Edition) at locations 436.

[10] In full, 18 U.S.C. § 8213 provides:

(a) In general

The President, with the assistance of the Secretary, the Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs, and the Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues, shall collect information regarding incidents that may constitute crimes against humanity, genocide, slavery, or other violations of international humanitarian law.

(b) Accountability

The President shall consider what actions can be taken to ensure that any government of a country or the leaders or senior officials of such government who are responsible for crimes against humanity, genocide, slavery, or other violations of international humanitarian law identified under subsection (a) are brought to account for such crimes in an appropriately constituted tribunal.

[11] "Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who asserts or claims to have actual knowledge of a fact, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is proof of a chain of facts and circumstances indicating the existence of a fact. The law makes no distinction between the weight or value to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence." KEVIN F. O'MALLEY, JAY E. GRENIG, HON. WILLIAM C. LEE, FEDERAL JURY PRACTICE & INSTRUCTIONS § 12:04 (6th ed. 2015). In *Holland v. United States*, 348 U.S. 121, 139-40 (1954), the Supreme Court held that "[c]ircumstantial evidence in this respect is intrinsically no different from testimonial evidence. . . . In both [cases], the jury must use its experience with people and events in weighing the probabilities."

Christians, Yazidis, Shia and Sunni Muslims, Turkmen, Shabaks, Sabean-Mandeans, Kaka'e, Kurds, Jews, and other religious groups in each of the territories ISIS controls or has attacked;

4. Refer the evidence in its possession to the United States Department of Justice and to the United Nations Security Council for criminal investigation, and in proper cases, for indictment and prosecution of ISIS, its leaders, and its network of perpetrators or accessories, in an appropriate court, for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes;

5. Seek funding from Congress to support the collection of forensic evidence, and for exploration of the legal issues that must be resolved if all nations of good will create and maintain a hybrid international criminal court with the authority to bring to justice those who have committed these unspeakable crimes.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Mr. Secretary, on August 7, 2014, you stated that "ISIL's campaign of terror against the innocent, including Yezedi and Christian minorities, and its grotesque and targeted acts of violence bear all the warning signs and hallmarks of genocide."[12] In the nineteen months that have elapsed since then, the State Department[13] and the White House have scrupulously avoided the use of the word "genocide," referring on almost every occasion to the legal complexity of such a determination. The following colloquy between White House Spokesman, Josh Earnest, and a reporter on February 4, 2016, captures the essence of the problem:

> Q . . . Is the Islamic State carrying out a campaign of genocide against Syria's Christians?
>
> MR. EARNEST: Well, we have long expressed our concerns with the tendency of – well, not a tendency – a tactic employed by ISIL to slaughter religious minorities in Iraq and in Syria. You'll recall at the very beginning of the military campaign against ISIL that some of the first actions that were ordered by President Obama, by the United States military,

---

[12] John Kerry, Statement on Iraq (Aug. 7, 2014), http://m.state.gov/md230401.htm (accessed Mar. 2, 2016).

[13] Mark C. Toner, Deputy Spokesperson, U.S. Dep't of State Daily Press Briefing (Nov. 13, 2015), http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2015/11/249462.htm (accessed Mar. 4, 2016) (noting that "[a]t this point in time, . . . we have not made a formal finding of genocide. I'm not going to get into the details of our internal discussions . . . ."); Jeff Rathke, Director, Press Office, U.S. Dep't of State Daily Press Briefing (Mar. 20, 2015), http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2015/03/239580.htm (accessed Mar. 4, 2016); Jen Psaki, Spokesperson, U.S. Dep't of State Daily Press Briefing (Feb. 12, 2015), http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2015/02/237453.htm (accessed Mar. 4, 2016) (referring questions about a genocide designation "to my colleagues over at the White House").

> were to protect Yazidi religious minorities that were essentially cornered on Mt. Sinjar by ISIL fighters. We took those strikes to clear a path so that those religious minorities could be rescued.
>
> So we have long been concerned by the way that ISIL attempts to target religious minorities. We also know that they target Christians in the area, too. In that region of the world, Christians are a religious minority, and we certainly have been concerned. That's one of the many reasons we're concerned with ISIL and their tactics, which is that it's an affront to our values as a country to see people attacked, singled out or slaughtered based on their religious beliefs.
>
> Q But you're not prepared to use the word "genocide" yet in the situation?
>
> MR. EARNEST: My understanding is, the use of that word involves a very specific legal determination that has at this point not been reached. But we have been quite candid and direct exactly about how ISIL's tactics are worthy of the kind of international, robust response that the international community is leading. And those tactics include a willingness to target religious minorities, including Christians.[14]

You took essentially the same position in testimony before the House Foreign Relations Committee on February 24, 2016. Responding to Representative Jeff Fortenberry's plea that you "use the powers and authority of your office to call [what has happened to the Christians and Yazidis] 'genocide,'" you replied:

> I share just a huge sense of revulsion over these acts, obviously. None of us have ever seen anything like this in our lifetimes, though obviously if you go back to the Holocaust, the world has seen it.
>
> We are currently doing what I have to do which is to review very carefully the legal standards and precedents for whatever judgment is made. I can tell you we are doing that. I've had some initial recommendations made to me. I've asked for some further evaluation, and I will make a decision on it as soon as I have that additional evaluation. And we will proceed forward from there.
>
> I understand how compelling it is. Christians have been moved in many parts, now, of the Middle East. This is not just in Syria, but in other places there has been an increased forced evacuation and displacement, which is equally disturbing, though it's not, you know. They are not killing them in that case, but it's a removal and a "cleansing", ethnically and religiously, which is deeply disturbing. So we are very much focused on this and, as I say,

---

[14] The White House, Office of the Press Sec'y, Press Briefing by Press Sec'y Josh Earnest (Feb. 29, 2016,) https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/29/press-briefing-press-secretary-josh-earnest-2292016 (accessed Mar. 7, 2016).

I will make a judgment.[15]

As Petitioners will argue in Part II below, the elements of the crime of genocide highlighted below are clear on their face. The *only* job of the lawyers in the State Department and the White House is to determine if there is sufficient **evidence** to support a charge.

> In the present Convention, genocide means **any** of the following acts **committed with the 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.** (emphasis added)

Genocide Convention art. II.

The body counts in 2014 prompted you to say recently that "[n]one of us have ever seen anything like this in our lifetimes, though obviously if you go back to the Holocaust, the world has seen it."[16] Should Syria or other parts of Iraq fall to ISIS, future generations will wonder why you could have called these actions by their proper name – "genocide" – but did not.

- On August 7, 2014, the Fifth Session of the Iraqi Parliament called on "international community to prosecute the perpetrators [ISIS] and hold responsible the states and institutions that support or finance their activities."[17]

---

[15] Secretary Kerry Responds to Fortenberry on Genocide in the Middle East (Feb. 24, 2016), https://youtu.be/hIXG3LIxAOo?t=164 (accessed Mar. 2, 2016). Congress has, in any case, imposed a March 17, 2016, deadline. Section 7033(d) of Public Law 114-113 provides, "Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State . . . shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an evaluation of the persecution of, including attacks against, Christians and people of other religions in the Middle East by violent Islamic extremists and the Muslim Rohingya people in Burma by violent Buddhist extremists, including whether either situation constitutes mass atrocities or genocide (as defined in section 1091 of title 18, United States Code), and a detailed description of any proposed atrocities prevention response recommended by the [Atrocities Prevention Board]: Provided, That such evaluation and response may include a classified annex, if necessary."

[16] *See supra* note 15 and accompanying text.

[17] AINA News, *Iraqi Parliament Resolution Calls ISIS Acts Genocide*, ASSYRIAN INT'L NEWS AGENCY, Aug. 8, 2014, http://www.aina.org/news/20140807164526.htm (accessed Mar. 8, 2016).

- German Chancellor Angela Merkel looked at the evidence in August 2014, and took only two weeks to accuse ISIS of genocide.[18]

- By early October 2014, the Kurdistan Regional Government had filed a formal complaint with the International Criminal Court alleging that ISIS committed genocide in the mid-August massacres of Yezidis at Mount Sinjar.[19]

- On September 9, 2015, Nechervan Barzani, the Prime Minister of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, explicitly charged ISIS with genocide of Christians and other religious minorities and called on world leaders to use the word "genocide" in their statements and speeches.[20]

- In November 2014, the Iraqi Cabinet characterized ISIS's actions as genocide.[21]

- His Holiness Pope Francis made the accusation on July 10, 2015.[22]

- Speaking in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, former Secretary of State, Hillary Rodham Clinton, stated that "we have enough evidence. . . . What is happening is genocide, deliberately aimed at destroying not only the lives but wiping out the existence of Christians and other religious minorities in the Middle East in territory controlled by ISIS."[23]

---

[18] *Merkel speaks of 'genocide' by 'IS,' as Germany readies arms*, DEUTSCHE WELLE, Aug. 27, 2014, http://www.dw.com/en/merkel-speaks-of-genocide-by-is-as-germany-readies-arms/a-17885408 (accessed Feb. 12, 2016).

[19] *Kurdish Yazidi genocide case at International Criminal Court*, EKURD DAILY, Oct. 14, 2015, http://ekurd.net/yazidi-genocide-intl-criminal-court-2015-10-14 (accessed Nov. 8, 2015).

[20] Bayan Sami Abdul Rahman KRG Representative to the U.S. Speaks at the 2015 IDC Convention (Sep. 9, 2015), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aWL0f4MZXi0 (accessed Mar. 8, 2016). Prime Minister Barzani's statement was read by Hon. Bayan Sami Abdul Rahman, Kurdistan Regional Government Representative in the United States:

> I would like to be very clear with you all: What the religious minorities are suffering is "genocide" under international law. But we need world leaders – the UN, the United States, Canada, European Union, Russia, China and our regional neighbors – to join us, and to publicly use the word "genocide" to describe what is happening to religious minorities in Syria, Iraq, and elsewhere in the Middle East and North Africa.

[21] The Cabinet reaffirmed this charge in March 2015. *See* Cabinet: Daash crimes of genocide (Mar. 24, 2015), http://www.dinarspeculator.com/showthread.php/77673-Cabinet-Daash-crimes-of-genocide (accessed Mar. 8, 2016).

[22] Pope Francis, Speech at World Meeting of Popular Movements (July 10, 2015), http://en.radiovaticana.va/news/2015/07/10/pope_francis_speech_at_world_meeting_of_popular_movements/1157291 (accessed Mar. 2, 2016).

[23] Dan Merica, *Clinton: What ISIS is doing is "genocide,"* CNN POLITICS, Dec. 30, 2015, http://www.cnn.com/2015/12/29/politics/hillary-clinton-isis-genocide/ (accessed Mar. 8, 2016).

- On February 4, 2016, the European Parliament voted to recognize that genocide is occurring in Iraq and Syria.[24]

- Speaking in Moscow on February 2, 2016, His Holiness Patriarch Kirill of Moscow and All Russia observed that politicians have finally "started to admit that mass killings and banishment of Christians and taking them as hostages are a real genocide committed on confessional grounds in this region."[25]

Expert observers have concluded, based on the available evidence, that ISIS "may be" committing genocide, and thus concede that there is at least cause to *investigate* whether formal genocide charges should be filed against ISIS, its commanders, and its network. These include:

- Based on country reports, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[26]

- The scholarly opinions of fifty-one members and the President of the International Association of Genocide Scholars;[27]

---

[24] European Parliament resolution of 4 February 2016 on the systematic mass murder of religious minorities by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' (2016/2529(RSP), Feb. 4, 2016), http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+TA+P8-TA-2016-0051+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN (accessed Mar. 8, 2016).

[25] In full, Patriarch Kirill stated, "Recently, politicians have started to admit that mass killings and banishment of Christians and taking them as hostages are a real genocide committed on confessional grounds in this region. An attempt to expel Christianity from the Middle East is a tragedy of historic scale that affects the whole world." Russian Orthodox Church, Dep't of External Church Relations, His Holiness Patriarch Kirill: An Attempt to Expel Christianity from the Middle East is a Tragedy of Historic Scale that Affects the Whole World (Feb. 2, 2016), https://mospat.ru/en/2016/02/02/news127673/ (accessed Feb. 12, 2016).

[26] Office of the U.N. High Comm'r for Human Rights, "Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Situation in Iraq in the Light of Abuses Committed by the So-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Associated Groups," at 5, ¶ 16, 15, ¶ 76 (A/HRC/28/18, Mar. 27, 2015), http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session28/Documents/A_HRC_28_18_AUV.doc (accessed Nov. 5, 2015).

[27] Gregory H. Stanton, ISIS is Committing Genocide (Oct. 14, 2015), http://genocidewatch.net/2015/10/15/isis-is-committing-genocide-2/; Ltr. from Int'l Religious Freedom Roundtable to Hon. Kenneth McCarthy et al. (Sep. 23, 2015), http://genocidewatch.net/2015/09/29/letter-to-congress-about-h-con-res-75/ (referencing "51 scholars of the International Association of Genocide Scholars [who wrote] 'ISIS's mass murders of Chaldean, Assyrian, Melkite Greek, and Coptic Christians, Yazidis, Shia Muslims, Sunni Kurds and other religious groups meet even the strictest definition of genocide'").

- Based on a field report from the Nineveh Plain, the Holocaust Museum's Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide[28] argues that ISIS *has* committed genocide against the Yazidis, but did not have access to evidence sufficient to make a determination regarding other religious groups;

- The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom.[29]

The silence from State in the face of all this evidence has been deafening. Unfortunately, it is not unexpected. The United States Government has a long history of remaining silent in the face of the obvious. In her book, "*A Problem from Hell": America and the Age of Genocide*, current U.N. Ambassador Samantha Power makes an exhaustive case that:

> notwithstanding all the variety among cases and within U.S. administrations, the U.S. policy responses to genocide were astonishingly similar across time, geography, ideology, and geopolitical balance. . . .
>
> The personalities and geopolitical constraints influencing U.S. decision-making have shifted with time, but the United States has consistently refused to take risks in order to suppress genocide.[30]

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Genocide is a statutory crime under federal and international law. In order to determine whether an investigation or formal charges are warranted, a prosecutor is duty bound to look first to the available evidence. He or she must then decide whether justice will be served[31] by investigating further,

---

[28] Naomi Kikoler, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Simon-Skjodt Ctr. for the Prevention of Genocide, *Our Generation is Gone: The Islamic State's Targeting of Iraqi Minorities in Ninewa* (Nov. 12, 2015), https://www.ushmm.org/m/pdfs/Iraq-Bearing-Witness-Report-111215.pdf (accessed March 3, 2016).

[29] U.S. Comm'n on Int'l Religious Freedom, Statement on the Designation of Victims of Genocide, Persecution, and Crimes Against Humanity in Syria and Iraq (Dec. 7, 2015), http://www.uscirf.gov/news-room/press-releases/uscirf-statement-the-designation-victims-genocide-persecution-and-crimes (accessed Mar. 6, 2016).

[30] POWER, *supra* note 9, at locations 390, 10281 & p 501-503.

[31] Standard 3-1.2(c) of the American Bar Association's *Standards for Criminal Justice: Prosecution and Defense Function* declares unequivocally that "[t]he duty of the prosecutor is to seek justice, not merely to convict." AM. BAR ASS'N, ABA STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE: PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE FUNCTION 4 (3d ed. 1993), http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/publications/criminal_justice_standards/prosecution_defense_function.authcheckdam.pdf (accessed Mar. 6, 2016).

filing charges, or declining to prosecute.[32] Time is of the essence: "A prosecutor should avoid unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases. A prosecutor should not fail to act with reasonable diligence and promptness in prosecuting an accused."[33] Where, as here, "police and other investigative agencies for investigation of alleged criminal acts" have not started or completed their work, "the prosecutor has an affirmative responsibility to investigate suspected illegal activity when it is not adequately dealt with by other agencies."[34]

The duties of the President and the Secretary of State under 22 U.S.C. §8213 and the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987, 18 U.S.C. §§1091, 1092, 1093, are nearly identical. The first step is to "collect information regarding incidents that may constitute . . . genocide," 22 U.S.C. § 8213(a), and then the President "shall consider what actions can be taken to ensure that . . . [those] who are responsible for . . . genocide . . . are brought to account for such crimes in an appropriately constituted tribunal," *id.* § 8213(b).

From that point forward, the analysis is straightforward.

1) In the United States the standards for making a referral for prosecution are set out in Section 9-27.220(A) of the *United States Attorneys' Manual*. It provides, in relevant part, that "[t]he attorney for the government should commence or recommend Federal prosecution if he/she believes that the person's conduct constitutes a Federal offense and that the admissible evidence will probably be sufficient to obtain and sustain a conviction."[35] See Part II below.

2) If there is overwhelming evidence – including printed and videotaped admissions – that ISIS specifically intends to kill, convert by force or physically eliminate Yazidis, Christians, Shia Muslims, and other minority religious groups *as such* in the territories it occupies or attacks, a prosecutor is ethically *required* to file charges. If, by contrast,

---

[32] Am. Bar Ass'n, *Prosecution Function*, Standard 3-2.9(a), http://www.americanbar.org/publications/criminal_justice_section_archive/crimjust_standards_pfunc_blk.html (accessed Mar. 6, 2016).

[33] *Id.*

[34] *Id.*, Standard 3-3.1(a).

[35] Offices of the U.S. Attorneys, *U.S. Attorneys' Manual* § 9-27.220(A), https://www.justice.gov/usam/usam-9-27000-principles-federal-prosecution#9-27.220 (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

there are doubts concerning its sufficiency or the credibility of the sources, Section 9-27.200 of *United States Attorneys' Manual* sets out two possible responses:

- "Request or conduct further investigation" of the evidence by persons qualified to conduct criminal investigations;
- "Commence or recommend prosecution" in an appropriate domestic or international hybrid criminal court having jurisdiction.[36]

3) Because ISIS is "not a military structure to be defeated," but rather a "social, cultural, to a degree economic and definitely religious phenomenon"[37] in one of the most geopolitically unstable parts of the world, the task going forward is particularly difficult. Part III discusses a variety of remedial options that are well-short of "boots on the ground." Among them are:

a. Increased levels of humanitarian assistance designed to alleviate the suffering of the refugees, provide them with jobs and prevent a mass exodus that will make the genocide complete by destroying these ancient communities of faith forever;

b. Supporting and funding the collection of direct and circumstantial evidence[38] that will document the crimes committed by ISIS;

c. Referring the evidence in its possession to the United States Department of Justice and to the United Nations Security Council for criminal investigation; and

d. Supporting the collection of forensic evidence, and for academic exploration of the legal issues that must be resolved if ISIS and its leaders are ever to be brought to justice, by, among other things, facilitating the free movement of experts with deep ties in the targeted religious communities, particularly Christian, Yazidi, Shia and Sunni Muslim, Jewish, Turkmen, Shabak, Sabean-Mandeans, Kaka'e, and Kurdish from the region into and out of the United States.

In sum, the Secretary of State can and should declare that ISIS has committed genocide against Christians and other minorities, recommend that those responsible are brought to account for those crimes *based solely on the facts known today*, including the facts presented in the tables and Appendices

---

[36] *Id.* § 9-27.200, https://www.justice.gov/usam/usam-9-27000-principles-federal-prosecution#9-27.220 (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[37] Statement of Michael T. Flynn, former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in NHK Documentary - Islamic State: The Origins of IS (Sep. 13, 2015), https://youtu.be/zHLT8-56Gmg?t=2898, at 48:18 (accessed Mar. 2, 2016).

[38] *See supra* note 11.

included in this Petition. Delays influenced by either domestic political considerations or the geopolitics of the Middle East[39] are unacceptable, both legally and morally.

I. THERE IS OVERWHELMING DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE THAT ISIS AND ITS AFFILIATES ARE COMMITTING GENOCIDE

A. There is Probable Cause to Believe that ISIS Is Committing Genocide Against Christians, Yazidis, Shia and Sunni Muslims, Turkmen, Shabaks, Sabean-Mandeans, Kaka'e, Kurds, and Jews.

A genocide investigation or indictment is proper when the evidence presented would lead a prosecutor or judge to conclude that there is "probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it."

"Probable cause" is a low threshold. Rule 4(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides that "[i]f the complaint or one or more affidavits filed with the complaint establish probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge must issue an arrest warrant to an officer authorized to execute it." Federal Grand Jurors are informed that "Probable Cause" is:

> the finding necessary in order to return an indictment against a person accused of a federal crime. A finding of probable cause is proper only when the evidence presented to the grand jury, without any explanation being offered by the accused, persuades 12 or more grand jurors that a federal crime has probably been committed by the person accused.[40]

The same standard applies in international criminal cases:

> The Prosecutor, if satisfied in the course of an investigation that there is sufficient evidence to provide reasonable grounds for believing that a suspect has committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, shall prepare and forward to the Registrar an indictment for confirmation by a Judge, together with supporting material.[41]

---

[39] POWER, *supra* note 9, at location 424.

[40] ADMIN. OFFICE OF U.S. COURTS, HANDBOOK FOR FEDERAL GRAND JURORS 16, https://www.mdd.uscourts.gov/jury/docs/federalgrand.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[41] Int'l Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), *Rules of Procedure and Evidence*, Rule 47(b), http://www.icty.org/x/file/Legal%20Library/Rules_procedure_evidence/IT032Rev50_en.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

B. A Criminal Referral for the Crime of Genocide is Long-Overdue.

1. *The State Department is Obligated by Law and Regulation to Make a Criminal Referral*

Mr. Secretary, petitioners fully understand and support your obligation to "review very carefully the legal standards and precedents"[42] that define the law of genocide. The State Department, however, is not a court of law. Victims of genocide should not be forced to hire lawyers or lobbyists to plead or prove their claims to the satisfaction of the Office of the Legal Adviser. On the basis of evidence currently available in the public record, they are entitled to a criminal referral.

Failure to act in circumstances like this one are disastrous, both morally and historically. There are numerous situations where, if there had been criminal trials in a court having jurisdiction over the parties, the territory, and the crimes, there would be no debate over whether the term "genocide" is appropriate. Too often political powers took the easy way out. They let the wound get infected by politics with no one believing that justice has been served.

Dr. Mustafa Sedar Palabiyik has written:

> [G]enocide is first and foremost a crime and therefore a legal concept. According to the Genocide Convention, the only competent authority to define a particular event such as genocide is a competent tribunal of the state in the territory where the genocidal act was committed, or an international penal tribunal with jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties, with its jurisdiction accepted. Without a clear decision by these legal authorities, an event can only be categorized politically as a genocide, not legally, and a purely political categorization, of course has no legal consequence.[43]

Unless the State Department wants to poison the current and future debates over these issues by acting out of political expediency, rather than to uphold the rule of law, it will make a criminal referral. Let an appropriately constituted tribunal decide based on the evidence. Due process requires nothing less.

---

[42] Secretary Kerry Responds, *supra* note 15.

[43] Mustafa Serdar Palbiyik, UNDERSTANDING THE TURKISH-ARMENIAN CONTROVERSY OVER 1915, at 102 (Ertem Ankara: Basim Yayin Dağitim San. Tic. Ltd. Şti 2015).

The standards applicable to criminal referrals in cases where genocide is alleged to have been committed by non-state actors acting on the territory of a foreign nation are identical to those applicable to a prosecution of an American citizen, national or resident under the federal genocide statute[44].

Section 9-27.220(A) of the *United States Attorneys' Manual* provides:

> A. The attorney for the government *should commence or recommend Federal prosecution if he/she believes that the person's conduct constitutes a Federal offense and that the admissible evidence will probably be sufficient to obtain and sustain a conviction* unless, in his/her judgment, prosecution should be declined because:
>
> 1. No substantial Federal interest would be served by prosecution;
> 2. The person is subject to effective prosecution in another jurisdiction; or
> 3. There exists an adequate non-criminal alternative to prosecution." (emphasis added)
>
> B. Comment. *USAM* 9-27.220 sets forth the courses of action available to the attorney for the government once he/she has probable cause to believe that a person has committed a Federal offense within his/her jurisdiction. *The probable cause standard is the same standard as that required for the issuance of an arrest warrant or a summons upon a complaint* (See Fed. R. Crim. P. 4(a)), *for a magistrate' s decision to hold a defendant to answer in the district court* (See Fed. R. Crim. P. 5.1(a)), *and is the minimal requirement for indictment by a grand jury*. See *Branzburg v. Hayes*, 408 U.S. 665, 686 (1972). This is, of course, a threshold consideration only. Merely because this requirement can be met in a given case does not automatically warrant prosecution; further investigation may be warranted, and the prosecutor should still take into account all relevant considerations, including those described in the following provisions, in deciding upon his/her course of action. On the other hand, failure to meet the minimal requirement of probable cause is an absolute bar to initiating a Federal prosecution, and in some circumstances may preclude reference to other prosecuting authorities or recourse to non-criminal sanctions as well.[45]

Since there is unquestionably a substantial federal and international interest in bringing these criminals to justice, and there is no current means to mount an "effective prosecution in another jurisdiction," the only question here is "whether there exists and adequate non-criminal alternative to prosecution." The answer is no.

---

[44] 18 U.S.C. § 1091.

[45] Offices of the U.S. Attorneys, *supra* note 35, § 9-27.220(A).

Thousands of Christians, Yazidis, Shia and Sunni Muslims, Turkmen, Shabaks, Sabean-Mandeans, Kaka'en Kurds, and Jews have been – and will continue to be – targeted for extermination because of their religion by a well-financed and highly-organized network of criminal gangs. At a minimum, the victims, their families, and the world are entitled to what the Supreme Court of the United States has called

> a grand inquest, a body with powers of investigation and inquisition, the scope of whose inquiries is not to be limited narrowly by questions of propriety or forecasts of the probable result of the investigation, or by doubts whether any particular individual will be found properly subject to an accusation of crime.

Branzburg v. Hayes, 408 U.S. 665, 688 (1972) (quotation omitted).

The public is entitled to a thorough criminal investigation of *all* the evidence, not only of the crimes themselves, but also of the duplicity and fecklessness of individuals, organizations, corporations, *and government officials* who provide ISIS with the material, financial, and moral support it needs to survive.

If there is any doubt about the statutory and ethical obligation imposed on the Secretary, the Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs, Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues, and ultimately, the President himself, it is eliminated by 22 U.S.C. § 8213, which imposes an independent obligation on senior officials of the Department of State to "collect information regarding incidents that may constitute crimes against humanity, genocide, slavery, or other violations of international humanitarian law."

2. ***The Legal Advisor is Bound by the Rules of Legal Ethics to Recommend That the Secretary Make a Criminal Referral to the President and the Department of Justice whenever She Determines That There is a Real or Apparent Conflict of Interest between the Foreign or Domestic Policy Interests of the Secretary or of the Department of State and the Humanitarian Interests of the Victims.***

When the Legal Advisor becomes aware of credible "information regarding incidents that may constitute crimes against humanity, genocide, slavery, or other violations of international humanitarian law," 22 U.S.C. § 8213, her primary ethical obligation is to protect the legal interests of her client, the

United States Government.[46] Those obligations are defined by the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1091, 1092, 1093, and the Genocide Convention.

Read together with Section 9-27.200 of *United States Attorneys' Manual*, the genocide statute and the Genocide Convention require the Legal Advisor to *independently* consider five plausible options when if credible reports of genocidal behavior come to her attention:

1. Request or conduct further investigation;
2. Commence or recommend prosecution;
3. Decline prosecution and refer the matter for prosecutorial consideration in another jurisdiction;
4. Decline prosecution and initiate or recommend pretrial diversion or other non-criminal disposition; or
5. Decline prosecution without taking other action.

Since options 3-5 are not within the statutory authority of the State Department, the Legal Advisor has only two options:

1. Request or conduct further investigation; [or]
2. Commence or recommend prosecution;

II. THE SECRETARY SHOULD RECOMMEND TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS THAT CLAIMS THAT ISIS AND ITS AFFILIATES ARE GUILTY OF GENOCIDE SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND JOIN WITH OTHER NATIONS IN A REFERRAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL FOR INVESTIGATION AND POSSIBLE PROSECUTION IN AN INTERNATIONAL HYBRID CRIMINAL COURT.

A. There is credible evidence that ISIS has committed – and continues to commit – every one of the crimes listed in the Genocide Convention and 18 U.S.C. § 1091 "with the specific intent to destroy in whole or substantial part . . . a . . . religious group."

Genocide is a crime under both federal and international law. The table below compares the elements of the crime under federal and international law.

ELEMENTS OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE UNDER FEDERAL & INTERNATIONAL LAW

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—**Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts

[46] D.C. R. Prof. Conduct 1.13(a).

ELEMENTS OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE UNDER FEDERAL & INTERNATIONAL LAW

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
with the specific intent to destroy	committed with the intent to destroy,
in whole or in substantial part,	in whole or in part
a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group	a national, ethnical, racial or religious group,
as such—	as such:
(1) kills members of that group;	(a) Killing members of the group;
(2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group[47];	(b) Causing serious bodily or
(3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;	mental harm to members of the group;
(4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part;	(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
(5) imposes measures intended application to prevent births within the group; or	(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
(6) transfers by force children of the group to another group	(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.";

In the pages that follow, Petitioners present the available evidence element by element.

Element One: The Genocide Statutes Apply to ISIS and its Affiliates

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—*Whoever***, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, ***genocide means any of the following acts***

[47]18 U.S.C. § 1093 (1-7) define each of these terms. Of particular relevance here are the terms: "incites", which means "urges another to engage imminently in conduct in circumstances under which there is a substantial likelihood of imminently causing such conduct;"; "national group", "racial group", and "religious group," each of which "means a set of individuals whose identity as such is distinctive in terms of" their "nationality or national origins", "physical characteristics or biological descent", or "common religious creed, beliefs, doctrines, practices, or rituals."

Genocide "is a crime under international law that is condemned by the civilized world, whether the offenders are 'private individuals, public officials or statesmen.'"[48] Under the Convention, *any* act of genocide is forbidden, "whether in time of peace or in time of war."[49]

Anyone who "directly and publicly incites another to" commit any of the listed crimes is also guilty of genocide,[50] as are any persons "who attempt or conspire to commit" genocide.[51] Individuals and organizations that have pledged allegiance to ISIS are thus just as guilty as ISIS itself.[52]

Element Two: ISIS Has Admitted that its Actions Are Taken with Specific Intent to Destroy Entire Communities of Christians, Yazidis, Shia Muslims, and Other Non-Wahhabi-Salafist Religious Groups "as such."

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—*Whoever***, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, ***genocide means any of the following acts***
with the specific intent to destroy	**committed with the intent to destroy,**
in whole or in substantial part,	**in whole or in part**

> We will conquer your Rome, break your crosses, and enslave your women . . . .[53]
>
> *ISIS Spokesman, Shaykh Abū Muhammad al-'Adnānī ash-Shāmī*

> His cold eyes stared at me. At last, he said wearily: "I have more faith in Hitler than in anyone else. He alone has kept his promises, all his promises, to the Jewish people."

---

[48] *Kadic v. Kardzic*, 50 F.3d 232, 241 (2d Cir. 1995) (citing G.A. Res. 96(I), 1 U.N.GAOR, U.N. Doc. A/64/Add.1, at 188–89 (1946)); *In re Extradition of Demjanjuk,* 612 F. Supp. 544, 555 n. 11 (N.D. Ohio 1985) (quoting Article 6); *see also* G.A. Res. 95(I), 1 U.N.GAOR, U.N.Doc. A/64/Add.1, at 188 (1946).

[49] 18 U.S.C. § 1091(a).

[50] 18 U.S.C. § 1091(b). Sources close to the State Department report that State Department officials discount the significance of ISIS's magazine, *Dabiq*. Petitioners sincerely hope that this is not the case. Title 18 U.S.C. § 1091(b), not their opinions, determines the legal significance of both print and social media in what Ambassador Samantha Power's book has dubbed "The Age of Genocide." POWER, *supra* note 9.

[51] 18 U.S.C. § 1091(c).

[52] See Boghani, *supra* note 4.

[53] Shaykh Abū Muhammad al-'Adnānī ash-Shāmī, *Excerpts from "Indeed Your Lord is Ever Watchful"*, DABIQ, Issue 8, at 5 (Dhul Hijjah 1435/Sep. 26-Oct. 25, 2014), http://media.clarionproject.org/files/islamic-state/islamic-state-isis-magazine-Issue-4-the-failed-crusade.pdf (accessed Mar. 6, 2016).

Elie Wiesel, NIGHT[54]

ISIS openly declares that it intends to destroy Christianity by killing Christians who will not convert to Islam and by enslaving Christian women. Petitioners urge that we should take them at their word.

There are many such examples in the ISIS literature, social media, and online videos. There are hundreds of examples. This is a sampling:

- The name for ISIS's glossy periodical *Dabiq* "is taken from the area named Dabiq in the northern countryside of Halab (Aleppo) in Sham [Syria]" where, they believe, "some of the events of the Malahim (what is sometimes referred to as Armageddon in English)" will include "[o]ne of the greatest battles between the Muslims and the crusaders."[55]

- Issue 4 of *Dabiq* is entitled "The Failed Crusade," features a cover showing the ISIS flag flying over the Vatican, and includes a reprint of a speech by ISIS spokesman, Shaykh Abū Muhammad al-'Adnānī ash-Shāmī, where he promises: "We will conquer your Rome, break your crosses, and enslave your women . . . ."[56]

- The cover of Issue 12 of *Dabiq*, "Just Terror," features a picture of Paris firefighters transporting the dead bodies of some of those massacred in the attacks of November 13, 2015:

  > And nothing changes for the Islamic State, as it will continue to pronounce takfīr upon the Jews, the Christians, the pagans, and the apostates from the Rāfidah [Shia Muslims], the Nusayriyyah [a Shia sect], the Sahwah [Saudi Salafis], and the tawāghīt. It will continue to wage war against the apostates until they repent from apostasy. It will continue to wage war against the pagans until they accept Islam. It will continue to wage war against the Jewish state until the Jews hide behind their gharqad trees. And it will continue to wage war against the Christians until the truce decreed sometime before the Malhamah. Thereafter, the slave markets will commence in Rome by Allah's power and might."[57]

- Issue 13 of *Dabiq* states:

  > It is not possible for the Muslims to achieve victory against the hostile kuffār from the

---

[54] ELIE WIESEL, NIGHT 148-45 (1958).

[55] *Introduction*, DABIQ, Issue 1, at 3 (Ramadan 1435/June-July 2014), http://media.clarionproject.org/files/09-2014/isis-isil-islamic-state-magazine-Issue-1-the-return-of-khilafah.pdf (accessed Mar. 6, 2016).

[56] ash-Shāmī, *supra* note 53.

[57] *You Think They Are Together But Their Hearts Are Divided*, DABIQ, Issue 12, at 46 (1437 Safar/2015), http://www.clarionproject.org/docs/islamic-state-isis-isil-dabiq-magazine-issue-12-just-terror.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

> Jews and Christians except by abolishing those apostate agents – especially the Rāfidah [Shiite]– near the Muslims.[58]

- On May 14, 2015, ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi said of Christians and other non-Muslims:

> O Muslims! Whoever thinks that it is within his capacity to conciliate with the Jews, Christians, and other disbelievers, and for them to conciliate with him, such that he coexists with them and they coexist with him while he is upon his religion and upon tawhīd (monotheism), then he has belied the explicit statement of his Lord (the Mighty and Majestic).[59]

It is also "possible to deduce the genocidal intent inherent in a particular act charged from the general context of the perpetration of other culpable acts systematically directed against that same group, whether these acts were committed by the same offender or by others."[60] The evidence summarized in the following sections of this Petition provides additional, compelling evidence of ISIS's admitted genocidal intent.

Element Three: "Kills members of that group"

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—**Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts
with the specific intent to destroy	committed with the intent to destroy,
in whole or in substantial part,	in whole or in part
a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group	a national, ethnical, racial or religious group,
as such—	as such:
(1) kills members of that group;	**(a) Killing members of the group;**

ISIS takes great pride in killing Christians, whom it describes as "Crusaders"; Shia Muslims, whom it describes as "Rafidah"; Yazidis and other religious minorities. Because systematic investigation of

---

[58] *The Rāfidah: From Ibn Saba' to the Dajjāl*, DABIQ, Issue 13, at 42 (1437 Rabi' al-Akhir), http://www.clarionproject.org/factsheets-files/Issue-13-the-rafidah.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[59] Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, "March Forth Whether Light or Heavy" (speech on May 14, 2015), http://www.memrijttm.org/in-new-audio-speech-islamic-state-isis-leader-al-baghdadi-issues-call-to-arms-to-all-muslims.html (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[60] *Prosecutor of the Tribunal Against Jean Paul Akayesu*, Case No: ICTR-96-4-1, Judgment ¶ 523 (Rwanda) (guilty of genocide), http://unictr.unmict.org/sites/unictr.org/files/case-documents/ictr-96-4/trial-judgements/en/980902.pdf (accessed March 6, 2016).

the killings and other genocide-precursor crimes is only beginning, Petitioners present only a few examples of targeted killings. Victims in Iraq who were interviewed for this project claim, without dissent, that the killings by ISIS are only the recent incarnations of a religious genocide that began in at 2003, if not earlier.[61] In their view, ISIS is taking up where its predecessor organizations, including the Army of the Sunni People and Al-Qaeda in Iraq, left off.

We are painfully aware of the difficulties inherent in any effort to document the violence, and have reached out to the Yazidis, Shia Muslims, and other religious groups in an effort to gather, integrate, and catalogue information they have obtained. Even in the best of times with a large budget and a highly-trained staff of forensic investigators, the task would be difficult. Given the violent conditions on the ground, the task is heroic – and has only begun.

Nonetheless, credible accounts are emerging from those within the Christian communities closest to the violence.

- Shlomo, a nongovernmental organization of internally displaced persons (IDPs), has been working to catalogue the crimes suffered by the Christian community in the Nineveh Plain since 2003. It has provided a list of 1,131 Christians that have been killed between 2003 and the rise of ISIS in the summer of 2014 because only local investigators understand the history and social context of the crimes mentioned here.[62] Since then, it has recorded more than a hundred more.
- Patriarch Ignatius Youssef III Younan of Antioch, Syria asserts that over a thousand Christians have been killed by ISIS in Syria, and over 500 in Iraq.[63]

---

[61] Killings in the name religion have been occurring with numbing regularity *for years* in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia, with little recognition by media or government of the genocidal patters that emerge when the data are aggregated for analysis. The attacks on Shia Muslims and Jews – simply because they are Shia and Jews – is a pattern well-worth examining in-depth, and we have reached out to those communities.

[62] Shlomo Organization for Documentation, "Why Should What Happened to the Iraqi Christians be Considered Genocide?" (unpublished report, on file with Knights of Columbus).

[63] Email and letter from Patriarch Ignatius Youssef III Younan of Antioch to Andrew Walther, Vice President of Commc'ns & Strategic Planning, Knights of Columbus, Mar. 4, 2016 (on file with the Knights of Columbus).

- Archbishop Jean-Clement Jeanbart of Aleppo, Syria asserts that hundreds of Christians have been killed or kidnapped in Aleppo, and up to "thousands" throughout Syria.[64]

The table below provides only a "start" – a snapshot.

Date	Killing	Number of Victims
October 2010	Bombing of Our Lady of Salvation Church, Baghdad	41 Christians and a number of security forces in Baghdad in October of 2010.[65]
December 24, 2010[66]	Jos, Nigeria: Bombing of Christian neighborhoods and Sacred Heart Catholic Church	Boko Haram kills 80 Christians, wounds 120, burns houses burned and two mosques and another church vandalized.
	Maiduguri, Nigeria: Armed attack on Sinimari Church of Christ	Boko Haram kills 1 Christian, leaves church riddled with bullet holes.
	Alamderi, Nigeria: Armed attack on Victory Baptist Church	5 Christians killed by Boko Haram: Rev. Bulus Marwa (37), Christopher Balami (50), Philip Luka (22), Paul Mathew (21) and Yohanna Adamu (26) are dragged from church and shot dead; 25 worshippers wounded; and church burned.
January 2011	Bombing at All Saints Coptic Church, Alexandria, Egypt	21 Christians killed and 79 injured[67]
January 2013	Al Nusra murders in Hasaka, Syria	4 Christians killed in the street
August 2014	ISIS shelling of Quarqosh, Nineweh Governorate, Iraq	3 Christians killed (one woman and two children)[68]

---

[64] Email from Archbishop Jean-Clement Jeanbart of Aleppo, Syria, to Scott Lloyd, Sr. Policy Coordinator for the Knights of Columbus, Feb. 19, 2016 (on file with the Knights of Columbus).

[65] John Leland, *Iraqi Forces Storm a Church with Hostages in a Day of Bloodshed*, N.Y. TIMES, Oct. 31, 2010, http://www.nytimes.com/2010/11/01/world/middleeast/01iraq.html?_r=0.

[66] Elizabeth Kendall, *Nigeria: Jos and Maiduguri See Christmas Terror*, EA FOUNDATION BLOG, Dec. 29, 2010, http://www.ea.org.au/ea-family/Religious-Liberty/Nigeria--Jos-And-Maiduguri-See-Christmas-Terror.

[67] Borzou Daragahi and Amro Hassan, *Coptic Church Bombing in Egypt is Latest Assault on Mideast Christians*, L.A. TIMES, Jan. 1, 2011, http://articles.latimes.com/2011/jan/01/world/la-fg-egypt-church-attack-20110102 (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[68] Ellen Vaughn, *Christians on the Edge of Extinction*, WORLD MAG., Feb. 21, 2015, http://www.worldmag.com/2015/02/christians_on_the_edge_of_extinction (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

Date	Killing	Number of Victims
January 2015	ISIS attack on Hyper Cacher Market	4 Jews killed by ISIS: Yoav Hattab (21); Yohan Cohen (22), Phillippe Braham (40); François-Michel Saada (64)[69]
February 2015	Kidnapping and beheading of Coptic Christian hostages on Libyan beach	21 Christians killed in public beheading. ISIS took credit for this massacre in
February 2015	ISIS attacks 35 villages in area of Hasaka, Syria	9-15 Christians killed and 373 taken hostage, some of whom were later killed[70]
April 2015	Beheading and shootings of Ethiopian Christians in Libya	30 Christians killed by ISIS[71]
October 2015	Beheadings, crucifixions, and rapes in Syria	12 Christians killed, two of whom were raped first. [72]
November 2015	Bombing of Russian Metrojet Flight 244	ISIS took credit for "the deaths of Eastern crusaders" and "cross-worshippers"[73]
December, 2016	Multiple suicide bombings in Kamishli, Syria targeting Assyrian and Kurdish Christians	16 Christians killed[74]
	Mass graves discovered	More than 30 bodies of Christians[75]

---

[69] Chabad.org Staff, *Brief Profiles of the Four Men Killed at Hyper Cacher*, CHABAD.ORG NEWS, Jan. 12, 2015, http://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/2825722/jewish/Profiles-of-Four-Men-Killed-at-Kosher-Market-in-Paris.htm (accessed Mar. 8, 2016).

[70] *ISIS Kills 15 Assyrian Christians*, ASSYRIAN INT'L NEWS AGENCY, Feb. 26, 2015, http://www.aina.org/news/20150226164408.htm (accessed Mar. 9, 2016); *Up to 373 Assyrians Captured By ISIS, Executions Have Begun*, ASSYRIAN INT'L NEWS AGENCY, Feb. 26, 2015, http://www.aina.org/news/20150226184327.htm (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[71] Eliott C. McLaughlin, *ISIS Executes More Christians in Libya, Video Shows*, CNN, Apr. 20, 2015, http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/19/africa/libya-isis-executions-ethiopian-christians/ (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[72]Lorraine Caballero, *Christians in Syria Brutally Executed by ISIS for Refusing to Renounce Faith*, CHRISTIAN POST, Oct. 6, 2015, http://www.christianpost.com/news/christians-in-syria-brutally-executed-by-isis-for-refusing-to-renounce-faith-146978/ (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[73] *See supra* note 57.

[74] Katherine Weber, *Syrian Christian Leaders Condemn ISIS Bombing that Killed 16 at Christian-Owned Restaurants*, CHRISTIAN POST, Jan. 6, 2016, http://www.christianpost.com/news/isis-bombing-kills-16-people-qamishli-syria-new-years-eve-attack-christian-restaurants-154185/ (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[75] *Christians in Syria Feel Forgotten as Mass Graves Found in Sadad*, MORNING STAR NEWS, Nov. 5, 2013, http://morningstarnews.org/2013/11/christians-in-syria-feel-forgotten-as-mass-graves-found-in-sadad/ (Mar. 9, 2016); *see also* John Pontifex, *SYRIA: Death and destruction in Christian town of Sadad,* AID TO THE CHURCH

We acknowledge that estimates such as these may contain inaccuracies or duplication. We must also recognize that speculation about the accuracy of the figures cuts both ways. It is possible that the numbers may be lower, but it is our sense that the numbers are likely to be much higher.

In any case, a genocide determination is not a debate over of the criminal's competence in executing its genocidal intent. ISIS readily admits that it intends to destroy Christianity – and all other non-*Wahhabi-Salafi* faiths – in the lands it controls and attacks. Nobody doubts that ISIS will kill more Christians, Yazidis, Shia Muslims, Jews, and other religious minorities if it has the resources and opportunities. And all observers of the situation in Syria note the risks to the Christian, Alawite, and other minority religions should the country descend further into chaos.

The bottom line is that the genocide continues, and the United States Government has "undertake[n a legal and moral obligation] to prevent and punish" it.[76]

Element Four: Causes serious bodily or mental injury to members of that group".

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—**Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts
with the specific intent to destroy	committed with the intent to destroy,
in whole or in substantial part,	in whole or in part
a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group	a national, ethnical, racial or religious group,
as such—	as such:
(2) causes serious bodily injury to members of that group;	**(b) Causing serious bodily or mental**
(3) causes the permanent impairment of the mental faculties of members of the group through drugs, torture, or similar techniques;	**mental harm to members of the group;**

a. Bodily Injury

IN NEED, Nov. 5, 2013, http://www.acnuk.org/news.php/455/syria-death-and-destruction-in-christian-town-of-sadad (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[76] Genocide Convention art. I.

In the category of serious bodily harm, we could speak of the beatings and various barbaric methods of torture that ISIS employs while on the warpath. Testimonies of such harm were frequent occurrences during our interviews with the victims.[77] Choking, beatings with guns and electrical cords, mock executions, and withholding of food and water in the extreme heat are commonplace. In just one example, ISIS placed the barrel of a handgun across the bridge of an elderly man's nose and pulled the trigger, knocking the man unconscious from the blast.[78]

Just as prominent, or perhaps more so, were reports of rape by ISIS fighters. ISIS is estimated to have taken over 1,500 Yazidi and Christian girls as sex slaves.[79] They are bought and sold on an open slave market, and are often raped in rapid succession by a number of fighters in a single night.

One Christian man from Mosul committed suicide after ISIS fighters brutally raped his wife and daughter in front of him.[80] Another woman was victimized so often that she resorted to defecating on herself to make herself less desirable, and had to be trained to use the bathroom again after she escaped.[81] Outside Aleppo, Syria, two women were publicly raped when they refused to convert from Christianity before they were beheaded.[82]

Much of what we have recorded is supplemented by stories that cannot be formally included because women were afraid to speak to investigators. These stories include women who have been

---

[77] *See* Appendix.

[78] Interview with Anonymous, Iraqi IDP, Feb. 28, 2016 (on file with Knights of Columbus).

[79] *"Barbaric" Sexual Violence Perpetrated by Islamic State Militants in Iraq—UN*, UN NEWS CENTRE, Aug. 13, 2014, http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48477#.Vt_0r_krJyw (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[80] *ISIS Rape Christian Mother and Daughter, Kill 4 Christian Women for Not Wearing Veil*, ASSYRIAN INT'L NEWS AGENCY, http://www.aina.org/news/20140623185542.htm (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[81] Interview with Anonymous, Feb. 27, 2016 (between Fr. Denkha Abumasih, on file with Knights of Columbus).

[82] Lorainne Caballero, *Christians in Syria Brutally Executed by ISIS for Refusing to Renounce Faith*, CHRISTIAN POST, Oct. 6, 2015, http://www.christianpost.com/news/christians-in-syria-brutally-executed-by-isis-for-refusing-to-renounce-faith-146978/ (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

raped and now have children by ISIS, and a woman whose children were stolen in front of her before ISIS serially raped her, and others.

a. Mental Harm

The civilian populations of Iraq, Syria, and elsewhere have experienced horrors at the hands of ISIS that few will ever experience.

The kidnapping of a loved one may be chief among these mental traumas.[83] Family members of the hundreds of Christians who have been kidnapped and remain missing experience the mental anguish and uncertainty of not knowing whether a husband, wife, father or mother, is alive and well, alive and under duress, or dead. Many of these families were forced to choose a family member to deliver into the hands of ISIS to "purchase" the freedom of the rest. This was the father in all cases we encountered, when the father was present. When the father was not present, ISIS would take a daughter. In Syria, over 380 Christians have been kidnapped;[84] and in the Nineveh plain since 2014, over 150.[85]

Evidence of post traumatic stress disorder ("PTSD") was present throughout our interviews, including intrusive thoughts of their captors, overwhelming emotions of fear and grief, and nightmares. Mental trauma was confirmed to us as a health issue by doctors working with refugee

---

[83] "[T]he persistent refusal of the competent authorities to provide relatives of individuals who disappeared in the context of an alleged genocide with information in their possession, which would enable the relatives to establish with certainty whether those individuals are dead, and if so, how they died, is capable of causing psychological suffering. The Court concludes, however, that, to fall within Article II *(b)* of the Convention, the harm resulting from that suffering must be such as to contribute to the physical or biological destruction of the group, in whole or in part." *Case Concerning Application Of The Convention On The Prevention And Punishment Of The Crime Of Genocide* (*Croatia v. Serbia*), 2015 I.C.J. 160 (Feb. 3, 2015).

[84] Ltr. of Archbishop of Aleppo, Metropolitan Jean-Clement Jeanbart, Mar. 7, 2016 (on file with the Knights of Columbus).

[85] Interview with Khalis Estaiffo, Shlomo Organization for Documentation, Feb. 27, 2016 (on file with Knights of Columbus(.

populations.[86] Anecdotal evidence of PTSD was present throughout our interviews, including intrusive thoughts of their captors, overwhelming emotions of fear and grief, and nightmares. Interviews and news accounts of women who have been raped repeatedly also indicate acute mental distress, even total mental breakdown.

The stories we heard of the dozens of men and women who converted to Islam after being deprived of food and water, and being beaten and threatened with death are also instances of mental harm. Although the torture in itself is enough to affect one's mental state, the violation of conscience—the spiritual rape—involved in a conversion through force works a state of mental and spiritual unrest that is difficult to put into words. Conscience is the place where we are alone with God, and a conversion that occurs against one's will introduces fear, uncertainty, guilt, and shame into the most important and intimate relationship one can experience. Few violations can cut as deeply.

Finally, the frequency with which we heard the refrain that Iraq is a land with no hope for Christians is evidence of mental harm. Iraq is a place where Christians once felt at home, but now they feel as though there is no one who will protect them in their country.

This was put most poignantly by a former shopkeeper whom we informally interviewed during our investigations. He owned a convenience shop in Qaraqosh before fleeing on August 6, 2014: "Christians, we are taught to turn the other cheek . . . . Imagine, they can decide that everything you have is theirs—your money, your property, even your women [wives, daughters, etc.] are theirs, and there is no one to protect us. Iraq is a country with no hope."

Iraqi Christians are leaving by the thousands.

Element Five: Subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention

[86] Ltr. of Zuzana Dudova, MD, Medical Director, St. Elizabeth Univ.'s Project for Iraq in Need, Mar. 1, 2016 (on file with Knights of Columbus).

(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—**Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts
with the specific intent to destroy	committed with the intent to destroy,
in whole or in substantial part,	in whole or in part
a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group	a national, ethnical, racial or religious group,
as such—	as such:
(4) subjects the group to conditions of life that are intended to cause the physical destruction of the group in whole or in part;	**(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;**

On the Nineveh Plain, ISIS robbed all Christians they encountered of everything they had—homes, businesses, money, jewelry, clothes, and supplies.

While they were in their homes, this took the form of frequent (three to four times a day) visits from a group of ISIS militants who would steal everything they could carry, often including furniture. For those who were rounded up for exile, this came in the form of ISIS stealing all luggage, all documents, all money, and all jewelry from its victims.

Incredibly, some commentators have argued – seriously, they believe – that all ISIS was doing was collecting *jizya*, the Islamic tax imposed on non-Muslims as payment for protection by the Islamic community. The argument is not only inconsistent with Islamic Law and tradition, it implausibly gives credit to a group of criminals who – not surprisingly – interpret Islamic Law to suit their desires of the moment.

According to leading Muslims scholars, the concept of *jizya* was developed to address the concern of capable young non-Muslim men about fighting in wars that may involve their coreligionists. (We had a similar issue in the US when we declared war on Iraq.) These fighting age men were permitted to opt out of the fighting, but they were asked to contribute instead to the expense of these armies defending their homeland. The contribution was small and based on their financial ability. Older non-Muslims, women and children were exempt from paying *jizya* because they had no such obligation.

With the emergence of the nation-state, all capable citizens are expected to fight on behalf of their country, so the concept of *jizya* became irrelevant. This is true of the Christians of Iraq, where the state was secular before the arrival of American forces.

Moreover, *jizya* never applied to women. In a setting where ISIS kidnaps and rapes Christian, Shia, and Yazidi women (to name only a few), it is *inconceivable* that Americans who know little to nothing of Islamic Law beyond what they might read in a scholarly treatise could argue that, by paying money, Christian women would get "protection." When married Muslim women are being snatched from their husbands and circulated among the fighters in sham, consecutive, three hour-long "marriages," how can anyone believe that ISIS's understanding of its own *Wahhabi-Salafi* jihadi brand of Islam states the law of Islam or Iraq?

It is thus not surprising that Christians who remained in ISIS territory were afraid to leave their homes, and typically were not allowed to. ISIS would bring food that they had stolen from the shops in town, but it was not enough. The elderly were neglected until they died in their homes, where their bodies remained, although there are reports that some Christians took it upon themselves and were able to bury those who had died.

While in their homes or in captivity, Christians were subject to repeated threats of death in the form of a gun to the head or a sword to the throat. They were subjected to beatings, choking, threats of rape, and mock executions. They had their electricity and water cut off, and were deprived of basic sanitation.

Inevitably, Christians were rounded up into busses and driven out to a remote place to fend for themselves. Sometimes this was next to a river they had to cross, sometimes it was in the middle of

the desert. Christians were given no food or water, regardless of their age or health condition, and often had to walk to safety eight or ten hours in desert temperatures that exceeded 100 degrees.[87]

Christians have left these conditions for the refugee camp, where they are further subject to hardship and increased risk of communicable and infectious disease.[88] These camps are often themselves vulnerable to violence by ISIS militants.

ISIS, in other words, kept their Christian victims in a state of constant fear and mental anguish, of physical squalor, and where they did not simply kill them, ISIS generally operated with extreme indifference or hostility to the survival and well-being of its Christian victims.

These facts are particularly important in light of your response to Representative Fortenberry on February 24, 2016:

> I understand how compelling it is. Christians have been moved in many parts, now, of the Middle East. This is not just in Syria, but in other places there has been an increased forced evacuation and displacement, which is equally disturbing, though it's not, you know. They are not killing them in that case, but it's a removal and a "cleansing", ethnically and religiously, which is deeply disturbing. So we are very much focused on this and, as I say, I will make a judgment. [89]

The term most problematic in this statement is "cleansing" or, as more commonly understood, "ethnic cleansing." As Ambassador Samantha Power has observed:

> "Genocide," as defined in the UN treaty, suffered then (as it suffers now) from several

---

[87] High temperatures in August 2014 in Mosul exceeded 100 degrees. See Weather Underground, Mosul, Weather History for ORBM - August, 2014, https://www.wunderground.com/history/airport/ORBM/2014/8/5/DailyHistory.html (accessed Mar. 8, 2016).

[88] Subcommittee Hearing: The Growing Threat of Cholera and Other Diseases in the Middle East, Mar. 2, 2016; Statement of Issam I. Raad, M.D., President, Health Outreach to the Middle East and Chief of Infectious Diseases at the University of Texax M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, http://docs.house.gov/meetings/FA/FA16/20160302/104377/HHRG-114-FA16-Wstate-RaadI-20160302.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016); Statement of Peter J. Hotez, M.D., President, Sabin Vaccine Institute, http://docs.house.gov/meetings/FA/FA16/20160302/104377/HHRG-114-FA16-Wstate-HotezP-20160302.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016); Statement of J. Stephen Morrison, Ph.D., Senior Vice President, Director of Global Health Policy Center, Center for Strategic and International Studies at http://docs.house.gov/meetings/FA/FA16/20160302/104377/HHRG-114-FA16-Wstate-MorrisonJ-20160302.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

[89] Secretary Kerry Responds, *supra* note 15.

> inherent definitional problems. One is what might be called a numbers problem. On the question of how many individuals have to be killed and/or expelled from their homes in order for mass murder or ethnic cleansing to amount to genocide, there is— and can be— no consensus. If the law were to require a pre-specified percentage of killings before outsiders responded, perpetrators would be granted a free reign up to a dastardly point. The law would be little use if it kicked in only when a group had been entirely or largely eliminated. By focusing on the perpetrators' intentions and whether they were attempting to destroy a collective, the law's drafters thought they might ensure that diagnosis of and action against genocide would not come too late. . . .[90]

For present purposes, it is enough to note both the state of the law (uncertain until a trial and appeal) and the facts "on the ground," which clearly show:

1. Forcibly breaking up these communities has brought and will continue to threaten even more complete physical destruction of these religious groups as a whole, or at least in substantial part.

2. Communities that once lived together, functioned together, and sustained their languages and cultures together are now scattered, comingled, and with no long term prospects. As the group is forced out, it physically *ceases to exist* in the culturally and religiously identifiable form that it once had.

In sum, the fact that international case law is "mixed" on this point does not relieve any ISIS defendant from the likely argument that a program of *intended,* forcible dispersion of religious and ethnic communities is *prima facie* evidence of genocide.

Element Six: Imposes measures intended to prevent births within the group

18 U.S.C. §1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—**Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts
with the specific intent to destroy	committed with the intent to destroy,
in whole or in substantial part,	in whole or in part
a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group	a national, ethnical, racial or religious group,
as such—	as such:
(5) imposes measures intended to prevent births within the group; or	**(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;**

[90] POWER, *supra* note 9, at 65.

In captivity at the hands of ISIS, husbands and wives are separated for weeks at a time. Christians were often offered freedom at the price of one family member, which usually worked out to be the father. Many among the IDP community have been without husbands or wives for more than a year and a half with no word from them.

As we have already noted, ISIS has raped hundreds and more likely thousands of Christian women, either causing permanent damage to reproductive organs or impregnating women with the children of their captors.

Element Seven: Transfers by force children of the group to another group

18 U.S.C. § 1091	Article II of the Genocide Convention
(a) **BASIC OFFENSE.—**Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war and	"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts
with the specific intent to destroy	committed with the intent to destroy,
in whole or in substantial part,	in whole or in part
a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group	a national, ethnical, racial or religious group,
as such—	as such:
(6) transfers by force children of the group to another group	**(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."**

One of the most famous cases of the victimization of Christians at the hands of ISIS is the story of Christina. Christina was three years old at the time ISIS snatched her out of the hands of her parents, and nobody has heard from her again.[91] Hers is just one that is indicative of hundreds or thousands of stories of underage girls taken from Christians and other groups for their desirability as brides or sex slaves for ISIS militants.[92] Our interviews and media reports also confirm that ISIS often took young men to train them as ISIS fighters.[93]

---

[91] Interview with Aida, Christian IDP and mother of Christina, Feb. 24, 2016 (on file with Knights of Columbus).

[92] *"Barbaric" sexual violence*, *supra* note 79.

[93] U.N. Assistance Mission for Iraq, *Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Armed Conflict in Iraq*, at 14 (1 May-31 Oct. 2015), http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf (accessed Mar. 9, 2016).

III. THE ISIS GENOCIDE REQUIRES AN ONGOING AND PROACTIVE RESPONSE THAT UNDERSTANDS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MORAL AND LEGAL MEANINGS OF THE CONCEPT OF GENOCIDE.

While it is tempting to view the well-financed and highly-organized network that calls itself the "Islamic State" as either a military challenge or as a group of criminal gangs to be put down as soon as possible, the challenge is far more complex. Michael T. Flynn, former Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, has observed that ISIS is "not a military structure to be defeated," but rather a "social, cultural, to a degree economic and definitely religious phenomenon."[94]

It is the religious phenomenon that concerns us here. ISIS leaders adhere to a *Wahhabi-Salafi* interpretation of Islamic Law. It is a group that rejects not only the post-World War I division of the Middle East by the European powers and the concept of nation-state, but also the very idea of religious diversity. For the leaders of ISIS, the world is divided neatly into the land of the "believers" and those occupied by *takfiri* (apostates), *Rafidi* (Shia Muslims), Crusaders(Christians), and *kuffar* (infidels/non-believers). And, like a cancer, it is it is spreading outward from the Middle East into every corner of the globe – including the United States.

We wish to be clear. We do not ask for "boots on the ground." The obligation "to protect and punish" requires both creativity and courage, but it begins with a common-sense approach to the facts on the ground and naming the reality for what it is.

We are dealing here with allegations of the most serious crimes known to the international community: genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. We respectfully request that you treat them as such – and send them over to the Department of Justice and the Security Council where they belong. In the meantime, we propose that the Secretary propose, and the President affirm, the following course of action:

---

[94] Statement of Michael T. Flynn, *supra* note 37.

a. The Secretary and the President should acknowledge that the Department of State has sufficient evidence to support a finding of "probable cause" that ISIS and its affiliates have committed, and are continuing to commit, the crime of genocide.

b. All relevant federal agencies should collect and assist nongovernmental organizations in the collection of direct and circumstantial evidence that will document the crimes committed by ISIS against Christians, Yazidis, Shia and Sunni Muslims, Turkmen, Shabaks, Sabean-Mandeans, Kaka'e, Kurds, and Jews and other religious groups in each of the territories it controls or has attacked.

c. The State Department should refer the evidence in its possession – including the evidence attached to and included in this Petition – to the United States Department of Justice and to the U.N. Security Council for criminal investigation, and in proper cases, for indictment and prosecution in an appropriate in court of ISIS, its leaders, and its network as perpetrators or accessories in genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

d. The President should seek funding from Congress to support the collection of forensic evidence, and for exploration of the legal issues that must be resolved if all nations of good will create and maintain a hybrid international criminal court with the authority to bring to justice those who have committed these unspeakable crimes.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we submit that there is probable cause to believe that ISIS has committed genocide, and that the Department of State should make a referral to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and the Security Council of the United Nations.

Sincerely Yours,

L. Martin Nussbaum
Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie LLP

Ian Speir
Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie LLP

Robert A. Destro
Professor of Law & Director
Interdisciplinary Program in Law & Religion
Columbus School of Law
The Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C. 20064-8001
Distinguished Fellow, Newseum Institute, Religious Freedom Center
Consulting Counsel

Addenda

Witness Statements

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Imama	Female	8/6/2014	Because of the shelling and fearing for my family	I was not hurt, we left at night on 06/08/2014 to escape the shelling, but my husband stayed back
Zakiya	Female	8/6/2014	Because the shelling of our City by Daesh	No because my family and I left few hours before Daesh entered the city.
Abed	Male	8/6/2014	The entry of Daesh to our region and the indiscriminate bombardment of our houses and the death of three people from the village	No because my family and I left 15 minutes before the terrorists entered the city.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
No	Yes, my husband stayed with the terrorist certain that the situation will stabilize after several days and everyone will return. After that we were not able to contact him because he does not have a phone. However, we received news about him from the survivors of Baghdida and they said he's okay there. Since that day we did not know or hear anything about him	I do not know my husband did not have a phone
No I did not see any of them	Yes, my brother and his son remained in Baghdida until 8/7/2014 and at the insistence of his son to stay in the city, my brother came out, accompanied by father, Behnam, whom he met at the junction town of Karmales they arrived in Erbil 2PM. After several days we stayed in contact with him and for several months he told us that he was helping the Christians who remained in the city, providing them with the necessities. He was detained by Daesh for three days they gave him 70 lashes. Afterward, he returned home to Baghdida and was barely able to move because of the beatings and torture, after resting he went outside and saw seven black pickup trucks cruising the streets. They went into our house, and ransacked and stole valuables. My nephew Ammar informed them that his dad does not have anything and they told him to go into the house and shut up. They then took over the house of former MP Khales and made it their headquarters and took over the remainder of the neighborhood homes and squatted in them. While they were looting the lumber store in the neighborhood my uncle interfered so they beat him and tortured him because he defended the property of the neighbors. When we asked him about the bombing in Baghdida he answered that he hears the bombs close to the region. He was taken to the Sharia Court and told not to enter Baghdida. He defied the order and returned to the city to help the needy Christians in the region and in the third month of 2015 one of the terrorists called me using my nephew's phone said forget about Ammar and we lost contact with him to this day.	Yes they told him if you want to live you will need to convert to Islam so we will not hurt you
No I did not see anyone from Daesh	Yes on the eve of our flight from the city I called my cousin and asked him to leave. He refused saying that we will all be coming back in few days and we will have peace. We left and he stayed, and we checked up on him few days later and he was doing fine. However, after a month they took him to the sahria court and did not hear from or about him since.	We do not know anything about that.

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Khalil	Male	8/6/2014	Because of the violence and terrorism, the shelling of the city	No
Habib	Male	8/16/2014	Daesh forced us to leave	My daughter and I stayed in Baghdida when Daesh attacked the city. Several days later the son of Behnam told us that there are cars at a health clinic near the mosque that will take you to the Khazar region then you will continue on foot to Erbil. One of the neighbors Sinan, a Muslim from Mosul and married a Christian woman from Telskuf is the one who told Daesh about my daughter and when we've arrived to the health clinic Daesh took my daughter and claimed she will become female inspector they have put us in the car and they told me that my daughter will follow me in a second car and took us to Khazar. For three months I heard nothing from or about my daughter, then she called me to inform me that she became a Muslim and married a Muslim man and living in the Karama district as well as a woman named Rana and a girl named Christina and she said to me to come back to Mosul and stay with her. Since that day I lost contact with her and I am not able to contact her on the phone.
Kamala	Female	8/6/2014	Because of the indiscriminate shelling of the town	No
Hanna	Male	8/6/2014	As a result of the advance of Daesh, the artillery fire, the death of three people and some artillery fragments fell on my house	On the morning of 06/08/2014 artillery shells landed near my house and killed few people and some fragments got into my house. That had some psychological effect on me and scared me so I decided to save my life and that of my family and leave town.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	*Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?*	*Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?*
No	Yes my two cousins (female) have remained in the city because they were disabled. They had no siblings or parents to help them. On the second day I contacted them and they told us that the situation will stabilize and people will return to the area to their homes. I remained in contact with them they were relaying to us what is going on in the area from looting to destruction of properties, etc. They told me that one of the neighbors, Ammar, is helping them and getting them water and food. Even Daesh gave them food at times, then the situation worsened and the village was deserted and there were shelling at the edge of town. Seven months later we lost touch and we do not know what happened to them.	Yes, Daesh questioned them about their disability, so they relayed the story about losing their family during the Iran-Iraq war in the 80's that had a severe effect on them psychologically that left them paralyzed.
They told me to embrace Islam or be killed. I told them that I am a blind man and I will not benefit them by becoming a Muslim.	Yes my daughter Daesh.They kidnapped her and forced her to become a Muslim and married one of the gangsters.	Sinan was claiming to be a Christian while he is a Muslim. He persuaded my daughter to stay on the grounds he is a Christian and he will help her.
No	Yes, my brother had previously lived in Mosul, a month before the fall of Baghdida he came and stayed with us for a while then rented a house in the city. When we were leaving the city I asked him to come and leave with us. He said to me there is traffic jam now and that he will leave tomorrow. In the morning he called and told me that he was detained by Daesh and can't leave. I stayed in touch with him for a month, but he could not speak freely only to inquire on his condition. He had a nervous breakdown and he was not able to carry a conversation except for using some simple words. Afterward we lost touch and do not know where he is.	He did not say anything.
No they did no say anything because I did not see them.	Yes, I had a two elderly aunts who are immobile and remained in Baghdida because they could not reach the car because they are handicap and cannot walk. Almost six months after we left, I met a person named Nimrod, a survivor who left Baghdida recently, who told me that my aunts are okay but they are not able to even stand due to old age, and since then we were not able to contact them or hear anything about them.	I Do not Know

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Nidal	Female	9/6/2014	Daesh gave us the choice of converting to Islam or leave the city however one of the parents has to stay behind	After Daesh took Bartella on 8/7/2014 we stayed at home in Bartella without any services without any aid because they did not allow us to roam the city. On 09/06/2014 Daesh came into the house and searched it. They gave us the choice to convert or leave and if we chose to leave one of the parents will have to remain behind. My husband stayed in Bartella and I saw him restrained and being beaten in the back of the pickup truck. Then they took my 11-month-old daughter and threw her on the couch under the pretext of inspection she began to cry and scream. Then looted the house and took cash and gold then took us to their inspection office one of them came to me and said that the gold coins hidden in a baby's diaper so they took my baby and threw her against the wall she was hurt physically. We were released after that so I hired a taxi to a village named Bardarash where one of the people in the village helped give baths to my children and fed us. Afterward I took another taxi to Erbil in the Kurdish forces region and met the rest of my family.
Naima	Female	8/6/2014	Because of the shelling and the fear of death and rape of women, as we have heard that Daesh committed such acts in Mosul	In the mornig of 8/7/2014 at five O'clock we tried to leave in two cars. However Daesh caught up to the my brother's car and forced them to stay in the city.
Issam	Male	8/6/2014	The Daesh attack and the indiscriminate artillery shelling of the city	We left Baghdida at six pm on 08/06/2014 ie before the terrorists got here. We were not harmed
Sabah	Female	Nov-14	They told us that the Shiite militias will come from Iran, and they will rape women	They gave us the option to convert to Islam pay taxes or leave the city. I was not harmed physically.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	*Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?*	*Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?*
Yes they asked me to chose between conversion and leaving the town.	My 11-month-old daughter was beaten twice on the couch and thrown against the wall.	Yes they told us that one of us will have to remain behind and convert to Islam or we will not let your family go. Then they told us to blame the priests for they did not satisfy their demands.
No	Yes, my two sons stayed there for they were detained by Daesh, after several unsuccessful attempts to escape. Two days later we contacted them and they told us that they were sitting in the house and cannot go out because of the threat of Daesh. However once in a while they sneak into the market without the knowledge of the terrorists and told us that shops and markets were broken and looted. On 08/18/2014 they told us that the terrorists will take them by bus to their parents. Since then we do not know where they are and their phones are off.	Nothing except that you can't leave the house.
No We did not see them	Yes, my brother stayed there. He is a schizophrenic to a certain degree and does not have a phone id card and did not know anything about him, but when we contacted Ammar, a Christian person also remained in Baghdida, he told us he went to our house and did not see any trace of my brother. We do not have any information about him to this day	I do not know if they said anything to him.
NA	Yes, my husband was working in Al-Shirqat in Salah ad Din province, after hearing about the possibilities of Shiite militias from Iran coming over he called me and said take the car and the children and I will follow you later. I arrived in Erbil and remained in touch with him for a month then we lost contact for about a year. In November 2015 he called me and said he had been beaten and they stole his car and he is now in Syria with them and he was very scared. While I was talking to him, he he said he will not contact me because they are going to kill him if they knew. I lost contact and to this day I do not know anything about him	I do not know

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Najib	Male	8/6/2014	Because of the indiscriminate bombing of the city	Nothing happened to me because I left before the Islamic state came
Victoria	Female	8/7/2014	from the fear of Daesh	In the morning of the 7th of august 2014 my son and I left the city of Baghdida he drove his motorcycle, and I walked. My husband insisted to stay saying that the situation will stabilize and things will return to normal. On the way I saw the car of one of the Christians and I rode with them and my son accompanied us on his motorcycle and then my other son came from Erbil to get me
Samir	Male	8/6/2014	Because of the indiscriminate bombing of the city	On the night of 06.08.2014 we left Baghdida told my brother and nephew to leave with us however they turned us down saying that the situation will get better like before. Then we went out and left my brother and his son in the city, and the next day I called him and he said that the terrorists came and drank tea he knew them because they were from the areas surrounding Baghdida they were Sunnis. We stayed in touch with them for a period of twenty days. They told us that the first week the terrorists have done nothing in the city however after that they started looting the properties in town. After a while they were taken to a health clinic near the mosque and were told that they would be released, however to this day we have not heard anything from or about them.
Najib	Male	8/22/2014	Daesh told us to leave the city and led us and forced us to get out. Also, we have no food left at home	My son and I stayed behind thinking that the situation will stabilize after several days and my family will return. After several days of being in the house on 08/22/2014 we went out, looking for food. We saw one of the terrorists, and we were taken to the health clinic they took my son and put me on the bus and brought us to the Khazar area after which we were released, and we have to walk on foot, a distance of 40 km to reach Erbil

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
No	Yes, Mom and Dad have remained there because they are elderly and they told me that the situation will stabilize after two or three days and the people will return like other times in the past. So they stayed for a while and then my dad went to lease a car so they can come to Erbil. My father went to the market and did not find anyone, because of the intense heat he ended up passing out in the street. Members of the Islamic state saw him and took him to the nursing home in Mosul where he remained for a period of time and then transferred him to the nearest border crossing to Kirkuk and brought him to us via several contacts and after arriving in Erbil, he died because of what he experienced. He was worried about my mother who stayed back with another woman who is a widow. To this day we do not know where they are.	I do not know.
No they did not see me fleeing the city, however I saw them near the church Behnam and Sarah	Yes, my husband, who is up in age, remained in the city thinking that the situation will stabilize like what happened in the first migration. Several days passed and we contacted some young people who remained in the city to inquire about my husband. They told us that he was fine and they were helping him and bring him food, after several days we lost contact and did not know what happened to him to this day.	They did not say anything to him.
No I left before they arrived	Yes my brother and my nephew.	They told them to embrace Islam but they refused.
Yes, they attacked my house and asked me about weapons they came in and searched the house and they brandished arms against my son, Ammar, and they spoke with a Saudi Arabian dialect and asked me where the women are? and I said they left	Yes, when they led us to the health clinic near the mosque they held my son and said to me that he will follow later in another car. I did not see my son from that moment.	They told him that he will go after me to Erbil, however he never got on the bus.

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Youssef	Male	8/6/2014	Because Daesh Got near Baghdida and because of the bombings.	We left the city at 6 PM and did not get to Erbil until three in the morning the next day. I have promised my Aunt that I will return and get her, however the bridge was demolished by the Kurdish forces to prevent Daesh from advancing to their region. My wife had a nervous breakdown.
Sabah	Male	8/6/2014	From the terror and indiscriminant shelling	Nothing happened to me because we left before the Islamic state came
Sanaa	Female	8/26/2014	We were forced to leave after being held for twenty days at home.	No I was not hurt personally
Khudir	Male	8/22/2014	Daesh members drove us out of our house by force.	They took us from our home in a small bus to the Health Clinic under the pretext of doing medical tests and then they took our daughter (child) from our hands by force. Someone named Fadhil took her and gave her to the Amir (prince) who was a foreign person. Mullah (Imam) Abdul Hakim who lives in Baghdida was present. Then they brought a muddy bus and forced us into it. They took everything we had such as money and gold and identification and official documents. When I asked for my daughter, they threatened to slaughter me. Then they let us go to Khazir and from there we walked on foot to Erbil.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
No because we left before Daesh got in	Yes, my aunt stayed in the city for being crippled and elderly. On 06.08.2014 I decided to take my wife to Erbil and then go back to take care of my aunt but the military situation and the traffic prevented me from leaving Erbi. After three days she contacted me and asked me where I was and she did not know about Daesh being in the city. A week later I received a call from her phone when I picked up to answer a member of Daesh was on the other side and he said to me, we are of the Islamic state, and why did you leave and do you think that you are safe there? We are going to take Erbil soon, several days later I received a call from a person named Abdullah who told me I will take care of your aunt and he brought her food. A while later I called a Muslim guy from Mosul and asked him to check on my aunt and he did twice and gave her food. The third time Daesh did not allow him and said we will go with him to my aunt's. My aunt yelled and insulted them so they decided to kill her because she cursed at them. My friend convinced them that she is an old woman and does not know what she says so they left her. However after the destruction of the cell tower in Mosul I am not able to get in touch with them to this day.	When one of the terrorist called me there was a voice in the background confirming my information. I found out that he knew me. They insulted my aunt and took her official papers.
No	Yes, my brother remained in the city then he was taken to Mosul never to be heard from. Meanwhile Daesh had his salary transferred to Mosul and they were taking it.	I do not know, my brother kept everything to himself.
They told us in the early days that we do not want to hurt you, but a few days later a man named Syed came and told us that we must leave this city must be emptied from the residents	Yes, my husband and two sons. They held them and took them to an unknown location.	They asked us about weapons.
Yes, they said if you ask for your daughter, you will get killed.	Yes, they kidnapped our daughter and she’s still with them.	Their talk was directed to me and to my family threatening to kill us if we ask for my daughter.

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Batool	Female	8/6/2014	Because of the random artillery bombing on the houses and the terror that occupied the city	The night of August 6-7, 2014, we left the town of Baghdida. My husband was sick and there was not enough space in the car to Erbil, my husband stayed. When I tried later to return to Baghdida, the Kurdish troops didn't let me and threatened that if I enter then I can't come out again. My husband and I were calling each other for ten days but then I was not able to get hold of him. Then Daesh gangs used my husband's telephone and called me to say that we had to pay them $40,000 to release him. I told them that I wanted to talk to him and that I don't have that amount of money and they refused. I didn't hear his voice since then.
Yazi	Female	8/6/2014	The whole town was driven away including my family.	They didn't harm me but they killed my husband after 9 days of leaving the town.
Hiyam	Female	8/6/2014	Because of the random bombing on our town and because Daesh attacked my village.	When people started to leave, I told my husband that we should leave as well but he refused and said the situation may improve and that we shouldn't leave our village. We left and he stayed alone. We didn't hear from him since then.
Faris	Male	8/6/2014	All of my town was forced to leave.	In the morning of August 6, 2014, bombs were falling on my town and families were killed and injured by those bombs and that scared us so we had to leave.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	*Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?*	*Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?*
No	Yes, my husband was taken by Daesh and he's sick and in need of special care.	Mullah was in Baghdida and told my husband that he would help him if he needed help and told him to go to the mosque if he needed help.
No	Yes, my husband who was in Baghdida was killed because he refused to become a Muslim. That's what I learned over the phone from Mullah (Imam) Abdul Hakim who is still there in town.	They said to my husband that he would be killed if we didn't convert to Islam.
NA	Yes, Daesh called my relatives from a phone with this number which belongs to our neighbor Mario, and they told me that my husband is sick and that they will move him to Mosul. Then Mario called me and gave me a number of one of Daesh members, and after several calls with this number they told me that he's fine but moved to Mosul because he was sick. Then I called the number many times but no answer.	No
No, I left before their arrival.	On August 6, 2014, after the random bombing on Baghdida which killed among others two kids, we left Baghdida to Erbil. We passed by my sister Rana. Her husband said they don't want to leave their home, and that this military operation may take two or three days like before and then will end. On the 7th of August, I called them while they were hiding in their house and I tried to convince them to leave, they said that they couldn't. I called Abdul hakim who was a teacher in Baghdida and he used to visit them but he said that he couldn't do anything. Then I called a friend of mine in Mosul, who worked with me in the town of Hamdaniya and I told him that my sister is stuck in Baghdida. He went to Baghdida with a Daesh member named Abo. After August 22, 2014, she and her husband were moved to Mosul. Then Abo called me and said; don't worry about her if she converts to Islam. I said that I wanted to speak with her. I spoke with her and she seemed so scared. She told me; don't speak in the Assyrian language because I am so scared of them. Abo called me to tell me that I too should convert to Islam. My sister told me that she was with a young woman from Baghdida and a child named Rita. Then no answer from Abo and no news from him nor from my sister and her husband.	Yes, they told them to convert to Islam, otherwise my sister would stay with them as a sex slave.

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Heba	Female	14-Sep	We were forced to leave Baghdida because Bishop Bashar Warda paid our ransom	When the gangs entered Baghdida, they imprisoned us for 12 days in the house of someone named Diyar who was one of Baghdida residents with no food other than some bread and water. There were 25 young men imprisoned in another house. Then they returned us to our homes after the bishop paid the ransom in coordination with my uncle. Then at 8pm they took us to Mosul and left us in a house of a three-member family. We stayed there until 6am and then they moved us to Haweja and we crossed on foot until we were received by Father Salim.
Munir	Male	7/19/2014	I left due to the announcement of the leader of Daesh Abu Bakir al-Baghdadi that the Nazarene (that's how they call the Christians) must leave or pay the "tax" (jizya) or become Muslim or get killed.	Daesh captured the town on 06-10-2014 but we didn't leave then because we didn't have a vehicle and we had handicapped persons. But when one of our Muslim neighbors told us about the announcement of the leader of Daesh Abu Bakir al-Baghdadi that the "Nazarene" must leave, we hurried and left in a taxi and when we arrived the checking point of Hay al-Arabi between Mosul and Duhouk (or the Tall Kayf road), members of Daesh stopped us and asked for our identification cards and when they knew we were "Nazarene" as they called us, they asked us to get out of the car, and they robbed us, and took everything we had. Then they told the driver to take us to the border and that they had an order that we must leave only with the clothes we were wearing and nothing else.
Nawal	Female	8/6/2014	We saw that the situation in Mosul was unbearable so we decided to leave to Ba'shiqa.	On 6-10-2014 we left to Ba'shiqa and then Daesh came and invaded Mosul and then they attacked all of the Christian villages so we stayed here.
Khayriya	Female	6/28/2014	They threatened they would kill me if I don't convert to Islam.	They told me when I was in Mosul that I must become a Muslim or leave Mosul so decided to immigrate to Baghdida. After the events of 8/6/2014 I stayed in Baghdida because I was sick and one day one of Daesh men named Abo Hasan came to me and wanted to force me to convert to Islam. When I refused, he took me to the Amir and this slapped my face and brought a pot and ax and said I'll slaughter you if you don't become Muslim. Then he was talking on the phone and they took my husband to a room by himself. After 20 days, he tortured us and forced us to leave Baghdida after they took all of our money and goods to the point that the Amir said that he would cut my finger if I don't give him my ring. They moved us to Erbil.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
They said if you don't convert to Islam you would be killed. They put the sword on my neck.	They put the swords on our necks and threatened us.	Yes, they threatened to kill us.
Yes, they said the Amir (prince) of the Islamic State had mercy on you to not kill you but have you leave with the clothes on you.		
No, but I want to talk about my brother Talal who stayed in his home in Baghdida after Daesh entered it. He sent his family to Erbil thinking that it's a matter of few days. We called him many times before he was captured by Daesh and we don't know what happened to him and we don't know if he's dead or alive.	Yes, it's a huge psychological harm for we lost our home and sense of safety.	No, we escaped before their arrival.
Yes, they threatened to slaughter us if we refused to become Muslims.	No Answer	No Answer

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Haifa	Female	8/20/2014	The tragic situation we live in the city and the lack of the most basic necessities of life from water and food	The difficult situation that we are suffering from the actions of Daesh where we stayed for 15 days at home and then we decided to leave because we could not take it any more we saw members of Daesh at a checkpoint we were interrogated and sent back home. On the second day we tried to leave again and at the checkpoint Daesh let us go because we were wearing veil fearing them so as not to harm us. We walked a long distance to get to safety
Ibrahim	Male	Aug-14	I left the area more than two weeks after the takeover by Daesh.	Daesh seized Baghdida on 08.06.2014, where most of the Christian population fled with the exception of approximately 24 people and the Arab Muslims who live there. I stayed there where I assumed they would not hurt me, because I am a man with no power. They came and stood in front of my house I asked them, why are you doing this? One of them answered, this is none of my business if you need sugar and tea will give you
Youssef	Male	8/12/2014	Escaping Daesh after they took control of the Region	Daesh seized Bartella on 08/06/2014, where most of the Christian population in the area have fled. My wife and I were asleep and did not hear anything the next morning we sat down and did not see anyone in Bartella however we have seen Daesh surrounding us, my wife said let's leave, I said to her Let's stay and see what will happen, because members of Daesh were roaming the streets close to our house.
Saad	Male	8/6/2014	I left because of the shelling that caused the death of some of the villagers	No Nothing Happened

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
Yes, one gunman at the checkpoint asked us if we converted to Islam, his friend said to him, let it go now is not the time to talk about this	Yes, my brother remained behind, we saw a picture of him via the Internet, in which donning a military uniform and looks like he was harmed (picture is attached). We do not know his fate.	They told us why do you leave your land and flee it is yours. The only thing we want from you is to convert to Islam
Why did you stay here and did not leave with your people	Yes, I have heard after my release that my relatives have suffered psychologically while escaping for fear of being captured by Daesh especially because they know what happened to the inhabitants of Mosul who fled to Baghdida then were handed by the organization who controlled Mosul.	No they left in hurry fearing what Daesh could do to them. I stayed behind because I could not flee.
Yes one of the gunmen came to the house and asked us why we remained behind in the village. He ordered me to sit and not move, meanwhile he took my wife to search the house where he found nothing that he can benefit from.	No	Yes he asked my wife you do not convert to Islam? She answered: Why don't you become a Christian. He started laughing, and then asked me the same question and I said we live next to the mosque and hear the prayers five times daily and we do not to convert.
No I did not see them	Yes, my sister and her husband stayed in the city for the fact that her husband is blind, sick and elderly nearly 90 years old. Two days later I called the person named Hakim, a Muslim person who is a resident of Baghdida and he told me I would go to your sister's house and give her the phone so you can talk to her and actually did. I spoke to her and she said that a Hakim brought them ice and water and food for twenty days. After that I lost contact and was not able to speak with them since that day. After a period of man whose name is Noor, a survivor arrived to Erbil he worked at the cemetery in the village said your brother in-law has passed away, I myself buried him. My sister remained in a house inhabited by an elderly couple.	No they did not say anything.

Name	*Gender*	*Q5 When Did you leave your village?*	*Q6 Why did you leave your village?*	*Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?*
Jawad	Male	8/6/2014	Everyone in the city left because of the indiscriminate bombing, and the choice between migration and convert to Islam and pay tribute (jizya)	On the morning of 07/16/2014 came to our attention that Daesh is targeting farms based in the western side of Baghdida. As a result, I sent my family, women and children to my house within the city and remained my boys on the farm with all my belongings and my possessions. The next day Humvees rolled into the farm carrying people from Daesh because the location of the farm is strategically located they established a base for themselves. They kept us as hostages while taking all phone devices and papers and took over the property knowing that my farm had fallen to Daesh and made into their headquarters of a major terrorist operations. We remained on the farm briefly to manage it while they reaped the financial rewards. Later we were taken with other farmers heavily guarded to another location. Note that the terrorists were from villages neighboring Baghdida and Sunnis, we were given a choice between conversion to Islam and pay tribute (jizya) or be killed, and after a while, we gathered our courage and we managed to escape taking advantage of the decrees Ramadan for Muslims and the darkness of the night and flee towards Baghdida taking advantage of our knowledge of the geography of the land. We were seven people when we got to the Kurdish forces they registered us and let us go. On 7/27/2014 during the visit to the area by the officials in the Iraqi government, led by the Speaker of Parliament we presented them with what happened to us and asked for their help to no avail. We did the same during the UN visit to the area again to no avail. I feel we are neglected in the refugee camps and no one cares about us like we are not human. We are thankful that you are looking into this and we appreciate any help you can provide in procuring our rights and the rights of all the people in the region
Intisar	Male	7/16/2014	Because of the threat via the megaphone for the christians to leave Mosul	Fear and horror hit us and we prepared to leave in the early hours of the morning
Najiba	Female	8/6/2014	Because Daesh attacked our village and they invaded Telkeif which is 5 km far from our town. We've already heard of what happened in Mosul and how they forced the Christians to leave from there on 7/18/2014. On their way out of Mosul, the Christians were confiscated and were deprived of everything they had. My brother was kidnapped on 6/10/2014 in his way to Mosul from Baghdad through Karkuk and on the way he was kidnapped and tortured. I saw a video on 6/20/2014 in which I saw my brother hung with signs of torture in his body.	No, but my brother was kidnapped on 6/10/2014 in his way to Mosul from Baghdad through Karkuk and on the way he was kidnapped and tortured. I saw a video on 6/20/2014 in which I saw my brother hung with signs of torture in his body. Members of Daesh called us more than 20 times threatening to behead my brother. i didn't hear about him since 6/20/2014.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	*Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?*	*Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?*
Yes they told me that my confiscated properties now belong to the islamic state	No, no one was hurt.	Convert to Islam or be killed.
They threatened all Christians to leave and imposed on them either to accept the religion of Islam, pay tribute (jizya) or be killed.	Yes we were scared and mom was paralyzed as a result of psychological trauma	Nothing Directly
Yes, Daesh called more than 20 times threatening to torture him and behead him. Then they said that they killed him and that his body is in Karkuk. We searched for him in Karkuk in all hospitals and centers but we didn't find him.	Yes, my brother.	No

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Nabil	Male	7/18/2014	Daesh took over Mosul and seized it on 06.10.2014 but I did not leave and endured the current situation where I did not see any attack by them in the beginning, but on 07.17.2014 In the evening of that day, my neighbors called me and said do you hear what they say, Daesh was announcing through the use of its wheels and loudspeakers that the Nazarene ("use that to refer to the Christians") should leave town or pay tribute (jizya) to them or convert to Islam or be killed, and they gave us a deadline for extremely time 12:00 on Saturday, 7/19/2014, so we decided to leave the city, my wife and I and my wife's mother left the city on the following day Friday 07/18/2014 we took our car and we left my brother's car, which was in our house, and we left the next day	Ordered us to get out of the car and looted everything that we have from cash estimated ($ 4,000) and 500 thousand Iraqi dinars in addition to the more than half a kilo gold was well as at my wife's gold watch that I bought her from Switzerland and four cell phones and a laptop.
Ismael	Male	6/10/2014	On 06/06/2014 Daesh and the Iraqi military clashed around Mosul that lasted for 3 days after that Daesh seized the town that forced to leave the area and went to my sister house in Telskuf village about 40 minutes away by car.	The situation in Mosul initially settled and the organization announced that all if the houses stay abandoned and owners don't come back it will be confiscated so my daughter and I went back. A week later my relatives called me and informed me of the ultimate that Daesh issued to the Christians that is to leave the city or pay the jizya or convert to Islam or die. We left the morning of 07/18/2014 the city accompanied by my other daughter and her husband in their car and when we got to the checkpoint in Arab neighborhood, which lies in the path of Mosul to Tall Kayf they took everything we own and told us to flee or we will shoot you
Najiba	Female	8/4/2014	After we heard that Daesh was nearing Tall Kayf which is 10 minutes by car from my village and what they did to the Christians in Mosul From the ultimatum to confiscating their belongings we decided to leave and went to my daughter house in Ankawa-Erbil area. Two days later Daesh Overtook our village.	I was not hurt physically but psychologically. 10 days after Daesh entered the village the Kurdish forces aided by the coalition forces went on the offense and retook the village. I heard that my house was demolished and I do not know how. It could from the air raid or by Daesh who left IEDs and land mines before they left.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
Yes you are Chritians so give us what you have in your car they mocked us and brandished their guns in our face and left us with only the car.	It affected all of us especially my wife who collapsed	They took my wife and her mother's handbags and cursed at us.
When I begged them they raised their guns and told us this is not in their hands however it is an order from the Islamic State.	No except the pschological effect from the extreme fear.	They told us that you are Christians after they seized what we have, and this is their right because the priests have never met with a group from the Islamic State, and mocked us with each other and laugh at our situation
No I did not see them.	No	No

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
George	Male	8/6/2014	This is because Daesh took the city of Tal Afar in June 2014, and at the end of the month of July 2014 entered into Sinjar my car needed repair and I have a very large family composed of 14 individual for this I didn't get out of the house and we stayed joined by sister's family my wife sister's family my mother in-law and her daughters and an orphaned granddaughter	We stayed in our house in Sinjar for (14) days without electricity and water, Daesh roamed the city looted the empty houses, we heard the sounds of gunfire we do not know what happened outside because we were afraid.
Sleiman	Male	7/18/2014	We stayed in Mosul in our house after Daesh took over on 06.10.2014 and nothing happened to us. On 07.17.2014, a declaration by Daesh came out stating that the Nazarenes (i.e. Christians) must either leave the city, pay jizya, convert to Islam or be killed, I decided to leave because he explicitly threatened with death	Yes, they told us if we did not leave we would shoot though there was no order from the Islamic State
Raad	Male	8/6/2014	Because of the continuous threats by Daesh and them entering Tall Kayf	It has left a psychological scar because of repeated threats
Fahd	Male	8/2/2014	My Brother Fadi, Stephen Benjamin and I were guards at the monastery and stayed in it and did not leave even after he Daesh seized the city of Mosul on 06.10.2014, where in the beginning it no one did anything. On 07/17/2014 after the Daesh decree about the right of the Christians in Mosul, saying that Christians must leave the city or pay jizya or convert to Islam or be killed but we stayed in the monastery did not leave.	After 07.17.2014 Daesh began to seize the properties of the Christians, where they marked the properties with (ن) under the pretext of protection, but after that date they seized the properties. By the end of the month of July 2014 they came to the monastery and knocked on the main door and when we did not open the door right away they climbed the outer wall and opened the door and came to the interior door of the monastery. At that time we opened the door for them so they brandished their weapons on us and held an RPG to my brother's belly, one of them was a residents of the area said to them, leave us alone they have no power and no strength and told us to leave quickly, otherwise I do not know what will happen to you so we ran away immediately from the monastery and followed an unpaved road toward Tall-kayf because we were afraid of using the main road and we got to Tall-kayf after an hour on foot

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
No we stayed in the house and no one came to bother us. However we were very afraid.	No	After 14 days I've contacted a friend who is a driver in Mosul came to us on 08/06/2014 with two cars after agreeing with him on the amount of million dinars to get us to the junction of Badria which is controlled by the Peshmerga forces, so we left everything behind except our papers my mother in-law's papers were left in Tal Afar, we do not know what happened to our home
Yes, they told us if we did not leave we would shoot though there was no order from the Islamic State	It was psychological	Yes, they said: you Nazarene get out of the car
On 6/10/2014 Daesh entered Mosul and that increased threats in the region. They cut off the water supplies to areas in Tall-Kayf water station on 06/28/2014. Shortly after that they cut off the water from Telskuf water station. That was an assault on me as an administrator and a citizen it was a disaster for the region of Tall-Kayf in general.	My elderly mother was traumatized leading to irregular heartbeat.	The repeated threats of Daesh to our areas and the shelling of Tall-Kayf that was a last warning for us to leave everything and flee town.
Yes, they told us to leave quickly, otherwise we do not know what will happen to you as they were looking for soldiers from the Iraqi army, believing that they were present at the monastery because we are close to a Canadian facility.	Psychologically we were very afraid that we are going to be killed. We are young people in the prime of our life was not accustomed to this scene, where they were messing with the monastery's property and smashing things like icons in search of money, especially in the monastery's treasury. (see pictures of the monastery in the file)	No they left the area before 7/16/2014

Name	***Gender***	***Q5 When Did you leave your village?***	***Q6 Why did you leave your village?***	***Q7: What happened to you? Have you been physically hurt?***
Habib	Male	8/29/2014	On the morning of 07/08/2014 as I was walking to a meeting with a group of people I encountered some gunmen who started questioning me of who I am and how come I did not flee with the rest of the people of the area I told them I was sleeping and did not know what is going on and that anyone fled.	Not physically but psychologically for not knowing what will happen to me. A short man of Daesh whom I knew from Tall Kayf told me to take him to my house and no soon we entered the kitchen he started questioning me then told me to leave from the back door. There were other gunmen who were searching the house for valuables and as soon as I got out 4 gunmen held guns to my head.
Bashar	Male	7/18/2014	I left due to the announcement of the leader of Daesh Abu Bakir al-Baghdadi that the Nazarene (that's how they call the Christians) must leave or pay the "tax" (jizya) or become Muslim or get killed.	On Friday, 07/18/2014 my brother Joseph went to the Sheikh of the Mosque of the Martyr Mjul in the bukr neighborhood at ten in the morning to make sure of the news, where he told him that we should leave the city quickly before they catch us. He returned in haste and told us so got scared and we did not know what to do where we could not believe the news. After that we packed some of our things and we left. We were stopped by Daesh at the junction of Baawayzah and tall Kayf who were in control. They forced us out of the car searched us took the car and all of our belongings and told my wife to go to the women's tent for inspection they have also taken all she was carrying.
Raed	Male	7/18/2014	When the violent clashes between Daesh and the Iraqi armed forces took place in Mosul we were caught in the middle. We got scared especially for my girls so escaped in the middle of the night of 06/09/2014 on foot to my sister's house that took us over an hour and a half. After Mosul fell to Daesh on 06/10/2014 we fled in the evening using my sister's neighbor's car (Kia) to Tall Kayf region, which is 18 kilometers from my town and took us three hours and then to Telskuf village approximately 20 minutes away from Tall Kayf inhabited by Christians and some of our relatives were there.	After several days of control by Daesh of the city they declared that they will confiscate all the empty houses (which are not inhabited by anyone) we were frightened to lose our house and we came back and we stayed there until 07/17/2014. on that day we were ordered to meet with the Mufti of Daesh and the person who spoke with us identified himself as (Abu Muhammad) and told us the decree of the leader of the Islamic state Abu Baghdadi that we the Nazarenes, as they call us Christians Leave, pay tribute (jizya), convert to Islam or be killed. He gave us a three-hour to think about it and decide and he took our Mobil numbers and gave me his mobile number which is (07826896336), I still have the piece of paper he wrote his number on. When we left the meeting place we decided to leave the city immediately, and we left on the same day at 11 in the morning. We were stopped by Daesh at the junction of Baawayzah and tall Kayf who were in control. They forced us out of the car searched us took the car and all of our belongings and we begged them to give us our papers and my wife's medication.

Q8: Did who hurt or assaulted you said anything to you? Do assailants said anything to each other during the incident?	***Q9 : Did any member of your family get hurt? How?***	***Q10: Did those who harmed or attacked your family say anything to them? Did the attackers say anything to each other during the event?***
Yes, after this incident, one of them came and told me why don't you return to your village? I said I do not know. he then said to me, Do you have anyone you can call and he actually contacted him and then ordered the armed men with him to break and loot all the shops and homes and declared that the villages became the property of the Islamic state	No one from my family was there for they have left the area	No
They asked us why you left Mosul, we answered it was by the order of the Islamic State Khalifa, one of them stood up to register our names and our addresses in a record book he had with him while another took our identities and the key to the house and said, you no longer need this. Today stealing and tomorrow slaughtering.	Yes, my mother was hurt after he searched her things he found 500 thousand Iraqi dinars in the medicine so he hit her on the head with the butt of his pistol and said why do you hide the money from us? We were effected psychologically from the trauma that befell us because we haven't seen anything like that before	My brother asked one the gunmen why you do such things when we lived together peacefully. He answered that you can blame your clergy for they refused to negotiate with us. Today we rob tomorrow we slaughter by the order of the khalifa. Then he we will return your belongings if you convert to Islam so we refused.
Yes after we were robbed he told us to leave or something bad will happen.	Yes we were effected psychologically and the ladies collapsed	They took everything we had and when my wife asked for her medicine he declined and said just go immediately or I kill you, then he dragged my wife to the car and forbade me to come with them and gave her the medicine bag and returned and said, Go immediately or I kill you

List of Known Crimes against Christians

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
8/17/2013	Serjinar, Sulaimaniya province, Iraq	IRQ	Gamil Boutros Suleiman, liquor store owner	Christians	Armed gang	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4/23/2015	Ninewa	IRQ	"an estimated 116,850 individuals, or over 19,000 families, returned to their districts of origin in five governorates, namely Diyala (37 per cent), Salah al-Din (26 per cent), Ninewa (26 per cent), Anbar (nine per cent), and Kirkuk (two per cent)."	Christians	ISIS militants	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/1/2014	Zummar sub-district, Ninewa	IRQ	15,000 families who returned to Zummar following the liberation of the area by Peshmerga in October 2014	Christians	ISIS militants (also, evidently, the neglect of the Peshmerga)	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/6/2015	al-Hamdaniya, Ba'shiqa, Bartella, Tel Keif, and other towns and villages in the Ninewa plains	IRQ	200,000 Christians and members of other ethnic and religious groups had fled these towns before they were taken over by ISIL. Among them were 50,000 persons previously displaced from Mosul, mostly Christians, who had fled in mid-June in fear of ISIL .	Christians	ISIS militants	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	X	X
	Mosul	IRQ	Christians fleeing Mosul	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	X	.	X	.
8/22/2014	Hamadinya (also spelled "Hamadaniya ")	IRQ	32 members of the Christian community attempting to leave Hamdinya	Christians	ISIS militants	.	X	7	32	.	.	.	X	25
7/8/1905	Sinjar	IRQ	Christians who were among the 200,000 who fled to the Sinjar mountains	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	X	up to 10,000 (5 percent of the 200,000 who fled were Shia Muslims or Christians)
8/22/2014	Tal Keif (also spelled "Tel Keif")	IRQ	90 children	Christians	ISIS	.	X	90	.	.	.	.	X	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	Beheading	unclear: but he was a Christian, and was beheaded	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=48513#.UhN04n9GZGN;%0Ahttp://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=48556#.UhN0xX9GZGN	
.	.	"Those returning have encountered continuing insecurity, large-scale destruction of civilian infrastructure, severely impacted delivery of basic services, booby-traps and explosive remnants of war."	These were the conditions facing families who returned to their home districts	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 7	
.	.	Electricity and clean water were reportedly generally available, while medical supplies remained inadequate. Schools and many homes were damaged by military operations and efforts were being made to remove remaining mines.	Conditions facing families returning to their home districts after liberation of area by Pehmerga	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 8	This may be the same overarching incident as the one listed above
.	.	These Christians fled their towns before ISIS took them over	In other cities (like Mosul), once they were taken over by ISIS, the Chrisitans were given the choice of "pay a tax, convert or leave"	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15720&LangID=E%20-%20sthash.pTAPap7A.dpuf, at 6-7	
.	.	Many of the Christian families reported being sexually assaulted by ISIS fighters at checkpoints as they fled Mosul	Again, part of ridding Mosul of Christians	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf, at 12	
.	X (belongings seized)	members of the Christian community attempting to leave Hamdinya, in Ninewa Plains, were held temporarily by ISIL in the health centre of the town. ISIL seized their belongings and took six of them to another room….sent the rest of them away on a bus	Part of the ISIS takeover of the city	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf, at 12; http://www.cnn.com/2014/08/07/world/meast/iraq-isis-christian-city/	Included Christina Khoder Abada, 3
.	.		Part of ISIS takeover	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf, at 13 n.16	This is part of the larger incident of Yazidis fleeing to the mountain in Sanjar (and which has its own entry).
90	.	"In total, approximately 90 children were reportedly taken from Tal Keif and brought to Mosul"	Part of the ISIS takeover of the city	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf	

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
6/5/2015	Baghdad (the al-Qanat area in eastern Baghdad	IRQ	Christian man in the community	Christians	Attackers unknown	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/7/2015	Baghdad (the al-Qanat area in eastern Baghdad the Garage Amana area, in eastern Baghdad)	IRQ	Christian man in the community	Christians	Attackers unknown	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/6/1905	villages and towns in the Ninewa Plains	IRQ	Christians displaced by ISIS	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/1/2015	Mosul (west Mosul)	IRQ	Christians expelled from Mosul	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/2/2015	Hamdaniya district, north of Mosul	IRQ	Christian families	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/22/2015	al Zahoor area (center of Mosul city)	IRQ	Christian families	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/22/2015	Hay al-Arabi	IRQ	Christian families	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
summer of 2015	al-Zahoor	IRQ	Christian families	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/1/2015	Hay al-Shifaa area of Mosul	IRQ	Christian family	Christians	ISIS	.	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/8/2014	al-Baker neighborhoo d of Ninewa	IRQ	Christian family	Christians	ISIS	.	.	X ("a Christian family" was abducted…u nclear how many people)	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/5/2014		IRQ	150 unmarried girls and women (predominently Yezidi and Christian)	Christians	ISIS	.	.	150 (Christian and Yezidi)	.	150 (Christian and Yezidi)	150 (Christian and Yezidi)	.	.	150 (Christian and Yezidi)

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	was abducted from his home and killed, despite his family having paid a ransom. His body was later found in the al-Qanat area.	unclear, but it's apparently part of a pattern	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 27	
.	.	abducted	unclear, but it's apparently part of a pattern	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 27	
.	.	The large numbers of displaced persons stretched scarce local resources to the limit. The precarious situation faced by civilians has been exacerbated by the fact that ISIL had cut the electricity and water supply to many of these areas	Religious, because they're cutting off power and water to the towns the Christians are fleeing to (shows intent to destroy them as a people)	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf, at 5; id. at 12	Part of the larger incident of ISIS driving Christians out of the Ninewa Plains
.	X (6 homes)	ISIL blew up six houses belonging to members of the Christian community in west Mosul. The houses were abandoned when the Christians were expelled from Mosul in July 2014	These houses all belonged to Christians	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 21	
.	X (8 houses)	ISIS destroyed eight houses belonging to Christian families	These houses all belonged to Christians	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 15	
.	X (unknown number of houses blown up)		Houses belonged to Christians	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 15	
.	X (8 houses destroyed)		Houses belonged to Christians	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 15	
.	X ("as many as" 14 houses destroyed)		Houses belonged to Christians	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 15	
.	X (Christian house destroyed)		House belonged to Christians	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 15	
.	.	ISIL abducted a Christian family from a church (known locally as Titanic) located in al-Baker neighbourhood of Ninewa and took them to an undisclosed location	Christian family was abducted from a church	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf, at 11	
150 (Christian and Yezidi…a portion of them were girls)	.	transported to Syria to be either given to ISIL fighters as a reward or sold as sex slaves	Yezidi and Christians apparently targeted	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf	p.16

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
8/1/2014		IRQ	1,500 Yezidi and Christian women	Christians	ISIS	.	.	1,500 (Christian and Yezidi)	.	1,500 (Christian and Yezidi)	1,500 (Christian and Yezidi)	.	.	1,500 (Christian and Yezidi)
12/23/2014	Ninewa	IRQ	2 males	Christians	ISIS	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.
Early August / late Sept. 2014	Tel Afar	IRQ	Christian captves (most of the captives were Yezidi, however)	Christians	ISIS	.	.	X	.	X	X	.	X	X
7/21/2015	various districts of Mosul	IRQ	children aged between 5 and 15	Christians	ISIS	.	.	X (one report has number at 1,227; another between 800 and 900)	.	X (one report has number at 1,227; another between 800 and 900)	X (one report has number at 1,227; another between 800 and 900)	X (one report has number at 1,227; another between 800 and 900)	X (one report has number at 1,227; another between 800 and 900)	.
5/11/2015	Hay al-Tamin area of eastern Mosul	IRQ	high school students and families	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/14/2015	Bashigah sub-district, Hamdaniya district, in the Ninewa plains	IRQ	recruited child soldiers	Christians	ISIS	.	.	X (number unclear)	.	.	.	.	X (number unclear)	.
6/1/2014		IRQ	Immaculate Church of the Highest	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	al-Wahda	IRQ	Christian church in al-Wahda	Christians	ISIS	.	1 (and other churches as well)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Shrine dedicated to prophet Daniel	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/25/2014	Mosul	IRQ	tomb of the Prophet Jonah	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	near Qaraqosh	IRQ	the Mar Behnam monastery	Christians	ISIS	.	X (unknown number of monks)	.	.	.	.	.	X (unknown number of monks)	2 priests, 2 families

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
1,500 (Christian and Yezidi..a portion of them are girls)	.	UN sources in August 2014 estimated that around 1,500 Yezidi and Christian women and girls had been forced into sexual slavery.	Yezidi and Christians apparently targeted	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 15	
.	.	2 male members of Christian Ninewa family taken. Fate unknown.	It seems like the Christians were targeted	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 21	
.	.	The women were forced to convert or to marry ISIL fighters	Yezidi and Christians apparently targeted	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf, at 15	
X (one report has number at 1,227; another between 800 and 900)	.	children who refused to obey ISIL orders were flogged, tortured or raped. ….The children were divided into two groups: those aged between five and 10 were placed in a religious education camp; and those aged between 10 and 15 were forced into military training.	Seems designed to convert and displace the children	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 14	Doesn't specify Christian children specifically
X (number unclear)	.	ISIS visited high schools in the Hay al-Tamin area of eastern Mosul, Ninewa, and informed the students that they must pledge allegiance to the group and join jihad.	Trying to forcibly convert students to ISIS	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 18	Unclear if the students were actually taken into ISIS after this announcement
X (number unclear)	.	, ISIL used some recruited child soldiers to execute 15 of its fighters who had lost battles or retreated from battles	Trying to forcibly convert the children to ISIS	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 18	
.	1	2014 a statue of the Virgin Mary at the Immaculate Church of the Highest was reportedly destroyed	Attack was against a Christian religious item	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 18	Looks like part of larger attack on Mosul
.	1 (unknown number of other churches looted)	a Christian church in al-Wahda district burnt down, other churches looted	Attack was against Christian religious buildings	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 18	
.	1	a shrine dedicated to the biblical prophet Daniel was destroyed	Attack was against a Christian religious item	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 18	Looks like part of larger attack on Mosul
.	1	The tomb of the Prophet Jonah (Younis in Islam) and the Nabi Jonah mosque, which housed the tomb, were also destroyed"	Attack was against a Christian religious item	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 18; http://www.christianpost.com/news/isis-blows-up-muslim-shrine-with-biblical-prophet-jonahs-tomb-to-dust-because-it-had-become-a-place-of-apostasy-123852/	Looks like part of larger attack on Mosul; ISIS has Blown-up the Muslim Shrine which is built on the Tom of Johan. ISIS claims that it had become a place of Apostasy
.	1	The Mar Behnam monastery, built in the 4th century and an important place of pilgrimage for Iraqi Christians, was seized in July by ISIS, who removed the crosses and expelled the monks; 2 priests, 2 families forced to leave without taking any of their possessions; ISIS forces burnt ancient manuscripts from the monastery	Attack was against Christian religious buildings	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 18	

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
	Mosul	IRQ	shrine of Seth	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/1/2015	Tikrit	IRQ	Assyrian Green Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/5/2015	Nimrud	IRQ	ancient city of Nimrud	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/8/2015	Dur Sharrukin (also called Khorsabad)	IRQ	ancient city of Dur Sharrukin	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2/5/2015	Shafaa neighborhood in Mosul	IRQ	External Tahra Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/2/2015	Tal Kaif	IRQ	Assyrian Christian cemetery	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/3/2015	Tal Kaif	IRQ	Shrine of Mart Shmoni	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/19/2015	Hamdaniya (south of Mosul)	IRQ	Monastery of Mar Behnam	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/22/2015	Mosul city	IRQ	al-Tahira Christian Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/12/2015	al-Muhaniseen	IRQ	the Syriac Orthodox church in al-Muhaniseen	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/9/2015	Mosul	IRQ	Chaldean Church on Doctor Street	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/23/2015	schools and universities in Ninewa Governorate	IRQ	students at schools and universities	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	1	the shrine of Seth . . . was destroyed	Attack was against a Christian religious item	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 18	Looks like part of larger attack on Mosul
.	1	the Assyrian Green Church, built in 700 CE, was destroyed in Tikrit. ISIS militants are strongly suspected of carrying out this action	Attack was against Christian religious buildings	http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 18	
.	1	using bulldozers, shovels, and drills, ISIL reportedly destroyed or damaged the remains of the ancient city of **Nimrud**, 30 kilometres south of Mosul	Attack was against buildings representing another religion	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 18; http://www.aina.org/news/20150306145829.htm	3,300 year-old city has been destroyed by ISIS using heavy military equipment.
.	1	using bulldozers, ISIL destroyed the remains of the ancient city of Dur Sharrukin, also known as Khorsabad, around 15 kilometres north of Mosul	Attack was against buildings representing another religion	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/mar/09/iraq-condemns-isis-destruction-ancient-sites ; http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 18; http://www.aina.org/news/20150311145833.htm	ISIS "desecrated" another ancient Iraq capital. The city is fame for its colossal statutes of human-headed winged bulls. They razed the walls and elements of the temples have been destroyed.
.	1	ISIL looted the External Tahra Church, located in the Shafaa neighbourhood in Mosul, including the manuscripts, paintings in Syriac, and historical items	Attack was against a church, as well as religious items	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 18	
.	1	ISIL reportedly destroyed an Assyrian Christian cemetery in Tal Kaif town using bulldozers	Attack was against Christian religious area	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 18	
.	1	Isis reportedly destroyed the Assyrian Christian Shrine of Mart Shmoni in Tal Kaif	Attack was against Christian religious area	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 19	
.	1	ISIL destroyed the ancient Christian Monastery of Mar Behnam in Hamdaniya	Attack was against Christian monastery	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_4th_POCReport-11Dec2014-30April2015.pdf, at 19	
.	1	ISIS destroyed the al-Tahira church, in Mosul city, using bulldozers	Attack was against Christian church	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 16	Removal of Mary statue from this church was noted in a previous entry
.	1 (houses in the area also damaged)	ISIL reportedly used explosives to destroy the Syriac Orthodox church in al-Muhaniseen area, east of Mosul. Houses near the church were also reportedly damaged in the explosion	Attack wa sagainst Christian church	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 16	
.	1	ISIL removed historical inscriptions from the front of the Chaldean Church	Vanalization was against Christian church	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 16-17; http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	
X (number unclear)	.	ISIL announced at schools and universities in Ninewa Governorate that all male students must join ISIL after the completion of their current exams....ISIS would register the names of male high school students of Mosul	Trying to forcibly convert the children to ISIS	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMIReport1May31October2015.pdf, at 18	

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
10/31/2010	Karada	IRQ	100 Christian Parishioners	Iraqi Christians	ISIS	30 hostages and 7 security force members	.	100 Christian Parishioners	.	100 Christian Parishioners	Unknown	.	41 hostages and 15 security force members	41 hostages and 15 security force members
8/25/2014	Baghdede	IRQ	1 Assyrian girl	Assyrian	ISIS	Unknown	.	Kidnapped 3 yr old from mother	.	Kidnapped 3 yr old from mother	Unknown	.	.	.
8/10/2014	Qaraqosh, Iraq	IRQ	Rami Hanna Shitte	Assyrian Christians	Islamic State	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/6/2014	Qaraqosh, Iraq	IRQ	David Adib Elias Shamis, 5, Mazen Elias Shamis, 9, Zeina Eshoee Al Qass Elia	Assyrian Christians	Islamic State	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
8/5/2014	Tel Kepe, Iraq	IRQ	Lujain Hikmat Nano	Assyrian Christians	Islamic State	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/27/2014	Qaraqosh, Iraq	IRQ	Najib, 75, Dalal, 72	Christians	Islamic State	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
8/25/2014	Bashiqa, Iraq	IRQ	George David, Saad David, and 70-year-old man	Christians	Islamic State	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/20/2014	Qaraqosh, Iraq	IRQ	Elias Boulos Kero	Christians	Islamic State	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	suicide bombing causing blood, tissue and body parts all over the church			http://www.nytimes.com/2010/11/01/world/middleeast/01iraq.html	ISIS takes hostages during church service, demands money, security detail (Golden Force) was deployed to end the siege, using grenades and smoke grenades and then stormed the church, suicide bombers detonated their vests which were filled with ball bearings
.	45 Christian Institutions			http://www.aina.org/news/20140828181542.htm	3 year old abducted from physically handicapped parents who were part of 70,000 Assyrian refugees heading to Ankawa. All the women went into a bus and a man came up to the mother and took her. When the mother tried to get the child back she was told to "shut up and if she spoke another word he would slaughter her. "Since entering Iraq and capturing Mosul on June 10, ISIS has driven all Assyrians from that city. There are no Assyrians/Christians remaining in Mosul." ISIS has also destroyed 45 Christian institutions in Mosul.
.	.	Targeted Killing	Killed after ISIS took town	http://www.aina.org/news/20140809214131.htm	Motive not specifically given
.	.	Shelling attack	"Bombing directed onto the well-known Christian village. Killings were intended regardless of age, gender or condition of the member of the group"	http://www.aina.org/news/20140806040459.htm,%20http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=56082#.VAe4nGMzJka ; Aid to the Church in Need incident description	Link won't work
.	.	Mortar attack	Unclear--part of attack on town	http://www.aina.org/news/20140805131413.htm	Killed in ISIS mortar attack--no specific motive given. 200,000 Yazidis forced into mountains
.	.	Elderly and ill victims forced to leave Qaraqosh on foot at gunpoint	Not given, but Christians forced to leave after ISIS took over town	http://www.aina.org/news/20140829171511.htm	.
.	.	Victims starve to death while hiding from Islamic State fighters	Deaths occurred after ISIS took over town	http://www.aina.org/news/20140825114750.htm	Article mentions 150,000 Yazidis fleeing as well
.	.	Shooting death after victim refused to convert to Islam	Refused to convert to Islam	http://mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=56398#.U_ezmsVdWSo	Source is only one sentence long

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
6/10/2014(?) to 7/18/2014(?)	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Zinia family (7 people including grandparents, parents and three children); other Christian families throughouth Mosul (exact numbers not cited)	Christians	ISIS militia, Muslim neighbors	?	X	.	.	.	.	.	?	X
7/26/2014	Hawi al-Kinesa, Nineveh governorate, Iraq	IRQ	Mar Mikhail Monastery	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/23/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	5 disabled Christians	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
7/23/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	75-year-old sick Christian woman	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/1/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Sister Utoor Joseph,Sister Miskintah, and three orphans	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/25/2014	Qaraqosh, Iraq	IRQ	Christian community	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	?	.	.	.	.	.	.	?	40,000-50,000 (most of these are Christian)…UNICEF says 100,000 Christians fled…about 150 families were unable to flee

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	X	Over 150,000 residents of Mosul and Qaraqosh affected. "there is not a single Christian family left in Mosul"....Before the ISIS offensive, there were an estimated 30,000 Christians in Mosul. USCIRF 2015, at 96. On 22 July, the Chaldean Patriarch informed UNAMI that about 20,000 Christians had left Mosul"	Religious. Christians throughout town extorted, forced to pay 450 USD per month "jizya" (but when offered, ISIS refused to accept the payment). "Convert or die" broadcast from Mosques. Houses of Christians marked with the "Nasreen" symbol. All services (electricity and water) cut. Neighboring Muslims felt empowered to harass and disposses Christians of property (threatening to kill them if they don't leave).....On Junly 18, 2014, , ISIS members announced in all of Mosul's mosques that the Christian population had until noon of 19 July 2014 to leave the city or face execution." ISIS militias stole all possessions from Christians leaving in car, forced them to leave on foot (aparently 1,500 Christian families robbed by ISIS at checkpoints); churches (and a monastery) turned into mosques; statues of Jesus destroyed; "Mosul city was largely empty of Christians except for a small number who were too poor or otherwise not able to leave."	http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jul/24/iraqi-christians-mosul-isis-convert-islam-or-be-executed ; Aid to the Church in Need incident report; GAC	This entry uses both the "incident report" and a Guardian source, and the Genocide Against Christians report
.	1	Desecrated oldest monastery in country, turned into barn	Not given	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=55861#.U9eyCKOTFF4	Destroyed. "St Elijah's joins a growing list of more than 100 religious and historic sites looted and destroyed, including mosques, tombs, shrines and churches. Ancient monuments in the cities of Nineveh, Palmyra and Hatra lie in ruins. Museums and libraries have been pillaged, books burned, artwork crushed or trafficked." http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jan/20/isis-has-destroyed-iraqs-oldest-christian-monastery-satellite-images-confirm
.	.	Forced conversion to Islam	Seems religious--forced conversion…not sure forced converstion fits any of the crimes…	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=55810#.U9a4o6OTFF4	Source is only one sentence long
.	.	Dragged to mosque, forced to convert to Islam	.	http://www.ankawa.com/index.php?option=com_jfusion&Itemid=139&jfile=index.php&topic=746494.0	Link won't work
.	.	Abduction; later released	None given, but nuns captured in militant-held area	http://news.yahoo.com/christian-leader-appeals-missing-iraq-nuns-145013660.html ; http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf, at 11-12	Two nuns, three orphans went missing in militant area; they were later released
.	.	Christian town of Qaraqosh subjected to heavy shelling; nearly entire population is displaced	Appears religious: Christians, Yezidis, Shiite Muslims forced out	http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/tens-of-thousands-of-christians-flee-isis-attack-on-nineveh-town-of-qaraqosh-hamdaniya-264802541.html ; http://www.aina.org/reports/imstfom.pdf at 14; USCIRF 2015, at 96; http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15720&LangID=E%20-%20sthash.pTAPap7A.dpuf, at 7	ISIS cut off water and electricity in town to force residents to leave; before attack, town was led to believe that Iraqi Army and KRG Peshmerga would contain the ISIS attack, but were told a few hours later to leave the city quickly; Iraqi Army and KRG later fled the town without helping the Christians

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
6/21/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Christian family	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
6/12/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Syrian Orthodox Cathedral	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/12/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Chaldean Catholic Cathedral	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/12/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Church of the Holy Spirit	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1/29/2014	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Laith Hadi Bahnam, 56, metalworker	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/25/2013	Baghdad, Iraq	IRQ	St. Mary's Assyrian Catholic Church; Raad Mekha, 26, Yakoob Zabook, 31	Assyrian Christians	Unidentified gunmen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
6/25/2013	Baghdad, Iraq	IRQ	Ashur Yonan, an Assyrian Christian businessman, and a Muslim employee	Assyrian Christians	Unknown assailants	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
5/3/2014	Hawaigat Hosan, Iraq	IRQ	Noel Youssef and Jawad Habib. (Youssef is a brother of a Christian standing for election in Nineveh province.)	Christians	Unknown assailants	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
11/24/2013	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Alaa Ador	Christians	Unknown assailants	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/22/2013	Kirkuk, Iraq	IRQ	Emad Youhanna, Christian MP	Christians	Unknown assailants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.
7/28/2013	Kirkuk, Iraq	IRQ	Fares Youssef, Christian policeman	Christians	Unknown assailants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7/7/2013	Baghdad, Iraq	IRQ	Salim Dawood Koka	Christians	Unknown assailants	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/30/2013	Mosul, Iraq	IRQ	Maged Shiba Al-Qosrani, 30	Christians	Unknown assailants	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Two dozen familes
3/28/2013	Bartella, Iraq	IRQ	Shaker Saeed Binoca	Christians	Unknown assailants	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
1/7/2013	Mosul	IRQ	Shdha Elias, 54	Christians	Unknown Assailants	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jan-16	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dec-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dec-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	Mother and daughter raped; father subsequently commits suicide	Family couldn't pay "jizya" demanded	http://www.aina.org/news/20140623185542.htm	Also (unconfirmed) report of 4 Christian women killed for not wearing veils
.	1	Church desecrated	Appears religious: crosses replaced with Islamic State's flags	http://news.yahoo.com/christian-leader-appeals-missing-iraq-nuns-145013660.html	.
.	1	Church desecrated		http://news.yahoo.com/christian-leader-appeals-missing-iraq-nuns-145013660.html	
.	1	Church looted	Not specified	http://www.aina.org/news/20140706173218.htm	Echoes account of mother / daughter rape, and 4 women killed for not wearing veils
.	.	Targeted killing	Apparently killed for not fixing ISIS member's gun	http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/13/fall	Part of larger ISIS extortion policy around Mosul
.	.	Shooting attack	.	http://www.aina.org/releases/20130626184543.htm	Same link as above
.	.	Car bombing at two Assyrian-owned businesses	Not given	http://www.aina.org/releases/20130626184543.htm	Shooting at Christian church
.	.	Abduction; victims released after a day	Unclear--part of attack on town	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=54027#.U2qgQqLiibg	released the next day
.	.	Shooting attack	Unclear: but victim was Christian and journalist	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=50832#.Upy9rCdGazg	Source called killing "assasination," and victim murdered near his own house
.	.	Suicide bombing outside Youhanna's house	.	http://mcnf.org.ukwsp3.com/showsubject.aspx?id=49481#.UmbUPlOXc8M	Link won't work
.	.	Explosive placed in victim's police car	Unclear, but was a Christian policeman	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=47834#.Ufganazt5qE	.
.	.	Kidnapped; tied up in truck used in car bombing.	Unclear, but again was a Christian victim	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=47369	.
.	.	Car bombing; victim's car was rigged with explosives. 24 Christian families flee Mosul after bombing.	Unclear, but again was a Christian victim	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=46240#.Ubc5TNgSTLc	Two dozen families fleed city after attack
.	.	Car bombing	Unclear (assailants unknown)	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=45995#.UaJiCdggtRk	.
.	.	Throat slit	Unclear, but in an area with lots of violence against Christians	http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Christian-teacher-has-throat-cut-in-Mosul,-plunging-city-in-fear-again-26799.html	.
.	St. Elijah's Monastery of Mosul	bombed		http://www.aina.org/news/20160121002309.htm; http://www.persecution.org/2015/08/28/the-isis-caliphate-and-the-churches/	Oldest monastery in Iraq has been reduced to rubble. Monastery is 1,400 years old and has survived assaults by nature and man. Greek letters chi and rho representing the first two letters of Christ's name were carved near the entrance.
.	10 Assyrian homes	bombed		http://www.aina.org/news/20151226052124.htm	On 12/24/2015, ISIS bombed 10 Assyrian home and injured several people in Tel Kepe in north Iraq
.	Assyrian Monastery for Nuns	bombed		http://www.aina.org/news/20151226052124.htm	On 12/24/2015, ISIS bombed a monastery that belonged to Assyrian nuns in Tel Kepe

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
Dec-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dec-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mar-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mar-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Feb-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Feb-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jan-15	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sep-14		IRQ & SRY	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sep-14	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	Assyrian Cemetery in Kirku	Vandalized		http://www.aina.org/news/20151226052124.htm	On 12/27/2015, a cemetery located in Kirkuk that was used by the Assyrian church was vandalized. Graves opened, tombstone and crosses destroyed. The cemetery was used by the Assyrian and Syria Orthodox Churches.
.	Assyrian Cemetery in West Kirku	Vandalized		http://www.aina.org/news/20151226052124.htm	On 12/27/2015 an additional Assyrian Church was vandalized in West Kirkuk
.	St. George Monastery	Vandalized		http://www.aina.org/news/20150316182816.htm	ISIS twitter accounts show ISIS members destroying the monastery using sledgehammers, smashing crosses and icons; removing the cross from the dome and attaching a black ISIS flag. ISIS also destroyed archaeological sites, the walls of Nineveh and the cities of Nimrud and Khorsabad.
.	Ancient City of Hatra	Destroyed		http://www.aina.org/news/20150307140400.htm	ISIS has begun demolishing Hatra which has been described as "cultural cleansing."
.	Mosul Museum	Destroyed		http://www.aina.org/news/20150226165442.htm	Video released by ISIS of militants using sledgehammers to destroy ancient artifacts in Iraq's northern city of Mosul. The relics that are being destroyed as described by ISIS as "idols" that must be removed. It is also believe that some of the artifacts have been sold on the black market to finance their "bloody campaign."
.	Mosul Public Library	Arson		http://www.aina.org/news/20150224162008.htm	ISIS burned the Mosul public library which included more than 8,000 rare old books and manuscripts. The library was established in 1921. Lost were manuscripts from the 18th century; Syriac printed books from Iraq's first printing house; books from the Ottoman era, Iraq newspapers from he early twentieth century and old antiques like an astrolabe and sand glass used by ancient Arabs.
.	Historic site of Nineveh	bombed		http://www.aina.org/news/20150128150209.htm	ISIS destroyed remains of the ancient wall of Mosul which located in the Tahrir neighborhood on the left coast of Mosul. Explosives blew pieces of the wall considered the "most important historical monument of the Iraqi province and the whole region dating back to the civilization of the Assyrian kings in the eighth century BC."
.	Ancient Iraqi and Syrian Artifacts sold on Black Market			http://www.aina.org/news/20140930181415.htm	ISIS are taking and selling ancient Iraqi artifacts on the black market to finance their military operations. Some of the items sold are more than 2,000 years old. "Assyrian tablets were stolen and found in European cities." A tablet of a winged bull was cut up and sold in pieces.
.	Syriac and Christian Educational Institutes	Cultural Cleansing		http://www.aina.org/news/20140916003954.htm	Mandatory removal of all Syriac and Christian teachings from school curricula. In addition, all educational institutes across Mosul and Nineveh which have Christian names will be renamed under ISIS policy. Anyone who acts against it will face punishment

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
Sep-14	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sep-14	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aug-14	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jul-14	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jul-14	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jun-13	Baghdad	IRQ	Church	Christians	2 gunmen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sep-12	Kirkuk	IRQ	Church	Christians		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mar-12	Baghdad	IRQ	Church	Christians	Iraq Extremists	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aug-11	Kirkuk	IRQ	Church	Christians	Islamic fundamentalists	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	Christian, Shiite Business Theft	Cultural Cleansing		http://www.aina.org/news/20140916173634.htm	All Sunni business with Christian and Shiite partners are to deliver all non-Sunni share of the business to ISIS. Two-day deadline to comply with the order. ISIS has "complete list" of businesses with Christian and Shiite partners. ISIS is charging a tariff on all goods entering Nineveh Province. Anything not Islamic is seized and destroyed. All clothes have been removed from the department stores and have imposed the Afghan style of clothing on the city.
.	Christian Homes now Bomb Factories			http://www.aina.org/news/20140916151444.htm	ISIS has turned Christian homes into factories for IEDs and car bombes. ISIS brings welding machines into the homes and makes bombs.
.	Cathedral of St. Ephrem in Shurta	Vandalized		http://www.aina.org/news/20140822154553.htm	ISIS has destroyed the red-glass cross and is using the Cathedral as its headquarters.
.	Chaldean Patriarchate House Confiscated	Confiscated		http://www.aina.org/news/20140702221020.htm	ISIS continues to take over the houses of Christians including the Chaldean Patriarchate and Dr. Duraid Hikmat Tobis who is a member of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization.
.	Home of Dr. Duraid Hikmat Tobis	Confiscated		http://www.aina.org/news/20140702221020.htm	ISIS continues to take over the houses of Christians including the Chaldean Patriarchate and Dr. Duraid Hikmat Tobis who is a member of the Hammurabi Human Rights Organization.
.	St. Mary Assyrian Church	Fired bullets		http://www.aina.org/news/20130625163452.htm	Gunman opened fire on St. Mary Assyrian Church, wounding 2 security officers. Church is located in the Ameen Thania neighborhood in eastern Baghdad. Church guards taken to Al Kindi hospital where one is listed in serious condition
.	Cathedral of Kirkuk	Bomb		http://www.aina.org/news/20120922121005.htm	A bomb hidden in a bag exploded at 20.45 at the door of the Cathedral. Pope Benedict XVI had just concluded his visit to Lebanon. At the time, the Chaldean Archbishop, Msgr. Louis Sako was in Beirut to receive from the pope's hands the apostolic exhortation Ecclesia in Medio Oriente. The explosion cause only material damage.
.	Syrian Orthodox Church of St. Matthew	Bomb		http://www.aina.org/news/20120322021611.htm	Syrian Orthodox Church of St. Matthew was one of the targets in a string of bombings as Iraqi extremists attacked several cities and towns across Iraq that killed at least 52 people in total. Mary 20th was the ninth anniversary of the US invasion and it is believe that the extremists wanted to make a statement. This bombing killed two guards and wounded 5 other people.
.	St. Ephraim Syrian Orthodox Church	Bomb		http://www.aina.org/news/20110815181710.htm	A car bomb exploded near the St. Ephraim Syrian Orthodox Church in Kirkuk, 1 few hundred meters from the Chaldean Cathedral in the central party of the city. The bomb blew at 1:30 a.m. and nobody was hurt. Damage to the church was monumental.

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
Aug-11	Kirkuk	IRQ	Church	Christians	Islamic State of Iraq	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aug-11	Kirkuk	IRQ	Church	Christians		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Apr-11	Baghdad	IRQ	Church	Christians		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nov-11	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	Holy Family Syrian Catholic Church	Car Bomb		http://www.aina.org/news/20110802122557.htm	Car bomb exploded in the front of the Holy Family Syrian Catholic Church, wounding at least 23 people. The bomb was inside a car that was parked near the building. The Church is located in Kirkuk's Shatterlo neighborhood and exploded around 5:30 a.m. The wounded included Church's staff and people living nearby. The explosion damaged the church and a number of houses nearby.
.	Presbyterian Church	Car Bomb		http://www.aina.org/news/20110815181710.htm	A bomb was placed in a park car near the church, but was defused before it went off. The city of Kirkuk is located in Iraq's most important oil fields and has been "embroiled in a political fight among various ethnic groups, most notably Arabs, Turkmen and Kurds."
.	Sacred Hearth Church			http://www.aina.org/news/20110424154010.htm	An IED detonated near the church and a firefight broke out in front of another on Easter Sunday. It is unclear if the IED was for parishioners or if the police were the target. The bomb in front of the church was set to explode when an Iraqi police pick-up trick pulled away from the church after all parishioners had been cleared following Easter mass. In a second attack not far from the church, Iraqi police officers were wounded in a firefight with gunmen outside Mary the Virgin Catholic Church. The parishioners stayed inside. None of the parishioners were hurt. A cameraman for Reuters said he saw 3 injured officer and 4 injured civilians at a Baghdad hospital. Four Iraqi police officers suffered gunshot wounds in the firefight. that they believes body was hurt during the gun fight. Two Iraqi policemen and two passerby people suffered shrapnel from the bomb that detonated outside of Sacred Heart. In addition, another bomb detonated near an Iraqi army checkpoint in northern Baghdad. The casualties reported were not consistent. In the first hour, it was reported that 7 have been injured but eyewitnesses reported that as many as 15 were killed
.	Our Lady of Deliverance Chapel	Suicide bomb		http://www.aina.org/releases/20101101224214.htm	Two weeks prior to the special Synod for the Middle East, militant Islam attacked Our Lady of Deliverance Chaldean Catholic church where more than 120 parishioners were worshiping. The parishioners were taken hostage by Al-Qaida terrorists. Police raided the church and the terrorists set fire to their explosives killing 58 parishioners and two priests. Iraqi's defense minister Abdel Kader Al-Obeidi called the "blood" rescue a "successful operation," however, a member of the Assyrian Iraqi Parliament criticized the operation calling the attempt "unprofessional." "We have no accurate picture of whether the believers were killed in he church by the bullets of security forces or by terrorists."

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
Oct-10	Baghdad	IRQ	Church	Christians	armed militants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	Sayidat al-Nejat Cathedral or Our Lady of Salvation	Suicide Bombs		http://www.aina.org/news/20120322021611.htm	Armed militants, some of which were wearing suicide vests, "stormed the Catholic church during Sunday Mass. At least 80 worshipers were taken hostage. Later Iraqi forces raided the church when the suicide bombers detonated their vests. Attack killed 58 people and left 75 wounded.
.	Syrian Catholic Diocese			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church in Maidan Neighborhood - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul
.	The Old Church of the Immaculate			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church in Maidan Neighborhood - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Maidan Neighborhood, Mosul (The church goes back to the eighth century AD)
.	The New Church of the Immaculate			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Maidan Neighborhood
.	Church of Mar (Saint) Toma			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Khazraj Neighborhood
.	Museum of Mar (Saint) Toma			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Khazraj Neighborhood
.	Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Muhandiseen Neighborhood
.	Church of the Virgin of Fatima			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Faisaliah Neighborhood
.	The House of the Young Sister of Jesus			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Ras Al-Kour Neighborhood
.	Archbishop's Palace Chapel			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Catholic Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Dawasa Neighborhood
.	Syrian Orthodox Archdiocese			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Shurta Neighborhood

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	The Antiquarian Church of Saint Ahodeeni			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Bab Aljadeed Neighborhood
.	Mar (Saint) Toma Church and cemetery (the old Bishopric)			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Khazraj Neighborhood
.	Church of The Immaculate (Castle)			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Maidan Neighborhood
.	Church of The Immaculate			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Shifaa Neighborhood
.	Mar (Saint) Aprim Church			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Shurta Neighborhood
.	St. Joseph Church			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Syriac Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; The New Mosul Neighborhood
.	Diocese of the Assyrian Church of the East			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Holy Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church of the East - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Dawasa Neighborhood
.	Assyrian Church of the East			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Holy Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church of the East - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Dawasa Neighborhood
.	Church of the Virgin Mary (old rite)			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Holy Apostolic Catholic Assyrian Church of the East - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Wihda Neighborhood
.	Chaldean Diocese			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Shurta Neighborhood
.	Miskinta Church			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Mayassa Neighborhood

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	The Antiquarian Church of Shimon alSafa			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Mayassa Neighborhood
.	Church of Mar (Saint) Buthyoon			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Shahar AlSouq Neighborhood
.	Church of St. Paul			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Majmooaa AlThaqafiya District
.	Church of the Virgin Mary			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Drakziliya Neighborhood
.	Ancient Church of Saint Isaiah			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Ras AlKour Neighborhood
.	Saint Isaiah Cemetery			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Ras AlKour Neighborhood
.	Mother of Aid Church			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Dawasa Neighborhood
.	The Antiquarian Church of St. George			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Khazraj Neighborhood
.	St. George Cemetery			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Arab Neighborhood
.	Monastery of AlNasir (Victory)			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Arab Neighborhood
.	Convent of the Chaldean Nuns			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Mayassa Neighborhood

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Mosul	IRQ	Church	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/26/04-6/25/13	Iraq	IRQ	Christian churches	Christians	Various	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/26/2015	Mosul	IRQ	Unidentified Assyrian woman, 80	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unknown - September 2014	Bartella	IRQ	Assyrian man	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	1 (presumed)	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	Monastery of St. Michael			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Chaldean Church of Babylon - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Hawi Church Neighborhood
.	The New Armenian Church			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Armenian Orthodox Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Wihda Neighborhood
.	Evangelical Presbyterian Church			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Mayassa Neighborhood
.	Latin Church and Monastery of the Dominican Fathers			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Latin Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Sa'a Neighborhood
.	Convent of Katrina Siena Nuns			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Latin Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Sa'a Neighborhood
.	Convent of the Dominican Sisters (AlKilma Monastery)			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Latin Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Majmooaa AlThaqafiya District
.	House of Qasada AlRasouliya (Apostolic Aim)			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	Latin Church - Since 6-10-14, ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul; Institute of St. John the Beloved
.	Small Chapel at the Christian Cemetery in the Ekab Valley			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul
.	Christian Cemetery in the Ekab Valley			http://www.aina.org/news/20140729100528.htm	ISIS has either destroyed, occupied, converted to mosques, converted to ISIS headquarters or shuttered all 45 Christian institutions in Mosul
.	66 churches and other religious properties			http://www.aina.org/news/20080107163014.htm	This page notes a total of 119 churches or other religious sites attacked or destroyed between 2004 and the present. In addition to what's listed above, it identifies 66 others.
.	.	Woman from Karamlis burned to death	Failure to comply with Islamic Sharia law	http://www.aina.org/news/20150526165910.htm	
.	.	Beaten for failing to convert to Islam; hands tied behind back and driven away in truck;presumed dead	Failure to convert to Islam	http://www.aina.org/news/20140915144247.htm; http://english.ankawa.com/?p=12183	Date unclear - account is given during larger story about 12 Assyrians who were released by ISIS after faking conversion to Islam

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
9/15/2014	Mosul	IRQ	Christians	Christians	Islamic State	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/6/2014	Sinjar	IRQ	25 Christians	Christians	ISIS	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/6/2014	Mosul	IRQ	Two Christian families	Christians	ISIS	.	.	Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/22/2014	Mosul	IRQ	Assyrian Christian Men	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	Unknown	.	Unknown	.
8/13/2014	Telsqof/Bashiqa	IRQ	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/11/2014	Mosul	IRQ	100,000 Iraqi Christians	Iraqi Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,000
8/10/2014	Baghdede	IRQ	50,000 Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50,000
8/7/2014	Ninevah Plain	IRQ	200,000 Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200,000
8/2/2014	Baghdede	IRQ	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/17/14-7/18/14	Mosul	IRQ	200 Assyrian Christian Families	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200 Families
7/15/2014	Mosul	IRQ	Christians and Shiites	Christians and Shiites	ISIS	.	Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dec-06	Baghdad	IRQ	Luana, 22	Assyrian Christians	Iraqi Soldier	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	Classes about history, literature, and Christianity are "permanently annulled"		http://www.aina.org/news/20140915175330.htm	"The new Mosul curriculum, allegedly issued by al-Baghdadi himself, stresses that any reference to the republics of Iraq or Syria must be replaced with "Islamic State." Pictures that violate its ultra-conservative interpretation of Islam will be ripped out of books. Anthems and lyrics that encourage love of country are now viewed as a show of "polytheism and blasphemy," and are strictly banned."
.	.	25 Christians held by Isis in Sayeda Zaaineb mosque, transferred to nearby homes west of Mosque. ISIS gunmen forced two held in a separate house to convert to Islam	Failure to convert to Islam	http://www.aina.org/news/20140906220358.htm	According to report issued by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization on 9/6/14
.	.	Two Christian families detained and later released for unknown reasons	Unknown	http://www.aina.org/news/20140906220358.htm	According to report issued by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization on 9/6/14
.	.	ISIS forcefully circumcised Assyrian men and children in Mosul without anesthesia	ISIS order that all Christian adults and children remaining in Mosul were to be circumcised.	http://www.aina.org/news/20140818033309.htm	
.	Unknown	Assyrian Christian towns completely looted and plundered by ISIS; all homes emptied of valuables; looting and theft occurred in daytime hours	Unknown	http://www.aina.org/news/20140813161050.htm	According to report issued by Hammurabi Human Rights Organization on 8/13/14. Article also mentioned more than 100,000 Yazidis and other minorities now in town of Khanak without food, water, or shelter.
.	.	Up to 100,000 Iraqi Christians fled their homes in Mosul/Ninevah Plain in one day	Unknown	http://www.aina.org/news/20140811131650.htm	
.	.	At 2 AM, 50,000 Assyrian residents of Baghdede fled after church bellls warned them that Kurdish forces were withdrawing form the city.	Unkown	http://www.aina.org/news/20140809214131.htm	
.	.	200,000 Assyrian Christians have fled the Ninevah plain, an the villages of Baghdede, Karamlis, Bartella, Bashiqa, Tel Kepe, Batnaya, Telsqof, and Alqosh have been completely abandoned	Unknown	http://www.aina.org/news/20140807050307.htm	Article also mentions 7 Yazidi villages and 15 Shabak villages surrounding Baghded have also been abandoned; reports that ISIS forces robbed Assyrians as they fled;
.	.	$8 million USD looted from Assyrian farms abaonded after ISIS advanced into Baghdede	Unknown	http://www.aina.org/news/20140802191507.htm	
.	.	Fled as deadline from ISIS to convert to Islam, pay "jizya" or die approached (ISIS's so-called "jizya" did not ultimately materialize as an option in Mosul)	Failure to convert to Islam or pay "jizya" (ISIS's so-called "jizya" did not ultimately materialize as an option in Mosul)	http://www.aina.org/news/20140720061001.htm	Article also mentions ISIS forces robbing 85 Assyrian families fleeing the city; hundred of Assyrians forced to walk 43 miles to Tel Afar at night from Mosul after ISIS confiscated automobiles; 15 Assyrian families forced to convert to Islam
.	.	Government workers ordered by ISIS to stop giving rations to Christians and Shiites in Mosul	Unknown	http://www.aina.org/news/20140714204343.htm	
.	.	Raped by Iraqi soldier, threatened to kill her brother if she filed police report.		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
10/8/2006	Baghdad	IRQ	2 Young Christian Woman	Christians		.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/14/2006	Mosul	IRQ	Assyrian Christian Students	Assyrian Christians	Iraqi Police	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Unknown	.
1/29/2006	Mosul	IRQ	Assyrian Christian Students	Assyrian Christians		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Unknown	.
3/15/2005	Basra	IRQ	Zahra Ashor, unidentified student; Assyrian Christian Students	Assyrian Christians	Muqtada al-Sadr's al-Mahdi Army	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.
10/26/2004	Mosul	IRQ	Christian Woman	Christians		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/10/2006	Al-Basra	IRQ	Christian Boy, 14	Christians		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
August, 2004	Baghdad	IRQ	Sabah Macardige	Assyrian Christians		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/7/2005	Dora, Baghdad	IRQ	Assyrian-owned stores and shops	Assyrian Christians		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/31/2007	Dora, Baghdad	IRQ	Angel Raphael Convent	Christians	Shiites	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/8/2002		IRQ	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	Kurdish Parliament	.	Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/27/1999	Kash Kawa	IRQ	Samir Daniel, Yonadam Moshe; Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	Kurdistan Democratic Party	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Jun-07	Hay al-Amiriya Quarter	IRQ	Assyrian brother and sister	Assyrian Christians	Sunni Amir	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/16/1996	Dora, Baghdad	IRQ	Ahlam Patrus Nissan, 15	Assyrian Christians	PKK Kurdish guerillas	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1/20/1996	Mulla-Urab	IRQ	Janet Oshana, 13	Assyrian Christians	Kurd	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	One young woman abducted from her home, another at an open market with mother when she was abducted by four gunmen		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Group of Assyrian students beaten by Iraqi Policemen while leaving University of Mosul; heads shaved		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Group of Muslim students at University of Mosul attack Assyrian Christian student,s chanting anti-Christian slogans; declaring them "sinners, infidels, and agents of the West"; urged "expulsion of the Crusaders"		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Attacking by a hooded gang in the name of Islam, beaten with baton and sticks; Zahra Ashor killed and another unidentified student shot in head when attempting to help Ashor	Failure to wear Islamic Hijab and because students were listening to music	http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	Included in 441 aggregate figure
.	.	Killed for having her head uncovered	Failure to wear Veil	http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	Unclear if included in 441 aggregate figure
.	.	Crucified		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	Included in 441 aggregate figure
.	.	Shot and killed by masked gunmen for selling alcohol - report indicates most stores owned by Assyrians	Selling alcohol	http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	Unclear if included in 441 aggregate figure
.	500	Over 500 Assyrian-owned shops caught fire around 3 am, fire trucks did not arrive for hours. Arson was suspected.		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Shiites occupied Angel Raphael Convent, belonging to Chaldean Sisters of the Sacred Heart,; began using as base for military operations		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Kurdish Parliament adopted a resolution legally transferring Assyrian lands seized by Kurdish squatters to the squatters; estimated approximately $3m worth of land		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	Unknown	Gunmen entered village and fired weapons, killing livestock and damaging property; both men were severely beaten with rifles in front of a large crowd		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	1	Seized car owned by brother and sister, asked for sister's hand in marriage, sister went into hiding		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Girl abducted by gunmen, forced to convert to Islam and marry her kidnapper		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Kidnapped by Khorshid Othman Kalash, a Kurd, and never returned to her parents.		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
1/13/1996	Simele	IRQ	Wasan Mishael, 16	Assyrian Christians		.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1993		IRQ	Unidentified 15 year-old girl	Assyrian Christians	Kurd	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1995-2014	Iraq	IRQ	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	Various	441	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/9/2015	Mosul	IRQ	4 children	Christians	ISIS	X	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12/1/2015	Mosul	IRQ	120,000 Christians	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120,000 Christians from motherland or Nineveh
6/12/2014	Mosul	IRQ	All unmarried women, Nineveh	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/1/2014	Mosul	IRQ	1 Christian man and his Christian wife and daughter	Christians	ISIS	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
7/24/2014	Qaraqosh	IRQ	Christians	Christians	ISIS	.	blocking water pipes and take over of key refineries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2/1/2015		IRQ	Christian children	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	Christian Children	Christian Children	.	.	.
12/14/2014	Baghdad	IRQ	Christian children	Christians (Anglicans)	ISIS	4								
9/19/2014		SYR	Christians	Christians	ISIS	X		X		X	X			

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	Kidnapped at gunpoint from her home, forced to denoune christian religion and marry one of her kidnappers		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.	Kidnapped by a Kurdish man, forced to marry him and convert to Islam		http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	
.	.			http://www.aina.org/reports/ig.pdf	Total number of Assyrians killed between 1995 and 2014. Report dated 9/7/14.
.	.	Bomb	Seeking to eradicate "pagan symbols"	http://www.christianpost.com/news/isis-kills-four-children-in-bombing-of-historic-christian-church-in-mosul-141338/; http://rudaw.net/english/middleeast/iraq/070720151	4 children killed as part of ISIS's destruction of Mother of Aid Church in Mosul; destruction of Mother of Aid Church in separate data entry here
.	.	Uproot from motherland in Mosul or Nineveh		December 2015 Caucus Newsletter	December 2015 National Caucus for the Persecuted Church Newsletter. This particular newsletter goes into great detail about the various groups, their history and persecution throughout the years. It also has many letters and reports of Archbishops, Professors, Prince Charles and people in position of power declaring genocide against Christians. Including reports of Obama refusing to include Christians in the Yazidi genocide declaration. Between 12/13 and 7/15 1,484 Christians killed (532 men and 307 women and 445 children); 2,388 Christians were injured (1,069 men, 817 women and 502 children) in Tarab State, Africa. In Pakistan a 13-year old girl was abducted and forced to marry an Islam man.
.	.	Two days after capturing Mosul ISIS issued a decree order people to send unmarried women to "jihad by sex" and made a decree that unmarried women sexually be offered to their fighters for fornication		August 2014 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.aina.org/news/20140621162728.htm	This account was confirmed by the Iraqi High Commission for Human Rights and report by the Assyrian International New Agency
.	.	Christian man who couldn't pay poll tax watched his wife and daughter get brutally raped by ISIS militants		August 2014 Caucus Newsletter	Christian man kills himself because of the trauma he witnessed by watching his daughter and wife get "brutally" raped because he couldn't pay the tax
.	blocking water pipes and takeover of key refineries	Since take Mosul on 6-19-14 ISIS has stopped water and spiked the costs of fuel		July 2014 Caucus Newsletter	
Christian Children	.	ISIS is selling abducted Iraqi children at markets as sex slaves and Killing other youth by crucifixion or burying them alive		February 2015 Caucus Newsletter	Iraqi boys under 18 are used as suicide bombers, informants or human shields. Children from the Yazidi sector or Christian communications have been victims
		Beheaded 4 children for refusing to convert to Islam		http://www.timesofisrael.com/is-beheaded-4-christian-children-says-vicar-of-baghdad/	
		Account of former ISIS fighter stating that ISIS would rape Christians women after beheading their husbands	In ISIS ideology, permissible to abduct and enslave non-Muslim women and have sex with them even if the jihadist is married. "You can buy and sell these women, but for the children you have to raise them as home workers or teach them to become jihadists."	http://www.christianpost.com/news/inside-isis-fighters-promised-72-eternal-virgins-in-heaven-while-christian-women-raped-as-husbands-beheaded-says-ex-member-126710/	

Attacks on Christians – Iraq

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm	Deportation
7/24/2014	Mosul	IRQ	Christians	Christians	ISIS		1						1	
11/3/2014		IRQ	Christian women and girls	Christians	ISIS			X		X	X			
8/1/2014	Qaraqosh	IRQ	Christians	Christians	ISIS			45 (29 males & 16 females)						
since 2003		IRQ	Christians	Christians	Various	Over 1,100								
7/20/2014	Mosul	IRQ	Christians	Christians	ISIS									400 families
3/6/2016	Aden	YEM	Christians	Christians	ISIS	16 (including 4 nuns)		1						

Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
		ISIS threatened to cut off head of disabled Christian woman if she did not leave Mosul		http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jul/24/iraqi-christians-mosul-isis-convert-islam-or-be-executed	
X				http://www.iraqinews.com/features/exclusive-isis-document-sets-prices-christian-yazidi-slaves/; http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/isis-price-list-for-captured-yazidi-girls-being-sold-as-slaves-dismissed-as-fake-propaganda-9845679.html	Price list published by ISIS shows prices for Christian and Yezidi women/sex slaves. Later verified by UN as authentic
		After ISIS's attack on Qaraqosh, these Christians were abducted by ISIS and remain missing		List provided by Shlomo	Abduction of some (including 7 from Hamdaniya) has been reported and is included elsewhere in database.
		Estimates put the number of Christians killed in Iraq since 2003 at over 1,100 through 2014		http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CRC/Shared%20Documents/IRQ/INT_CRC_NGO_IRQ_19113_E.pdf	p.8; corroborated by information from Shlomo
		400 Christian families fled the city after ISIS attacked		http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI_OHCHR_POC_Report_FINAL_6July_10September2014.pdf	p.12
		ISIS gunmen killed 16 people, including 4 nuns, at Missionaries of Charity, founded by Mother Teresa. Fr. Tom Uzhunnalil, 56 year old Indian, taken to unknown location.		http://www.cnn.com/2016/03/05/middleeast/yemen-violence-nuns-elderly-killed/; http://www.india.com/news/world/indian-priest-held-by-suspected-isis-militants-in-yemen-1011588/	

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
Undated	Syria as a whole	SYR	As many as thousands.	Christians	ISIS	As many as thousands killed.	.		.		Unknown	.	Unknown
10/6/2015	Aleppo	SYR	12 Christians	Christians in Syria	ISIS	12 (8 beheaded and 4 crucified including boy)	.	.	.	.	Raped 2 women in front of spectators	4	12
9/23/2015		SYR	3 Syrian Christians (including Syrian Alliance Believer)	Syrian Christians	ISIS	3 Assyrian men	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/6/2015	al-Qaryatain, Homs governorate, Syria	SYR	250 Christians hiding in a church	Assyrian Christians	Islamic State	.	.	230	.	.	.	.	.
Aug-15		SYR	Syrian Christians	Christians	ISIS	.	.	Dozens including Fr. Jacques Mourad, abbot (he later escaped)	.	.	.	.	.
7/4/2015	Yacoubieh, Idlib governorate, Syria	SYR	Father Dhiya Aziz, 41	Christians	Jabhat al-Nusra	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5/21/2015	Al-Qaryatain, Homs governorate, Syria	SYR	Father Jacques Mourad and his companion	Christians	Unknown assailants	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
3/28/2015	Idlib, Syria	SYR	Christian alcohol vendors	Christians	Jabhat al Nusra	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/28/2015	Idlib, Syria	SYR	Father Ibrahim Farah	Christians	Jabhat al-Nusra	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
Unknown	.	.			Email from Archbishop Jeanbart to Scott Lloyd, Feb. 19, 2016.	Bishop Jean-Clement Jeanbart is willing to die at the hands of ISIS to defend Christians -- He is in London to call for action in Syria. Archbishop indicates that congregation which was once 160,000 is now less than 100,000. Two bishops and three priests disappeared two years ago
	.	.			http://www.christianpost.com/news/christians-in-syria-brutally-executed-by-isis-for-refusing-to-renounce-faith-146978/; http://www.christianaid.org/News/2015/mir20151001.aspx	Christians in Syria refused to renounce faith and were killed including a 12 year old child. Christian Aid Mission states that the militants tortured the boy in front of his father and relatives by cutting off his fingertips and severely beating him. Told father would only stop torture if he returned to ISM "They were killed for refusing to return to Islam after embracing Christianity..."
.	.	.			http://www.cmalliance.org/news/2015/10/08/syrian-alliance-believer-executed/	Could be same men as above (not sure, different article)
.	.	.	Abduction	IS looking for those "collaborating with the regime"	http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-33818386; http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/07/islamic-state-gunmen-kidnap-scores-of-christians-in-syrian-town	link won't open "A statement from the Syrian Orthodox archdiocese of Homs, Hama and their environs confirmed the kidnappings, saying that Isis was holding approximately 250 Christians captive in Qaryatain." Guardian article has photo purporting to show list of names of captured Assyrian Xians. More: http://www.christianitytoday.com/gleanings/2015/august/dozens-of-assyrian-christians-kidnapped-or-detained-by-isis.html.
.	.	St. Elaine Monastery (1,500 years old)			http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2016/02/04/we-cannot-ignore-this-genocide/	
.	.	.	Abduction; released one week later	Unclear: some claimed kidnapped for money	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/syria/11732976/Kidnapped-Franciscan-priest-released-in-Syria.html	.
.	.	.	Abduction	Idenities unclear--but near ISIS territory	http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/news/2015/05/29/syrian-churches-pray-for-kidnapped-priest-and-colleague/	Occurred in "Qaryatayn, which is only 65 miles from ISIS-controlled Palmyra"
.	.	.	Execution	But at the checkpoint they found out we were Christians. They arrested us and escorted us to the Emir. He carried a large sword. I thought we would be killed. He told us, 'You are Infidels'. He insulted our religion and ordered us to convert to Islam. Thanks to the intercession of one of his subordinates, who recognized his former teacher among us, we were released and taken back to Idlib. With the help of a few Muslims we managed to flee the next day."	http://csi-usa.org/there-were-about-1300-christians-in-idlib-but-now-only-two-remain/	1300 Xians in Idlib reduced to 2. 3 people in particular mentioned as being killed after takeover
.	.	.	Abducted and held captive for 20 days	Seems religious--the hardline Islamists are the ones who did the abduction	June 2015 Caucus newsletter; http://www.npr.org/2015/07/03/419824382/syrian-christians-face-new-threat-from-rebel-alliance	.

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
2/26/2015	Tal Tamr, Syria	SYR	Assyrian Christian community	Assyrian Christians	Islamic State	.	.	220	.	.	.	.	.
2/25/2015	Hasaka	SYR	Dr. Abdel-Maseeh Aniyah, Ashur Rustam Abraham, and Bassam Isa Michael	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	3 Assyrian men	.	250 since 2/15	.	250 since 2/15	.	.	.
5/25/2014	Zahra district, Homs, Syria	SYR	Alawite, Christian communities	Alawites, Christians	Unknown assailants	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
4/7/2014	Homs, Syria	SYR	Father Frans van der Lugt	Christians	Unidentified masked gunmen	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/21/2014	Kasab, Syria	SYR	Armenian Christian community	Christians	Jubhat al-Nusra, Ahrar al-Sham, Turkish government	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3/6/2014	Armenian district, Homs, Syria	SYR	Armenian Christian community	Christians	Unknown assailants	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
1/10/2014	Yabroud, Syria	SYR	Abboud Arbash, brother of Catholic bishop	Christians	Unknown assailants	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
12/3/2013	Maalula, Syria	SYR	13 nuns from the Convent of Mar Tekla	Christians	Armed opposition fighters	.	.	12 or 13	.	.	.	.	.
11/11/2013	Christian Quarter, Damascus, Syria	SYR	School bus	Christians	Armed opposition fighters	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
11/11/2013	Damascus, Syria	SYR	St. John of Damascus School	Christians	Armed opposition fighters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
10/21/2013	Sadad, Syria	SYR	Syriac Orthodox Christians	Christians	Jubhat al-Nusra and Daash	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 wounded, 1,500 held hostage as human shields for a week
9/26/2013	Raqqah, Syria	SYR	Greek Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Annunciation, Armenian Catholic Church of the Martyrs	Christians	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/21/2013	Al-Thawrah, Syria	SYR	Ninar Odisho, 26	Assyrian Christians	Jubhat al-Nusra	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	.	220 Assyrian Christian civilians abducted, two churches burned	Habib Afram, President of the Syriac League in Lebanon, warned earlier this week that this latest assault puts the Christian population further in jeopardy. "We are witnessing the end of the Christian presence in the east," he told The Guardian.	http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/christians-flee-after-220-assyrians-are-kidnapped-by-isis-militants-storming-villages-and-torching-churches-in-northeastern-syria-10071589.html	See above Aug. 2015; some released, others continue to be held, forced into sex slavery, killed. http://europe.newsweek.com/isis-reject-1m-offer-release-230-assyrian-hostages-326709
.	.	.			http://www.persecution.org/2015/10/08/three-assyrian-christians-executed-by-isis-in-syria/	The three men are believed to be from the 250 that were abducted. This video is believed to be the first showing Assyrian Christians being executed
.	.	.	Car bomb	Unclear	http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-2638728/Car-bomb-kills-10-central-Syria.html	
.	.	.	Shooting death; Father Frans executed in street in front of his house	Unclear: but executed in front of his house	http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2014/04/dutch-priest-shot-dead-syrian-city-homs-201447133539183775.html	.
2,500	.	.	2,500 people - nearly the entire population of Kasab - forced to flee rebel attack	Unclear, but indications it's religious: 1. town is Christian 2. it has little military value	http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/until-last-month-this-ancestral-home-of-syrian-armenians-had-been-insulated-from-war/2014/04/02/84a97180-5224-40fc-bcdf-6920aae3a7ab_story.html	.
.	.	.	Car bombing	Unclear: but was in Christian neighborhood	http://m.aljazeera.com/story/20143615952204226	.
.	.	.	Kidnapping	.	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=51720#.UtQOJPvWulo	.
.	.	.	Kidnapping	.	http://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/07/world/middleeast/nuns-missing-in-syria.html?_r=0	
.	.	.	Mortar attack	Unclear: but they're firing into Christian neighborhoods	http://www.latimes.com/world/worldnow/la-fg-wn-un-syria-mortar-attacks-schools-20131112,0,7114650.story#axzz2l0t72IZB	.
.	.	.	Mortar attack	Unclear: but Christian neighborhoods targetted	http://www.latimes.com/world/worldnow/la-fg-wn-un-syria-mortar-attacks-schools-20131112,0,7114650.story#axzz2l0t72IZB	.
.	.	.	Town besieged; 2,500 families forced to flee; 2 churches desecrated	.	morningstarnews.org/2013/11/christians-in-syria-feel-forgotten-as-mass-graves-found-in-sadad/	2 mass graves found with 30 bodies
.	.	1	Churches desecrated	.	http://news.yahoo.com/jihadists-torch-statues-crosses-syria-churches-173644824.html; http://www.asianews.it/news-en/As-jihadist-rebels-burn-two-Catholic-churches-in-ar-Raqqah,-Assad's-enemies-openly-split-29128.html	yahoo link no longer works
.	.	.	Victim was bludgeoned to death after JAN fighters stopped him and his two Muslim friends and realized he was a Christian. Victim's friends released.	Religious: his two friends were released when attackers learned they were Muslim	http://www.aina.org/news/20130923005710.htm	.

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
9/4/2013	Maalula, Syria	SYR	Christian community	Christians	Jabhat al-Nusra, Free Syrian Army	Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	Unknown
8/17/2013	Ein al-Ajouz, Homs governorate, Syria	SYR	Christian community	Christians	Armed anti-government forces	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/12/2013	Syria	SYR	Saeed Malki, VP of Syriac Union Party	Syriac Christians	Syrian government	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8/6/2013	Jaramana, Syria	SYR	Local community	Christians, Druze	Unknown assailants	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
7/29/2013	Raqqah, Syria	SYR	Father Paolo Dall'Oglio	Christians	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7/25/2013	Jaramana, Syria	SYR	Civilians in public square	Christians, Druze	Unknown assailants	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
6/27/2013	Idlib governorate, Syria	SYR	Priest and another Christian	Christians	Syrian Insurgents	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/27/2013	Christian Quarter, Damascus, Syria	SYR	Virgin Mary Greek Orthodox Church	Christians (Greek Orthodox)	Unknown assailants	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
6/22/2013	al-Ghassaniyah, Idlib governorate, Syria	SYR	Father François Mourad, 49	Christians	Islamist insurgents	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6/12/2013	Syria	SYR	Rupel Baho, member of Syriac Union Party	Syriac Christians	Syrian government	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4/22/2013	Aleppo, Syria	SYR	Greek Orthodox Bishop Boulos Yazigi, Syriac Orthodox Bishop Yohanna Ibrahim, Syriac Orthodox Deacon Fatha' Allah Kabboud	Greek Orthodox and Assyrian Orthodox Christians	Unknown assailants, including Chechen fighters	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
4/15/2013	Deir az-Zour, Syria	SYR	The church and convent of the Capuchin Franciscan Friars	Christians	Armed opposition fighters	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mar-13	Damascus suburbs, Syria	SYR	Ibrahim al-Homsi, Christian gold metalworker	Christians	Muslim extremists	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2/20/2013	Aleppo	SYR	Yohannes A	Armenian Christians	Islamic extremists	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2/11/2013	Al-Tabqa (al-Thawra), Syria	SYR	Antiochian Orthodox church of Sts. Sergius and Bacchus	Christians	Free Syrian Army	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2/3/2013	Hassake	SYR	Christian pharmacist	Christians	Unknown assailants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Feb-13	Hassake	SYR	Young Christian man	Christians	Anti-government rebels	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	.	Town attacked and religiously cleansed; most non-Muslims forced to leave	.	http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/11/world/middleeast/assault-on-christian-town-complicates-crisis-in-syria.html	
.	.	.	Shooting attack	.	http://www.timesofisrael.com/syria-gunmen-kill-11-near-christian-villages/	
.	.	.	Arrested and detained	.	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=48530#.UhN19X9GZGN	
.	.	.	Car bombing	Unclear: but bombing in Christian neighborhood	http://www.haaretz.com/news/middle-east/1.540131	.
.	.	.	Abducted	Could be political: priest championed rival political faction…but also a Christian priest	http://blogs.reuters.com/faithworld/2013/07/29/al-qaeda-group-kidnaps-italian-jesuit-paolo-dalloglio-in-syria-activists/	.
.	.	.	Car bombings	Unclear: but in Christian neighborhood	http://www.latimes.com/la-fg-wn-syria-car-bomb-20130725,0,3276545.story	.
.	.	.	Beheading	Claimed they were "abetting the enemy"	http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2013/jun/27/syrians-behead-christians-helping-military-cia-shi/	Also mention entire village in Homs was burned to the ground, 2 Christian bishops kidnapped in Aleppo
.	.	.	Suicide bombing	Unclear: but in Christian neighborhood, next to a church	http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-23086213	.
.	.	.	Shooting death after gunmen stormed St. Anthony's monastery	Shot while gunmen were looting monastery	http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Custos-of-the-Holy-Land:-Fr-Fran%D2%ABois-Mourad-killed-by-Islamist-insurgents-in-al-Ghassaniyah-28294.html	.
.	.	.	Arrested and detained	.	http://www.mcndirect.com/showsubject.aspx?id=48530#.UhN2eX9GZGO	
.	.	.	Abduction; Kabboud killed	.	http://www.csmonitor.com/World/terrorism-security/2013/0424/Kidnapped-Syrian-bishops-still-missing-despite-reports-otherwise; http://www.csmonitor.com/Commentary/Opinion/2013/0529/Syria-s-future-tied-to-freedom-for-captured-Christian-leaders	
.	.	1	Church destroyed	Unclear: it's not even clear who destroyed it	http://www.fides.org/en/news/33551-ASIA_SYRIA_In_Mesopotamia_the_church_of_the_Franciscans_in_Deir_Ezzor_has_been_destroyed#.Ufgh76zt5qF	.
.	.	.	Shooting attack	Priest interviewed said it was becaue victime was Christian	www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=50143877n%0A	.
.	.	.	Shot after being stopped at rebel checkpoint	.	http://www.fides.org/en/news/33257-ASIA_SYRIA_Armenian_Christian_martyred_violence_and_kidnapping_continues#.VtoDpvkrKm0	
.	.	1	Church looted, vandalized, desecrated	Not specified, but interviewed Christians talked about pervasive religious discrimination	http://www.aina.org/news/2013089111228.htm	""They tore up the sanctuary curtains, Bibles and other holy books, and broke all the crosses, chairs and icons of Jesus and the saints. They stole electrical appliances like fans, chandeliers and lights. They took whatever was in the church, and sold it all. There is nothing there now."
.	.	.	Abducted, ransomed	.	http://www.aina.org/news/20130626140011.htm	
.	.	.	Beaten and hung by arms	.	http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/14/world/middleeast/christians-squeezed-out-by-violent-struggle-in-north-syria.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0	

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
Feb-13	Al Hasakah, Syria	SYR	Christian child	Christians	Anti-government rebels	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/10/2012	Qastal al-Burg	SYR	Christian families	Christians	Armed jihadists	.	10 families forced out of homes empty handed	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/21/2012	New Assyrian Quarter, Aleppo	SYR	Assyrian charity complex	Assyrian Christians	Suicide bomber	.	Bomb damaged home for elderly, hospital, and grammar school	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/26/2012	New Assyrian Quarter, Aleppo	SYR	Unidentified resident	Assyrian Christians	al-Tawhid Brigade (al Qaeda affiliate)	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11/16/2012	New Assyrian Quarter, Aleppo	SYR	Residents	Assyrian Christians		20-80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1/18/2013	al-Hasaka	SYR	Christians - Syriac Orthodox, Syriac Catholics, Chaldeans and Armenians	Christians	al-Nusra	2 brothers from the Bishr family and 2 youths from the Afram family murdered	25,000 Christians subject to robberies, kidnappings, and attacks; aid delivery impossible because of lack of security	Kidnappings	.	.	.	.	Robberies and attacks
1/31/2013	Damascus	SYR	Assyrian business: Ezla Bus Company, Assyrian girl: Nina Jamil Oshana	Assyrian Christians	Unknown assailants	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4/2/2013	Tabga	SYR	Zohair David	Assyrian Christians	Unknown assailants	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4/7/2013	Syria border with Turkey	SYR	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	None	.	500 Assyrians flee to Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/1/2011	Hassaka	SYR	Staefo and Suad Malki	Assyrian Christians	2 Muslims	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	threats against wife and 3 sons
11/24/2012	Hasake	SYR	3 Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	Kurds	.	.	3 (2 young men, 1 17-year-old girl)	.	.	.	.	16-year-old brother of girl assaulted
11/15/2012	Tel Nasri, Khabour	SYR	1 child, St. Mary's church	Assyrian Christians	Government forces	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Many wounded
7/27/2013	Tel Hormizd	SYR	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	Muslims from nearby villages	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 wounded

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	.	Abduction	.	http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/14/world/middleeast/christians-squeezed-out-by-violent-struggle-in-north-syria.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0	
.	.	Took control of houses and using church as command center	Forced out		http://www.aina.org/news/20120512124546.htm	
.	.	.	Suicide bombing		http://www.aina.org/news/20120512124546.htm	
.	.	.			http://www.aina.org/news/20121025190651.htm	Assailants initially occupied homes
.	.	.	Bomb exploded near Syriac Orthodox Church		http://www.aina.org/news/20121119202104.htm	Al Kalima school, Syrian French Hospital, and nursing home also damaged
.	.	.			http://www.aina.org/news/20130118140722.htm	
.	.	Bus owned by Assyrian business	Gunfire attack		http://www.aina.org/news/20130131161233.htm	
.	.	.	Disappeared, found dead (shot) and car stolen		http://www.aina.org/news/20130403175229.htm	
.	.	.			http://www.aina.org/news/20130407191649.htm	500 Assyrians flee to Turkey seeking refuge from war in Syria. Churches & monasteries in Tur Abdin, Turkey at capacity, so 500 went to Gazentap.
.	.	.	Shot in car	Staefo Malki refused to remove Holy Cross from car	http://www.aina.org/news/20130407191649.htm	
.	.	.	Kidnappers demanded $100K ransom for 2 young men		http://www.aina.org/news/20121123203042.htm	
.	.	St. Mary's church	4 missiles hit Assyrian village, killing 14-year-old girl, wounding others, and destroying church		http://www.aina.org/news/20121114192057.htm	
.	.	.	Indiscrimintae shooting rampage by Muslims on motorcycles	"The Assyrians believe the attackers are from nearby villages, and are attempting to frighten the Assyrians into abandoning their villages so that they may be expropriated."	http://www.aina.org/news/20130730132207.htm	Third and largest attack in 2 months

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
2/11/2013	al-Thawrah	SYR	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	al Nusra	.	Property stolen, homes confiscated, possessions sold on black market	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/24/2013		SYR	Tony Malouhi	Syrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	Imprisoned by ISIS, forced to convert	Imprisoned by ISIS, forced to convert	.	.	.	Imprisoned by ISIS, forced to convert
10/30/2013	Tel Abyad	SYR	Church of Independence	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/28/2014	Tel Hurmiz	SYR	2 young men: Sheem Hormiz Sheeba (17), Sargon	Assyrian Christians	Unknown	1 (Sheem)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 (Sargon)
7/31/2014	Hassakah	SYR	Assyrian Christians	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	Electricity, water limited; no security	Kidnapings on daily basis	.	.	.	.	.
5/17/2014	Tell Ajaja	SYR	Assyrian artifacts	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/2/2014	Hasaka	SYR	3 Assyrian men: Samir David Hormuz (Tel Nasri), George Barkho Khoshaba (Tel Balua), Ninos John Isho (Tel Balua)	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
1/23/2015	Homs	SYR	Gabriel Bassam Gabro, Deacon in Syrian Orthodox Church	Syrian Orthodox Church	Suicide bomber	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1/23/2015	Hassaka	SYR	Karam Bushe	Assyrian Christians	Kurdish or government forces	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/25/2015	Aleppo	SYR	Latin Church of St. Francis	Christians		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 injured
8/1/2014	Qusair	SYR	1 Syrian Christian girl	Christians	ISIS - Commander Jabhat al Nusra took Mariam, married her and raped her	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	.	Christians expelled from jobs and forced out of villages with no money	"if any Christians want to go back they have to become Muslim or else they will be killed."; "They also threatened Christians with death if they did not comply with strict Islamic laws"	http://www.aina.org/news/20130804131312.htm	Al Nusra seized control of Al-Thawrah on Feb. 11, 2013, and took control of dam, expelling its Assyrian Christian workers
.	.	.			http://www.aina.org/news/20130924151516.htm	
.	.	Descecreated church	"breaking of the cross raised over the church of Independence in Tel Abyaḍ and seizing of the church"	"cross worshippers' violation of their compact of Dhimma"	http://www.aina.org/news/20131029204037.htm	
.	.	.	Shot by snipers		http://www.aina.org/news/20140601170221.htm	"Sheem died immediately. Sargon was taken to hospital and is recovering well."
.	.	.			http://www.aina.org/news/20140731103133.htm	"Christian Assyrian residents are abandoning their lands and homes because of fear that what happened in Mosul, Iraq will happen here." Assyrians, Arabs, Kurds and Yazidis have lived in city for generations; all under threat
.	.	3000-year-old Assyrian artifacts and statues			http://www.aina.org/news/20140517025551.htm	
.	.	.				
.	.	.			http://www.aina.org/news/20150123145131.htm	New Sabri neighborhood
.	.	.	Killed in fighting between Kurdish and government forces		http://www.aina.org/news/20150123145131.htm	
.	.	X	Mortar shell	"It was an attack targeting Christians," Fr. Ibrahim, a Franciscan Guardian of the Holy Land and parish priest of St. Francis's in Aleppo, told Aid to the Church in Need on October 27th.	http://www.dici.org/en/news/syria-church-of-st-francis-in-aleppo-struck-mid-mass/	400 people inside attending mass when attack happened.
.	1 Syrian Christian girl	.	Jabhat al Nusra took 15 year old Mariam, married her and raped her then repudiated her. Next day she was forced marry another ISIS militant. He raped her, repudiated here and same thing happened for the next 15 days		August 2014 Caucus Newsletter	Mariam became mentally unstable and was eventually killed. This was reported by 2 Christian priests

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
4/22/2013	Aleppo	SYR	Syriac Orthodox Archbishop Gregorios Yohanna Ibrahim, Greek Orthodox Archbishop Boulos Yazigi, Syriac Orthodox Deacon Fatha' Allah Kabboud	Christians	ISIS	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
9/1/2012	Qatana	SYR	Fr Fadi Haddad, Greek Orthodox parish priest	Christians	ISIS	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
6/1/2013	al-Ghassanieh	SYR	Fr François Murad	Christians		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/10/2014	Knayeh	SYR	Syrian Franciscan Friar (Fr. Hanna Jallouf) 20 other Christians	Christians	Al Nusra	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.
7/31/2014	Hassakah	SYR	Assyrian Population	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	Electric and water services in Hassakah severely limited and security precarious	Unknown Kidnappings	.	.	.	.	.
8/4/2015	Qaryatain	SYR	250 Assyrians	Christians	ISIS	.	.	250	.	.	.	.	48 hour ultimatum - to Christian Population in Qaryatain to pay tax, convert or leave
2/23/2015	Hasaka	SYR	Assyrian villages	Christians	ISIS	9-15 Assyrians killed in the fighting	.	220-230	.	.	.	.	.
2/9/2013	Aleppo	SYR	2 priests (Michael Kayyal) and (Maher Mahfouz)	Armenian Catholic and Greek Orthodox Christians	Syrian Islamic Liberation Front	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	.	2 archbishops abducted and their driver killed. One person escaped and gave the account.		August 2014 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.christianpost.com/news/kidnapped-priest-killed-chopped-up-by-isis-as-christians-become-a-form-of-currency-in-mid-east-war-says-aid-to-the-church-in-need-142658/; http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2015/07/16/the-quest-to-find-syrias-kidnapped-priests/	The fourth person in the car Fouad Eliya escaped and told the story.
.	.	.	Abducted, killed		August 2014 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2015/07/16/the-quest-to-find-syrias-kidnapped-priests/	
.	.	.	Shot; video later resurfaced showing beheading but was fake		August 2014 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2015/07/16/the-quest-to-find-syrias-kidnapped-priests/	
.	.	.	Fr. Jallouf was later released		December 2014 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/news/2014/10/09/syrian-priest-kidnapped-by-islamists-released/; http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/syria-al-qaida-linked-jihadists-release-kidnapped-priest-hanna-jallouf-house-arrest-1469245	Fr. Jallouf and 20 other Christians were abducted. Fr. Jallouf was later released.
Assyrian population of Hassakah	.	.	Threats from ISIS forced the "Assyrian population" to leave		August 2014 Caucus Newsletter	AINA reports that Assyrians leaving Hassakah for fear of ISIS
.	.	Destroyed 1,500 year old Mar Elian Catholic monastery	250 Assyrians captured by ISIS including women and children; Destroyed monastery and threw away "sacred" remains of popular saint		August 2015 National Caucus Newsletter; September 2015 National Caucus News; http://www.aina.org/news/20150807164958.htm; http://www.aina.org/news/20150916021245.htm	According to Syrian Orthodox Archdiocese of Homs, Assyrians were captured with a number of them at the Syriac Catholic Mar Elian monastery. 100 families are being held which would make the number higher than 250. ISIS has created a list of individuals to be kidnapped because they are "collaborating with the Syrian regime."
3,000 Assyrians being driven from their homes	.	.	ISIS has attacked 35 Assyrian villages on the Khabur river in Hasaka. All hostages later released, except 3 Assyrian men who were executed		August 2015 National Caucus Newsletter; http://www.aina.org/news/20150501165829.htm; http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3458615/ISIS-release-40-hostages-230-Assyrian-Christians-kidnapped-Syria-religious-group-raises-millions-dollars-ransom-worldwide-appeal.html; http://www.aina.org/news/20150226184327.htm; http://www.aina.org/news/20150226164408.htm	2/23/14 ISIS attacked 35 villages and have captured 220-230 (numbers from various sources varied). It is estimated that 600,000 Christians have left Syria. One woman's account who was recently released indicated that they stormed her house, took a picture of Jesus off the wall and made her trample on it at gunpoint. The woman, her daughters and grandchildren were in the house and they were taken to the river. The woman was released but the rest of her family is still held hostage. the woman was one of 85 people taken from her village of Tel Tamer and they burned her house down. They threw the Assyrians in a boat and on trucks to Shaddadeh. They separated the women from the men.
.	.	.	2 priests kidnapped and their location or fate is unknown		August 2015 National Caucus Newsletter; http://cnsnews.com/news/article/four-months-after-their-abduction-fate-syrian-bishops-unknown; http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2015/07/16/the-quest-to-find-syrias-kidnapped-priests	The two priests were kidnapped in February of 2013. The two other priests that were kidnapped on the road between Aleppo and Turkish border were negotiating for their release and were also kidnapped and killed (they are listed separate above). (Syriac-Orthodox and Greek-Orthodox Metropolitans of Aleppo

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
1/8/2014	Homs	SYR	2 Christian men (Fadi Mataniu Mattah, 34; Fira Nader, 29)	Christians	ISIS	1 (Fadi)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 (Fira)
11/6/2015	Homs	SYR	15,000 Syrian Christians	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5/21/2015	Al Qaryatayn	SYR	Fr. Jacques Mourad	Christians	ISIS	.	.	1	.	.	.	threatened daily	.
10/21/2013	Saddad & Haffar	SYR	Christians	Christians	ISIS	45-70	Churches, schools and homes looted and destroyed	.	.	.	.	.	3,000 used as human shields
12/30/2015	Qamishli	SYR	Christians, Christian businesses	Christians	ISIS	16	Bombed several Christian-owned businesses	.	.	.	.	.	.
12/1/2015	Raqqa	SYR	5 Christian Youths	Christians	ISIS	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
3/21/2014	Kasab	SYR	Armenian Christians	Armenian Christians	al-Nusra Front; Sham al-Islam and Ansar al-Sham	80 killed, including 13 beheaded	desecrate the town's 3 churches; pillaged local residences	a dozen or so families - who couldn't flee because of elderly members	.	.	.	.	.
4/1/2014	Homs	SYR	Christians	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	Unknown number trapped in Homs are dying from disease and starvation	.	.	.	Unknown number trapped in Homs are dying from disease and starvation

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	.	2 Christian men traveling from Homs to the Christian village of Marmarita when five jihadist opened fir on their car		February 2014 Caucus newsletter.	The militants approached the car and beheaded Fadi when they noticed the cross he was wearing. They presumed the other Christian was dead but he was able to escape and was taken to the hospital
15000	.	.	Syrian Christians fleeing after fierce attacks on Sadad		November 2015 Caucus Newsletter	Archbishop Selwanos Boutros Alnemeh of Homs said that Sada has been under attack by ISIS since late last month. Maheen, a town just four miles from Sada has already fallen to ISIS. Inhabitations of Sadad and Al-Hafar have fled out in fear of ISIS
.	.	.	Fr. Mourad was captured by ISIS and locked up the monastery's car until taken to Palmyra		November 2015 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2015/07/16/the-quest-to-find-syrias-kidnapped-priests/; http://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/its-truly-a-miracle-kidnapped-syrian-priest-escapes-from-islamic-state-33394/	Fr. Mourad was formerly of the Mar Elian Monastery in Al Qaryatayn. He was captured and taken to a town near Palmyra where the other 250 Christians from Al Qaryatayn were being kept. Every day some one would to his prison and ask him who his was and threaten to slit his throat if he didn't convert. With he help of a Muslim friend he was able to escape
2,500 families fled	.	churches, homes and schools looted and destroyed	Militants al-Nusra Front stored the two towns		November 2013 Caucus Newsletter; https://barnabasfund.org/appeals/Urgent-appeal-for-2385-Syrian-Christian-families-forced-from-their-homes-after-intense-bombing-and-shelling-on-Saddad-and-Haffar?audience=NZ	Two attacks on the two towns -- numbers are aggregate. The events that happened in Saddad and Haffar are considered the greatest massacre of Christians in Syria. Dozens people killed, 2,500 families fled and 3,000 people including children were held as human shield for a week.
.	.	.	ISIS bombed several Christian owned restaurants and 16 people murdered		January 2016 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.christianpost.com/news/isis-bombing-kills-16-people-qamishli-syria-new-years-eve-attack-christian-restaurants-154185/	
.	.	.	"arrested if not executed" 5 youths for befriending greeting Christians		January 2016 Caucus Newsletter	ISIS told the youths that they are being detained after an investigation. The boys computers were reviewed and the boys were hauled to an unknown location and have not been heard from again
3,000 Armenian Christians	.	desecrate the town's 3 churches; pillaged local residences	Jihad crossed the Turkish border		April 2014 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.latimes.com/world/middleeast/la-fg-syria-kassab-20140404-story.html; http://www.clarionproject.org/analysis/armenian-christians-turkey-faciliated-attack-kasab-syria	Kassab was captured by "hard-line" Islam rebels. Witness accounts say 80 were killed and 13 beheaded, however, other escapees who were interviewed say that is incorrect. The militants made a video showing the devastated town. Turkey has sided with the rebels and provide access for fighters, money and supplies and allow hundreds of militants to cross the borders. Kassab has a special meaning for the Armenians. It is the last areas tracing back to the eleventh century from the Armenian kingdom of Cilicia. "When you say Kassab, you understand you are referring to the Armenians." Armenians were 70% of Kassab's population.
.	.	.			April 2014 Caucus Newsletter	The plight of Christians trapped in Homs are dying of starvation and disease. Homs is a battleground in the Syrian war and has some of the worst fighting. The old city used to be home to 60,000 Christians is now under rebel control. Churches and other Christians institutions have been destroyed. A Dutch leader, Fran van de Lugt is trapped there and said that residents are being driven mad with starvation and the infants are suffering the most because their mothers can't fee the babies, they are too weak from hunger.

Attacks on Christians – Syria

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
4/7/2014	Homs	SYR	Fr. Van de Lugt, Dutch Jesuit priest	Christians	ISIS	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4/1/2015	Tel Nasri	SYR	1 Church (Virgin Mary Church)	Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4/28/2015	Tel Tal	SYR	St. Odisho Assyrian Church	Assyrian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4/29/2015	Aleppo	SYR	St. Rita Tilel Armenian Church	Armenian Christians	ISIS	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
04/10/15 - 04/11/15	Aleppo	SYR	Christians	Christians	ISIS	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 civilians injured
8/13/2014		SYR	1 priest	Christians	ISIS	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9/19/2014		SYR	Christians	Christians	ISIS	X		X		X	X		
since 2011		SYR	Christians	Christians	Various								

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	.	On 6/7/14, Fr. Van der Lugt was killed. Father was a Jesuit and arrived in Syria in 1966		April 2014 Caucus Newsletter; http://www.catholicherald.co.uk/commentandblogs/2015/07/16/the-quest-to-find-syrias-kidnapped-priests/	After speaking out about the starvation and problems in Homs, Fr. Van der Lugt was shot twice in the head by a man who came into his house, took him outside and shot him in the street.
.	.	1	On Easter Sunday ISIS destroyed the Assyrian church which was building in 1934.		http://www.aina.org/news/20150405112823.htm	
.	.	1			June 2015 Caucus newsletter; http://www.aina.org/news/20150429141847.htm	
.	.	1			http://www.aina.org/news/20150429141847.htm	
.	.	Assyrian Catholic Cathedral shelled	Islamic rebels fired rockets at a Christian neighborhood in Aleppo. The attack left massive destruction in the eastern section of the Assyrian and Armenian Sulaymaniyah district. At least 40 people including women, men and children. Mostly Assyrian women and children were killed.		June 2015 Caucus newsletter	
.	.	.	John Newton told Christian Post that he knows of one priest who was kidnapped for 2 months		August 2015 National Caucus Newsletter; http://www.christianpost.com/news/kidnapped-priest-killed-chopped-up-by-isis-as-christians-become-a-form-of-currency-in-mid-east-war-says-aid-to-the-church-in-need-142658/	John Newton indicated that the priest (didn't give his name) was kidnapped for two months and when the $120,000 ransom was raised and delivered, hours later he was killed and his body cut up with pieces of him sent to the family in a box
			Account of former ISIS fighter stating that ISIS would rape Christians women after beheading their husbands	In ISIS ideology, permissible to abduct and enslave non-Muslim women and have sex with them even if the jihadist is married. "You can buy and sell these women, but for the children you have to raise them as home workers or teach them to become jihadists."	http://www.christianpost.com/news/inside-isis-fighters-promised-72-eternal-virgins-in-heaven-while-christian-women-raped-as-husbands-beheaded-says-ex-member-126710/	
		63-120 churches	Since 2011, 63-120 churches in Syria have been attacked or destroyed.		http://sn4hr.org/wp-content/pdf/english/Targeting_churches_in_Syria_en.pdf (63); Patriarch Joseph Younan (over 120)	Patriarch Younan provided the estimate of over 120 directly to us

Attacks on Christians – North Africa

Date	City/Area	Country code	Victim information	Targeted group	Attacker information	Killing	Physical Destruction	Abduction	Imprison-ment	Enslavement	Sexual Violence	Torture	Other Serious Harm
4/12/2015	Zagazig	EGY	Christians of Zagazig	Christians	"ISIS in Egyt,"a formal terrorist organization	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 (one was a police officer)
1/7/2016	Cairo	EGY	Israeli tourists	Christians	Islamic State	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10/20/2015		LBY	Kuol G. Deng	Christians	ISIS	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2/15/2015		LBY	21 Egyptian Christians	Christians	Islamic State	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7/10/2015	Sirte, Libya	LBY	Bakhit Nageh Efrank Ebeid, 21, from Egypt, Adeola Ibrahim from Nigeria and Sekyere Kofi Frimpong from Ghana	Christians	Islamic State	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
4/19/2015	"Fezzan province," Libya	LBY	Ethiopian Christian migrants	Christians	Islamic State	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4/19/2015	"Barqa province," Libya	LBY	Ethiopian Christian migrants	Christians	Islamic State	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2/15/2015	Sirte, Libya	LBY	Coptic Christian migrants	Christians (Coptic Orthodox)	Islamic State	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Deportation	Transfer of Children	Destruction of Property	Attack notes	Attack rationale	Source	Other notes
.	.	3 (2 churches bombed, another fired upon)	Bombs	Response to Easter Sunday celebration	http://www.raymondibrahim.com/2015/04/	2 bombings by more formal terrorist groups…
.	.	.	Gun attack	Resoponse to call by Islamic State leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, to target Jews "everywhere"	http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/09/world	Link won't open
.	.	.	Execution	Defense of South Sudanese Muslim community, which they alleged to have been mistreated by the majority Christians in the country	http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?iframe&page=imprimable&id_article=56785	
.	.	.	Beheading	"A Message Signed With Blood to the Nation of the Cross"; revenge for sectarian dispute in Egypt between Muslims and Copts; revenge for OBL	http://www.nytimes.com/2015/02/16/world/middleeast/islamic-state-video-beheadings-of-21-egyptian-christians.html	link won't open
.	.	.	Abducted at checkpoint after militants separated them from Muslim passengers	.	http://morningstarnews.org/2015/07/christian-family-awaits-word-on-copt-kidnapped-in-libya-by-islamic-state-affiliate/	Militant failed to specify "jizya" to be paid
.	.	.	Mass execution by shooting	"To the nation of the cross, we're back again," says a masked militant in the video before the execution. "Muslim blood that was shed under the hands of your religion is not cheap." "We swear to Allah ... you will not have safety even in your dreams until you embrace Islam," he added.	http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/20/world/middleeast/isis-video-purports-to-show-killing-of-ethiopian-christians.html?_r=0; http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/19/isis-video-purports-to-show-massacre-of-two-groups-of-ethiopian-christians; http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/19/africa/libya-isis-executions-ethiopian-christians/	.
.	.	.	Mass beheading	[Same as above]	http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/20/world/middleeast/isis-video-purports-to-show-killing-of-ethiopian-christians.html?_r=0; http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/19/isis-video-purports-to-show-massacre-of-two-groups-of-ethiopian-christians; http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/19/africa/libya-isis-executions-ethiopian-christians/	.
.	.	.	Mass beheading	Video was titled, "A Message Signed in Blood to the Nations of the Cross," and each of the men in the video, when asked to affirm their religious affiliation, declared their faith in Jesus and were beheaded	http://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2015/02/15/386498231/isis-video-purports-to-show-mass-beheading-of-coptic-christians	http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/feb/17/one-year-after-execution-of-21-christians-by-isis-/

List of Christians Known to Have Been Murdered

List of Christians Martyrs in Iraq From 2003 to June 9, 2014

No.	The Name of the Martyr	The Place of Martyrdom	The Date of Martyrdom
1.	Ibtesam Betio Oraham	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2004/12/16
2.	Ibrahim Danial Dankha Danial	Baghdad	2006/06/25
3.	Ibrahim Sohak Sarkis	Al Baladiyat / Baghdad	2007/09/30
4.	Ibrahim Mansour Boulus Kikhwa	Mosul	2004/10/21
5.	Ibrahim Mikha Gabo Tohi	Baghdad	2008/09/01
6.	Abram Kiourcas Maryaqo	Baghdad	2008/11/12
7.	Ablahad Khidr Karume Hantosh	Baghdad	2007/01/22
8.	Ablahad Sliwoo Shamakna	Baghdad	2005
9.	Abou Loai	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/ 8 /31
10.	Atheer Amir Shaba	Diyala	2004/10/27
11.	Atheer Walid Hanna Shaaya	Baghdad	2006/02/27
12.	Atheel Nageeb Aboudi	Baghdad	2010/10/31
13.	Ikhlas Curail Youkhanna	Baghdad	2004/03/15
14.	AkhekarCurcas Odisho	Kundi Kusa / Duhuk	2006/08/09
15.	Adam Khalil Uraha	Baghdad	2006/08/14
16.	Adam Udai Zouheir Marzena Arab	Baghdad	2010/10/31
17.	Edmon James Nicogosakhagadoreyan	Almashtal / Baghdad	2003/04/08
18.	Adeeb Matta Yohanna	Mosul	2004/07/17
19.	Ara Urouk Tatoleyarmeyan	Akha Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/10/13
20.	Aram Khalil Uraha beyious Alkakoush	Al Za'franiya / Baghdad	2006/08/13
21.	Araa Karh Bait Hanna	Baghdad	2009/10/25
22.	Ardowan Gameel Yaacoub	Mosul	2007/01/07
23.	Ardowan Gameel Younan Alkiss	Mosul	2007/01/10
24.	Arkan Gameel Dawood Blo	Al Baladiyat Neighborhood / Baghdad	2004/05/10
25.	Arkan Gihad		
26.	Arkan Dawood Botros	Alaameryia / Baghdad	2005/07/05
27.	Arkan Dawood Belio	Baghdad	2003/04/01
28.	Arkan Sabah Youssef Kassab	Baghdad	2006/10/22
29.	Ussama Emad Abd	Mosul	2007/09/29
30.	Ussama Fareed	Basra	2007/12/10
31.	Ishak Ibrahim Rafo	Baghdad	2006/12/25
32.	Ishak Habeeb Uraha Cola	Al Dura / Baghdad	2005/04/24
33.	Ishak Habeeb Marosha	Al Dura / Baghdad	2005/04/25

34.	Ishak Shipa Sliwoo	Baghdad	2004/11/10
35.	Ishak Hormoz Isho	Al Dura / Baghdad	2007/02/09
36.	Ishak Ador Merza	Camp Sarah / Baghdad	2006/10/04
37.	Iskhereya Shapo Beto	AlKhaleeg Neighborhood / Baghdad	2004/08/22
38.	Istefeykfaroujan Sarkisyan	Al-Faluja / Alramady	2004/01/26
39.	Istifan Yaquo Zora	Baghdad	2003
40.	Ismaeal Ezraya Neamo Shamas	Baghdad	2007/06/13
41.	Ismaeal Youssef Sadek	Mosul	2003/11/04
42.	Ismaeal Youssef Odiesh	Mosul	2003
43.	Aseel Sabah Khamo Khabeer	Palestine street/ Baghdad	2009/07/12
44.	Ashoor Ushana Bedo	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/07/26
45.	Ashoor Curail Yelda	Baghdad	2004/05/26
46.	Ashoor Yaacoub Eissa	Kirkuk	2011/05/16
47.	Ashoor Younan Botros	Baghdad	2013/6/24
48.	Akram Abram Shelimonalnaggar	Almasaref Neighborhood/ Mosul	2006/08/12
49.	Akram Tahseen	Mosul	2004/08/01
50.	Akram Aziz Youssef	Mosul	2004/01/01
51.	Alper Youssef Curcas	Mosul	2006/11/05
52.	Alice Krikor Karabeet	Karkoush/ Nineveh	2005/02/07
53.	Almas Curcas Louka	Baghdad	2004/11/26
54.	Alan Adeeb Yaquo	Heet / Al Anbar	2005/01/08
55.	Alan Khoshaba Amror	Baghdad	2004/02/29
56.	Alan Samy Curcas	Baghdad	2006
57.	Alan Ghazy	Baghdad	2006/01/08
58.	Elias Botros Soliman	Garage Al Amana / Baghdad	2007/02/17
59.	Elias Boulus Samaan Kerio	Mosul	2014/08/07
60.	Elias Boio Elias	Al Amin / Baghdad	2006/05/30
61.	Elias Gekoslomi	Baghdad	2007
62.	Elias Hanna Hooda	Alsoccar Neighborhood / Mosul	2005/05/16
63.	Alice Ara Mayess	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2004/06/01
64.	Alice Lifonsferyan	Baghdad	2003/08/29
65.	Alica Nour	Mosul	2005/02/01
66.	Alisho Paul Nasser	Al Falojah / Al Anbar	2004/01/20

67.	Amgad Anwar Soliman	Palestine street / Baghdad	2005/02/13
68.	Amgad Hazim	Al Sediqu Neighborhood / Mosul	2009/01/18
69.	Amgad Hameed Abd Al Ahad Kagho	Al Sediqu Neighborhood / Mosul	2010/01/18
70.	Amgad Nayef Toma Alsayegh	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2008/10/11
71.	Amgad Hadi Botros Ishoa	Al Sediqu Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/10/07
72.	Amal Salem Sadek	Baghdad	2008/07/30
73.	Amal Maskouny	Baghdad	2007/05/31
74.	Amigan Khona Aziz	Al Dura/ Baghdad	2007/03/17
75.	Amir Shapo	Baghdad	2004/09/27
76.	Amir Aboshmomika	Al Sadreya Area / Baghdad	2007/02/07
77.	Amir Younan Bahnam	Mosul	2005/09/13
78.	Anas Gameel Matta	Al Amin / Baghdad	2006/05/30
79.	Anaam Ishoa Alkiss Eleya	Karkoush/Mosul	2014/8/6
80.	Anmar Akram Rofoyako	Mosul	2007/06/19
81.	Anwar Youssef Hanna	village Shewz / Duhuk	2005/10/04
82.	Anosa Botros Kego	Baghdeda / Mosul	2003/04/18
83.	Anita Tiador Sahago	Alzohoor Neighborhood / Mosul	2005/08/01
84.	Anita Saad Samy	Baghdad	2004/07/09
85.	Anis Gergis Mansour Cola	Baghdad	2003
86.	Anis Keryakos Hanna	Mosul	2006/06/16
87.	Awanis Sohak Sarkis	Al Baladiyat / Baghdad	2007/10/07
88.	Uber Curcas Ishak	Baghdad	2003
89.	Ujine Salah Akam	Tellskuf/ Mosul	2014/10/12
90.	Udisho Sham'oon Udisho	Baghdad	2004/03/17
91.	Ayad Elias	Baqubah / Diyala	2007
92.	Ayad SaadAllah Ayoub Hanoosh	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/09/10
93.	Ayad Louka Lazar	Al Dura / Baghdad	2006/01/01
94.	Ayad Nosair Victor	Al aamil Neighborhood / Baghdad	2005/05/05
95.	Ayad Youssef Ibrahim	Baghdad	2006/08/02
96.	Ayda Bedros Boghos	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2004/06/01

97.	Ishaya Ushana Odisho	Baghdad	2006/05/03
98.	Ishaya Youssef	Al Amin / Baghdad	2006/05/30
99.	Isho Nissan Morkos	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/06/07
100.	Ishoa Merouky Matouka	Al Sihha Neighborhood/ Mosul	2010/02/23
101.	Evan Elias Benyameen	Baghdad	2007
102.	Evan Anoya Younadam	Mosul	2008/10/04
103.	Evan Ayad	Mosul	2007
104.	Evan Youssef Zora Sekreia	Al Hamdania / Mosul	2007/09/29
105.	Evon Curcas Zeya	Mosul	2006
106.	Evon Youssef	Al Jumhuriya Neighborhood / Basra	2003/12/01
107.	Elshowa Badl Nasser	Baghdad	2007/07/21
108.	Eleya Youssef Gigo Momna	Baghdad	2003
109.	Eman Selim Rahim	Al Anbar	2005/09/12
110.	Ayman Isho	Mosul	2005
111.	Ayman Abd Allah Ishak Hanna	Bashiqa / Mosul	2007/10/21
112.	Enas Betio Oraham	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2004/12/16
113.	Ayoub Noury Noaman	Baghdad	2007
114.	Ayoub Adnan Sakt	Baghdad	2010/10/31
115.	Ayoub Fawzy Alshiekh	Mosul	2013/01/08
116.	Ayoub Noury Ibrahim	Mosul	2007/06/16
117.	Barsh Urner	Al Anbar	2003/10/01
118.	Barae Nafae Dawood Ibrahim	Baghdad	2004/10/02
119.	Basil Alkiss Youssef	Baghdad	2007/03/15
120.	Basil Isho Yohanna	Al Tahrir Neighborhood/ Mosul	2009/12/22
121.	Basil Josiph Elias	Mosul	2007/08/01
122.	Basil sheet Nooh	Bartella / Mosul	2005/04/06
123.	Basil Matta Yaquo	Baghdad	2008/03/06
124.	Basil Youssef Shaba	Kirkuk	2009/04/27
125.	Basem Aslifogeno	Baghdad	2005/11/22
126.	Basem Isho Hanna	Al Tahrir Neighborhood / Mosul	2009/12/24
127.	Basem Ishoa Merouky (Matouka)	Al Sihha Neighborhood/ Mosul	2010/02/23
128.	Basem Bahnam	Baghdad	2007/09/03
129.	Basem Hanna Aabo	Mosul	2007/10/10
130.	Basem Matta Bodo	Baghdad	2008/03/05

131.	Basem Moussa Merza	Mosul	2005/02/08
132.	Basem Nasser FataAllah	Mosul	2008/12/03
133.	Basem Youssef Shaba	Kirkuk	2009/04/26
134.	Basema Eleya Curcas Blo	New Baghdad	2006/08/31
135.	Basema Aziz Hoshko	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2007/12/05
136.	Basema Aziz Mansour Sekreia	Mosul	2007/12/05
137.	Bafel Younis Boulus	Baghdad	2007
138.	Ban Youssef Uraha Nona	Baghdad	2007/01/20
139.	Ban Youssef Nona Alkiss	Street 52 / Baghdad	2006/05/30
140.	Baher Sabah Klo	Baghdad	2007/08/20
141.	Bethio Sham'oon Bethio	Al Dura / Baghdad	2005/02/24
142.	Bho Sliwoo	Basra	2005
143.	Bassam Alper Tawfik Allousi	Al Rifa'i / Mosul	2010/06/06
144.	Bassam Elias Koreah		
145.	Bassam Botros Bho Aolo	Al Hamdania/ Mosul	2003/07/08
146.	Bassam Boulus Isho Alsanati	Tel Kaif / Mosul	2011/10/02
147.	Bassam Boulus Toma	Al Salam Neighborhood / Baghdad	2004/12/03
148.	Bassam Hazim Ato		
149.	Bassam Khidr Youssef Shaabo	Baghdad	2006/06/23
150.	Bassam Khalil Selo	Mosul	2005/03/15
151.	Bassam Zera	Mosul	2004
152.	Bassam Sham'oon Hakeem	Al Qush / Mosul	2006/08/08
153.	Bassam Sham'oon Eissa	Baghdad	2006
154.	Bassam Sabah Yieldo	Baghdad	2008/07/30
155.	Bassam Sabry Gergis	Karkoush/ Mosul	2004/09/23
156.	Bassam Sabry Mikha	Mosul	2004/09/26
157.	Bassam Abd Allah Farhan	Baghdad	2005/07/26
158.	Bassam Adnan Gameel Al Khoury	Baghdad	2010/10/31
159.	Bassam Msaab Gameel Mansour Brekho	Baghdad	2007/05/02
160.	Bassam Malki Efram	Mosul	2006/04/22
161.	Bassam Youssef Elias	Al Tahra Church / Mosul	2007/10/20
162.	Basman Youssef Dawood	Shamas / Mosul	2007/6/3
163.	Bashaar Asaad Matta Curcas	Mosul	2004/11/16
164.	Bashaar Akram Abd Allah Farago	Baghdad	2005
165.	Bashaar Elias Abd Al Maseeh	Al Qush / Mosul	2010/10/17
166.	Bashaar Botros	Basra	2008
167.	Bashaar Sameer	Bartella / Mosul	2009/10/15
168.	Bashaar Taleaa Matta Fondokly	Mosul	2004/06/03
169.	Bashaar Akobi Yono	Baghdad	2004/10/19

170.	Bashaar Nafae Saied Teer Al Hazeen	Mosul	2008/09/28
171.	Bashaar Yaakoub Neamo	Baghdad	2004/10/04
172.	Besheer Botros Isho	Mosul	2006/06/08
173.	Besheer Tomas Elias	Al Zahraa Neighborhood / Basra	2003/12/14
174.	Benyameen Raihanna Delo	Baghdad	2007/07/01
175.	Benyameen Talya Younan	Baghdad	2004/04/30
176.	Bahaa Sabah Aabo	Baghdad	2004/08/17
177.	Bahnam Khedory Matloob	Arbeel	2010/09/02
178.	Bahnam Raihanna Albegwaya	Baghdad	2007/10/22
179.	Bahnam Marzena Dawood Qassab	Mosul	2005
180.	Bahnam Mansour Boulus Momika	Baghdad	2010/10/31
181.	Bahnam Mikhaeal	Baghdad	2010/10/31
182.	Pauls Farag Raho	Matran / Mosul	2008/3/13
183.	Boulus Eskander Bahnam	Kos / Mosul	2006/10/12
184.	Boulus Alton Hormoz	Baghdad	2006/09/05
185.	Boulus Ayoub Hanna	Baghdad	2006/12/22
186.	Boulus Mikhaeal Shamoiel	Baghdad	2007/05/17
187.	Paulina Yaquo Shaba	Baghdad	2004
188.	Peter Naaiem Aziz Kamo	Mosul	2004/01/28
189.	Berjminaskanbanous	Al Senna'ah Neighborhood / Mosul	2005/05/01
190.	Tara Mageed Botros Alhadaya	Mosul	2004/08/31
191.	Taghreed Abd Al Maseeh Ishak Botros	Mosul	2004/08/31
192.	Toma Adnan Youssef	Baghdad	2003/12/17
193.	Toma Hormoz Bhoda	Baghdad	2006/04/04
194.	Toma Hormoz Toma Kani	Mosul	2006/07/10
195.	Toni Ador Shaoal	Alshiekhan/ Mosul	2009/05/03
196.	Toni Ishokho Shaba	Baghdad	2005
197.	Thamer Alper Elias	Baghdad	2003/07/01
198.	Thamer Geaorge	Baghdad	2007/01/23
199.	Thamer Sabah Mikha	Baghdad	2007
200.	Thamer Kamal Uosi	Baghdad	2010/10/31
201.	Thamer Curcastiadors	Camp Sara / Baghdad	2006/10/04
202.	Thamer Nageeb Azzoz	Mosul	2007/08/03
203.	Thamer Youssef Toma	Baghdad	2007/05/08
204.	Thamer Youssef Hormoz	Baghdad	2007/12/22
205.	Thaier Saad Allah AblahadAbdal	Kos / Baghdad	2010/10/31
206.	Thaier Abd Al Ahad	Baghdad	2013/4/12
207.	Thaier Marwan Sham'oon	Al Za'franiya / Baghdad	2006/11/29
208.	Thaier Nasser Botros	Salah Aldin Road	2006/03/06

209.	Jan Sarkis Khagekkarbeat	Mosul	2007/10/25
210.	Jan Geaorge Abd Al Maseeh	Al Saadon / Baghdad	2007/03/07
211.	Jan Nabil Josiph Malakha	Baghdad	2013/12/7
212.	Jan Younan Curcas Alsaaoar	Baghdad	2010/10/31
213.	Janett Khoshaba Odisho	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2003/12/15
214.	Janett Rihanna Delo	Baghdad	2007/07/01
215.	Janett Sada Odisho	Basra	2004/06/23
216.	Janett Mikha	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2010/12/29
217.	Gebraaeal Yelda Coureyal	Baghdad	2005
218.	Gergis Salem	Basra	2003/11/18
219.	Gergis Soliman Zora Katta	Karamlis / Mosul	2003/11/29
220.	Gergis Yaquo Abona	Mosul	2008/07/03
221.	Gaffry Ramzy Botros	Al Mansour / Baghdad	2007/08/13
222.	Galal Khoshaba Youssef	Baghdad	2006/08/08
223.	Galal Moussa Abd Al Ahad	Al Shohadaa Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/10/08
224.	Galal Youssef Dawood	Baghdad	2005
225.	Gameel Botros Soliman	Al Solaymaneya	2013/8/16
226.	Gameel Toma Younan	Baghdad	2004/09/27
227.	Gameel Hanna Sepho	Mosul	2007/05/22
228.	Janan Josiph	Baghdad	2004/07/10
229.	Jenifa Galal	Al Masbah Area / Baghdad	2007/10/09
230.	Gihad Maskouny	Baghdad	2008/09/16
231.	Goda Kakoos	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/03/17
232.	Geaorge Elias Youssef	Baghdad	2003
233.	Geaorge Ayoub Tobeya Sakt	Baghdad	2010/10/31
234.	Geaorge Youssef Curcas	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2003/12/15
235.	Josiph Isho Ushana	Baghdad	2006/09/24
236.	Josiph Toma	Baghdad	2005/01/08
237.	Josiph Smoaay Gergis	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2006/09/01
238.	Josiph Abd Ibrahim Hormoz	Al Qadisiyyah / Kirkuk	2007/08/24
239.	Josiph Fareedon Botros	Baqubah / Diyala	2006/10/14
240.	Jonny Josiph Hanna	Baghdad	2006/09/11
241.	Jonny Warda Cacau	Kirkuk	2006/07/13
242.	Jonny Yoaash Hormoz	Baghdad	2013/12/7
243.	Jonny Youkhanna Dawood Jona	Baghdad	2005/09/22
244.	Jonny Younan Zeya	Garage Amana / Baghdad	2005/01/08
245.	James Benyameen Khoshaba	Baghdad	2005

246.	James Gameel Solaka	Al Dura / Baghdad	2006/04/25
247.	James Nicogosakhagadoreyan	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2003/04/08
248.	Gina Anoya Namrood	Al Dura/ Baghdad	2006/12/17
249.	Gina Mikhaeal Younan	Al Kasr Al Abeyad / Baghdad	2004/08/23
250.	Hazim Botros Daman	Kirkuk	2003/04/10
251.	Hazim Toma Youssef	B AlSaray / Mosul	2008/10/04
252.	Hazim Hanna	Baghdad	2007/05/31
253.	Hazim Saied Hanna Makdeso	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2006/09/01
254.	Hazim Sham'oon Botros	Baghdad	2003/07/09
255.	Hazim Sabah Markouz	Baghdad	2003/10/28
256.	Habeeb Maseeh Sliwoo	Mosul	2003
257.	Hossam Amgad Hadi Botros	Al Sediqu Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/10/07
258.	Hossam Geaorge Tobeya	Baghdad	2007/07/17
259.	Hossam Hekmat Geaorge	Palestine street / Baghdad	2003/12/17
260.	Hossam Sham'oon	Camp Sara / Baghdad	2006/10/04
261.	Hossam Amer Shamas Toma	Baghdad	2005/02/28
262.	Hossam Keryakos Tomas	Baghdad	2005/04/12
263.	Hossam Nezar Maskouny	Baghdad	2007/04/24
264.	Hossam Hadi Botros	Mosul	2008/10/07
265.	Hossam Helal Sersim	Mosul	2005/03/14
266.	Hassan Toma Maskouny	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2007/04/18
267.	Haskeel Ishak Benyameen	Baghdad	2006/12/01
268.	Hosni Khedida Toma Al Markehy	Telafr/ Mosul	2007/08/10
269.	Hosni Kaseer	Baghdad	2012/04/04
270.	Hekmat Toma Tola	Mosul	2004
271.	Hekmat Gabory Naoum Alsammak	Al Baladiyat / Baghdad	2010/12/05
272.	Hekmat Saadoun Naaiem	Mosul	2010/01/11
273.	Hekmat Aziz Dakak	Baghdad	2010/10/31
274.	Hekmat Farag Alsafy	Al Dura / Baghdad	2007/05/17
275.	Hekmat Hormoz Eissa	Baghdad	2006
276.	Hala Abd Al Maseeh Ishak Botros	Mosul	2004/08/31
277.	Hanna Albidary	Baghdad	2007/06/05
278.	Hanna Namrood Curcas	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007/04/23
279.	Hanna Homi Hanna Almenkishy	Tellskuf/ Mosul	2007/04/23
280.	Hanna Namrood	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007/04/02

281.	Khatoun Sham'oon	Al Saadoun Neighborhood / Baghdad	2011/07/21
282.	Khalid Efram Akomomika	Al Dura / Baghdad	2005/02/16
283.	Khalid Boulus Toma	Mosul	2004/09/02
284.	Khalid Gergis Youssef Alsammak	Al Tahrir Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/10/07
285.	Khalid Victor Paul	Alsokkar Neighborhood / Mosul	2003/11/15
286.	Khalid Keryakos Yelda	Mosul	2003
287.	Khalid Curcas Sako	Mosul	2007/10/29
288.	Khalid Mikha Hannawa	Al Mansour/ Baghdad	2004/08/01
289.	Khalid Niazy Kiso		
290.	Khalid Hormoz Boulus	Baghdad	2004/12/29
291.	Khalid Walid Zakoo AlHanoosh	Mosul	2005/03/24
292.	Khidr Elias Dawood	Camp Sara / Baghdad	2006/10/04
293.	Khairy Boulus Alkiss Ishak	Mosul	2006/12/12
294.	Khairy Abd AlMageed Ftohi	Bartella / Mosul	2005/04/22
295.	Dani Ishak Kaisar	Al Anbar	2003/10/02
296.	Dani Nissan phillipos	Baghdad	2005/09/22
297.	Dani Ninos Phillips	Baghdad	2005/09/22
298.	Dania Basem Beno Golagh	Baghdad	2004/08/01
299.	Dawood Abdysh Hormoz	Mosul	2005/07/12
300.	Dawood Kaisar Napolioun	Khalideyah / Al Anbar	2003/10/02
301.	Deryawish Bahram	Mosul	2004/06/09
302.	Dread Habeeb Uraha	Domizz / Kirkuk	2004/08/01
303.	Dread Sabry Hanna	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/06/07
304.	Dread Eissa Sadek	Baghdad	2006
305.	Dread Nasser Hanna	Al Dura / Baghdad	2007/05/31
306.	Dakran KrikorHakoubeyan	Red Cross/ Baghdad	2003/10/27
307.	Um Daleelah Anita	Alzohoor Neighborhood / Mosul	2005/08/01
308.	Doklsabnoaaylshamoaayl	Souq Alghazl / Baghdad	2008/02/12
309.	David Sabah Louka	Baghdad	2006/09/25
310.	David Adeeb	Karkoush / Mosul	2014/8/6
311.	David ShaayaMerouky	Baghdad	2003
312.	Delon Amir Hormoz	Baghdad	2004/07/13
313.	Dins Saad Samy	Baghdad	2003

314.	Rasem Elias Sliwoo	Baghdad	2004/09/27
315.	Rafid Raad Aziz Sabry	Baghdad	2004/03/20
316.	Rafid Saied Keryakos	Mosul	2004/07/26
317.	Rafid Nomair Nazeer	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/08/01
318.	Rafaa Ghanim Yaacoub Fondokly	Mosul	2004/08/20
319.	Rafy Fankan Sarkisyan	Baghdad	2003/06/09
320.	Rakan Yaacoub	Kassim Alkhayat / Mosul	2011/05/30
321.	Ramsin Faaiz Hanna Hormoz	Baghdad	2004/08/31
322.	Ramn Faaiz Hanna	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2004/09/03
323.	Ramy Hekmat Boulus	Shamas / Al Anour Neighborhood/ Mosul	2008/2/29
324.	Ramy Khagik Noury	Al Tahrir Neighborhood / Mosul	2009/11/12
325.	Ramy Saad Samy	Baghdad	2004/07/09
326.	Ramy Sabah Fransis Sadek	Al Masbah Street/ Baghdad	2006/05/30
327.	Ramy Mowafik	Mosul	2003
328.	Ramy Nagah Youssef Shasha	Karkoush / Mosul	2009/06/29
329.	Ramy Nezar Hanna	Baghdad	2005/04/13
330.	Ramy Yohanna sheetw	Queragosh/ Mosul	2014/8/7
331.	Randy Rebert Alexan	Sahet Alseyouf / Kirkuk	2005/06/02
332.	Ranko Nageeb Botros Homannah	Patnaya / Mosul	2009/12/09
333.	Rany Youssef Hanna	Alnour Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/03/14
334.	Rania Papa Beno Golagh	Baghdad	2004
335.	Rania Nassry Brekha Mansour	Al Haritheiah / Baghdad	2003/04/09
336.	Rawind Zakerhiedo	Al Qush / Mosul	2010/02/08
337.	Raaid Ayoub Isteefoshushindy	Mosul	2004/02/23
338.	Raaid Khalil Ablahad	Baghdad / Dora	2005/01/17
339.	Raaid Salem Habeeb Alkiss Moussa	Karkoush/ Mosul	2009/06/29
340.	Raaid Saad Allah AblahadAbdal	Baghdad	2010/10/31
341.	Raaid Farag Zeya Gameel	Al Dura / Baghdad	2006/05/13
342.	Raaid Youssef IshoKhona	Mosul	2005/05/05
343.	Rabah Younis Hakeem	Mosul	2004/05/15
344.	Rabee Sabah Elias	Mosul	2007/09/29
345.	Rabee Sabah Toma Shandakh	Mosul	2007/09/29
346.	Rabee Sobhy	Mosul	2003
347.	Rahima Elias Shaaya	Karamlis / Mosul	2006/06/03
348.	Radif Hashim Youssef Almahrouk	Mosul	2010/05/02
349.	Roshd Noeil Eiss	Baghdad	2006/06/07

350.	Raad Alkattan	Baghdad	2003
351.	Raad Andrawos Youssef	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/10/25
352.	Raad AugustinKeryakos Binoka	Alramady	2004/12/06
353.	Raad Isho Naoum Alodisho	Basra	2007/01/07
354.	Raad Ishoa Naoum Alshapy	Mosul	2004/08/04
355.	Raad Benyameen Khoshaba	Al Noairia / Baghdad	2006/08/19
356.	Raad Gameel Shaaya	Baghdad Road / Mosul	2007/02/11
357.	Raad Hanna Curcas Karout	Mosul	2010/11/21
358.	Raad Rahim Eissa	Baghdad	2006/12/18
359.	Raad Saady Ragab	Baghdad	2007/03/03
360.	Raad Shaba Botros	Al Shaab Area / Baghdad	2005/04/14
361.	Raad Sabeeh Besheer	Baghdad	2003
362.	Raad Aazo Dawood Kozal	Baghdad	2004/12/31
363.	Raad Nageeb Mikha	Mosul	2007/05/02
364.	Raad Nissan Koro	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/09/27
365.	Raad Hormoz Neamo	Baghdad	2005/12/05
366.	Raad Youssef Bahnam	Mosul	2006/05/31
367.	Raghd Altaweel	17 Tamouz Neighborhood/ Mosul	2011/12/13
368.	Raghd Morkos	Mosul	2008/02/10
369.	Raghda Adel Yaacoub	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2014/9/12
370.	Raghda Wafy Bashaara	Baghdad	2010/10/31
371.	Ragheed Sohail Abd Allah Banour	Baghdad	2003
372.	Ragheed Aziz Matta Kani	Kos / Alnour Neighborhood / Mosul	2007/06/03
373.	Ragheed Fahmy Ibrahim	Mosul	2006/05/14
374.	Ragheed Youssef		
375.	Rafaa Toma Danial Alkiss Botros	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2011/01/02
376.	Ramzy Haskeel Mikha	Baghdad	2006/10/19
377.	Ramzy Keryakos Ramo	Mosul	2004/07/26
378.	Ramzy Matta Youssef	Baghdad	2003/04/05
379.	Ramzy Mowafik	Mosul	2003
380.	Ramzy Yaacoub Elias Shamasha	Baghdad	2007/06/13
381.	Ramzya Anoya Youkhanna	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/06/05
382.	Raneen Raad Aziz Sabry	Baghdad	2004/03/25
383.	Rowaa	Baghdad	2010/10/31
384.	Roody Younis Habeeb	Baghdad	2004/09/26
385.	Roxi Hadeel Bedaweed	Baghdad	2007/07/29
386.	Romio IshoDawood	Kirkuk	2004/03/26

387.	Roni Ramzy Keryakos Ramo	Mosul	2004/07/26
388.	Roni Kareem Ishak	Baghdad	2013/12/7
389.	Roni Monir Farag Alsafy	Baghdad	2005/01/25
390.	Roni Yasser Abd Dono	Baghdad	2005/11/10
391.	Roni Youkhanna Dawood	Baghdad	2006/04/18
392.	Rowaid Faaiz Hanna	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2004/09/03
393.	Reyad Habeeb Alper Al Khoury	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2005
394.	Reyad Mikhaeal Halata	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2014/ 6 /11
395.	Rayan Tahseen Khidr	Al Ghazaleya / Baghdad	2006/12/23
396.	Rayan Salem Besheer	Al Meshrak / Mosul	2010/02/14
397.	Rayan Nafae Besheer	Al Bakr Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/09/13
398.	Rayan Noiel Younan	Mosul	2003/08/11
399.	Rita Sameer Danha Hank Allah	Baghdad	2004/08/20
400.	Rita Matta Curcas Zora	Baghdad	2010/10/31
401.	Rita William Eleya	Al Anbar	2004/01/20
402.	Rigina Anoya Curcas	Airport Road / Baghdad	2005/07/05
403.	Rigina MikhaealYounan	Al Kasr Al Abeyad /Baghdad	2004/08/21
404.	Rifan Yelda Matta	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007/02/04
405.	Rifan Youssef Zora	Queragosh / Mosul	2008
406.	Reymon Istifan Uraha	Baghdad	2005/11/24
407.	Reymon Bethioن Louka	Baghdad	2003
408.	Reymon Botros Bethio	Baghdad	2007/03/11
409.	Reymon Farouk Sham'oon	Mosul	2004/08/08
410.	Reymon Nageeb Botros Homannah	Al Baladiyat / Mosul	2009/12/09
411.	Reymon Youkhanna Araم	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/12/12
412.	Raief Saleepa Youssef Qassab	Kirkuk	2004/10/06
413.	Zaki Eissa Koraishat		
414.	Zohor Ashoor	Basra	2005/03/10
415.	Zouheir Ishobalios	Qasr Al Gomhory / Baghdad	2004/01/14
416.	Zouheir Papka Elias	Mosul	2015/01/3
417.	Zouheir Abd Almageed	Baghdad	2006/02/18
418.	Zouheir Abd Al Maseeh	Baghdad	2003
419.	Zouheir Youssef Istifo	Mosul	2007/06/27
420.	Zeya EspiniaYaquo	Baghdad	2004/11/26
421.	Zeya Udisho Sham'oon	Baghdad	2004/03/17

422.	Zeya Toma Soro	Al Araby Neighborhood / Mosul	2010/02/16
423.	Zeya Amanoiel Neno	Kirkuk	2011/08/18
424.	Zeya Franso Batrowzy	Baghdad	2004
425.	Zeya Lawind Yaacoub	Al Noairia / Baghdad	2004/02/01
426.	Zeya Namrood Zeya	Salah Aldin	2005/11/15
427.	Zeyad Heno	Al Hamdania / Mosul	2008/12/27
428.	Zeyad Zito Dawood Al Amrawy	Rahimawa / Kirkuk	2007/03/19
429.	Zeyad Tarek Shaker Sto	Baghdad	2010/11/14
430.	Zeyad Kamal Botros	Al Karama Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/10/06
431.	Zaid Ussama Geaorge	Al Zayouna / Baghdad	2008/01/01
432.	Zaid Farouk Saied	Camp Sara / Baghdad	2006/10/04
433.	Zaid Mikhaeal Ato	Albab Alsharky / Baghdad	2008/03/13
434.	Zaid Nageeb Youssef	Mosul	2009/12/17
435.	Zaid Walid Shokr Albaraque	Mosul	2007/05/27
436.	Zaidoun Fareed Phillip	Garage Alamana / Baghdad	2007/02/19
437.	Zena Zeya Espinia	Baghdad	2004/11/26
438.	Zena Matloob	Baghdad	2003/06/03
439.	Sara Admoun	Mosul	2009/12/27
440.	Salar Saied Eissa Rashid	Baghdad	2007/10/14
441.	Salem Alyashaa Noaman	Al Kamaleya / Baghdad	2004/07/16
442.	Salem Bergo	Mosul	2009/09/07
443.	Salem Botros Gergis	Mosul	2004/12/11
444.	Salem Gergis Kamoun	Baghdad	2006
445.	Salem KhoshabaYaquo	Al Noairia / Baghdad	2003/10/24
446.	Salem Dawood Coca	Al Tarmeya / Baghdad	2013/07/09
447.	Salem Saied Al Hazeen	Mosul	2007
448.	Salem Tobeya Gego	Baghdad Road	2004/09/27
449.	Salem Louka Sham'oon	Baghdad	2007/04/01
450.	Salem Youssef Sako	Mosul	2003/04/09
451.	Sally Matta Mikha Sikmany	Basra	2007/01/08
452.	Sally MattikaMikha	Baghdad	2007/11/7
453.	Samer Sabah Mikha Altapakh	Kirkuk	2007/04/12
454.	Samer Matta Naoum	Baghdad	2009/10/25

455.	Samer Mowafik Alankar	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2009/10/12
456.	Samer Yelda Gergis	Baghdad	2008
457.	Samy IshoKhoshapa	Mosul	2004/11/21
458.	Samy Betosha	Al Anbar	2006
459.	Samy Zito Dawood Al Amrawy	Rahimawa / Kirkuk	2007/03/19
460.	Samy Saad Samy	Baghdad	2004/07/09
461.	Samy Shlimoun Ismaeal	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2005/01/04
462.	Samy Sliwoo Botros	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007
463.	Samy Abd Al Ahad Geaorge	Al Dura / Baghdad	2007
464.	Samy Aziz Aazar	Kirkuk	2012/7/19
465.	Samy Matta Ishak	Mosul	2005/06/28
466.	Sandro Jan Younan Alsaaour	Baghdad	2010/10/31
467.	Sandy tyadors Younan	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/09/18
468.	Sandy Shapib Zahra	Mosul	2010/05/10
469.	Saher Botros Morad Laso	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/05/30
470.	Saher Hanna Sony	Baghdad	2015/8/8
471.	Saher Abd Allah	Road Alkhalis / Baghdad	2007/02/12
472.	Saher Abd Allah Boulus	Baghdad	2003/10/09
473.	Saher Farag Moshy Merkhay	Baghdad	2004/06/02
474.	Saher Mikhaeal Koro	Baghdad	2005/05/06
475.	Sayman Youssef	Baghdad	2010/12/ 31
476.	Stiv Adnan Kadso	Baghdad	2004
477.	Stiven Emad Hazim	Baghdad	2004/08/18
478.	Stiven Walid Aziz	Baghdad	2006/03/03
479.	Sarhadoun Eleya Alkiss Uraha	Camp Sara / Baghdad	2004/11/21
480.	Serdar Eissa Keko	Baghdad	2005/04/25
481.	Sarkoun Ashoor Nasser	Baghdad	2007/04/26
482.	SarkounIshoHaskeel	Baghdad	2005/08/09
483.	SarkounBethio	Al Dura / Baghdad	2006/08/01
484.	Sarkoun Raihanna Shapo	Kirkuk	2004/09/19
485.	Sarkoun Zaher Ushana	Al Dura / Baghdad	2008/03/23
486.	Sarkoun Shawel Youkhanna Albazy	Karada Mariam / Baghdad	2004/01/18
487.	Sarkoun Sabah Yaacoub Khamro	Tellskuf /Mosul	2007/09/01
488.	Sarkoun Nano Morad	Altooba / Basra	2003/11/18
489.	Sarmad Bahnam Ibrahim	Kirkuk	2005/12/02
490.	Sarmad Hanna Soliman	Mosul	2007/11/10
491.	Sarmad Samy	Basra	2004/01/25
492.	Sarmad Sameer	Basra	2003
493.	Sarmad Youssef Yaacoub Kety	Al Hamdania / Mosul	2007/03/24
494.	Soad Saied Ibrahim	Mosul	2007/12/13
495.	Saad Ador Alsaaoar	Baghdad	2010/10/31

496.	Saad Adeeb Toma	Mosul	2005/08/26
497.	Saad Allah Gergis Alhaddad	Mosul	2009/12/20
498.	Saad Allah Youssef Gergis	Mosul	2010/01/17
499.	Saad Elias Istifan Shikho	Al Za'franiya / Baghdad	2007/07/03
500.	Saad Elias Momika	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2007/06/15
501.	Saad Ayoub Soliman Jojana	Baghdad	2005/03/15
502.	Saad Toma	Baghdad	2010/10/31
503.	Saad Geaorge Talya	Baghdad	2009/02/05
504.	Saad Hanna CurcasKarout	Mosul	2010/11/21
505.	Saad Abd Al Maseeh Gameel	Sengar/ Mosul	2006/09/06
506.	Saad Adnan Toma	Mosul	2004/10/14
507.	Saad Marzena Abd Al Ahad	Baghdad	2003/11/13
508.	Saad Matta Botros	Street Airport / Kirkuk	2013/01/19
509.	Saad Nafae Gameel	Alzohoor Neighborhood/ Mosul	2005/05/17
510.	Saad Hormoz KhoshapaAltalany	Baghdad	2003/08/19
511.	Saad Youssef Bedaweed	Soumer Neighborhood / Baghdad	2003/08/12
512.	Saadeya Saied Ibrahim	Mosul	2007/12/31
513.	Saied Elias Istifan	Baghdad	2003
514.	Sallam Adeeb Aabo AlYounan	Baghdad	2010/10/31
515.	Sallam Haskeya Kla	Al Qush / Mosul	2003/04/01
516.	Sallam Sabah Shlimoun	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2004/03/20
517.	Sallam Aziz Moshy	Baghdad	2005/10/12
518.	Sallam Manaty Youssef	Kirkuk	2006/04/25
519.	Salman Dawood Soliman	Mosul	2012/03/22
520.	Salma Gergis Mansour	Alkahira Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/11/19
521.	Selwan Adeeb Dawood	Al Dura / Baghdad	2012/07/14
522.	Selwan Khidr Rezouky	Baghdad	2003/04/08
523.	Selwan Dawood Matta	Bartella / Mosul	2007/01/15
524.	Selwan Sabah Gapar Naoum	Kirkuk	2006/07/21
525.	Sameer IstifanMikha Doda	Baghdad	2007/10/03
526.	Sameer Shlimoun	Baghdad	2004/05/13
527.	Sameer Abd Al Ahad	Shamas / Alnour Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/2/29
528.	Sameer Fransis Gego	Tellskuf / Mosul	2005/06/25
529.	Sameer Mohannad Curcas	Al Anbar	2015/6/7

530.	Sameer Yelda GergisKhamro	Baghdad	2005/08/23
531.	Sameer Youssef Ishak	Soumer Neighborhood / Baghdad	2003/04/18
532.	Sameer Youssef Yona Shaba	Baghdad	2003
533.	Sameera Ismaeal	Kirkuk	Kidnapped in 2007, Unknown fate
534.	Sameera Sham'oon Bahnam AlJona	Bartella / Mosul	2007/01/09
535.	Sameera Sabry Antoine Albanna	Al Baladiyat / Baghdad	2010/12/05
536.	Sanaa Toma IstifanSakman	Mosul	2004/09/23
537.	Sanabel Noiel Altapakh	Mosul	2005/10/04
538.	Sannan Abd ALGapar Youssef	Mosul	2006/03/06
539.	Sannan Moayed	Mosul	2005/11/15
540.	Sanhareeb Botros Keryakos	Bab Alsharky/ Baghdad	2006/12/12
541.	Seham Sliwoo GegoShaaya	Baghdad	2010/10/31
542.	Seham Mikhaeal Gergis	Baghdad	2010/10/31
543.	Sehama Shaaya	Baghdad	2010/10/31
544.	Sohan Saff Abd Allah	Baghdad	2010/10/31
545.	Sahm Adnan Saado Sakt	Baghdad	2010/10/31
546.	Sohaila Rofaeal Jany Algarah	Baghdad	2010/10/31
547.	Suzan Latif DawoodzenKlo	Kirkuk	2009/04/26
548.	Sawsan Nageeb	Alaameryia / Baghdad	2005/07/05
549.	Cesar Anwar Hormoz Coureyal	Baghdad	2008/08/11
550.	Cesar DawoodGegikaMedalo	Baghdad	2007
551.	Cesar DawoodMemika	Baghdad	2003
552.	Seif Basem	Baghdad	2006/07/12
553.	Seif Adnan Kadso	Baghdad	2004
554.	Seif Adnan Kanaan		
555.	Seil Sabah Khamo	Baghdad	2009/07/12
556.	Shapi Sham'oon Khananisho Alaniroy	Baghdad	2003/03/12
557.	Shaker Saied CurcasBinoka	Bartella / Nineveh	2013/03/28
558.	Shant Sorin Hofanisyan	Baghdad	2003/05/02
559.	Shaza Elias Abd Al Ahad	Mosul	2013/01/07
560.	Shaza Sada Odisho	Basra	2004/06/23
561.	Shekip Boulusbotani	Mosul	2007/01/30
562.	Shlimoun Botros Gego	Baghdad	2007/06/20
563.	Shamshoun Owishahorya	Al Dura / In Baghdad	2006/04/06
564.	Sham'oon Somo	Salah Aldin	March/2015
565.	Shamy Dawood Hanna Koro	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007/11/08

566.	Shuraik Bakrat Mefirdik	Al Bakr Neighborhood / Mosul	2009/01/16
567.	Shawky Faayek Matta	Baghdad	2007/04/02
568.	Saber Khalil Haddad	Mosul	2007/01/16
569.	Saber Khalil Dawood	Baghdad	2003
570.	Saieb Danial Ishak	Kirkuk	2012/06/23
571.	Saieb Sabah Keryakos	Baghdad	2007/05/23
572.	Sabah Dawood Askar	Kirkuk	2009/08/18
573.	Sabah Adeeb Yaquo	Baghdad	2006
574.	Sabah Uraha Kika	Mosul	2005/09/04
575.	Sabah Toma Hanna	Baghdad	2006/02/27
576.	Sabah Goka	Basra	2004/07/01
577.	Sabah Hanna Uraha	Baghdad	2004/12/15
578.	Sabah Hanna Katrouz	Baghdad Road	2004/09/27
579.	Sabah Hanna Mansour Agam	Karamlis/ Mosul	2003/12/18
580.	Sabah Dawood Rasho Glo	Basra	2007/07/01
581.	Sabah RezoukyMikha	Al Shohadaa Neighborhood / Baghdad	2007/07/01
582.	Sabah Zikr Ayoub	Baghdad	2006/10/12
583.	Sabah Sarkoun Sabah	Mosul	2007/01/01
584.	Sabah Sadek Zora	Mosul	2005/04/05
585.	Sabah Sadek Markous	Baghdad	2005/04/23
586.	Sabah Abd Alkareem Eskander	Baghdad	2006/10/01
587.	Sabah Aziz Soliman	Kirkuk	2009/03/31
588.	Sabah Kamal Dono Ghazala	Basra	2003/05/08
589.	Sabah Louka Zakarya	Baghdad	2006/07/19
590.	Sabah Matta Botros Hamamy	Baghdad	2010/10/31
591.	Sabah Moussa Karume Abada	Bigi / Salah Aldin	2004/11/30
592.	Sabah Nasoury Abd AlKareem Aakla	Karada / Baghdad	2007/08/07
593.	Sabah Hormoz Adam Botani	Mosul	2004/12/09
594.	Sabah Yaacoub Adam	AlFarouk Street/ Mosul	2010/03/17
595.	Sabah Yaacoub Dahan	Mosul	2010/02/19
596.	Sabah Yaacoub Curcas	Mosul	2007
597.	Sabry Rizko Bergo	Baghdad	2003/12/07
598.	Sabry Mikha Hanna	Baghdad	2004/03/04
599.	Sabeeh Bahnam Yaacoub Kasha	Baghdad	2003/12/17
600.	Sabeeh Moussa Karume Abada	Bigi / Salah Aldin	2004/11/30
601.	Safaa AdamounTomas	Baqubah / Diyala	2007/05/03
602.	Safaa Alper Youssef	Al Maqal / Basra	2006/06/02
603.	Safaa Sabah Uraha	Al Dura / Baghdad	2003/08/15
604.	Safaa Sabah Khoshy	Mosul	2003/09/29
605.	Safaa Ghanim Tobeya	Baghdad	2005/12/05

606.	Salah Besheer Alkiss	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2005/09/25
607.	Salah Besheer Soliman	Mosul	2005/09/27
608.	Salah Gergis Abd Al Ahad Kako	Baghdad	2010/10/31
609.	Salah Saied Noaman	Baghdad	2007
610.	Salah Youssef	Baghdad	2008
611.	Sohaib Kerio Bahnam Hisa	Karkoush / Mosul	2009/06/29
612.	Sona Noubar Kassiman	Al-Faluja / Alramady	2004/01/26
613.	Deyaa Toma	Mosul	2009
614.	Deyaa Toma Gaadan	Baghdad	2007
615.	Deyaa Toma Zeya	Baqubah / Diyala	2007/04/29
616.	Deyaa Gergis Ishak	Baghdad	2005/02/12
617.	Deyaa Hanna Botros Kelsho	Baghdad	2004/08/25
618.	Deyaa Hanokakurkis	Baghdad	2004/04/30
619.	Deyaa Youssef Yaacoub Bahnam	Abou Gharib / Baghdad	2004/10/23
620.	Tarek Gameel Aabosh Younan	Mosul	2007/05/21
621.	Tarek Rashad AlKattan	Al Meshrak Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/08/25
622.	Tarek Sabeeh Yohanna Glo	Mosul	2007/01/13
623.	Talal Boulus Botros	Patnaya / Nineveh	2007/01/25
624.	Talal Habeeb Shaaya	Baghdad	2007/04/06
625.	Talal Kareem Ayar	Baghdad	2007/05/23
626.	Abed Bho Tana	Baghdad	2004
627.	Adel Nissan	Baghdad	2004/09/27
628.	Amer Bahgat Mikha	Mosul	2007/06/27
629.	Amer Toma Seliouh	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007
630.	Amer Gameel Dawood Kattan	Mosul	2006/10/27
631.	Amer Rezoukyarmosh	Tellskuf/ Mosul	2014/8/8
632.	Amer Abd Al Ahad Ayoub	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/11/01
633.	Amer Aziz Hoshko	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2007/12/05
634.	Amer Aziz Mansour Sekreia	Mosul	2007/12/05
635.	Amer Keryakos Hanna	Baghdad	2004/09/25
636.	Amer Kskosabelhed	Alsokkar Neighborhood / Mosul	2003
637.	Amer Moussa Younan Youkhanna	Baghdad Road / Sorya	2006 / 9 / 23
638.	Amer Nasser Hanna	Baqubah / Diyala	2006/11/01
639.	Amer Nissan Koro	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/09/27
640.	Amera Abd Al Maseeh Hormoz	Sameraa / Salah Aldin	2007/07/12

641.	Abd Ablahad Tna	Road Airport/ Baghdad	2004/11/19
642.	Abd Al Ahad Khidr Karume	Baghdad	2003
643.	Abd Al Ahad Seliouh Naoum	Braiha / Basra	2003/05/08
644.	Abd AlGapar Khidr Toza	Mosul	2013/04/07
645.	Abd Alkhalek Bakous Moussa	Shamas / Mosul	2007/2/7
646.	Abd AlAziz Elias Aziz	Mosul	2009/04/05
647.	Abd AlKareem Hormoz Bhoda	Mosul	2006/05/14
648.	Abd Allah Sabah Abd Allah Alhaddad	Baghdad	2010/10/31
649.	Abd Al Maseeh Curcas NoamanAlanofly	Baghdad	2005/02/12
650.	Abd Habeeb Youssef Alkiss Elias	Diyala	2007/01/23
651.	Adnan Eleya Gekmakgy	17 Tamouz Neighborhood / Mosul	2011/12/13
652.	Adnan Bekho Markous	Baghdad	2004/11/11
653.	Adnan Toma	Mosul	2004/10/13
654.	Adnan Gameel Al Khoury	Baghdad	2010/10/31
655.	Adnan Hanna Aldahan	Mosul	2010/02/19
656.	Adnan Hanna BiaAlshaklawy	Basra	2004/03/20
657.	Adnan Solaka Yelda	Baghdad	2004/06/28
658.	Adnan Matta Bahnan	Mosul	2005/11/26
659.	Adnan Yaacoub Aldahan	Alhadbaa / Mosul	2010/02/19
660.	Udai Basem Rahim	AlKhadraa Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/04/16
661.	Udai Zouheir Marzena Arab	Baghdad	2010/10/31
662.	Udai Sliwoo Morkos	Baghdad	2005/08/21
663.	Udai Abd Al Maseeh Ktola	Baghdad Road	2007/04/28
664.	Udai Emad	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2014/9/12
665.	Ezzat BesheerGomoaa	Mosul	2006
666.	Aziz Abram Shelimonalnaggar	Almasaref Neighborhood/ Mosul	2006/08/12
667.	Aziz Elias Aziz	Mosul	2009/04/04
668.	Aziz Eilo Paulo	Baghdad	2004/09/28
669.	Aziz RizkoNissan Albidary	Kirkuk	2009/07/12
670.	Aziz Raad Aziz	Baghdad	2004/03/18
671.	Aziz Matta Deshto Maizy	Baghdad	2010/10/31
672.	Aziz Mattikny	Alnour Neighborhood / Mosul	2007/06/03
673.	Essam Saied Abd Alkareem Beno	Baghdad	2004/09/27
674.	Essam Sabah Yaacoub	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007

675.	Essam Sabeeh Younan	Palestine street / Baghdad	2004/07/14
676.	Essam Lawind Youssef	Dibs / Kirkuk	2004/08/28
677.	Essmat Dawood Apady	Baghdad	2003/04/08
678.	Akobi Youssef Boulus	Baghdad	2007/01/24
679.	Alaa Ador Botros	Mosul	2013/11/23
680.	Alaa Ishak Khidr	Mosul	2006/06/01
681.	Alaa Amir	Baghdad	2014/ 2 / 5
682.	Alaa Andrawos Dankha	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/11/12
683.	Alaa Besheer Nigm Hatawy	Tel Kaif /Mosul	2009/07/26
684.	Alaa Bahnam Sham'oon	Baghdad	2005/06/22
685.	Alaa Ramzy Aziz Alkiss Mikha	Mosul	2007/10/02
686.	Alaa Zouheir Ibrahim	Kirkuk	2006/07/03
687.	Alaa Farag Curcassto	Baghdad	2007/06/06
688.	Alaa Monir Eissa	Mosul	2004/08/05
689.	Emad Ablahad Neno	Mosul	2003
690.	Emad Eleya AbdalKareem	Kirkuk	2009/10/04
691.	Emad Botros Uraha	Baghdad	2006/05/12
692.	Emad Gameel Aabosh Younan	Mosul	2004/11/02
693.	Emad Salem Yassi Soghar	Baghdad	2003/04/01
694.	Emad Sersim	Baghdad	2004/01/06
695.	Emad Solaka Sham'oon	Baghdad	2006/03/26
696.	Emad Abd Al Ahad	Mosul	2004/08/08
697.	Emad Aabo ش Younan	Baghdad	2004
698.	Emad Aziz Uraha	Baghdad	2004/01/28
699.	Emad Mikha	Diyala	2004/04/04
700.	Ammar Botros Khoshapa	AlQasr Al Gomhory / Baghdad	2004/01/18
701.	Ammar Habeeb Glo	Mosul	2004/12/19
702.	Ammar SalmoAkobi	Baghdad	2005/06/09
703.	Ammar Solaka Sham'oon	Baghdad	2006/03/26
704.	Ammar Abd Al Ahad Aso baka	Tel Kaif/ Mosul	2004/08/07
705.	Ammar Aziz Uraha	Alkaaim Area / Al Anbar	2004/10/20
706.	Ammar Kamal Barsoum	Al Zayouna / Baghdad	2008/01/01
707.	Ammar Moshtak	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2006/12/20
708.	Ammar Nayef Abd AlKareem	Mosul	2008/12/01
709.	Ammar Nageeb Fadeel Matta Lola	Al Ghadeer/ Baghdad	2006/09/09
710.	Ammar Yasser Abd Dono	Baghdad	2005/11/10
711.	Amanoiel Hanna Elias	Baghdad	2006/05/11
712.	Amanoiel Hanna Boulus	Kirkuk	2011/09/30
713.	Amanoiel Nissan Meno	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/09/27
714.	Omar Thamer Kamal Uosi	Baghdad	2010/10/31

715.	Ghazy Tobeya Hanna	Mosul	2004/01/15
716.	Ghazy Tobeya Somo	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2004/03/15
717.	Ghalib Gameel Dawood Noaman	Alrasafah / Basra	2003/09/03
718.	Ghaly Gameel Neamo	Baghdad	2004/09/27
719.	Ghadeer Samy ؚAmmar Bashy	Baghdad	2007/03/20
720.	Ghazwan Moshy Curcas	Baghdad	2004/12/02
721.	Ghazwan Walid Toma Harak	Mosul	2006/06/13
722.	Ghassan Ezzat Rofa	Baghdad	2006/08/17
723.	Ghassan Essam Bedaweed	Shamas / Mosul	2007/6/3
724.	Ghassan Fahmy Abd Alnour	Alzohoor Neighborhood / Mosul	2005/06/01
725.	Ghassan Mikhaeal Kego	Mosul	2004/12/19
726.	Fabian Fareedoun Sermo	Al Dura / Baghdad	2003/04/10
727.	Fady Elias	Baghdad	2010/10/31
728.	Fady Amir Yono	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2008/03/06
729.	Fady Anwar Matta Hamamy	Baghdad	2012/08/23
730.	Fady Gedo		
731.	Fady Raad Elias	Arafa / Kirkuk	2006/11/19
732.	Fady Sersim	Baghdad	2007/05/03
733.	Fady Sameer Habeeb Aamso	Baghdad	2010/10/31
734.	Fady Sabah Ador Bhoda	Baghdad	2010/10/31
735.	Fady Sabah Shaba	Mosul	2004/07/26
736.	Fady Adel Yohanna	Baghdad	2006/10/06
737.	Fady Ghadeer Ishoaa	Al Amin Neighborhood / Baghdad	2003/04/06
738.	Fady Matta Abd Alkareem	Mosul	2008/12/01
739.	Fady Mikhaeal Hannaniaaolo	Al Hamdania / Mosul	2007/12/21
740.	Fady Nabil Ibrahim	Baiyaa / Baghdad	2014/9/1
741.	Fady Nezar Gergis Habash	Karkoush /Mosul	2007/07/17
742.	Fady Walid Gebraaeal	Al Qadisiyyah Neighborhood / Mosul	2010/12/01
743.	Fady Yaacoub Youssef	Baghdad	2004/01/24
744.	FartkisTatoleyarmeyan	AlIkha Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/12/10
745.	Fares Isho	Mosul	2005
746.	Fares Botros Hormoz	Baghdad	2007/01/10
747.	Fares Gergis Khidr	Shamas / Alnour Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/2/29
748.	Fares Danial Youssef Zeytouna	Tel Kaif / Mosul	2007/02/05

749.	Fares Sabah Aabosh Shikho	Baghdad	2007/02/03
750.	Fares Nageeb Phillip Hannawy	Baghdad	2010/10/31
751.	Fares Nilson Bakos	Baghdad	2010/10/31
752.	Farouk CurcasSliwoo Al Markehy	Kadaa Zamar / Mosul	2007/08/10
753.	Farouk Mikha Gabo Tohi	Baghdad	2005
754.	Valantina Besheer Farag	Mosul	2003/03/01
755.	VanGergis		
756.	Faaiz Danial	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2006/12/20
757.	Faaiz Rahim Merouky	Ramady / Al Anbar	2004/06/26
758.	Faaiz Fakhry Aziz	Baghdad	2006/01/26
759.	Faaiz Matta Youssef	Baghdad	2004
760.	Faaiz Wadeea Kego	Baghdad	2004/12/24
761.	Faaiz Waad Allah Kazzazy	Baghdad	2010/10/31
762.	Faaiz Youssef Aanaie	Baghdad	2007/12/08
763.	Faaiza	Mosul	2008/12/28
764.	Faayek Shawky Faayek	Al Amin / Baghdad	2003/04/08
765.	Faayek Nasser Botros	Tagy	2006/03/06
766.	Fath Allah Hazim Fadeel Paty	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2007/07/04
767.	Fakhry Mattaka Wizy	Baghdad	2004
768.	Faras Benyameen Glo	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/08/01
769.	Faras Bahnam Nasser Dawood	Baghdad	2005/09/12
770.	Faras Godi Mekadassy	Baghdad	2003/12/15
771.	Faras Geaorge Ishak	Al Dura / Baghdad	2003/04/14
772.	Faras Geaorge Isho	AlKhaleeg Neighborhood / Baghdad	2003/04/14
773.	Faras Hooda Bahnam	Mosul	2003/12/15
774.	Faras Sabah Aboshmomika	Al Sadreya Area / Baghdad	2007/02/07
775.	Faras CurcasGabo	Mosul	2005/06/02
776.	Faras Mowafik Hadi Botros	Mosul	2004/08/09
777.	Faras Moayed NasserKukap	Zayona / Baghdad	2005/01/30
778.	Faras Nasser Hanna	Al Dura / Baghdad	2007/05/31
779.	Faras Youssef Yaacoub AlHayaly	AlSadr/ Baghdad	2007/01/17
780.	Faras Younis Israel	Baghdad	2007/01/20
781.	Frank Nageeb Botros Homannah	Al Baladiyat / Mosul	2009/12/09
782.	Farag ShaayaMerouky	Mosul	2006/04/28
783.	Farag CurcasShaaya	Baghdad	2004
784.	Farazdak Maaen Botros Etisha	AlTalbeya / Baghdad	2007/06/15
785.	Fransis Ishak Dankha Shamy	Baghdad	2007/10/08
786.	Fareed Elias	Baghdad	2006/10/04

787.	Fareed Udisho Sham'oon	Baghdad	2004/03/17
788.	Fareed Sadek Kika	Al Qush / Mosul	2003/04/09
789.	Fareed Keryakos Botros	Baghdad	2005/10/03
790.	Fareed Nazim Sabry	Al Dura / Baghdad	2011/12/23
791.	Fredrik Zeya Mando	Baghdad	2004
792.	Fasih Curcas Morad	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/09/10
793.	Fadeel Antoine Mansour	Mosul	2006/12/7
794.	Fadeela Saaour Naoum	Kirkuk	2007/03/26
795.	Falah Ibrahim Aziz	Baghdad	2006/05/07
796.	Falah Nasoury Abd Alkareem Akla	Karada / Baghdad	2007/08/07
797.	Falah Youssef Ishak Zara	Camp Sara / Baghdad	2006/10/05
798.	Fahmy Zeya Sham'oon	Baghdad	2004/11/28
799.	Fahima Keryakos Botros	Baghdad	2005/10/03
800.	Foad AlHindy	Baghdad	2007
801.	Foad Salem Bani Blo	Baghdad	2007/06/02
802.	Foad Mansour Abona	Baghdad	2003/04/09
803.	Foad Mansour Youssef	Baghdad	2004/07/17
804.	Fawzy Okina Aps	Mosul	2007/10/22
805.	Fawzy Gapro Hormoz	Tellskuf / Mosul	2003/07/11
806.	Fawzy Soraish Louka	Baghdad	2004/10/01
807.	Fawzy Merza	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2010/12/29
808.	Fawzy Youkhanna	Mosul	2003
809.	Virgiin Elias Gameel	Al Mansour / Baghdad	2009/02/05
810.	Virgiin Tawfik Aazo	Maysalon square / Baghdad	2010
811.	Vivian Melhim Hawl	Baghdad	2006/10/17
812.	Vivin Nasser Maro	Baghdad	2010/10/31
813.	Violet Rihanna Delo	Baghdad	2007/07/01
814.	Qusai Geaorge Matta	Baghdad	2007/07/08
815.	Qays Abd Shaaya	Baghdad	2015/7/1
816.	Qays Matta Istifan	Baghdad	2004/09/05
817.	Qays Massoud AlGazrawy	Baghdad	2007/04/11
818.	Carlo Adel Gameel	Baghdad	2009/07/25
819.	Christine Nabil Tobeya Kitnawy	Baghdad	2010/10/31
820.	Karam Mowafik Ibrahim Youssef	AlMidan / Mosul	2009/02/17
821.	Kareem	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2008/05/09
822.	Kareem Istifo Abona	Al Dura / Baghdad	2005/03/22
823.	Kareem Eleya Abona	Al Dura / Baghdad	2005/05/01
824.	Kareem Rahim Mikha	Mosul	2007
825.	Kifah Matta Ibrahim		
826.	Kalawiz Nissan Moussa	Al Dura / Baghdad	2009/04/02
827.	KamalKeryakosAblahad	Baghdad	2005

828.	Kamal Eleya Abona	Al Dura / Baghdad	2005/05/01
829.	Kamal Bahnam Kamal Sapti	Mosul/ Bashiqa	2010/07/05
830.	Kamal Yaacoub Fondokly	Mosul	2006/03/31
831.	Curcas Brekha Youkhanna	Al Tahrir Neighborhood/ Mosul	2005/11/29
832.	Curcas Nooh Shmoka	Baghdad	2006/04/07
833.	Kiourcas YoukhannaKiourcas	Al Dura / Baghdad	2003/04/09
834.	Kiourcas Yoarish Nissan	Baghdad	2004/09/02
835.	Lajin Hekmat Francy	Tel Kaif/ Mosul	2014/8/4
836.	Lamiaa Sabeeh Slohy	Alkahira Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/11/12
837.	Linda Sameer Danha	Baghdad	2004/08/20
838.	Losee Matta Gameel	AlKhalis / Diyala	2007/11/30
839.	Loai Bahnam Saaour	Al Hamdania / Mosul	2010/08/21
840.	Loai Danial Yaacoub	Alsaadoun Neighborhood / Baghdad	2010/11/07
841.	Loai Soliman Noaman	Mosul	2007/06/27
842.	Loai Sabah	Basra	2007/01/19
843.	Loai Ghanim Alsaaoar	Mosul	2010/08/26
844.	Laith Hekmat Khidr Esho	Mosul	2004/12/01
845.	Laith Khalid Victor Paul	Alsokkar Neighborhood / Mosul	2003/11/15
846.	Laith Khidr Bahnam AlSapagh	Baghdad	2005/11/22
847.	Laith Zouheir Gebraaeal Elias	Alsokkar Neighborhood / Mosul	2005/05/16
848.	Laith Ghanim Youssef Gawro	His fate is unknown since 2007	2007
849.	Laith Maher Kaskous (12 years)		
850.	Laith Hadi Bahnam Dakma	Sena'ah Al Karama / Mosul	2014/1/29
851.	Livan Sham'oon Hormoz	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2010/06/20
852.	Layla Adel Kaka	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/10/21
853.	Layla Ghanim Noury	AlKhidraa Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/04/16
854.	Lilyan Saher Gergis Khamoro	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/10/15
855.	Lina Salem Hanna Alaswad	Mosul	2004/02/13
856.	Lina Laith Josiph	Baghdad / Al Ghadeer	2014/4/13

857.	Mathio Sham'oon Botros Al Bizo	Bartella / Mosul	2007/09/26
858.	Magid Ishak	Baghdad	2006
859.	Magid Bia Toma	Arbeel	2004/02/01
860.	Magid Shipa Alkasrany	Mosul	2013/05/30
861.	Magid Mansour	Kirkuk	2013/4/22
862.	Madlin Hanna Morkos	Al Falojah / Al Anbar	2004/11/03
863.	Maradona Amanoiel Nissan Meno	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/09/27
864.	Marvin Mowafik Amanoiel Khozmy	Baghdad	2006/11/30
865.	Mark Louis Boulus sheeto	Karkoush / Mosul	2004/09/10
866.	Markreat Saaour Naoum	Kirkuk	2007/03/26
867.	Maro Owanis	Al Masbah Area / Baghdad	2007/10/09
868.	Mrosa Gergis	Mosul	2004/03/01
869.	Marina Oyamlk Aziz	Hizany / Duhuk	2008/12/24
870.	Mazin AdmounAbdal	Baghdad	2006/12/17
871.	Mazin Alper Elias Cassera	Baghdad	2003/07/01
872.	Mazin Antoni Hanna	Baghdad	2003/06/01
873.	Mazin Paulo Botros	Baghdad	2004/08/01
874.	Mazin Gergis Yaquo Abona	Mosul	2008/07/09
875.	Mazin Gergis Yaacoub	Mosul	2005/07/12
876.	Mazin Samy Mikhaeal	AlGihad Neighborhood / Baghdad	2004/11/14
877.	Mazin Sabah Markouz	Baghdad	2003/10/28
878.	Mazin Fadeel Selim Elias Mahrouk	Baghdad	2010/10/31
879.	Malek Mansour Bahnam Hanna	Alaameryia / Baghdad	2007/01/13
880.	Manoail Tobeya Somo	Mosul	2003/07/05
881.	Maher Toma Hanna Ushana	Baghdad	2006/02/27
882.	Maher Rahim Merouky	Baghdad	2004
883.	Maher Abd Al Maseeh Hormoz	Mosul	2003
884.	Maher Matta Aga	Baghdad	2005
885.	Maher Matta Youssef	Mosul	2004/06/24
886.	Maher Monieb Hanna	Baghdad	2005/09/22
887.	Matta Abd Allah Boulus	Mosul	2006
888.	Matta Namrood Boulus	Mosul /Tel Kaif	2007/02/04
889.	Matta Ishak Matta	Mosul	2005/09/10
890.	Matta Boulus Morkos Moma	Baghdad	2007/07/11
891.	Matta Sham'oon Zora	Bartella / Mosul	2005/08/26
892.	Matta Abd Alkareem Toma	Mosul	2008/12/01
893.	Matta Youssef	Al Hamdania / Mosul	2007
894.	Mokhlis IshoaaMerouky	Al Sihha Neighborhood/ Mosul	2010/02/23

895.	Mokhlis AboudiDawood	Batawin / Baghdad	2006/01/19
896.	Maram Boulus Azzo	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2007/12/29
897.	Merta Zikhreya Warda	Baghdad	2004/03/17
898.	Marwan Gihad Maskouny	Baghdad	2008/09/16
899.	Marwan Nabil	Palestine street / Baghdad	2009/07/12
900.	Mariem Atheer Farag Sham'oon	Baghdad	2008/04/23
901.	Massoud Qays AlGazrawy	Palestine street / Baghdad	2007/04/13
902.	Moshtak Hosni Faayek	Baghdad	2006/11/11
903.	Moshtak Sliwoo Karume	Baghdad	2006/09/08
904.	Mozfir Hadi Semo Eissa	Bartella / Mosul	2005/08/28
905.	Moataz Ramzy	Alsa'a Area / Mosul	2010/3/27
906.	Maein Josiph Yaacoub Ramo	Baghdad	2008
907.	Maein Youssef Minas	Dawasa / Mosul	2004/10/29
908.	Melkizdak Youssef Melkizdak	Nawab Aldopat / Baghdad	2008/04/21
909.	Malki Elias Ablahad	Mosul	2007/12/13
910.	Manaf Hosni Youssef	Baghdad	2006/08/31
911.	Manal Saad Allah Matta	Mosul	2003/03/01
912.	Montasir Asa'd Matta Curcas	Mosul	2004/11/16
913.	Montaha Hadi Soliman Alanagar	Mosul	2007/05/2
914.	Monzir Alsakka	Kos / Mosul	2006/11/11
915.	Monzir Curcas Garo	Baghdad	2005/12/26
916.	Mansour Dawood Youssef	Mala'b Al Shaab / Baghdad	2006/08/02
917.	Monkiz Elias Eissa	Al Mansour/ Baghdad	2008/09/02
918.	Manhal Almarkawy	Mosul	-
919.	Manhal Hanna Aabo	Tellskuf / Mosul	2007/05/15
920.	Mona Gergis	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/08/01
921.	Mona Galal Kareem	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2004/06/07
922.	Mona Hanna Gergis Bedaweed	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/08/01
923.	Mona Talo Dawood	Domizz Neighborhood / Kirkuk	2009/04/26
924.	Mona Abd Allah Boulus	Baghdad	2006/09/15
925.	Monir Toma	Mosul	2004/09/24
926.	Monir Kareem Moussa Hanona	Mosul	2003/11/29
927.	Maha Alsammak	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2014/9/12
928.	Maha Nassif Beno	Baghdad	2010/10/31

929.	Mohannad Monir Yaacoub	AlA'lam Neighborhood / Baghdad	2005/02/10
930.	Morain Isho Toma	Baghdad	2008/07/01
931.	Moussa Aziz Kakoos	Baghdad	2005/05/30
932.	Moussa Youssef Aziz Nadery	Baghdad	2006/02/18
933.	Mowafik Phillip Botros	Alsedeya / Baghdad	2007/07/04
934.	Mowafik Yelda Hanna Alkiss	Karkoush / Mosul	2009/06/29
935.	Moayed Aboudi Dawood	Batawin / Baghdad	2006/01/19
936.	Moayed Farag Yelda	Mosul	2007/05/08
937.	Moayed Nasser Kukab	Zayona / Baghdad	2005/01/30
938.	Moayed Hormoz Louka	Al Amin / Baghdad	2006/05/30
939.	Mai Basem Rahim	AlKhidraa Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/04/16
940.	Mikhaeal Dediza	Mosul	2004/12/20
941.	Mikhaeal Rahim Kerdi	Baghdad	2004
942.	Mikhaeal Ciroun Mikhaeal	Kirkuk	2006/10/30
943.	Mikhaeal Aziz Odisho	Baghdad	2005/04/29
944.	Mikhaeal Haweelselio	Baghdad	2005/05/02
945.	Miser Rafo Aazo Gabot	Mosul	2004/02/23
946.	Miser Mansour Bahnam	Mosul	2007
947.	Miser Mansour Hanna Rahil	Mosul	2007/10/12
948.	Maisoun Fareed	Basra	2007/12/10
949.	Maisoun Yaacoub Eissa Shesha	Mosul	2005/11/22
950.	Micheal Abou Fady	Baghdad	2015/5/2
951.	Milad Janan Matta	Baghdad	2006/11/03
952.	Milad Gihad Maskouny	Baghdad	2008/09/16
953.	Milad Mazin Shamys	Queragosh/ Mosul	2014/8/6
954.	Milad Nezar Gameel Matloob	Baghdad	2010/10/31
955.	Nadan Yonadam	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2003/08/18
956.	Nader Sabah Toma	Alhadar Area / Mosul	2003/09/13
957.	Nadia Hanna Morkos	Al Anbar	2004/11/05
958.	Nadia Dawood Botros	Airport Road / Baghdad	2005/07/05
959.	Nazdar Josiph Aboudi Nawara	Al Zeyouna / Baghdad	2007/01/23
960.	Nasser Khalil Bani	Mosul	2003
961.	Nafae Besheer Gomoaa	Mosul	2008/08/30
962.	Nahid Moussa Naoum		
963.	Naiel Toma Hanna	Zayona / Baghdad	2008/01/01
964.	Naiel Sabry Oasgy	Al Qush / Mosul	2005
965.	nabras Farouk Yaacoub	Basra	2011/06/13
966.	Nabil AdmounTomas	Baqubah / Diyala	2007/05/03
967.	Nabil Akram Elias Amouna	Bartella/ Mosul	2005/08/26

968.	Nabil Elias Samaan	Baghdad	2010/10/31
969.	Nabil Botros Karume Shima	Baghdad	2003
970.	Nabil Gameel Kandory	Diyala	2005/09/18
971.	Nabil Samy Yaacoub	Mosul	2007/01/16
972.	Nabil Sham'oon	Baghdad	2008
973.	Nabil Odisho Binkina	Mosul	2007/07/17
974.	Nabil Ghanim Besheer Shefo	Al Zahraa Neighborhood / Mosul	2010/11/15
975.	Nabil Nafae Dawood	AlKhaleeg Neighborhood / Baghdad	2004/07/29
976.	Nabil Wilson William	Baghdad	2004
977.	Nabil Youssef Eskander	Telafr/ Mosul	2007/08/10
978.	Nagah Salman Botros Allous	Al Dura / Baghdad	2007/10/12
979.	Nagah Yaquo Sham'oon	Sameraa / Balad/ Baghdad	2007/05/08
980.	Nagah Yaacoub Gego Dardar	Baghdad	2004/12/20
981.	Nigm Abd Allah Ftohi Rahimo	Mosul	2010/02/15
982.	Nigma Dawood Cacauz	Baghdad	2004/08/17
983.	Nageeb Gergis Hormoz Berga	Mosul	2006/04/06
984.	Nageeb Hormoz Hanna Aga	Tel Kaif / Mosul	2007/04/23
985.	Nageeba Adam Shapo	AlHabaneya	2004/01/22
986.	Nedaa Hameed Istifan Hanna	Baghdad	2010/10/31
987.	Nada Dawood Botros	Alaameryia / Baghdad	2005/07/05
988.	Nada Abd Al Ahad Salman	Baghdad	2010/10/31
989.	Nazeer Abd Al Ahad Aanaie	Baghdad	2010/10/31
990.	Nermin YounanCurcas	Mosul	2004/03/15
991.	Nezar Gergis Dawood Shibla	Baghdad	2006/10/11
992.	Nezar Gameel Matloob	Baghdad	2010/10/31
993.	Nezar Hazim Abd AlRahim Alsayegh	Baghdad	2010/10/31
994.	Nezar Shaker Hormoz	Kirkuk	2004/05/10
995.	Nezar Aziz Youssef	Kirkuk	2003/07/22
996.	Nezar Greg Karkin	AlTayaran Area / Baghdad	2007/04/10
997.	Nezar KeryakosGabo	Mosul	2004/11/10
998.	Nezar Youssef Boulus Abada	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2006/09/27
999.	Nezar Youssef Moussa	Baghdad	2007
1000.	Nazhit Sliwoo Koro Younan	Mosul	2006/05/04
1001.	Nesrin Shaba Morad	17 Tamouz / Mosul	2004/10/25
1002.	Nesrin Morkos Hormoz	Al Amin / Baghdad	2007/06/10
1003.	Nessim Zouheir AlKazir	Mosul	2003/11/14
1004.	Nashwan Amgad Mekadsy		

1005.	Nashwan Khidr Mansour	Al Zahraa Neighborhood / Mosul	2010/11/15
1006.	Nashwan RoyalCurcas	Mosul	2006/12/16
1007.	Nashwan Sabah Youssef	Baqubah / Diyala	2003/11/01
1008.	Nassar Habeeb Naoum Istifan	Takrit / Salah Aldin	2003/12/12
1009.	Nassry Brekha Mansour	Al Haritheiah / Baghdad	2003/04/09
1010.	Nosair Yaacoub Shaaya	AlSadr City / Baghdad	2006/04/01
1011.	Noaman Matta Noaman	Al Dura / Baghdad	2007/04/09
1012.	Naamat Matta Gedo	Mosul	2006/02/24
1013.	Naaiem KhoshapaCurcas	Alsaadoun Street /Baghdad	2006
1014.	Naaiem Curcaskreto	Baghdad	2004/09/27
1015.	Namrood Khidr Moshy	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2009/04/01
1016.	Namrood Eissa Yaacoub Istifo	Mosul	2005/01/13
1017.	Nomair Nazeer	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/08/01
1018.	Nihad Ghazy Gergis Hano	Mosul	2003/04/18
1019.	Nowar Yersafin Arminak	Camp Sara / Baghdad	2006/10/04
1020.	Nourmeen Basil Mikhaeal	Zayona / Baghdad	2014/7/11
1021.	Noury Isho Dawood	Baghdad	2005/06/02
1022.	Noureya Youssef Kegog	Sengar/ Mosul	2007/04/13
1023.	Noufal Habeeb Yaacoub Momika	Mosul	2004/01/28
1024.	Nola Sliwoo Yelda	Mosul	2007/01/14
1025.	Noya Asbanya Yaquo	Baghdad	2004/11/26
1026.	Noiel Botros Shamas	Mosul	2005/08/07
1027.	Noiel Botros Mathio	Mosul	2008
1028.	Noeil Harbi Naoumyan	Sameraa / Salah Aldin	2003/12/04
1029.	Noeil Zeya Neno	Baghdad	2003/04/10
1030.	Nissan SeliooShamoiel	Mosul	2004/09/01
1031.	Nicola James Nicogosakhagadoreyan	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2003/04/08
1032.	Ninos Adam Shamoiel	Baghdad	2006/07/22
1033.	Ninos Botros Keryakos Albazy	Baghdad	2006/12/13
1034.	Ninos Nissan phillipos	Baghdad	2005/09/22
1035.	Hany Boulus Toma	Mosul	2004/09/02
1036.	Hany Habeeb Hanna	Abou Ghareeb / Baghdad	2004/07/18
1037.	Hany Hanna Youssef Bedaweed	Maysalon square / Baghdad	2007/04/26
1038.	Hany Salem Zakoo	Kirkuk	2010/06/07
1039.	Hany Soliman Bahnam	Baghdad	2008/01/14

1040.	Hany Matta Naoum	Mosul	2004/07/19
1041.	Hadeel Rox Mansour	Al Ghadeer/ Baghdad	2007/07/25
1042.	Hadeel Louis Mansour Asmero	Baghdad	2004/03/18
1043.	Hisham Omar	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/06/07
1044.	Helal Ishak Hanany	Baghdad	2015/5/4
1045.	Helal Farag Seylo	Baghdad	2003/03/01
1046.	Hanaa Ishak Boulus	Al Dura / Baghdad	2009/04/02
1047.	Hanaa Elias Gameel	Al Mansour / Baghdad	2009/02/05
1048.	Hanaa Nissan Hanam	Mosul	2007/12/09
1049.	Haisam Ibrahim Khidr		
1050.	Haisam Abroud Brayan	Bigi / Salah Aldin	2007/03/15
1051.	Haisam Hazim Mageed Ghazala	Mosul	2007/02/12
1052.	Haisam Khidr	Mosul	2008/08/01
1053.	Haisam Samy Gameel	Baghdad	2004/03/18
1054.	Haisam Solaka Hanna	Arbeel	2004/02/01
1055.	Haisam Sabah Odiesh	Baghdad	2006
1056.	Haisam Sabah Youssef	Baghdad	2007
1057.	Haisam Sabeeh Toma Zra	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2007/12/05
1058.	Haisam Youssef Ibrahim Saka	Al Mansour/ Baghdad	2004/12/06
1059.	Heed Alshraaid Farag Zeya	Baghdad	2003
1060.	Helda Zouheir Istifan	Mosul	2003/07/19
1061.	Warkisalton	Mosul	2008/10/12
1062.	Wamik Sabah Abd Allah Alhaddad	Baghdad	2010/10/31
1063.	Wanis Sohak Sarkis	Baghdad	2007/09/30
1064.	Wael Youssef Yaacoub Alborah Gy	Kirkuk	2005/03/16
1065.	Wahid Hanna Ishoaa	Shamas / Mosul	2007/6/3
1066.	Warda Shipa Sliwoo	Baghdad	2003
1067.	Warda Seliouh Sham'oon	Khalis Road / Baghdad	2007/01/19
1068.	Warda Nicola Zadouk	Al Dura / Baghdad	2009/01/15
1069.	Wissam Adeeb Aabo AlYounan	Baghdad	2010/10/31
1070.	Wissam Elias Saied	AlA'alawy Area / Baghdad	2005/02/22
1071.	Wissam Geaorge Youssef Malki	AlSakafeya / Mosul	2010/02/17
1072.	Wissam Khalil Bani Naaiem Haddad	Mosul	2007/01/16
1073.	Wissam Abd AlGY	Al Baladiyat Neighborhood / Baghdad	2008
1074.	Wissam Hormoz Haisam	Baghdad	2004/04/29
1075.	Wissam Yaacoub Asoufi	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/04/27
1076.	Wissam Yohanna Khidr Merouky	Baghdad	2003/04/01
1077.	Wasn Khidr Matta Gigo	Baghdad	2006/04/07

1078.	Wassim Bahnam Boulus	Mosul	2004/07/26
1079.	Wassim Sabah Aabo	Abou Gharib / Baghdad	2004/07/18
1080.	Wassim Sabeeh Alkiss Botros	Kos / Baghdad	2010/10/31
1081.	Waad AblahadShushindy	Mosul	2003/12/23
1082.	Waad AlKattan	Mosul	2004/10/07
1083.	Waad Gameel Shaaya	Mosul	2003
1084.	Waad Hanna	Mosul	2010/11/22
1085.	Waad Raouf Canon	Baghdad	2005/06/17
1086.	Waad Sabry Aziz	Mosul	2004/10/14
1087.	Waad Sabeeh Naoumy	Mosul	2004/12/23
1088.	Waad Aziz Ishokka	Mosul	2004/01/28
1089.	Wafaa Dawood Botros	Alaameryia / Baghdad	2005/07/05
1090.	Walaa Sabeeh Selohy	Alkahira Neighborhood / Mosul	2008/11/12
1091.	Wilson Adam Mansour	Mosul	2003/07/03
1092.	Walid Boulus Sham'oon	New Baghdad / Baghdad	2004/08/12
1093.	Walid Gameel Rahimo	Mosul	Lost Since ISIS attack
1094.	Walid Hazim Kareem Henoka	AbouGhareeb / Baghdad	2004/08/17
1095.	Walid Khalid Yono	Sameraa	2014/7/2
1096.	Walid Abd Al Ahad Uraha Yeldko	Street Alnidal / Baghdad	2007/02/26
1097.	Walid Hormoz Boulus	Baghdad	2004/12/29
1098.	William Ishak Kaisar Napolioun	AlKhalideyah / Al Anbar	2003/10/02
1099.	Wamid Salem Hanna	Al Ghadeer / Baghdad	2007/07/25
1100.	Weam Wadeea Yaquo	Al Noairia / Baghdad	2003/04/04
1101.	Yasmin Bhodagh Mosha Hamany	Al Dura / Baghdad	2004/10/15
1102.	Yaran Danial Youssef	Soumer Neighborhood / Baghdad	2003/12/17
1103.	Yashoa Mageed Hedaya	Karkoush / Mosul	2006/11/22
1104.	Yelda Mansour IshakAltalany	Alyaramok bridge / Baghdad	2003/03/25
1105.	YoukhannaSolakaOdisho	Karada Mariam / Baghdad	2004/04/17
1106.	YoukhannaYaquo Aldirany	Rahimawa / Kirkuk	2006/06/02
1107.	Youssef Udisho Dankha	Al Mashtal / Baghdad	2013/10/16

1108.	Youssef Isho	Al Karrada / Baghdad	2011/02/23
1109.	Youssef Boulus Hanna	Bartella / Nineveh	2007/06/03
1110.	Youssef Soliman Mansour	Baghdad	2005/05/02
1111.	Youssef Shaba	1 Haziran Neighborhood / Kirkuk	2009/04/26
1112.	Youssef Shaaya Hanna Hindi	Baghdad	2006/06/11
1113.	Youssef Adel Aboudi	Kos / Baghdad	2008/4/5
1114.	Youssef Odiesh AlShamas	Baghdad	2007/06/28
1115.	Youssef Odisho Sham'oon	Baghdad	2007/02/28
1116.	Youssef Curcas Toma	Baghdad	2006/03/10
1117.	Youssef Moataz Ramzy	Alsa'a Area / Mosul	2010/03/27
1118.	Youssef Mansour Gigo	Baghdad	2005
1119.	Youssef Nabil Ismaeal	Al Hamdania / Mosul	2005/11/29
1120.	Youssef Hawil Curcas	Baghdad	2015/1/30
1121.	Youssef Warda Youssef	Kirkuk	2006/06/30
1122.	Younadam Odisho Younadam	Baghdad	2003
1123.	Younadam Youkhanna Sham'oon	Dora / Baghdad	2005/07/04
1124.	Younadam Youkhanna Noeil	Baghdad	2007/09/29
1125.	Younan Danial Mama Danial	Kirkuk	2010/07/29
1126.	Younan Gharib Alqura Goly	Takrit Road / Mosul	2005/11/02
1127.	Younan Curcas Younan Alsaaoar	Baghdad	2010/10/31
1128.	Younan Curcas Toma	Baghdad	2006/02/28
1129.	Younis Alyashaa Botros	AlKhaleeg Neighborhood / Baghdad	2003/08/29
1130.	Youneya Mansour Shaba	Baghdad	2005/01/08
1131.	Youaiel John Ushana	Baghdad	2003/07/20

قائمة الشهداء المسيحيين العامة في العراق منذ 2003 ولحد 9 حزيران 2014

ت	أسم الشهيد	مكان الاستشهاد	تاريخ الاستشهاد
.1	إبتسام بتيو اوراهم	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2004/12/16
.2	إبراهيم دانيال دنخا دانيال	بغداد	2006/06/25
.3	إبراهيم سهاك سركيس	البلديات / بغداد	2007/09/30
.4	إبراهيم منصور بولص كيخوا	الموصل	2004/10/21
.5	إبراهيم ميخا جبو توحي	بغداد	2008/09/01
.6	أبرم كيوركيس مارياقو	بغداد	2008/11/12
.7	أبلحد خضر كرومي حنتوش	بغداد	2007/01/22
.8	أبلحد صليوا شمكنا	بغداد	2005
.9	ابو لؤي	الدورة / بغداد	2004/ 8 /31
.10	أثير امير شابا	ديالى	2004/10/27
.11	أثير وليد حنا شعيا	بغداد	2006/02/27
.12	اثيل نجيب عبودي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.13	إخلاص كوريل يوخنا	بغداد	2004/03/15
.14	أخيقركوركيس عوديشو	كوندي كوسا / دهوك	2006/08/09
.15	أدم خليل أوراها	بغداد	2006/08/14
.16	ادم عدي زهير مارزينا عرب	بغداد	2010/10/31
.17	إدمون جيمس نيكوغوسخاجادوريان	المشتل / بغداد	2003/04/08
.18	أديب متي يوحنا	الموصل	2004/07/17
.19	آرا اوروك تاطوليارميان	حي الاخاء / موصل	2008/10/13
.20	آرام خليل اوراها بيوس الكاكوش	الزعفرانية / ببغداد	2006/08/13
.21	اراه كره بيت حنا	بغداد	2009/10/25
.22	آردوان جميل يعقوب	الموصل	2007/01/07
.23	آردوان جميل يونان القس	موصل	2007/01/10
.24	آركان جميل داود بلو	حي البلديات / بغداد	2004/05/10
.25	آركان جهاد		
.26	آركان داؤد بطرس	العامرية / بغداد	2005/07/05
.27	آركان داود بيلو	بغداد	2003/04/01
.28	آركان صباح يوسف كساب	بغداد	2006/10/22
.29	أسامة عماد عبد	الموصل	2007/09/29
.30	اسامة فريد	بصرة	2007/12/10
.31	إسحاق إبراهيم رفو	بغداد	2006/12/25
.32	إسحاق حبيب اوراها كولا	الدورة / بغداد	2005/04/24
.33	إسحاق حبيب مروشا	الدورة / بغداد	2005/04/25
.34	إسحاق شيبا صليوا	بغداد	2004/11/10
.35	إسحاق هرمز ايشو	الدورة / بغداد	2007/02/09
.36	إسحق ادور ميرزا	كمب سارة / بغداد	2006/10/04
.37	اسخريا شابو بتو	حي الخليج / بغداد	2004/08/22
.38	اسطفيكفاروجان سركيسيان	الفلوجة / الرمادي	2004/01/26
.39	اسطيفان ياقو زورا	بغداد	2003
.40	إسماعيل عزرايا نعمو شماس	بغداد	2007/06/13
.41	إسماعيل يوسف صادق	الموصل	2003/11/04
.42	إسماعيل يوسف عوديش	الموصل	2003

.43	أسيل صباح خمو خبير	شارع فلسطين/ بغداد	2009/07/12
.44	أشور اوشانا بدو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/07/26
.45	اشور كوريل يلدا	بغداد	2004/05/26
.46	أشور يعقوب عيسى	كركوك	2011/05/16
.47	اشور يونان بطرس	بغداد	2013/6/24
.48	أكرم أبرم شليمونالنجار	حي المصارف / موصل	2006/08/12
.49	أكرم تحسين	الموصل	2004/08/01
.50	أكرم عزيز يوسف	الموصل	2004/01/01
.51	ألبير يوسف كوركيس	موصل	2006/11/05
.52	ألس كريكور كرابيت	قرقوش/ نينوى	2005/02/07
.53	ألماس كوركيس لوقا	بغداد	2004/11/26
.54	ألن اديب ياقو	هيت / الانبار	2005/01/08
.55	ألن خوشابا أمرو	بغداد	2004/02/29
.56	ألن سامي كوركيس	بغداد	2006
.57	ألن غازي	بغداد	2006/01/08
.58	إلياس بطرس سليمان	كراج الامانة / بغداد	2007/02/17
.59	إلياس بولص سمعان قريو	الموصل	2014/08/07
.60	إلياس بويو إلياس	الامين / بغداد	2006/05/30
.61	إلياس جكوسلومي	بغداد	2007
.62	إلياس حنا حودي	حي السكر / الموصل	2005/05/16
.63	أليس ارا ماييس	الغدير / بغداد	2004/06/01
.64	أليس ليفونسفريان	بغداد	2003/08/29
.65	أليسا نور	الموصل	2005/02/01
.66	أليشوا بول ناصر	فلوجة / الانبار	2004/01/20
.67	أمجد انور سليمان	شارع فلسطين / بغداد	2005/02/13
.68	أمجد حازم	حي الصديق / الموصل	2009/01/18
.69	أمجد حميد عبد الأحد كغو	حي الصديق / الموصل	2010/01/18
.70	أمجد نايف توما الصائغ	المشتل / بغداد	2008/10/11
.71	أمجد هادي بطرس ايشوع	حي الصديق / الموصل	2008/10/07
.72	أمل سالم صادق	بغداد	2008/07/30
.73	أمل مسكوني	بغداد	2007/05/31
.74	أميجان خونا عزيز	الدورة/ بغداد	2007/03/17
.75	أمير شابو	بغداد	2004/09/27
.76	أمير عبوشموميكا	منطقة الصدرية / بغداد	2007/02/07
.77	أمير يونان بهنام	الموصل	2005/09/13
.78	أنس جميل متي	الامين / بغداد	2006/05/30
.79	انعام ايشوع القس ايليا	قرقوش/موصل	2014/8/6
.80	أنمار اكرم روفوياكو	موصل	2007/06/19
.81	أنور يوسف حنا	قرية شيوز / دهوك	2005/10/04
.82	أنوسة بطرس كجو	بغديدا / الموصل	2003/04/18
.83	أنيتا تيادور سهرجو	حي الزهور / موصل	2005/08/01
.84	أنيتا سعد سامي	بغداد	2004/07/09
.85	أنيس جرجيس منصور كولا	بغداد	2003
.86	أنيس قرياقوس حنا	موصل	2006/06/16
.87	اوانيس سهاك سركيس	البلديات / بغداد	2007/10/07
.88	اوبر كوركيس اسحاق	بغداد	2003

.89	اوجين صلاح عكام	تللسقف/ موصل	2014/10/12
.90	اوديشو شمعون اوديشو	بغداد	2004/03/17
.91	أياد الياس	بعقوبة / ديالى	2007
.92	أياد سعدالله أيوب حنوش	الدورة / بغداد	2004/09/10
.93	أياد لوقا لازار	الدورة / بغداد	2006/01/01
.94	أياد نصير فكتور	حي العامل / بغداد	2005/05/05
.95	أياد يوسف ابراهيم	بغداد	2006/08/02
.96	أيدا بدروس بوغوص	الغدير / بغداد	2004/06/01
.97	ايشايا اوشانا عوديشو	بغداد	2006/05/03
.98	ايشايا يوسف	الامين / بغداد	2006/05/30
.99	ايشو نيسان مرقص	الدورة / بغداد	2004/06/07
.100	ايشوع مروكي متوكة	حي الصحة / الموصل	2010/02/23
.101	ايفان الياس بنيامين	بغداد	2007
.102	ايفان انويا يونادم	موصل	2008/10/04
.103	ايفان اياد	موصل	2007
.104	ايفان يوسف زورا سكريا	الحمدانية / الموصل	2007/09/29
.105	ايفون كوركيس زيا	الموصل	2006
.106	ايفون يوسف	حي الجمهورية / البصرة	2003/12/01
.107	ايلشوا بدل ناصر	بغداد	2007/07/21
.108	ايليا يوسف جيجو مومنا	بغداد	2003
.109	ايمان سليم رحيم	الانبار	2005/09/12
.110	أيمن ايشو	الموصل	2005
.111	أيمن عبد الله اسحاق حنا	بعشيقة / موصل	2007/10/21
.112	إيناس بتيو اوراهم	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2004/12/16
.113	أيوب نوري نعمان	بغداد	2007
.114	ايوب عدنان سقط	بغداد	2010/10/31
.115	أيوب فوزي الشيخ	الموصل	2013/01/08
.116	أيوب نوري ابراهيم	الموصل	2007/06/16
.117	بارش اورنر	الانبار	2003/10/01
.118	بارع نافع داؤد إبراهيم	بغداد	2004/10/02
.119	باسل القس يوسف	بغداد	2007/03/15
.120	باسل ايشو يوحنا	حي التحرير/ الموصل	2009/12/22
.121	باسل جوزيف الياس	الموصل	2007/08/01
.122	باسل شيت نوح	برطلة / الموصل	2005/04/06
.123	باسل متي ياقو	بغداد	2008/03/06
.124	باسل يوسف شابا	كركوك	2009/04/27
.125	باسم اصليفوجنو	بغداد	2005/11/22
.126	باسم ايشو حنا	حي التحرير / موصل	2009/12/24
.127	باسم ايشوع مروكي (متوكة)	حي الصحة / الموصل	2010/02/23
.128	باسم بهنام	بغداد	2007/09/03
.129	باسم حنا عبو	موصل	2007/10/10
.130	باسم متي بودو	بغداد	2008/03/05
.131	باسم موسى ميرزا	الموصل	2005/02/08
.132	باسم ناصر فتح الله	موصل	2008/12/03
.133	باسم يوسف شابا	كركوك	2009/04/26

.134	باسمة ايليا كوركيس بلو	بغداد الجديدة	2006/08/31
.135	باسمة عزيز حشكو	الكرادة / بغداد	2007/12/05
.136	باسمة عزيز منصور سكريا	الموصل	2007/12/05
.137	بافل يونس بولص	بغداد	2007
.138	بان يوسف اوراها نونا	بغداد	2007/01/20
.139	بان يوسف نونا القس	شارع ٥٢ / بغداد	2006/05/30
.140	باهر صباح كلو	بغداد	2007/08/20
.141	بثيو شمعون بثيو	الدورة / بغداد	2005/02/24
.142	بحو صليوا	البصرة	2005
.143	بسام البير توفيق اللوسي	الرفاعي / موصل	2010/06/06
.144	بسام الياس كورية		
.145	بسام بطرس بحو عولو	الحمدانية/ الموصل	2003/07/08
.146	بسام بولص ايشوالسناطي	تلكيف / الموصل	2011/10/02
.147	بسام بولص توما	حي السلام / بغداد	2004/12/03
.148	بسام حازم عطو		
.149	بسام خضر يوسف شعبو	بغداد	2006/06/23
.150	بسام خليل سلو	الموصل	2005/03/15
.151	بسام زرا	الموصل	2004
.152	بسام شمعون حكيم	القوش / الموصل	2006/08/08
.153	بسام شمعون عيسى	بغداد	2006
.154	بسام صباح يلدو	بغداد	2008/07/30
.155	بسام صبري جرجيس	قرقوش/ الموصل	2004/09/23
.156	بسام صبري ميخا	الموصل	2004/09/26
.157	بسام عبد الله فرحان	بغداد	2005/07/26
.158	بسام عدنان جميل الخوري	بغداد	2010/10/31
.159	بسام مصعب جميل منصور بريخو	بغداد	2007/05/02
.160	بسام ملكي افرام	الموصل	2006/04/22
.161	بسام يوسف الياس	كنيسة الطاهره / الموصل	2007/10/20
.162	بسمان يوسف داود	شماس / موصل	2007/6/3
.163	بشار اسعد متي كوركيس	الموصل	2004/11/16
.164	بشار اكرم عبد الله فرجو	بغداد	2005
.165	بشار الياس عبد المسيح	القوش / موصل	2010/10/17
.166	بشار بطرس	البصرة	2008
.167	بشار سمير	برطلة / الموصل	2009/10/15
.168	بشار طليع متي فندقلي	الموصل	2004/06/03
.169	بشار عكوبي يونو	بغداد	2004/10/19
.170	بشار نافع سعيد طير الحزين	موصل	2008/09/28
.171	بشار يعكوب نعمو	بغداد	2004/10/04
.172	بشير بطرس ايشو	الموصل	2006/06/08
.173	بشير توماس الياس	حي الزهراء / البصرة	2003/12/14
.174	بنيامين ريحانة ديلو	بغداد	2007/07/01
.175	بنيامين طليا يونان	بغداد	2004/04/30
.176	بهاء صباح عبو	بغداد	2004/08/17
.177	بهنام خضوري مطلوب	اربيل	2010/09/02
.178	بهنام ريحانه البجوايا	بغداد	2007/10/22
.179	بهنام مارزينا داؤد قصاب	موصل	2005

.180	بهنام منصور بولص موميكا	بغداد	2010/10/31
.181	بهنام ميخائيل	بغداد	2010/10/31
.182	بولس فرج رحو	مطران / الموصل	2008/3/13
.183	بولص اسكندر بهنام	قس / موصل	2006/10/12
.184	بولص الطون هرمز	بغداد	2006/09/05
.185	بولص أيوب حنا	بغداد	2006/12/22
.186	بولص ميخائيل شموئيل	بغداد	2007/05/17
.187	بولينا ياقو شابا	بغداد	2004
.188	بيتر نعيم عزيزكمو	الموصل	2004/01/28
.189	بيرجميناسكانبانوس	حي الصناعة / الموصل	2005/05/01
.190	تارا مجيد بطرس الهدايا	الموصل	2004/08/31
.191	تغريد عبد المسيح اسحاق بطرس	الموصل	2004/08/31
.192	توما عدنان يوسف	بغداد	2003/12/17
.193	توما هرمز بحودا	بغداد	2006/04/04
.194	توما هرمز توما كني	موصل	2006/07/10
.195	توني ادور شاؤل	الشيخان/ الموصل	2009/05/03
.196	توني ايشوخوشابا	بغداد	2005
.197	ثامر البير الياس	بغداد	2003/07/01
.198	ثامر جورج	بغداد	2007/01/23
.199	ثامر صباح ميخا	بغداد	2007
.200	ثامر كامل اوسي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.201	ثامر كوركيستيادورس	كمب سارة / بغداد	2006/10/04
.202	ثامر نجيب عزوز	الموصل	2007/08/03
.203	ثامر يوسف توما	بغداد	2007/05/08
.204	ثامر يوسف هرمز	بغداد	2007/12/22
.205	ثائر سعد الله ابلحدعبدال	قس / بغداد	2010/10/31
.206	ثائر عبد الاحد	بغداد	2013/4/12
.207	ثائر مروان شمعون	الزعفرانية / بغداد	2006/11/29
.208	ثائر ناصر بطرس	طريقصلاح الدين	2006/03/06
.209	جان سركيس خاجيككربيت	الموصل	2007/10/25
.210	جان جورج عبد المسيح	السعدون / بغداد	2007/03/07
.211	جان نبيل جوزيف ملاخا	بغداد	2013/12/7
.212	جان يونان كوركيس الساعور	بغداد	2010/10/31
.213	جانيت خوشاباعوديشو	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2003/12/15
.214	جانيت ريحانا ديلو	بغداد	2007/07/01
.215	جانيت سادة عوديشو	البصرة	2004/06/23
.216	جانيت ميخا	الغدير / بغداد	2010/12/29
.217	جبرائيل يلدا كوريال	بغداد	2005
.218	جرجيس سالم	البصرة	2003/11/18
.219	جرجيس سليمان زورا قطا	كرمليس / موصل	2003/11/29
.220	جرجيس ياقو ابونا	موصل	2008/07/03
.221	جفري رمزي بطرس	المنصور / بغداد	2007/08/13
.222	جلال خوشابا يوسف	بغداد	2006/08/08
.223	جلال موسى عبد الاحد	حي الشهداء / الموصل	2008/10/08
.224	جلال يوسف داود	بغداد	2005
.225	جميل بطرس سليمان	السليمانية	2013/8/16

.226	جميل توما يونان	بغداد	2004/09/27
.227	جميل حنا سيفو	موصل	2007/05/22
.228	جنان جوزيف	بغداد	2004/07/10
.229	جنيفا جلال	منطقة المسبح / بغداد	2007/10/09
.230	جهاد مسكوني	بغداد	2008/09/16
.231	جودة كاكوس	الدورة / بغداد	2004/03/17
.232	جورج الياس يوسف	بغداد	2003
.233	جورج ايوب طوبيا سقط	بغداد	2010/10/31
.234	جورج يوسف كوركيس	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2003/12/15
.235	جوزيف ايشو اوشانا	بغداد	2006/09/24
.236	جوزيف توما	بغداد	2005/01/08
.237	جوزيف سموعي جرجيس	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2006/09/01
.238	جوزيف عبد ابراهيم هرمز	القادسية / كركوك	2007/08/24
.239	جوزيف فريدون بطرس	بعقوبة / ديالى	2006/10/14
.240	جوني جوزيف حنا	بغداد	2006/09/11
.241	جوني وردة كاكو	كركوك	2006/07/13
.242	جوني يؤاش هرمز	بغداد	2013/12/7
.243	جوني يوخنا داود جونا	بغداد	2005/09/22
.244	جوني يونان زيا	كراج امانة / بغداد	2005/01/08
.245	جيمس بنيامين خوشابا	بغداد	2005
.246	جيمس جميل سولاقة	الدورة / بغداد	2006/04/25
.247	جيمس نيكوغوسخاجادوريان	المشتل / بغداد	2003/04/08
.248	جينا انويا نمرود	الدورة/ بغداد	2006/12/17
.249	جينا ميخائيل يونان	القصر الابيض / بغداد	2004/08/23
.250	حازم بطرس دمان	كركوك	2003/04/10
.251	حازم توما يوسف	باب السراي / الموصل	2008/10/04
.252	حازم حنا	بغداد	2007/05/31
.253	حازم سعيد حنا مقدسو	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2006/09/01
.254	حازم شمعون بطرس	بغداد	2003/07/09
.255	حازم صباح مرقوز	بغداد	2003/10/28
.256	حبيب مسيح صليوا	الموصل	2003
.257	حسام امجد هادي بطرس	حي الصديق / الموصل	2008/10/07
.258	حسام جورج طوبيا	بغداد	2007/07/17
.259	حسام حكمت جورج	شارع فلسطين / بغداد	2003/12/17
.260	حسام شمعون	كمب سارة / بغداد	2006/10/04
.261	حسام عامر شماس توما	بغداد	2005/02/28
.262	حسام قرياقوس توماس	بغداد	2005/04/12
.263	حسام نزار مسكوني	بغداد	2007/04/24
.264	حسام هادي بطرس	الموصل	2008/10/07
.265	حسام هلال سرسم	الموصل	2005/03/14
.266	حسان توما مسكوني	المشتل / بغداد	2007/04/18
.267	حسقيل اسحق بنيامين	بغداد	2006/12/01
.268	حسني خديدا توما المركهي	تلعفر/ الموصل	2007/08/10
.269	حسني قصير	بغداد	2012/04/04
.270	حكمت توما تولا	الموصل	2004
.271	حكمت جبوري نعوم السماك	البلديات / بغداد	2010/12/05

.272	حكمت سعدون نعيم	موصل	2010/01/11
.273	حكمت عزيز دقاق	بغداد	2010/10/31
.274	حكمت فرج الصافي	الدورة / بغداد	2007/05/17
.275	حكمت هرمز عيسى	بغداد	2006
.276	حلا عبد المسيح اسحاق بطرس	الموصل	2004/08/31
.277	حنا البيداري	بغداد	2007/06/05
.278	حنا نمرود كوركيس	تلسقف / الموصل	2007/04/23
.279	حنا هومي حنا المنكيشي	تلسقف/ الموصل	2007/04/23
.280	حني نمرود	تلسقف / الموصل	2007/04/02
.281	خاتون شمعون	حي السعدون / بغداد	2011/07/21
.282	خالد افرام اكوموميكا	الدورة / بغداد	2005/02/16
.283	خالد بولص توما	الموصل	2004/09/02
.284	خالد جرجيس يوسف السماك	حي التحرير / موصل	2008/10/07
.285	خالد فكتور بول	حي السكر / الموصل	2003/11/15
.286	خالد قرياقوس يلدا	موصل	2003
.287	خالد كوركيس ساكو	موصل	2007/10/29
.288	خالد ميخاحناوا	المنصور/ بغداد	2004/08/01
.289	خالد نيازي كيسو		
.290	خالد هرمز بولص	بغداد	2004/12/29
.291	خالد وليد زكو الحنوش	الموصل	2005/03/24
.292	خضر الياس داؤد	كمب سارة / بغداد	2006/10/04
.293	خيري بولص القس اسحاق	موصل	2006/12/12
.294	خيري عبد المجيد فتوحي	برطلة / الموصل	2005/04/22
.295	داني اسحاق قيصر	الانبار	2003/10/02
.296	داني نيسان فليبوس	بغداد	2005/09/22
.297	داني نينوس فيلبس	بغداد	2005/09/22
.298	دانيا باسم بنو جولاغ	بغداد	2004/08/01
.299	داؤدعبديش هرمز	الموصل	2005/07/12
.300	داؤد قيصر نابليون	خالدية / الانبار	2003/10/02
.301	درياوش بهرام	الموصل	2004/06/09
.302	دريد حبيب اوراها	دوميز / كركوك	2004/08/01
.303	دريد صبري حنا	الدورة / بغداد	2004/06/07
.304	دريد عيسى صادق	بغداد	2006
.305	دريد ناصر حنا	الدورة / بغداد	2007/05/31
.306	دكران كريكورهاكوبيان	الصليب الاحمر/ بغداد	2003/10/27
.307	دليلة ام انيتا	حي الزهور / موصل	2005/08/01
.308	دوكلصبنوئيلشموئيل	سوق الغزل / بغداد	2008/02/12
.309	ديفد صباح لوقا	بغداد	2006/09/25
.310	ديفيد اديب	قرقوش / موصل	2014/8/6
.311	ديفيد شعيامروكي	بغداد	2003
.312	ديلون امير هرمز	بغداد	2004/07/13
.313	دينس سعد سامي	بغداد	2003
.314	راسم الياس صليوا	بغداد	2004/09/27
.315	رافد رعد عزيز صبري	بغداد	2004/03/20
.316	رافد سعيد قرياقوس	الموصل	2004/07/26
.317	رافد نمير نذير	الدورة / بغداد	2004/08/01

.318	رافع غانم يعقوب فندقلي	الموصل	2004/08/20
.319	رافي فانكان سركيسيان	بغداد	2003/06/09
.320	راكان يعقوب	قاسم الخياط / موصل	2011/05/30
.321	رامسن فائز حنا هرمز	بغداد	2004/08/31
.322	رامن فائز حنا	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2004/09/03
.323	رامي حكمت بولص	شماس / حي النور/ الموصل	2008/2/29
.324	رامي خاجيك نوري	حي التحرير / موصل	2009/11/12
.325	رامي سعد سامي	بغداد	2004/07/09
.326	رامي صباح فرنسيس صادق	شارع المسبح / بغداد	2006/05/30
.327	رامي موفق	موصل	2003
.328	رامي نجاح يوسف ششا	قرقوش / موصل	2009/06/29
.329	رامي نزار حنا	بغداد	2005/04/13
.330	رامي يوحنا شيتو	قره قوش/ موصل	2014/8/7
.331	راندي روبرت الكسان	ساحة السيوف / كركوك	2005/06/02
.332	رانكو نجيب بطرس همانة	بطنايا / الموصل	2009/12/09
.333	راني يوسف حنا	حي النور / موصل	2008/03/14
.334	رانيا بابا بنو جولاغ	بغداد	2004
.335	رانيا نصري بريخا منصور	الحارثية / بغداد	2003/04/09
.336	راوند زاكرهيدو	القوش / الموصل	2010/02/08
.337	رائد ايوب اسطيفوشوشندي	موصل	2004/02/23
.338	رائد خليل ابلحد	بغداد / دورة	2005/01/17
.339	رائد سالم حبيب القس موسى	قرقوش/ موصل	2009/06/29
.340	رائد سعد الله ابلحدعبدال	بغداد	2010/10/31
.341	رائد فرج زيا جميل	الدورة / بغداد	2006/05/13
.342	رائد يوسف ايشوخونا	موصل	2005/05/05
.343	رباح يونس حكيم	الموصل	2004/05/15
.344	ربيع صباح الياس	الموصل	2007/09/29
.345	ربيع صباح توما شندخ	الموصل	2007/09/29
.346	ربيع صبحي	الموصل	2003
.347	رحيمة ألياس شعيا	كرمليس / الموصل	2006/06/03
.348	رديف هاشم يوسف المحروك	موصل	2010/05/02
.349	رشد نوئيل عيس	بغداد	2006/06/07
.350	رعد القطان	بغداد	2003
.351	رعد اندراوس يوسف	الدورة / بغداد	2004/10/25
.352	رعد اوغسطين قرياقوس بينوكا	الرمادي	2004/12/06
.353	رعد ايشو نعوم العوديشو	البصرة	2007/01/07
.354	رعد ايشوع نعوم الشابي	الموصل	2004/08/04
.355	رعد بنيامين خوشابا	النعيرية / بغداد	2006/08/19
.356	رعد جميل شعيا	طريق بغداد / الموصل	2007/02/11
.357	رعد حنا كوركيس قاروط	موصل	2010/11/21
.358	رعد رحيم عيسى	بغداد	2006/12/18
.359	رعد سعدي رجب	بغداد	2007/03/03
.360	رعد شابا بطرس	منطقة الشعب / بغداد	2005/04/14
.361	رعد صبيح بشير	بغداد	2003
.362	رعد عزو داود كوزل	بغداد	2004/12/31

.363	رعد نجيب ميخا	الموصل	2007/05/02
.364	رعد نيسان كورو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/09/27
.365	رعد هرمز نعمو	بغداد	2005/12/05
.366	رعد يوسف بهنام	الموصل	2006/05/31
.367	رغد الطويل	حي 17تموز/ الموصل	2011/12/13
.368	رغد مرقس	الموصل	2008/02/10
.369	رغدة عادل يعقوب	الغدير / بغداد	2014/9/12
.370	رغدة وفي بشارة	بغداد	2010/10/31
.371	رغيد سهيل عبد الله بنور	بغداد	2003
.372	رغيد عزيز متي كني	قس / حي النور / الموصل	2007/06/03
.373	رغيد فهمي ابراهيم	الموصل	2006/05/14
.374	رغيد يوسف		
.375	رفاه توما دانيال القس بطرس	الكرادة / بغداد	2011/01/02
.376	رمزي حسقييل ميخا	بغداد	2006/10/19
.377	رمزي قرياقوس رمو	الموصل	2004/07/26
.378	رمزي متي يوسف	بغداد	2003/04/05
.379	رمزي موفق	الموصل	2003
.380	رمزي يعقوب الياس شماشة	بغداد	2007/06/13
.381	رمزية انويا يوخنا	الدورة / بغداد	2004/06/05
.382	رنين رعد عزيز صبري	بغداد	2004/03/25
.383	رواء	بغداد	2010/10/31
.384	رودي يونس حبيب	بغداد	2004/09/26
.385	روكسي هديل بيداويد	بغداد	2007/07/29
.386	روميو ايشوداؤد	كركوك	2004/03/26
.387	روني رمزي قرياقوس رمو	الموصل	2004/07/26
.388	روني كريم اسحاق	بغداد	2013/12/7
.389	روني منير فرج الصافي	بغداد	2005/01/25
.390	روني ياسر عبد دنو	بغداد	2005/11/10
.391	روني يوخنا داود	بغداد	2006/04/18
.392	رويد فائز حنا	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2004/09/03
.393	رياض حبيب البير الخوري	المشتل / بغداد	2005
.394	رياض ميخائيل حلاتة	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2014/ 6 /11
.395	ريان تحسين خضر	الغزالية / بغداد	2006/12/23
.396	ريان سالم بشير	المشراق / موصل	2010/02/14
.397	ريان نافع بشير	حي البكر / الموصل	2008/09/13
.398	ريان نؤئيل يونان	الموصل	2003/08/11
.399	ريتا سمير دنحا حنك الله	بغداد	2004/08/20
.400	ريتا متي كوركيس زورا	بغداد	2010/10/31
.401	ريتا وليم ايليا	الانبار	2004/01/20
.402	ريجينة انويا كوركيس	طريق المطار / بغداد	2005/07/05
.403	ريجينة ميخائيل يونان	القصر الابيض /بغداد	2004/08/21
.404	ريفان يلدا متى	تللسقف / الموصل	2007/02/04
.405	ريفان يوسف زورا	قره قوش / الموصل	2008
.406	ريمون اسطيفان اوراها	بغداد	2005/11/24
.407	ريمون بثيون لوقا	بغداد	2003

.408	ريمون بطرس بثيو	بغداد	2007/03/11
.409	ريمون فاروق شمعون	الموصل	2004/08/08
.410	ريمون نجيب بطرس همانة	البلديات / الموصل	2009/12/09
.411	ريمون يوخنا ارام	الدورة / بغداد	2004/12/12
.412	رئيف صليبا يوسف قصاب	كركوك	2004/10/06
.413	زكي عيسى قريشات		
.414	زهور اشور	البصرة	2005/03/10
.415	زهير ايشوباليوس	قصر الجمهوري / بغداد	2004/01/14
.416	زهير بابكا الياس	الموصل	2015/01/3
.417	زهير عبد المجيد	بغداد	2006/02/18
.418	زهير عبد المسيح	بغداد	2003
.419	زهير يوسف اسطيفو	الموصل	2007/06/27
.420	زيا اسبنياياقو	بغداد	2004/11/26
.421	زيا اوديشو شمعون	بغداد	2004/03/17
.422	زيا توما سورو	حي العربي / الموصل	2010/02/16
.423	زيا عمانوئيل ننو	كركوك	2011/08/18
.424	زيا فرنسو بطروزي	بغداد	2004
.425	زيا لاوند يعقوب	النعيرية / بغداد	2004/02/01
.426	زيا نمرود زيا	صلاح الدين	2005/11/15
.427	زياد حنو	الحمدانية / موصل	2008/12/27
.428	زياد زيتوداؤدالامراوي	رحيم اوه / كركوك	2007/03/19
.429	زياد طارق شاكر ستو	بغداد	2010/11/14
.430	زياد كمال بطرس	حي الكرامة / الموصل	2008/10/06
.431	زيد اسامة جورج	الزيونة / بغداد	2008/01/01
.432	زيد فاروق سعيد	كمب سارة / بغداد	2006/10/04
.433	زيد ميخائيل عطو	الباب الشرقي / بغداد	2008/03/13
.434	زيد نجيب يوسف	موصل	2009/12/17
.435	زيد وليد شكر البراق	موصل	2007/05/27
.436	زيدون فريد فيليب	كراج الامانة / بغداد	2007/02/19
.437	زينة زيا اسبنيا	بغداد	2004/11/26
.438	زينة مطلوب	بغداد	2003/06/03
.439	سارة ادمون	الموصل	2009/12/27
.440	سالار سعيد عيسى رشيد	بغداد	2007/10/14
.441	سالم اليشاع نعمان	الكمالية / بغداد	2004/07/16
.442	سالم برجو	موصل	2009/09/07
.443	سالم بطرس جرجيس	الموصل	2004/12/11
.444	سالم جرجيس كمون	بغداد	2006
.445	سالم خوشاباياقو	النعيرية / بغداد	2003/10/24
.446	سالم داؤد كوكا	الطارمية / بغداد	2013/07/09
.447	سالم سعيد الحزين	الموصل	2007
.448	سالم طوبيا ججو	طريق بغداد	2004/09/27
.449	سالم لوقا شمعون	بغداد	2007/04/01
.450	سالم يوسف ساكو	موصل	2003/04/09
.451	سالي متي ميخاسكماني	البصرة	2007/01/08
.452	سالي متيكاميخا	بغداد	2007/11/7
.453	سامر صباح ميخا الطباخ	كركوك	2007/04/12

.454	سامر متي نعوم	بغداد	2009/10/25
.455	سامر موفق النقار	الغدير / بغداد	2009/10/12
.456	سامر يلدا جرجس	بغداد	2008
.457	سامي ايشوخوشابا	موصل	2004/11/21
.458	سامي بتوشا	الانبار	2006
.459	سامي زيتوداؤدالامراوي	رحيم اوه / كركوك	2007/03/19
.460	سامي سعد سامي	بغداد	2004/07/09
.461	سامي شليمون اسماعيل	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2005/01/04
.462	سامي صليوا بطرس	تللسقف / الموصل	2007
.463	سامي عبد الاحد جورج	الدورة / بغداد	2007
.464	سامي عزيز عازار	كركوك	2012/7/19
.465	سامي متي اسحاق	الموصل	2005/06/28
.466	ساندرو جان يونان الساعور	بغداد	2010/10/31
.467	ساندي تيادورس يونان	الدورة / بغداد	2004/09/18
.468	ساندي شبيب زهرةهادي	موصل	2010/05/10
.469	ساهر بطرس مراد لاسو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/05/30
.470	ساهر حنا سوني	بغداد	2015/8/8
.471	ساهر عبد الله	طريق الخالص / بغداد	2007/02/12
.472	ساهر عبد الله بولص	بغداد	2003/10/09
.473	ساهر فرج موشي مرخاي	بغداد	2004/06/02
.474	ساهر ميخائيل كورو	بغداد	2005/05/06
.475	سايمن يوسف	بغداد	2010/12/ 31
.476	ستيف عدنان قدسو	بغداد	2004
.477	ستيفن عماد حازم	بغداد	2004/08/18
.478	ستيفن وليد عزيز	بغداد	2006/03/03
.479	سرحدون ايليا القس اوراها	كمب سارة / بغداد	2004/11/21
.480	سردار عيسى ككو	بغداد	2005/04/25
.481	سركون اشور ناصر	بغداد	2007/04/26
.482	سركونايشوحسقييل	بغداد	2005/08/09
.483	سركونبثيو	الدورة / بغداد	2006/08/01
.484	سركون ريحانة شابو	كركوك	2004/09/19
.485	سركون زاهر اوشانا	الدورة / بغداد	2008/03/23
.486	سركون شاول يوخنا البازي	كرادة مريم / بغداد	2004/01/18
.487	سركون صباح يعقوب خمرو	تللسقف /الموصل	2007/09/01
.488	سركون نانو مراد	الطوبة / البصرة	2003/11/18
.489	سرمد بهنام ابراهيم	كركوك	2005/12/02
.490	سرمد حنا سليمان	الموصل	2007/11/10
.491	سرمد سامي	البصرة	2004/01/25
.492	سرمد سمير	البصرة	2003
.493	سرمد يوسف يعقوب كتي	الحمدانية / الموصل	2007/03/24
.494	سعاد سعيد ابراهيم	الموصل	2007/12/13
.495	سعد ادور الساعور	بغداد	2010/10/31
.496	سعد اديب توما	الموصل	2005/08/26
.497	سعد الله جرجيس الحداد	موصل	2009/12/20
.498	سعد الله يوسف جرجيس	موصل	2010/01/17
.499	سعد الياس اسطيفان شيخو	الزعفرانية / بغداد	2007/07/03

.500	سعد الياس موميكا	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2007/06/15
.501	سعد ايوب سليمان جوجانة	بغداد	2005/03/15
.502	سعد توما	بغداد	2010/10/31
.503	سعد جورج طليا	بغداد	2009/02/05
.504	سعد حنا كوركيسقاروط	موصل	2010/11/21
.505	سعد عبد المسيح جميل	سنجار/ موصل	2006/09/06
.506	سعد عدنان توما	الموصل	2004/10/14
.507	سعد مارزينا عبد الاحد	بغداد	2003/11/13
.508	سعد متي بطرس	شارع المطار / كركوك	2013/01/19
.509	سعد نافع جميل	حي الزهور/ الموصل	2005/05/17
.510	سعد هرمز خوشاباالتلاني	بغداد	2003/08/19
.511	سعد يوسف بيداويد	حي سومر / بغداد	2003/08/12
.512	سعدية سعيد ابراهيم	الموصل	2007/12/31
.513	سعيد الياس اسطيفان	بغداد	2003
.514	سلام اديب عبو اليونان	بغداد	2010/10/31
.515	سلام حسقيال كله	القوش / الموصل	2003/04/01
.516	سلام صباح شليمون	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2004/03/20
.517	سلام عزيز موشي	بغداد	2005/10/12
.518	سلام مناتي يوسف	كركوك	2006/04/25
.519	سلمان داؤد سليمان	الموصل	2012/03/22
.520	سلمى جرجيس منصور	حي القاهرة / الموصل	2008/11/19
.521	سلوان اديب داؤد	الدورة / بغداد	2012/07/14
.522	سلوان خضر رزوقي	بغداد	2003/04/08
.523	سلوان داود متى	برطلة / الموصل	2007/01/15
.524	سلوان صباح جبار نعوم	كركوك	2006/07/21
.525	سمير اسطيفانميخا دودا	بغداد	2007/10/03
.526	سمير شليمون	بغداد	2004/05/13
.527	سمير عبد الأحد	شماس / حي النور/ الموصل	2008/2/29
.528	سمير فرنسيس ججو	تللسقف / الموصل	2005/06/25
.529	سمير مهند كوركيس	الانبار	2015/6/7
.530	سمير يلدا جرجيسخمرو	بغداد	2005/08/23
.531	سمير يوسف اسحق	حي سومر / بغداد	2003/04/18
.532	سمير يوسف يونا شابا	بغداد	2003
.533	سميرة اسماعيل	كركوك	تم خطفها عام 2004 ومصيرها مجهول
.534	سميرة شمعون بهنام الجونا	برطلة / الموصل	2007/01/09
.535	سميرة صبري انطوان البنا	البلديات / بغداد	2010/12/05
.536	سناء توماسطيفانسكمن	الموصل	2004/09/23
.537	سنابل نؤئيل الطباخ	الموصل	2005/10/04
.538	سنان عبد الجبار يوسف	الموصل	2006/03/06
.539	سنان مؤيد	الموصل	2005/11/15
.540	سنحاريب بطرس قرياقوس	باب الشرقي/ بغداد	2006/12/12
.541	سهام صليواججوشعيا	بغداد	2010/10/31
.542	سهام ميخائيل جرجيس	بغداد	2010/10/31
.543	سهامةشعيا	بغداد	2010/10/31

.544	سهان صف عبد الله	بغداد	2010/10/31
.545	سهم عدنان سعدو سقط	بغداد	2010/10/31
.546	سهيلة روفائيل جاني الجراح	بغداد	2010/10/31
.547	سوزان لطيف داودزنكلو	كركوك	2009/04/26
.548	سوسن نجيب	العامرية / بغداد	2005/07/05
.549	سيزار انور هرمز كوريـال	بغداد	2008/08/11
.550	سيزار داؤدججيكامدالو	بغداد	2007
.551	سيزار داؤدمميكا	بغداد	2003
.552	سيف باسم	بغداد	2006/07/12
.553	سيف عدنان قدسو	بغداد	2004
.554	سيف عدنان كنعان		
.555	سيل صباح خمو	بغداد	2009/07/12
.556	شابي شمعون خنانيشوالنيروي	بغداد	2003/03/12
.557	شاكر سعيد كوركيسبينوكا	برطلة / نينوى	2013/03/28
.558	شانت سورين هوفانيسيان	بغداد	2003/05/02
.559	شذى الياس عبد الاحد	موصل	2013/01/07
.560	شذى سادة عوديشو	البصرة	2004/06/23
.561	شكيب بولصبوتاني	موصل	2007/01/30
.562	شليمون بطرس ججو	بغداد	2007/06/20
.563	شمشون اويشاهوريا	الدورة / ببغداد	2006/04/06
.564	شمعون صومو	صلاح الدين	اذار/2015
.565	شمي داود حنا كورو	تللسقف / الموصل	2007/11/08
.566	شوريك باكرات مفرديج	حي البكر / موصل	2009/01/16
.567	شوقي فائق متي	بغداد	2007/04/02
.568	صابر خليل حداد	موصل	2007/01/16
.569	صابر خليل داود	بغداد	2003
.570	صائب دانيال اسحاق	كركوك	2012/06/23
.571	صائب صباح قرياقوس	بغداد	2007/05/23
.572	صباح داؤد عسكر	كركوك	2009/08/18
.573	صباح اديب ياقو	بغداد	2006
.574	صباح اوراها كيكا	الموصل	2005/09/04
.575	صباح توما حنا	بغداد	2006/02/27
.576	صباح جوكا	البصرة	2004/07/01
.577	صباح حنا اوراها	بغداد	2004/12/15
.578	صباح حنا كطروز	طريق بغداد	2004/09/27
.579	صباح حنا منصور عجم	كرمليس/ الموصل	2003/12/18
.580	صباح داؤد رشو جلو	البصرة	2007/07/01
.581	صباح رزوقيميخا	حي الشهداء / بغداد	2007/07/01
.582	صباح زكر ايوب	بغداد	2006/10/12
.583	صباح سركون صباح	الموصل	2007/01/01
.584	صباح صادق زورا	الموصل	2005/04/05
.585	صباح صادق مرقوس	بغداد	2005/04/23
.586	صباح عبد الكريم اسكندر	بغداد	2006/10/01
.587	صباح عزيز سليمان	كركوك	2009/03/31
.588	صباح كامل دنو غزالة	البصرة	2003/05/08
.589	صباح لوقا زكريا	بغداد	2006/07/19

.590	صباح متي بطرس حمامي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.591	صباح موسى كرومي عبادة	بيجي / صلاح الدين	2004/11/30
.592	صباح نصوري عبد الكريم عكله	كرادة / بغداد	2007/08/07
.593	صباح هرمز ادم بوتاني	الموصل	2004/12/09
.594	صباح يعقوب أدام	شارع الفاروق / الموصل	2010/03/17
.595	صباح يعقوب دهان	الموصل	2010/02/19
.596	صباح يعقوب كوركيس	الموصل	2007
.597	صبري رزقو برجو	بغداد	2003/12/07
.598	صبري ميخا حنا	بغداد	2004/03/04
.599	صبيح بهنام يعقوب قاشا	بغداد	2003/12/17
.600	صبيح موسى كرومي عبادا	بيجي / صلاح الدين	2004/11/30
.601	صفاء ادمون توماس	بعقوبة / ديالى	2007/05/03
.602	صفاء ألبير يوسف	المعقل / البصرة	2006/06/02
.603	صفاء صباح اوراها	الدورة / بغداد	2003/08/15
.604	صفاء صباح خوشي	الموصل	2003/09/29
.605	صفاء غانم طوبيا	بغداد	2005/12/05
.606	صلاح بشير القس	الغدير / بغداد	2005/09/25
.607	صلاح بشير سليمان	الموصل	2005/09/27
.608	صلاح جرجيس عبد الاحد قاقو	بغداد	2010/10/31
.609	صلاح سعيد نعمان	بغداد	2007
.610	صلاح يوسف	بغداد	2008
.611	صهيب قريو بهنام حيصا	قرقوش / موصل	2009/06/29
.612	صونا نوبارقاسميان	الفلوجة / الرمادي	2004/01/26
.613	ضياء توما	موصل	2009
.614	ضياء توما جعدان	بغداد	2007
.615	ضياء توما زيا	بعقوبة / ديالى	2007/04/29
.616	ضياء جرجيس اسحق	بغداد	2005/02/12
.617	ضياء حنا بطرس كلشو	بغداد	2004/08/25
.618	ضياء حنوكاكوركيس	بغداد	2004/04/30
.619	ضياء يوسف يعقوب بهنام	ابو غريب / بغداد	2004/10/23
.620	طارق جميل عبوش يونان	موصل	2007/05/21
.621	طارق رشاد القطان	حي المشراق / الموصل	2008/08/25
.622	طارق صبيح يوحنا جلو	موصل	2007/01/13
.623	طلال بولص بطرس	باطنايا / نينوى	2007/01/25
.624	طلال حبيب شعيا	بغداد	2007/04/06
.625	طلال كريم آيار	بغداد	2007/05/23
.626	عابد بحو تنا	بغداد	2004
.627	عادل نيسان	بغداد	2004/09/27
.628	عامر بهجت ميخا	الموصل	2007/06/27
.629	عامر توما صليوه	تللسقف / الموصل	2007
.630	عامر جميل داود قطان	الموصل	2006/10/27
.631	عامر رزوقيارموش	تللسقف/ موصل	2014/8/8
.632	عامر عبد الاحد ايوب	الدورة / بغداد	2004/11/01
.633	عامر عزيز حشكو	الكرادة / بغداد	2007/12/05
.634	عامر عزيز منصور سكريا	الموصل	2007/12/05
.635	عامر قرياقوس حنا	بغداد	2004/09/25

.636	عامر كصكوصابلحد	حي السكر / الموصل	2003
.637	عامر موسى يونان يوخنا	طريق بغداد / سوريا	2006 / 9 / 23
.638	عامر ناصر حنا	بعقوبة / ديالى	2006/11/01
.639	عامر نيسان كورو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/09/27
.640	عامرة عبد المسيح هرمز	سامراء / صلاح الدين	2007/07/12
.641	عبد ابلحد تنا	طريق المطار/ بغداد	2004/11/19
.642	عبد الاحد خضر كرومي	بغداد	2003
.643	عبد الاحد صليوة نعوم	بريهة / البصرة	2003/05/08
.644	عبد الجبار خضر توزا	موصل	2013/04/07
.645	عبد الخالق باكوس موسى	شماس / موصل	2007/2/7
.646	عبد العزيز الياس عزيز	الموصل	2009/04/05
.647	عبد الكريم هرمز بحودا	موصل	2006/05/14
.648	عبد الله صباح عبد الله الحداد	بغداد	2010/10/31
.649	عبد المسيح كوركيس نعمانالنوفلي	بغداد	2005/02/12
.650	عبد حبيب يوسف القس الياس	ديالى	2007/01/23
.651	عدنان ايليا جقماقجي	حي 17تموز / الموصل	2011/12/13
.652	عدنان برخو مرقوس	بغداد	2004/11/11
.653	عدنان توما	الموصل	2004/10/13
.654	عدنان جميل الخوري	بغداد	2010/10/31
.655	عدنان حنا الدهان	موصل	2010/02/19
.656	عدنان حنا بياالشقلاوي	البصرة	2004/03/20
.657	عدنان سولاقا يلدا	بغداد	2004/06/28
.658	عدنان متي بهنان	الموصل	2005/11/26
.659	عدنان يعقوب الدهان	الحدباء / الموصل	2010/02/19
.660	عدي باسم رحيم	حي الخضراء / موصل	2008/04/16
.661	عدي زهير مارزينا عرب	بغداد	2010/10/31
.662	عدي صليوامرقس	بغداد	2005/08/21
.663	عدي عبد المسيح كتولا	طريق بغداد	2007/04/28
.664	عدي عماد	الغدير / بغداد	2014/9/12
.665	عزت بشيرجموعة	الموصل	2006
.666	عزيز أبرم شليمونالنجار	حي المصارف / موصل	2006/08/12
.667	عزيز الياس عزيز	موصل	2009/04/04
.668	عزيز ايلو بولو	بغداد	2004/09/28
.669	عزيز رزقونيسان البيداري	كركوك	2009/07/12
.670	عزيز رعد عزيز	بغداد	2004/03/18
.671	عزيز متي دشتو ميزي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.672	عزيز متيكنى	حي النور / الموصل	2007/06/03
.673	عصام سعيد عبد الكريم بنو	بغداد	2004/09/27
.674	عصام صباح يعقوب	تللسقف / الموصل	2007
.675	عصام صبيح يونان	شارع فلسطين / بغداد	2004/07/14
.676	عصام لاوند يوسف	دبس / كركوك	2004/08/28
.677	عصمت داؤد عبادي	بغداد	2003/04/08
.678	عكوبي يوسف بولص	بغداد	2007/01/24
.679	علاء ادور بطرس	موصل	2013/11/23
.680	علاء اسحاق خضر	الموصل	2006/06/01
.681	علاء امير	بغداد	2014/ 2 / 5

.682	علاء اندراوس دنخا	الدورة / بغداد	2004/11/12
.683	علاء بشير نجم حتاوي	تلكيف /موصل	2009/07/26
.684	علاء بهنام شمعون	بغداد	2005/06/22
.685	علاء رمزي عزيز القس ميخا	الموصل	2007/10/02
.686	علاء زهير ابراهيم	كركوك	2006/07/03
.687	علاء فرج كوركيسستو	بغداد	2007/06/06
.688	علاء منير عيسى	موصل	2004/08/05
.689	عماد ابلحد ننو	موصل	2003
.690	عماد ايليا عبدالكريم	كركوك	2009/10/04
.691	عماد بطرس اوراها	بغداد	2006/05/12
.692	عماد جميل عبوش يونان	موصل	2004/11/02
.693	عماد سالم يسي صغار	بغداد	2003/04/01
.694	عماد سرسم	بغداد	2004/01/06
.695	عماد سولاقا شمعون	بغداد	2006/03/26
.696	عماد عبد الاحد	الموصل	2004/08/08
.697	عماد عبوش يونان	بغداد	2004
.698	عماد عزيز اوراها	بغداد	2004/01/28
.699	عماد ميخا	ديالى	2004/04/04
.700	عمار بطرس خوشابا	القصر الجمهوري / بغداد	2004/01/18
.701	عمار حبيب جلو	موصل	2004/12/19
.702	عمار سلموعكوبي	بغداد	2005/06/09
.703	عمار سولاقا شمعون	بغداد	2006/03/26
.704	عمار عبد الاحد اسو بقا	تلكيف/ الموصل	2004/08/07
.705	عمار عزيز اوراها	منطقة القائم / الانبار	2004/10/20
.706	عمار كامل برصوم	الزيونة / بغداد	2008/01/01
.707	عمار مشتاق	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2006/12/20
.708	عمار نايف عبد الكريم	موصل	2008/12/01
.709	عمار نجيب فضيل متي لوله	الغدير/ بغداد	2006/09/09
.710	عمار ياسر عبد دنو	بغداد	2005/11/10
.711	عمانوئيل حنا الياس	بغداد	2006/05/11
.712	عمانوئيل حنا بولص	كركوك	2011/09/30
.713	عمانوئيل نيسان منو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/09/27
.714	عمر ثامر كامل اوسي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.715	غازي طوبيا حنا	الموصل	2004/01/15
.716	غازي طوبيا صومو	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2004/03/15
.717	غالب جميل داود نعمان	الراصفية / البصرة	2003/09/03
.718	غالي جميل نعمو	بغداد	2004/09/27
.719	غدير سامي معمار باشي	بغداد	2007/03/20
.720	غزوان موشي كوركيس	بغداد	2004/12/02
.721	غزوان وليد توما حراق	موصل	2006/06/13
.722	غسان عزت روفا	بغداد	2006/08/17
.723	غسان عصام بيداويد	شماس / موصل	2007/6/3
.724	غسان فهمي عبد النور	حي الزهور / موصل	2005/06/01
.725	غسان ميخائيل كجو	الموصل	2004/12/19
.726	فابيان فريدون سرمو	الدورة / بغداد	2003/04/10
.727	فادي الياس	بغداد	2010/10/31

.728	فادي أمير يونو	الكرادة / بغداد	2008/03/06
.729	فادي أنور متي حمامي	بغداد	2012/08/23
.730	فادي جدو		
.731	فادي رعد الياس	عرفة / كركوك	2006/11/19
.732	فادي سرسم	بغداد	2007/05/03
.733	فادي سمير حبيب عمسو	بغداد	2010/10/31
.734	فادي صباح ادور بحودة	بغداد	2010/10/31
.735	فادي صباح شابا	الموصل	2004/07/26
.736	فادي عادل يوحنا	بغداد	2006/10/06
.737	فادي غدير ايشوع	حي الامين / بغداد	2003/04/06
.738	فادي متي عبد الكريم	الموصل	2008/12/01
.739	فادي ميخائيل حنانيعولو	الحمدانية / موصل	2007/12/21
.740	فادي نبيل ابراهيم	بياع / بغداد	2014/9/1
.741	فادي نزار جرجيس حبش	قرقوش /موصل	2007/07/17
.742	فادي وليد جبرائيل	حي القادسية / موصل	2010/12/01
.743	فادي يعقوب يوسف	بغداد	2004/01/24
.744	فارتكيستاطوليارميان	حي الاخاء / الموصل	2008/12/10
.745	فارس ايشو	الموصل	2005
.746	فارس بطرس هرمز	بغداد	2007/01/10
.747	فارس جرجيس خضر	شماس / حي النور/ الموصل	2008/2/29
.748	فارس دانيال يوسف زيتونه	تلكيف / موصل	2007/02/05
.749	فارس صباح عبوش شيخو	بغداد	2007/02/03
.750	فارس نجيب فيليب حناوي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.751	فارس نلسن باكوس	بغداد	2010/10/31
.752	فاروق كوركيسصليواالمركهي	قضاء زمار / الموصل	2007/08/10
.753	فاروق ميخاجبو توحي	بغداد	2005
.754	فالنتينا بشير فرج	الموصل	2003/03/01
.755	فان جرجيس		
.756	فائز دانيال	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2006/12/20
.757	فائز رحيم مروكي	رمادي / الانبار	2004/06/26
.758	فائز فخري عزيز	بغداد	2006/01/26
.759	فائز متي يوسف	بغداد	2004
.760	فائز وديع كجو	بغداد	2004/12/24
.761	فائز وعد الله قزازي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.762	فائز يوسف عنائي	بغداد	2007/12/08
.763	فائزة	الموصل	2008/12/28
.764	فائق شوقي فائق	الامين / بغداد	2003/04/08
.765	فائق ناصر بطرس	تاجى	2006/03/06
.766	فتح الله حازم فضيل بطي	المشتل / بغداد	2007/07/04
.767	فخري متيكا وزي	بغداد	2004
.768	فراس بنيامين جلو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/08/01
.769	فراس بهنام ناصر داؤد	بغداد	2005/09/12
.770	فراس جودي مقدسي	بغداد	2003/12/15
.771	فراس جورج اسحق	الدورة / بغداد	2003/04/14
.772	فراس جورج ايشو	حي الخليج / بغداد	2003/04/14

.773	فراس حودي بهنام	الموصل	2003/12/15
.774	فراس صباح عبوشموميكا	منطقه الصدرية / بغداد	2007/02/07
.775	فراس كوركيسجبو	الموصل	2005/06/02
.776	فراس موفق هادي بطرس	الموصل	2004/08/09
.777	فراس مؤيد ناصرقوقاب	زيونة / بغداد	2005/01/30
.778	فراس ناصر حنا	الدورة / بغداد	2007/05/31
.779	فراس يوسف يعقوب الحيالي	الصدر/ بغداد	2007/01/17
.780	فراس يونس اسرائيل	بغداد	2007/01/20
.781	فرانك نجيب بطرس همانة	البلديات / الموصل	2009/12/09
.782	فرج شعيامروكي	موصل	2006/04/28
.783	فرج كوركيسشعيا	بغداد	2004
.784	فرزدق معين بطرس عتيشا	الطالبية / بغداد	2007/06/15
.785	فرنسيس اسحاق دنخا شمي	بغداد	2007/10/08
.786	فريد الياس	بغداد	2006/10/04
.787	فريد اوديشو شمعون	بغداد	2004/03/17
.788	فريد صادق كيكا	القوش / الموصل	2003/04/09
.789	فريد قرياقوس بطرس	بغداد	2005/10/03
.790	فريد ناظم صبري	الدورة / بغداد	2011/12/23
.791	فريدرك زيا مندو	بغداد	2004
.792	فصيح كوركيس مراد	الدورة / بغداد	2004/09/10
.793	فضيل انطوان منصور	الموصل	2006/12/7
.794	فضيلة ساعور نعوم	كركوك	2007/03/26
.795	فلاح ابراهيم عزيز	بغداد	2006/05/07
.796	فلاح نصوري عبد الكريم عكله	كرادة / بغداد	2007/08/07
.797	فلاح يوسف اسحق زرا	كمب سارة / بغداد	2006/10/05
.798	فهمي زيا شمعون	بغداد	2004/11/28
.799	فهيمة قرياقوس بطرس	بغداد	2005/10/03
.800	فؤاد الهندي	بغداد	2007
.801	فؤاد سالم بني بلو	بغداد	2007/06/02
.802	فؤاد منصور ابونا	بغداد	2003/04/09
.803	فؤاد منصور يوسف	بغداد	2004/07/17
.804	فوزي اوكينا آبس	الموصل	2007/10/22
.805	فوزي جبرو هرمز	تللسقف / الموصل	2003/07/11
.806	فوزي سوريش لوقا	بغداد	2004/10/01
.807	فوزي ميرزا	الغدير / بغداد	2010/12/29
.808	فوزي يوخنا	الموصل	2003
.809	فيرجين الياس جميل	المنصور / بغداد	2009/02/05
.810	فيرجين توفيق عزو	ساحة ميسلون / بغداد	2010
.811	فيفيان ملهم هاول	بغداد	2006/10/17
.812	فيفين ناصر مارو	بغداد	2010/10/31
.813	فيوليت ريحانا ديلو	بغداد	2007/07/01
.814	قصي جورج متي	بغداد	2007/07/08
.815	قيس عبد شعيا	بغداد	2015/7/1
.816	قيس متي اسطيفان	بغداد	2004/09/05
.817	قيس مسعود الجزراوي	بغداد	2007/04/11
.818	كارلو عادل جميل	بغداد	2009/07/25

.819	كرستين نبيل طوبيا كتناوي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.820	كرم موفق ابراهيم يوسف	الميدان / موصل	2009/02/17
.821	كريم	الكرادة / بغداد	2008/05/09
.822	كريم اسطيفو ابونا	الدورة / بغداد	2005/03/22
.823	كريم ايليا ابونا	الدورة / بغداد	2005/05/01
.824	كريم رحيم ميخا	الموصل	2007
.825	كفاح متي ابراهيم		
.826	كلاويز نيسان موسى	الدورة / بغداد	2009/04/02
.827	كمالقرياقوسابلحد	بغداد	2005
.828	كمال ايليا ابونا	الدورة / بغداد	2005/05/01
.829	كمال بهنام كامل سبتي	الموصل/ بعشيقة	2010/07/05
.830	كمال يعقوب فندقلي	الموصل	2006/03/31
.831	كوركيس بريخا يوخنا	حي التحرير/ الموصل	2005/11/29
.832	كوركيس نوح شموكا	بغداد	2006/04/07
.833	كيوركيسيوخناكيوركيس	الدورة / بغداد	2003/04/09
.834	كيوركيسيؤارش نيسان	بغداد	2004/09/02
.835	لاجين حكمت فرنسي	تلكيف/ موصل	2014/8/4
.836	لمياء صبيح صلوحي	حي القاهرة / الموصل	2008/11/12
.837	لندا سمير دنحا	بغداد	2004/08/20
.838	لوسية متي جميل	الخالص / ديالى	2007/11/30
.839	لؤي بهنام ساعور	الحمدانية / موصل	2010/08/21
.840	لؤي دانيال يعقوب	حي السعدون / بغداد	2010/11/07
.841	لؤي سليمان نعمان	الموصل	2007/06/27
.842	لؤي صباح	البصرة	2007/01/19
.843	لؤي غانم الساعور	موصل	2010/08/26
.844	ليث حكمت خضر اشو	موصل	2004/12/01
.845	ليث خالد فكتور بول	حي السكر / الموصل	2003/11/15
.846	ليث خضر بهنام الصباغ	بغداد	2005/11/22
.847	ليث زهير جبرائيل الياس	حي السكر / الموصل	2005/05/16
.848	ليث غانم يوسف جاورو	مصيرهمجهولمنذ 2007	2007
.849	ليث ماهر كصكوص (12 سنة)		
.850	ليث هادي بهنام دقما	صناعة الكرامة / موصل	2014/1/29
.851	ليفان شمعون هرمز	المشتل / بغداد	2010/06/20
.852	ليلى عادل كاكا	الدورة / بغداد	2004/10/21
.853	ليلى غانم نوري	حي الخضراء / الموصل	2008/04/16
.854	ليليان ساهر جرجيس خمورو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/10/15
.855	لينا سالم حنا الاسود	الموصل	2004/02/13
.856	لينا ليث جوزيف	بغداد / الغدير	2014/4/13
.857	ماثيو شمعون بطرس ال بزو	برطلة / الموصل	2007/09/26
.858	ماجد اسحاق	بغداد	2006
.859	ماجد بيا توما	اربيل	2004/02/01
.860	ماجد شيبا القصراني	موصل	2013/05/30
.861	ماجد منصور	كركوك	2013/4/22
.862	مادلين حنا مرقس	فلوجة / الانبار	2004/11/03
.863	ماردونا عمانوئيل نيسان منو	الدورة / بغداد	2004/09/27
.864	مارفن موفق عمانؤيل خزمي	بغداد	2006/11/30

.865	مارك لويس بولص شيتو	قرقوش / الموصل	2004/09/10
.866	ماركريت ساعور نعوم	كركوك	2007/03/26
.867	مارو اوانيص	منطقة المسبح / بغداد	2007/10/09
.868	ماروسا جرجيس	الموصل	2004/03/01
.869	مارينا اويملك عزيز	هيزاني / دهوك	2008/12/24
.870	مازن ادمون عبدال	بغداد	2006/12/17
.871	مازن البير الياس كاسيرا	بغداد	2003/07/01
.872	مازن انتوني حنا	بغداد	2003/06/01
.873	مازن بولو بطرس	بغداد	2004/08/01
.874	مازن جرجيس ياقو ابونا	موصل	2008/07/09
.875	مازن جرجيس يعقوب	الموصل	2005/07/12
.876	مازن سامي ميخائيل	حي الجهاد / بغداد	2004/11/14
.877	مازن صباح مرقوز	بغداد	2003/10/28
.878	مازن فضيل سليم الياس محروك	بغداد	2010/10/31
.879	مالك منصور بهنام حنا	العامرية / بغداد	2007/01/13
.880	مانوئيل طوبيا صومو	الموصل	2003/07/05
.881	ماهر توما حنا اوشانا	بغداد	2006/02/27
.882	ماهر رحيم مروكي	بغداد	2004
.883	ماهر عبد المسيح هرمز	الموصل	2003
.884	ماهر متي عجا	بغداد	2005
.885	ماهر متي يوسف	الموصل	2004/06/24
.886	ماهر منيب حنا	بغداد	2005/09/22
.887	متى عبد الله بولص	الموصل	2006
.888	متى نمرود بولص	الموصل /تلكيف	2007/02/04
.889	متي اسحق متي	الموصل	2005/09/10
.890	متي بولص مرقس موما	بغداد	2007/07/11
.891	متي شمعون زورا	برطلة / الموصل	2005/08/26
.892	متي عبد الكريم توما	الموصل	2008/12/01
.893	متي يوسف	الحمدانية / الموصل	2007
.894	مخلص ايشوعمروكي	حي الصحة / الموصل	2010/02/23
.895	مخلص عبوديداؤد	بتاوين / بغداد	2006/01/19
.896	مرام بولص أزو	الكرادة / بغداد	2007/12/29
.897	مرتا زخريا وردا	بغداد	2004/03/17
.898	مروان جهاد مسكوني	بغداد	2008/09/16
.899	مروان نبيل	شارع فلسطين / بغداد	2009/07/12
.900	مريم اثير فرج شمعون	بغداد	2008/04/23
.901	مسعود قيس الجزراوي	شارع فلسطين / بغداد	2007/04/13
.902	مشتاق حسني فائق	بغداد	2006/11/11
.903	مشتاق صليوا كرومي	بغداد	2006/09/08
.904	مظفر هادي سمو عيسى	برطلة / الموصل	2005/08/28
.905	معتز رمزي	منطقة الساعة / الموصل	2010/3/27
.906	معن جوزيف يعقوب رمو	بغداد	2008
.907	معن يوسف ميناس	دواسة / الموصل	2004/10/29
.908	ملكزدق يوسف ملكزدق	نواب الضباط / بغداد	2008/04/21
.909	ملكي الياس ابلحد	الموصل	2007/12/13
.910	مناف حسني يوسف	بغداد	2006/08/31

.911	منال سعد الله متي	الموصل	2003/03/01
.912	منتصر اسعد متي كوركيس	الموصل	2004/11/16
.913	منتهى هادي سليمان النجار	الموصل	2007/05/2
.914	منذر السقا	قس / موصل	2006/11/11
.915	منذر كوركيس جارو	بغداد	2005/12/26
.916	منصور داؤد يوسف	ملعب الشعب / بغداد	2006/08/02
.917	منقذ الياس عيسى	المنصور/ بغداد	2008/09/02
.918	منهل المركاوي	الموصل	-
.919	منهل حنا عبو	تللسقف / الموصل	2007/05/15
.920	منى جرجيس	الدورة / بغداد	2004/08/01
.921	منى جلال كريم	الغدير / بغداد	2004/06/07
.922	منى حنا جرجيس بيداويد	الدورة / بغداد	2004/08/01
.923	منى طلو داود	حي دوميز / كركوك	2009/04/26
.924	مني عبد الله بولص	بغداد	2006/09/15
.925	منير توما	الموصل	2004/09/24
.926	منير كريم موسى حنونا	الموصل	2003/11/29
.927	مها السماك	الغدير / بغداد	2014/9/12
.928	مها ناصيف بنو	بغداد	2010/10/31
.929	مهند منير يعقوب	حي الاعلام / بغداد	2005/02/10
.930	مورين ايشو توما	بغداد	2008/07/01
.931	موسى عزيز كاكوس	بغداد	2005/05/30
.932	موسى يوسف عزيز نديري	بغداد	2006/02/18
.933	موفق فيليب بطرس	السيدية / بغداد	2007/07/04
.934	موفق يلدا حنا القس	قرقوش / الموصل	2009/06/29
.935	مؤيد عبودي داؤد	بتاوين / بغداد	2006/01/19
.936	مؤيد فرج يلدا	الموصل	2007/05/08
.937	مؤيد ناصر قوقاب	زيونة / بغداد	2005/01/30
.938	مؤيد هرمز لوقا	الامين / بغداد	2006/05/30
.939	مي باسم رحيم	حي الخضراء / الموصل	2008/04/16
.940	ميخائيل ديزا	الموصل	2004/12/20
.941	ميخائيل رحيم كردي	بغداد	2004
.942	ميخائيل سيرون ميخائيل	كركوك	2006/10/30
.943	ميخائيل عزيز عوديشو	بغداد	2005/04/29
.944	ميخائيل هاويلصليوا	بغداد	2005/05/02
.945	ميسر رفو عزو جبوت	الموصل	2004/02/23
.946	ميسر منصور بهنام	موصل	2007
.947	ميسر منصور حنا راحيل	موصل	2007/10/12
.948	ميسون فريد	البصرة	2007/12/10
.949	ميسون يعقوب عيسى ششا	موصل	2005/11/22
.950	ميشيل ابو فادي	بغداد	2015/5/2
.951	ميلاد جنان متي	بغداد	2006/11/03
.952	ميلاد جهاد مسكوني	بغداد	2008/09/16
.953	ميلاد مازن شميس	قره قوش/ موصل	2014/8/6
.954	ميلاد نزار جميل مطلوب	بغداد	2010/10/31
.955	نادان يونادم	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2003/08/18
.956	نادر صباح توما	منطقة الحضر/ الموصل	2003/09/13

.957	نادية حنا مرقس	الانبار	2004/11/05
.958	نادية داؤد بطرس	طريق المطار / بغداد	2005/07/05
.959	نازدار جوزيف عبودي نوارة	الزيونه / بغداد	2007/01/23
.960	ناصر خليل بني	موصل	2003
.961	نافع بشير جموعة	الموصل	2008/08/30
.962	ناهض موسى نعوم		
.963	نائل توما حنا	زيونة / بغداد	2008/01/01
.964	نائل صبري عوسجي	القوش / الموصل	2005
.965	نبراس فاروق يعقوب	البصرة	2011/06/13
.966	نبيل ادمون توماس	بعقوبة / ديالى	2007/05/03
.967	نبيل اكرم الياس أمونا	برطلة/ الموصل	2005/08/26
.968	نبيل الياس سمعان	بغداد	2010/10/31
.969	نبيل بطرس كرومي شيما	بغداد	2003
.970	نبيل جميل كندوري	ديالى	2005/09/18
.971	نبيل سامي يعقوب	الموصل	2007/01/16
.972	نبيل شمعون	بغداد	2008
.973	نبيل عوديشو بنكينا	الموصل	2007/07/17
.974	نبيل غانم بشير شفو	حي الزهراء / موصل	2010/11/15
.975	نبيل نافع داؤد	حي الخليج / بغداد	2004/07/29
.976	نبيل ولسن وليم	بغداد	2004
.977	نبيل يوسف اسكندر	تلعفر/ موصل	2007/08/10
.978	نجاح سلمان بطرس اللوس	الدورة / بغداد	2007/10/12
.979	نجاح ياقو شمعون	سامراء / بلد/ بغداد	2007/05/08
.980	نجاح يعقوب ججو دردر	بغداد	2004/12/20
.981	نجم عبد الله فتوحيرحيمو	موصل	2010/02/15
.982	نجمة داود كاكوز	بغداد	2004/08/17
.983	نجيب جرجيس هرمز برجا	الموصل	2006/04/06
.984	نجيب هرمز حنا عجا	تلكيف / الموصل	2007/04/23
.985	نجيبة ادم شابو	الحبانية	2004/01/22
.986	نداء حميد اسطيفان حنى	بغداد	2010/10/31
.987	ندى داود بطرس	العامرية / بغداد	2005/07/05
.988	ندى عبد الاحد سلمان	بغداد	2010/10/31
.989	نذير عبد الاحد عنائي	بغداد	2010/10/31
.990	نرمين يونانكوركيس	الموصل	2004/03/15
.991	نزار جرجيس داؤد شبلا	بغداد	2006/10/11
.992	نزار جميل مطلوب	بغداد	2010/10/31
.993	نزار حازم عبد الرحيم الصائغ	بغداد	2010/10/31
.994	نزار شاكر هرمز	كركوك	2004/05/10
.995	نزار عزيز يوسف	كركوك	2003/07/22
.996	نزار غريج كركين	ساحة الطيران / بغداد	2007/04/10
.997	نزار قرياقوسجبو	موصل	2004/11/10
.998	نزار يوسف بولص عبادة	الكرادة / بغداد	2006/09/27
.999	نزار يوسف موسى	بغداد	2007
.1000	نزهت صليوا كورو يونان	الموصل	2006/05/04
.1001	نسرين شابا مراد	17 تموز / موصل	2004/10/25
.1002	نسرين مرقس هرمز	الامين / بغداد	2007/06/10

1003.	نسيم زهير الكزير	الموصل	2003/11/14
1004.	نشوان امجد مقادسي		
1005.	نشوان خضر منصور	حي الزهراء / موصل	2010/11/15
1006.	نشوان رويلكوركيس	موصل	2006/12/16
1007.	نشوان صباح يوسف	بعقوبة / ديالى	2003/11/01
1008.	نصار حبيب نعوم اسطيفان	تكريت / صلاح الدين	2003/12/12
1009.	نصري بريخا منصور	الحارثية / بغداد	2003/04/09
1010.	نصير يعقوب شعيا	مدينة الصدر/ بغداد	2006/04/01
1011.	نعمان متي نعمان	الدورة / بغداد	2007/04/09
1012.	نعمت متي جدو	موصل	2006/02/24
1013.	نعيم خوشاباكوركيس	شارع السعدون /بغداد	2006
1014.	نعيم كوركيسكريتو	بغداد	2004/09/27
1015.	نمرود خضر موشي	المشتل / بغداد	2009/04/01
1016.	نمرود عيسى يعقوب اسطيفو	موصل	2005/01/13
1017.	نمير نذير	الدورة / بغداد	2004/08/01
1018.	نهاد غازي جرجيس حنو	الموصل	2003/04/18
1019.	نوار يرسافين ارميناك	كمب سارة / بغداد	2006/10/04
1020.	نورمن باسل ميخائيل	زيونة / بغداد	2014/7/11
1021.	نوري ايشو داود	بغداد	2005/06/02
1022.	نورية يوسف كجوج	سنجار/ الموصل	2007/04/13
1023.	نوفل حبيب يعقوب موميكا	الموصل	2004/01/28
1024.	نولة صليوا يلدا	الموصل	2007/01/14
1025.	نويا اسبانيا ياقو	بغداد	2004/11/26
1026.	نوئيل بطرس شماس	الموصل	2005/08/07
1027.	نوئيل بطرس ماثيو	الموصل	2008
1028.	نوئيل حربي نعوميان	سامراء / صلاح الدين	2003/12/04
1029.	نوئيل زيا ننو	بغداد	2003/04/10
1030.	نيسان صليوشموئيل	الموصل	2004/09/01
1031.	نيكولا جيمس نيكوغوسخاجادوريان	المشتل / بغداد	2003/04/08
1032.	نينوس ادم شموئيل	بغداد	2006/07/22
1033.	نينوس بطرس قرياقوس البازي	بغداد	2006/12/13
1034.	نينوس نيسان فليبوس	بغداد	2005/09/22
1035.	هاني بولص توما	الموصل	2004/09/02
1036.	هاني حبيب حنا	ابوغريب / بغداد	2004/07/18
1037.	هاني حنا يوسف بيداويد	ساحة ميسلون / بغداد	2007/04/26
1038.	هاني سالم زكو	كركوك	2010/06/07
1039.	هاني سليمان بهنام	بغداد	2008/01/14
1040.	هاني متي نعوم	الموصل	2004/07/19
1041.	هديل روكس منصور	الغدير/ بغداد	2007/07/25
1042.	هديل لويس منصور اسمرو	بغداد	2004/03/18
1043.	هشام عمر	الدورة / بغداد	2004/06/07
1044.	هلال اسحاق حناني	بغداد	2015/5/4
1045.	هلال فرج سيلو	بغداد	2003/03/01
1046.	هناء اسحاق بولص	الدورة / بغداد	2009/04/02
1047.	هناء الياس جميل	المنصور / بغداد	2009/02/05
1048.	هناء نيسان هنام	الموصل	2007/12/09

1049.	هيثم ابراهيم خدر		
1050.	هيثم ابرود براين	بيجي / صلاح الدين	2007/03/15
1051.	هيثم حازم مجيد غزالة	موصل	2007/02/12
1052.	هيثم خدر	موصل	2008/08/01
1053.	هيثم سامي جميل	بغداد	2004/03/18
1054.	هيثم سولاقا حنا	اربيل	2004/02/01
1055.	هيثم صباح عوديش	بغداد	2006
1056.	هيثم صباح يوسف	بغداد	2007
1057.	هيثم صبيح توما زرا	الكرادة / بغداد	2007/12/05
1058.	هيثم يوسف ابراهيم ساكا	المنصور/ بغداد	2004/12/06
1059.	هيد الشرائد فرج زيا	بغداد	2003
1060.	هيلدا زهير اسطيفان	الموصل	2003/07/19
1061.	واركيسالطون	موصل	2008/10/12
1062.	وامق صباح عبد الله الحداد	بغداد	2010/10/31
1063.	وانيس سهاك سركيس	بغداد	2007/09/30
1064.	وائل يوسف يعقوب البوره جي	كركوك	2005/03/16
1065.	وحيد حنا ايشوع	شماس / موصل	2007/6/3
1066.	وردة شيبا صليوا	بغداد	2003
1067.	وردة صليوة شمعون	طريق خالص / بغداد	2007/01/19
1068.	وردة نيقولا زادوق	الدورة / بغداد	2009/01/15
1069.	وسام اديب عبو اليونان	بغداد	2010/10/31
1070.	وسام الياس سعيد	منطقة العلاوي / بغداد	2005/02/22
1071.	وسام جورج يوسف ملكي	الثقافية / موصل	2010/02/17
1072.	وسام خليل بني نعيم حداد	موصل	2007/01/16
1073.	وسام عبد الجي	حي البلديات / بغداد	2008
1074.	وسام هرمز هيثم	بغداد	2004/04/29
1075.	وسام يعقوب اسوفي	الدورة / بغداد	2004/04/27
1076.	وسام يوحنا خضر مروكي	بغداد	2003/04/01
1077.	وسن خضر متي جيجو	بغداد	2006/04/07
1078.	وسيم بهنام بولص	الموصل	2004/07/26
1079.	وسيم صباح عبو	ابو غريب / بغداد	2004/07/18
1080.	وسيم صبيح القس بطرس	قس / بغداد	2010/10/31
1081.	وعد أبلحدشوشندي	الموصل	2003/12/23
1082.	وعد القطان	الموصل	2004/10/07
1083.	وعد جميل شعيا	الموصل	2003
1084.	وعد حنا	موصل	2010/11/22
1085.	وعد رؤوف كانون	بغداد	2005/06/17
1086.	وعد صبري عزيز	موصل	2004/10/14
1087.	وعد صبيح نعومي	موصل	2004/12/23
1088.	وعد عزيزايشوككا	الموصل	2004/01/28
1089.	وفاء داؤد بطرس	العامرية / بغداد	2005/07/05
1090.	ولاء صبيح صلوحي	حي القاهرة / الموصل	2008/11/12
1091.	ولسن ادم منصور	الموصل	2003/07/03
1092.	وليد بولص شمعون	بغداد الجديدة / بغداد	2004/08/12
1093.	وليد جميل رحيمو	الموصل	مفقود منذ دخول داعش
1094.	وليد حازم كريم حنوكا	ابوغريب / بغداد	2004/08/17

1095.	وليد خالد يونو	سامراء	2014/7/2
1096.	وليد عبد الاحد اوراها يلدكو	شارع النضال / بغداد	2007/02/26
1097.	وليد هرمز بولص	بغداد	2004/12/29
1098.	وليم اسحق قيصر نابليون	الخالدية / الانبار	2003/10/02
1099.	وميض سالم حنا	الغدير / بغداد	2007/07/25
1100.	وئام وديع ياقو	النعيرية / بغداد	2003/04/04
1101.	ياسمين بوداغ موشى جماني	الدورة / بغداد	2004/10/15
1102.	يران دانيال يوسف	حي سومر / بغداد	2003/12/17
1103.	يشوع مجيد هداية	قرقوش / الموصل	2006/11/22
1104.	يلدا منصور أسحقالتلاني	جسر اليرموك / بغداد	2003/03/25
1105.	يوخناسولاقاعوديشو	كرادة مريم / بغداد	2004/04/17
1106.	يوخناياقو الديراني	رحيم اوه / كركوك	2006/06/02
1107.	يوسف اوديشو دنخا	المشتل / بغداد	2013/10/16
1108.	يوسف ايشو	الكرادة / بغداد	2011/02/23
1109.	يوسف بولص حنا	برطلة / نينوى	2007/06/03
1110.	يوسف سليمان منصور	بغداد	2005/05/02
1111.	يوسف شابا	حي 1حزيران / كركوك	2009/04/26
1112.	يوسف شعيا حنا هندي	بغداد	2006/06/11
1113.	يوسف عادل عبودي	قس / بغداد	2008/4/5
1114.	يوسف عوديش الشماس	بغداد	2007/06/28
1115.	يوسف عوديشو شمعون	بغداد	2007/02/28
1116.	يوسف كوركيس توما	بغداد	2006/03/10
1117.	يوسف معتز رمزي	منطقة الساعة / الموصل	2010/03/27
1118.	يوسف منصور جيجو	بغداد	2005
1119.	يوسف نبيل اسماعيل	الحمدانية / الموصل	2005/11/29
1120.	يوسف هاويل كوركيس	بغداد	2015/1/30
1121.	يوسف وردة يوسف	كركوك	2006/06/30
1122.	يونادم عوديشو يونادم	بغداد	2003
1123.	يونادم يوخنا شمعون	دورة / بغداد	2005/07/04
1124.	يونادم يوخنا نوئيل	بغداد	2007/09/29
1125.	يونان دانيال ماما دانيال	كركوك	2010/07/29
1126.	يونان غريب القره غولي	طريق تكريت / موصل	2005/11/02
1127.	يونان كوركيس يونان الساعور	بغداد	2010/10/31
1128.	يونان كوركيس توما	بغداد	2006/02/28
1129.	يونس اليشاع بطرس	حي الخليج / بغداد	2003/08/29
1130.	يونية منصور شابا	بغداد	2005/01/08
1131.	يوئيل جون اوشانا	بغداد	2003/07/20

List of Churches Known to Have Been Attacked

List of Churches Attacked From 2003 to 2014

No.	Name	Date	Place	Type Of Attack
1.	Tallskhouf Church	07/08/2015	Mousl	Ransacked
2.	Church Of Um AL Maona	07/06/2014	Mosul	Blown up
3.	Monastery Of St Bahnam	03/19/2015	Mosul	Blown Up
4.	Saint George Monastery	03/16/2015	Mosul	Attacked
5.	Saint Ephraim Syriac Orthodox Church	03/09/2015	Mosul	Cross toppled
6.	Saint George Church	03/09/2015	Mosul	Blown up
7.	Virgin Church	03/03/2015	Mosul	Blown up
8.	Our Lady Of Purity Church	02/27/2015	Mosul	Blown up
9.	Alsaa Church	02/04/2015	Mosul	Cross smashed
10.	Armenian Church	01/25/2015	Mosul	Burned
11.	Monastery Of The Sisters Of Victory	11/24/2014	Mosul	Blown up
12.	Al qiama Church	November 2014	Mosul	Blown up
13.	Saint George Monastery	October 2014	Mosul	Statue and crosses smashed
14.	Church Of Khadhraa Archeological	09/25/2014	Tikret	Blown up
15.	Saint Paul Chaldean Church	09/15/2014	Mosul	Attacked and robbed
16.	Church Of Telkef	09/9/2014	Telkef / Mosul	Cross topled, church robbed
17.	Church Of Cross	09/4/2014	Dem AL Mosul	Cross topled, church robbed
18.	Saint Paul Chaldean Church	08/14/2014	Mousl	Crosses smashed
19.	Church Of Um AL Maona	09/8/2014	Mosul	Cross toppled from church dome
20.	Church Of Virgin Fatima	07/26/2014	Mosul	Damaged by nearby explosion
21.	Monastery Of Saint Bahnam	07/20/2014	Mousl	Seized
22.	Syrian Catholic Diocese	07/19/2014	Mousl	Diocese Burning
23.	Church Of Saint Ephrem	07/12/2014	Mosul	Cross raised from dome, church seized
24.	Chaldean Diocese	06/27/2014	Mousl	All statues and icons smashed

25.	Church Of Lady of Bisharah	06/19/2014	Mosul	Statue of Mary smashed
26.	Church Of The Holy Spirit	06/11/2014	Mosul	Assault and robbery
27.	Church Of Armenians	06/11/2014	Mosul	Church under construction bombed
28.	Church Of The Mar Mari The Apostle	06/25/2013	Baghdad	Bullets fired
29.	Church Of The Chaldean Sacred Heart	09/30/2012	Baghdad	Explosive device
30.	Cathedral Of The Sacred Heart	09/16/2012	Kirkuk	Explosive device
31.	Saint Khanana Church	04/25/2012	Alok Monastery Complex / Duhok	Attacked and burgled
32.	Saint Thomas Assyrian Church	03/20/2012	Mansour / Baghdad	3 guards killed
33.	Archaeological Monastery And Church Of The Forty Martyrs	01/13/2012 01/14/2012	Bartella / Mosul	Three explosions
34.	Chaldean Diocese	01/12/2012	Kirkuk	Bullets fired
35.	Saint Daniel Assyrian Church (Assyrian Eastern)	12/03/2011	(Smeal) Zakho / Duhok	Attacked
36.	Diocese Of Zakho Catholic Wanohadra	12/02/2011	Zakho / Duhok	Attacked
37.	Saint Ephraim Syriac Orthodox Church	08/15/2011	Kirkuk	Explosive device
38.	Evangelist Church	08/15/2011	Kirkuk	Explosive device
39.	Adventist Church	08/10/2011	Baghdad	Bullets fired
40.	The Sacred Family Catholic Church	08/02/2011	Kirkuk	Car bomb
41.	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	04/24/2011	Mosul Baghdad	Bullets fired
42.	Our Lady Of Deliverance Syriac Catholic Church	10/31/2010	Karrada / Baghdad	Parishioners killed
43.	Mar Ashaias Chaldean Church	05/31/2011	Mosul	Explosive Device
44.	Virgin Mary Chaldean Church	05/03/2010	Mosul	Grenade thrown at Entrance
45.	Saint George Church	12/23/2009	Mosul	Explosive device
46.	Saint Thomas Syriac Orthodox Church	12/23/2009	Mosul	Explosive device

47.	Our Lady Of Purity Syriac Orthodox Church	12/16/2009	Mosul	Explosive device
48.	The Annunciation Syriac Catholic Church	12/15/2009	Mosul	Car bomb
49.	Our Lady Of Purity Syriac Orthodox Church	12/15/2009	Mosul	Car bomb
50.	Saint Ephrem Syriac Catholic Church	11/26/2009	New Mosul / Mosul	Explosive device
51.	Saint Theresa Convent Of Dominican Nuns	11/26/2009	New Mosul / Mosul	Explosive device
52.	The Catholic Church Of The Sacred Heart	07/12/2009	Baghdad	Explosive device
53.	Chaldean Church Of The Apostles Saint Peter & Saint Paul	07/12/2009	Baghdad	Explosive device
54.	Virgin Mary Assyrian Church	07/12/2009	Dora / Baghdad	Explosive device
55.	Saint James Chaldean Church	07/12/2009	Dora / Baghdad	Explosive device
56.	Church Of Ascension	07/12/2009	Almashtal / Baghdad	Explosive eevice
57.	Saint Mathew Syriac Church	07/12/2009	Alqanat / Baghdad	Explosive device
58.	The Saint Joseph The Helper Of The Worker Church	07/12/2009	Alshorta DiSaint / Baghdad	Explosive device
59.	Saint John Chaldean Church	07/12/2009	Dora/Baghdad	Explosive device
60.	Saint George Chaldean Church	07/12/2009	Ghadir / Baghdad	Explosive device
61.	Virgin Mary Syriac Church	07/12/2009	Philistine St. / Baghdad	Car bomb
62.	Miserable Chaldean Church	07/12/2009	Almaiasa / Mosul	Gate destroyed
63.	Dominican Abbey Latin Church (El Saa)	04/09/2008	Mosul	Car bomb
64.	Our Lady Of Purity Chaldean Catholic Church	01/17/2008	Mosul	Car bomb
65.	Virgin Mary Chaldean Church	01/09/2008	Kirkuk	Car Bomb
66.	Saint Ephrem Syriac Church	01/09/2008	Kirkuk	Car bombs (2)
67.	Heart Of Jesus Cathedral (Mother Of Grief)	01/09/2008	Karrada / Baghdad	
68.	Saint George Chaldean Church	01/06/2008	Ghadir / Baghdad	Explosive device

69.	Saint Paul Chaldean Catholic Church	01/06/2008	Mosul	Car bomb
70.	Virgin Mary Church	01/06/2008	Noor Dist. / Mosul	Car bomb
71.	Saint Paul Chaldean Church	01/06/2008	Zafaraniya / Baghdad	Car bomb
72.	Orphanage Of The Chaldean Sisters	01/06/2008	Mosul	Explosive device
73.	Rom Orthodox Church	01/06/2008	Baghdad	Explosive device
74.	Daughters Of Mary Chaldean Sisters Convent	01/06/2008	Zafaraniya / Baghdad	Explosive device
75.	Dominican Sisters Convent	01/06/2008	Mosul	Explosive device
76.	Mart Shmony Assyrians Church	06/11/2007	Telkef / Mosul	Explosive device
77.	Saint James Church (Bishop Of Nasiebien)	06/05/2007	Dora / Baghdad	Attacked and burgled
78.	John The Baptist Church	06/04/2007	Dora / Baghdad	Attacked
79.	The Chaldean Sisters Of The Sacred Heart, Angel Raphael Convent	05/31/2007	Dora / Baghdad	Attacked
80.	Saint George Assyrian Church	05/17/2007	Dora / Baghdad	Church burned
81.	Saint John Chaldean Church	04/14/2007	Dora / Baghdad	Attacked
82.	Saint George Assyrian Church	04/14/2007	Dora / Baghdad	Attacked
83.	Monastery Of Raban Hormuz	04/14/2007	Mosul	Attacked
84.	Jesus The King Church	02/15/2007	Dora / Baghdad	Attacked and burgled
85.	Al Saa Dominican Fathers Latin Church	11/01/2006	Mosul	Attacked
86.	Virgin Mary Chaldean Church	10/08/2006	Palestine / Baghdad	Explosive device
87.	The Holy Spirit Chaldean Church	10/04/2006	Mosul	Attacked
88.	The Holy Spirit Chaldean Church	09/27/2006	Mosul	Attacked by Rocket
89.	Saint Mary's Cathedral (The Home Of His Holiness Mar Adae II, Patriarch Of The Ancient Church Of The East)	09/24/2006	Riyadh District / Baghdad	Car bomb

90.	Chaldean Sisters Convent	09/08/2006	Al-Za'faraniya / Baghdad	Explosive Device
91.	The Ascension Chaldean Church	06/02/2006	Amien / Baghdad	Mortar rounds fired
92.	Seventh-Day Adventist Church	02/01/2006	Baghdad	Car bomb
93.	Evangelical Church	01/29/2006	Baghdad	Car bomb
94.	Saint Ephrem Syriac Orthodox Church	01/29/2006	Kirkuk	Car bomb
95.	Virgin Mary Church	01/29/2006	Almas / Kirkuk	Car bomb
96.	Saint Joseph Catholic Church	01/29/2006	Sina' / Baghdad	Car bomb
97.	Saint George Chaldean Church	11/02/2005	Almas / Kirkuk	Car bomb
98.	Mar Girguis Assyrian Church	07/16/2005	Habaniy / Al-Anbar	Mortar rounds fired
99.	Armenian Church	12/07/2004	Al-Wahd / Mosul	Church gate explosion
100.	Our Lady Of Purity Chaldean Catholic Church	12/07/2004	Mosul	Explosive device
101.	Saint George Monastery	11/09/2004	Mosul	Priests and nuns attacked; church items stolen
102.	Mar Girguis Assyrian Church	11/09/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Car Bomb
103.	Saint Mathew & Saint Bahnam's Catholic Church	11/08/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Car Bomb
104.	Saint George's Evangelical Church	10/16/2004	Baghdad	Mortar rounds fired
105.	Saint Simon Assyrian Church	10/16/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Explosive device
106.	Saint Paul Chaldean Church	10/16/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Car bomb
107.	Saint George For The Rom Catholic Church	10/16/2004	Karrada / Baghdad	Car bomb
108.	Saint James Church (Bishop Of Nasiebien)	10/16/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Car bomb
109.	Saint Thomas Syriac Catholic Church	10/16/2004	Mansou / Baghdad	Car bomb
110.	Saint Joseph Church	10/16/2004	Baghdad	Car bomb
111.	Saint Joseph The Helper Of Worker Chaldean Church	10/16/2004	Baghdad	Car bomb

112.	Saint George Assyrian Church	10/16/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Car bomb
113.	Monastery Of Nuns Of The Chaldean Catholic Church	10/16/2004	Mosul	Explosive device
114.	Adventist Church	09/11/2004	Baghdad	Car bomb
115.	Evangelical Church	09/10/2004	Al-Andalus Street / Baghdad	Explosive device
116.	Saint Paul Chaldean Church	2004/01/08	Mosul	Rocket / car bomb
117.	Adventist Church	08/01/2004	Baghdad	Car bomb
118.	Saint Elia Al-Heri Chaldean Catholic Church	08/01/2004	New Baghdad / Baghdad	Car bomb
119.	Sayidat Al-Zohour Armenian Catholic Cathedral (Our Lady Of The Flowers)	08/01/2004	Karrada / Baghdad	Car bomb
120.	The Diocese Of The Chaldean Catholic Church	08/01/2004	Mosul	Explosive device
121.	Sayidat Al-Najat Church (Our Lady Of Salvation)	08/01/2004	Karrada / Baghdad	Car bomb
122.	Saints Peter & Paul Chaldean Church	08/01/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Car bomb
123.	Mar Girguis Assyrian Church	08/01/2004	Dora / Baghdad	Car bomb
124.	Holy Spirit Church (Al-Rooh Al-Qudos)	06/26/2004	Mosul	Explosive device
125.	Church Of The Divine Wisdom Of The Fathers Of The Jesuit	2003	Baghdad	Attacked and burgled

Christian and Yazidi Sexual Slave Price List

دولة العراق الإسلامية

لا إله إلا الله

الدولة الإسلامية

العـــدد/ ١٧٨

التاريخ/ ٢١ ذوالحجة ١٤٣٥هـ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

م/ اسعار بيع الغنائم

ورغما ان سوق بيع النساء والغنائم قد شهد انخفاضا كبيرا وهو ما يؤثر على ايرادات الدولة الاسلامية وتمويل صولات المجاهدين فيها.

ولذلك فقد ارتأت هيئة بيت المال وضع الضوابط والأسعار بخصوص بيع النساء والغنائم وتلزم جميع المزاولين لهذا العمل بالالتزام بها وبخلافه سيتم اعدام كل مخالف:

الاسعار	البضاعة
٧٥,٠٠٠ الف دينار	للمرأة البالغة من العمر ٣٠-٤٠ سنة / ايزيدية / مسيحية
١٠٠,٠٠٠ الف دينار	للمرأة البالغة من العمر ٢٠-٣٠ سنة / ايزيدية / مسيحية
١٥٠,٠٠٠ الف دينار	للمرأة البالغة من العمر ١٠-٢٠ سنة / ايزيدية / مسيحية
٥٠,٠٠٠ الف دينار	للمرأة البالغة من العمر ٤٠-٥٠ سنة / ايزيدية / مسيحية
٢٠٠,٠٠٠ الف دينار	لجميع الاطفال من ١سنة الى ٩ سنة / ايزيدية / مسيحية

لا يسمح لأي شخص بشراء اكثر من ثلاث غنائم ويستثنى من ذلك الاجانب من الاتراك والسوريين والخليجيين.

٢١ ذوالحجة ١٤٣٥هـ

Islamic State of Iraq

Flag of ISIS:
There is no God, but Allah. Mohammed is the Messenger of God
The Islamic State

No./178

Date: 21/ Dhu al-Hijja 1435 A.H.

10/16/2014 A.D.

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Subject/Prices of Selling Spoils of War

We have received news that the demand in women and spoils of war market has been experiencing a significant decrease, which adversely affects the Islamic State of Iraq revenue and the financing of the Mujahideen assaults.

Therefore, the Committee of Treasury considered setting regulations and prices with regards to selling women and spoils of war. And it makes it compulsory that those who practice this business should abide by these prices. Otherwise, whoever violates the price controls will be executed.

Prices	Merchandise
75,000 dinars	A Yazidi or Christian woman, aged 30 to 40 years
100,000 dinars	A Yazidi or Christian woman, aged 20 to 30 years
150,000 dinars	A Yazidi or Christian woman, aged 10 to 20 years
50,000 dinars	A Yazidi or Christian woman, aged 40 to 50 years
200,000 dinars	Yazidi or Christian, all children, aged 1 to 9 years

It is not allowed for any customer to purchase more than 3 spoils, except for foreigners like Turks, Syrians, and Gulf Arabs.

[seal of the Islamic State of Iraq]

21/ Dhu al-Hijja 1435 A.H.

10/16/2014 A.D.

http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/isis-price-list-for-child-slaves-confirmed-as-genuine-by-un-official-zainab-bangura-10437348.html

Isis 'price list' for child slaves confirmed as genuine by UN official Zainab Bangura

UN representative Zainab Bangura said girls as young as one were being 'peddled like barrels of oil' in Syria and Iraq

Doug Bolton | @DougieBolton | Tuesday 4 August 2015

Infants, adolescents and adults, many from the Yazidi religious group, are sold as slaves for small sums to Isis fighters *AHMAD AL-RUBAYE/AFP/Getty Images*

A United Nations official has said that she has seen a 'price list' for child slaves that has been circulated amongst Isis fighters in Syria and Iraq.

Zainab Bangura, the UN's Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict, said that she was given a copy of the list during a trip to Iraq in April.

The list surfaced online in November last year, but proved difficult to verify as genuine. Now, Bangura says she can confirm that the document is real, after spending time in the region.

Speaking to *Bloomberg*, she said that girls get "peddled like barrels of petrol", and are sometimes bought so they can be sold to their families for thousands of dollars in ransom money.

UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zainab Bangura confirmed the authenticity of the 'price list'

She said that young children, from the ages of one to nine, fetch around $165 (£106), while adolescents and women fetch lower prices as they get older.

She added that the slaves, often captured Yazidis, are offered to Isis leaders first, then put up for sale to foreign buyers (often wealthy men from other parts of the Middle East) for thousands of dollars, before being offered to fighters for these lower prices.

Last year, Isis released a pamphlet on the treatment of female slaves, which used justification from the Koran for a variety of appalling crimes, such as the rape and beating of female slaves.

A video, also released last year, showed footage of an Isis slave auction, with featured many fighters discussing what they would be willing to pay for various women.

The disturbing confirmation of the document's authenticity from a UN official comes as the government pledges to continue its military campaign against Isis for another two years.

The campaign is currently limited to aerial bombing of Isis fighters in Iraq, but MPs will vote in September on whether to extend the range of the mission to kill Isis members in Syria as well.

Mental and Physical Effects of Displacement

St. Elizabeth University of Health Care and Social Work
Address: : Palackého 1, 811 02 Bratislava, Slovak Republic
KR-I NGO Reg. No. 2659
Project: Saint Elizabeth University's Project for Iraq in Need (STEP-IN)
Tel.: +964 751 147 4981
E-mail: stepin.irak@gmail.com

To whom it may concern.

Dohuk, Iraq
March 1, 2016

On health challenges of Iraqi Christian IDPs

I have been working as medical doctor in charity clinics for internally displaced persons (IDP) in Iraq since October 2014. During my work I have made extensive observations about the health problems of the Iraqi IDPs. Through this letter I wish to briefly share my observations with those seeking to improve the standard of living for displaced populations in Iraq.

The particular health status of the Iraqi Christian IDP population is the result of two things: the general health status of the whole Iraqi population, and additional conditions resulting from the displacement.

Health problems of the general population of Iraq resemble the problems of the Western world, namely in the presence of civilizational diseases: obesity, cardiovascular problems, and diabetes. This means that many IDPs are in constant need of chronic disease medication, and regular medical follow-up. The lack of financial resources, which they suffer from after their forced displacement, results in a worsened adherence to chronic disease therapy. Many of the Iraq's Christian IDPs lack the money to buy medicine; others choose to take reduced doses for the same reason. This in turn leads to worsening of their conditions, often resulting in life-threatening medical complications.

The difficult living conditions of the IDP's facilitate spread of infectious diseases. Respiratory tract infections in the winter and gastrointestinal infections in the summer are types of diseases commonly present in the non-displaced population, but they spread faster in the IDP population.

Conditions such as overcrowding and lack of proper hygiene (one kitchen and one bathroom shared by many families), lack of proper sanitation services (i.e. one toilet shared by many families), difficult access to or complete inaccessibility of safe drinking water, contribute to spread of scabies, lice, intestinal worms, leishmaniasis, other parasitic diseases, and viral or bacterial diseases such as hepatitis and cholera.

The displacement, and the events leading to it have left a visible trace on the psychological state of many IDPs. This contributes to development of many psychological and psychosomatic conditions, which require specialist intervention. The psychosomatic comorbidities are additional risk factors for cardiovascular and other chronic conditions. One example of a negative influence a worsened psychological state has on other diseases is a lowered adherence of the patient to the prescribed treatment.

Forced displacement heightened the exposure of Christian IDP population to infectious and parasitic diseases. Loss of property and sources of income resulting from the forced displacement dramatically worsened the economic situation of the IDPs. This in turn influenced their ability to purchase necessary medicine or to pay for a visit to a doctor, strongly reducing their power to respond to both the acute infections, and the chronic diseases requiring regular monthly expenses. The lack of proper treatment, for both infectious and chronic diseases, leads to development of complications, many of them life-threatening. The displacement significantly worsened the health status of the Iraqi Christian IDPs population, putting many of its members in a risk of lethal consequences.

In short, Christian IDPs in Kurdistan have suffered serious bodily and mental harm as a result of the displacement and loss of nearly all material possessions. The displacement and dispossession of these people can be seen as directly causing major issues for the stability and longevity of the community and thus are catalyzing the destruction of Iraqi Christianity in this region, at least in large part. There is no doubt among those displaced that this was always part of the ISIS plan to rid the area of Christians permanently.

Zuzana Dudova, MD

THE GROWING THREAT OF CHOLERA AND OTHER DISEASES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, GLOBAL HEALTH, GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

Wednesday, March 2, 2016

Prepared by
Issam Raad, MD, FACP, FIDSA, FSHEA
Health Outreach to the Middle East, President
G. P. Bodey, Sr. Distinguished Professor & Chairman
Dept of Inf. Diseases, Inf. Control & Employee Health
The Univ. of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center
Adjunct Professor, Baylor College of Medicine
Adjunct Professor, UT School of Public Health

INTRODUCTION

The escalating conflict in the Middle East, particularly in Syria and Iraq has been associated with a rapid collapse of the existing healthcare system resulting in a subsequent Public health catastrophe[1]. The devastation resulting from the escalating Civil War in these countries has introduced alarming epidemics that have spread rapidly within the region and have the potential to spread globally creating a Public health emergency.

The unrelenting war has created the appropriate environment for the spread of these epidemics through widespread contamination of the water and food supplies, poor sanitation, and massive displacement of a large segment of the population resulting in overcrowding of refugees[1-3]. Furthermore, the concurrent collapse of the public health and healthcare system has perpetuated the regional spread of these epidemics prohibiting the implementation of any effective infection control measures.

There are several factors that have contributed to the collapse of the healthcare system. These include but are not limited to wide destruction of healthcare facilities, shortage of healthcare personnel associated with a large scale immigration of healthcare workers and at times their physical elimination or injury, lack of access to essential drugs and medical supplies, and lack of secure routes and transportation[1, 4].

Hence, as well described by Dr. Souha Kanj (Chief of the division of Infectious Diseases at the American University of Beirut) the escalating war in these countries included a war on the healthcare system[1].

According to a report by the World Health Organization [WHO], 40% of the ambulances in Syria were destroyed and 57% of Public hospitals were severely damaged leaving the remaining 37% out of service[5]. Another report indicated that at least 160 physicians have been killed in Syria alone while hundreds others were jailed or kidnapped resulting in the massive immigration of more than 80,000 physicians[4]. In addition, prior to the war 90% of pharmaceutical needs are locally produced which was reduced to only 10% at the current time with extreme shortage of pharmaceutical supplies coming from outside the country because of lack of safety of transportation and the imposed boycott[2].

Below is a brief description of several outbreaks that occurred in the Middle East and that were perpetuated by a deteriorating healthcare system associated with local and regional conflict.

I. INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

1) Cholera:

Cholera is caused by the toxin producing strains of gram negative bacteria known as Vibrio cholerae leading to an acute diarrheal illness. This infection is often associated with massive fluid and electrolyte losses in the stools and the development of hypovolemic shock that can occur within 24 hours from the initial onset of the illness.

Cholera outbreaks occur in the settings of poor sanitation and inadequate access to clean drinking water[6]. This setting has been the hallmark of the raging civil wars in Iraq and Syria. Whereby water and sanitation management and infrastructure has been damaged by the current escalating conflict. For example, the 2015 cholera outbreak in Iraq has been thought to be related the low water levels in the Euphrates as well as the winter flooding that was thought to have contaminated the Euphrates River and shallow wells with sewage water[7].

Between September to November 2015, the World Health Organization reported a cholera outbreak in Iraq with more than 5,000 confirmed cases and several deaths. The outbreak was distributed in 15 out of the 18 country governorates. It involved the Baghdad county and several other counties in Iraq[8]. However, based on our recent contact with physicians from Baghdad, the number of confirmed infected cases is an underestimate of the total number of patients who contracted the disease. This is based on the fact that only around 10% of symptomatic patients obtain a stool culture that confirms cholera and only 20% of patients who contract cholera are usually symptomatic[9]. Hence, this puts the estimated total number of cholera cases in 2015 above 250,000 and the number of deaths, according to our contacts in Baghdad, in the hundreds.

Some reports indicate that this cholera outbreak has spread to neighboring Syria, Kuwait, and Bahrain with a risk of turning into a region-wide epidemic[7, 8]. The concern related to a region-wide epidemic relates to the fact that the areas where large number of cholera cases were detected includes the Shiite shrine cities of Najaf and Karbala where annually millions of Shiite Muslims come on religious pilgrimage to these holy shrines[7]. Furthermore, cholera is unique among waterborne bacterial infectious diseases in its potential to cause global pandemics. Over the last two centuries, we have witnessed seven pandemics of cholera and now we are in the period of the second and the third wave of the seventh pandemic cholera attributed to the Vibrio cholerae O1 el Tor[10]. It is to note that the second wave of the seventh pandemic was associated with the acquisition of additional antibiotic resistance and the third current wave is associated with the acquisition of a cholera toxin variant, both of which are of major concern and could reflect a global public health emergency[9].

2) Poliomyelitis:
In 2014, WHO estimated that over 7,600 Syrians were infected with poliomyelitis with subsequent spread of the infection to Iraq[11]. This occurred after 15 years of eradication of poliomyelitis in Syria[12]. Most of the cases reported occurred in the northern eastern province of Deir El Zur which was the epicenter of the outbreak[13]. However there were other several cases that were reported in rural areas of Damascus, Aleppo and other regions.
Poliomyelitis is a virus that lives in sewage contaminated water and food. Hence, several war related factors have contributed to this poliomyelitis outbreak. The first factor is the fact that, particularly during the war, the raw sewage was being pumped directly to the Euphrates River which provided drinking and washing water to many villages with simultaneous discontinuation of chlorination of that necessary water[14]. The second factor is related to the fact that poliomyelitis is a vaccine preventable disease and the vaccination coverage in Syria has dropped from around 91% in 2010 to as low as 45% by 2013[3]. The third factor is the overcrowding of tens of thousands of displaced and refugee population inside and outside Syria[1].
What is of great concern also is the fact that the strain of poliomyelitis in Syria has been linked to a wild type from Pakistan which is suspected to have been introduced to Syria by a jihadist fighter who came from Pakistan[15, 16]. This spread of the virus within the region was also noted in the fact that there were reported cases in Lebanon, Jordan, as well as Iraq[17]. Hence, polio in Syria has been declared as a public health emergency that requires international efforts and solidarity to prevent a possible global epidemic.

3) Measles:
Measles is a highly contagious viral illness that, with high efficiency of airborne transmission, but is vaccine preventable. Measles epidemic was reported in Syria during this unrest period, particularly in the northern regions such as Aleppo, with more than 7,000 confirmed cases[18]. The epidemic spread to the neighboring countries whereby Jordan reported 24 cases in 2012 and more than 200 cases in 2013[19]. In addition, Lebanon reported 9 cases in 2012 which increased to 1,760 in 2013[20].
Although immunization campaigns continued to deliver vaccinations for poliomyelitis and measles to tens of thousands of adults and children in Syria and the surrounding countries, the current conflict has restricted access to vaccination campaigns in large areas of Syria and surrounding countries, particularly the area under the control of ISIL and other northern areas of Syria and Iraq[1].

4) Cutaneous Leishmaniasis:
For decades, cutaneous leishmaniasis has been recognized as a skin deforming infection that is transmitted by a sand fly and which has been endemic in northern Syria, particularly Aleppo[1].

However, with the recent conflict in Syria leading to vast population displacement, an epidemic was reported in 2012 that involved more than 52,000 confirmed cases[21]. Subsequently, epidemics were reported among Syrian refugees were reported in neighboring countries, particularly Lebanon.
Before 2008, there were no cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Lebanon. However, by 2013, 1,033 cases were confirmed whereby 97% of them were among Syrian refugees[20]. The Lebanese ministry of public health, with WHO, launched a coordinated campaign to contain the spread of this infection which includes spraying pesticides to kill the vector, providing free treatment and diagnosis for newly diagnosed cases[1]. However, controlling the source of this infection, in northern Syria particularly in around Aleppo, has not been possible because of the escalating conflict in that area.

5) Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus (MERS-CoV):
MERS-CoV is a severe respiratory illness caused by a Corona virus that was first reported in Saudi Arabia in 2012[22]. The MERS-CoV epidemic spread to the Arabian Gulf and other areas in the Middle East involving Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Jordan[23]. However, this epidemic has not been associated with the conflict in the Middle East and there were no documented cases reported in Syria or Iraq. It is possible that such cases could have occurred in areas of conflict but not reported, including the country of Yemen[24]. Furthermore, cases have also been reported on a global basis in the Far East and other areas of Asia as well as Europe, North Africa and North America. In 2015, a large outbreak was reported in South Korea between May and early July with the index case travelling from the Arabic Peninsula[25]. In addition, a large outbreak was reported in a hospital in Riyadh in Saudi Arabia in the summer of 2015[26].
Bats are thought to be the reservoir with camels serving as a host for this virus[27, 28]. However, studies do strongly suggest that a human-to-human form of transmission also occurrs[29, 30].
The global spread of this virus, is associated high mortality rate of around 36%[31], the absence of ineffective treatment for this viral infection, as well as the absence of an effective preventive vaccine have all raised global concerns and made MERS-CoV a global health emergency.

6) Hepatitis C (Genotype 4):
Over the last several decades, Egypt has witnessed the largest epidemic of Hepatitis C virus worldwide. Egypt has the highest prevalence of Hepatitis C worldwide with an estimated 14.7% of the population having acquired the Hepatitis C virus, whereas according to WHO standards a prevalence above 4% is considered high[32]. Not only Egypt has the highest prevalence of Hepatitis C worldwide, but a relatively recent study confirms an ongoing hyper epidemic transmission with more than 500,000 new HCV infections per year[33]. It is to note that up to 85% of patient who acquire Hepatitis C would develop a chronic infection leading to either liver cirrhosis and failure or hepatocellular carcinoma[34, 35]. Although this epidemic has not been directly associated with the recent conflict in the Middle East, however, after the January 25 revolution in 2011 and the subsequent deterioration in the economic and healthcare conditions, efforts to control the spread of this viral infection have been hampered. The major concern related to the spread of this virus in Egypt is the iatrogenic form of the transmission where many segments of the healthcare system have been associated with perpetuating the transmission of this virus. Recent studies indicate that 18% of dental instruments have been contaminated with Hepatitis C while up to 90% of hemodialysis patients have developed this viral infection with up to 85% of healthcare workers with needle stick injuries and other injuries acquiring Hepatitis C[36, 37]. Furthermore, records show that 10-55% of transfusion recipients in Egypt have acquired Hepatitis C[37]. Egypt, like many countries in the Middle East and North Africa, suffer from high rates of unnecessary use of medical injections and transfusions as well as high rates of reusing needles and syringes[33]. Furthermore, Egypt and many Middle Eastern countries have among the

highest rates of needle stick injuries among healthcare workers worldwide[38, 39]. All of these factors have contributed to the spread of the Hepatitis C virus that yields high alarming rates. During my recent visit to Egypt in February 2016, it was reported to me that around 70% of blood transfusions are not adequately screened and tested for Hepatitis C. Hence, the concern that the healthcare system has become a major source for the transmission of Hepatitis C in Egypt, given the fact that this viral infection is mainly transmitted through blood transfusions and injections.

With the availability of novel effective antiviral therapy for Hepatitis C, Prof. Wahid Doss (Head of the National Committee for Control of Viral Hepatitis in Egypt) negotiated a deal with pharmaceutical companies such as Gilead to provide these novel agents at a very low affordable cost to the Egyptian population. Furthermore, the CDC under Dr. John Ward has worked with CDC Namro and the USAID branches in Cairo, Egypt to support Dr. Doss and the national committee in their efforts to control Hepatitis C in Egypt. However, the infection prevention policy devised by the CDC has not been funded yet, nor implemented.

7) Hepatitis A and B:
Clusters of Hepatitis A outbreaks have been reported during the Syrian conflict over the last two years particularly among the Syrian displaced population.
On the other hand, Hepatitis B is highly endemic and spread in Mauritania (North Africa). During my visit in February 2016 to Mauritania, I had the pleasure of meeting with the current Minister of Health and the President of Mauritania as well as the Head of the Hepatic Center. It is evident that the country has a problem with the spread of Hepatitis B at a large scale that needs to be addressed. Similar to Egypt, the CDC has been working through the embassy and with the officials there regarding this problem. HOME was invited to participate in that effort and was recognized as an NGO in Mauritania consisting of Arab-American healthcare workers who are interested in helping in the effort of controlling Hepatitis B in that country.

8) Other Infectious Diseases:
Other infectious diseases, such as Typhoid fever as well as multidrug resistant Tuberculosis, have been reported particularly in association with the Syrian crisis. Typhoid has been particularly reported among Syrian refugees as well as the Yarmouk refugee camp which exists in a suburb of Damascus [40]. This camp which has been controlled by the Islamic State and has been under siege by the government forces. The HOME teams working in the Al Noor chest disease sanatorium in northern Jordan have reported high rates of Tuberculosis, including multidrug resistant Tuberculosis, among Syrian refugees that are seen in the outpatient clinics of that chest diseases hospital.

II) WHAT HOME IS DOING

Health Outreach to the Middle East (HOME) is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization registered in the US since 1990 and consisting of largely Arab-American healthcare professionals who are committed to reaching the suffering in the Middle East. HOME has been highly active over the last two decades in various Arab countries undergoing conflict, including Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, South Sudan and more recently the West Bank and areas in North Africa. HOME members and leaders have chapters in many US cities and in all of these countries mentioned above. The members of HOME are healthcare workers and collectively they view themselves as medical ambassadors of peace, reconciliation and healing. In addition, HOME in the US view themselves as bridge builders between the USA and the Arab world, reflecting the shining, beautiful and healing face of America in the Middle East.

In addition, over the last two decades, HOME has supported more than 18 clinics including field and mobile clinics and more than 8 charity hospitals in the Middle East, launching the largest network of mobile clinics in Iraq, Lebanon, Kurdistan, Egypt, South Sudan, and Mauritania.
Since its inception, HOME has insisted on providing humanitarian medical relief in a charitable, peaceful non-partisan and non-discriminatory manner to all the suffering people in the Middle East, irrespective of their race, religion, ethnicity, etc. In addition, HOME has worked with a large number of 501(c) organizations working in the area, including (but not limited to) Samaritan's Purse (SP), World Vision, American Lebanese Medical Association (ALMA), National Arab American Medical Association (NAAMA), American College of Chest Physicians, and Medical Bridges. Below is a brief summary of what HOME has been doing in each country:

1. Iraq: HOME started a stationary clinic in Baghdad in 2005 that has been active and has recently reported of the early suspected cases of Cholera during the recent outbreak. The clinic is in the green area and in 2012 initiated a mobile medical clinic in the Baghdad district which is attached to the stationary clinic. In addition, in 2013 HOME became active Kurdistan, particularly Erbil and Dahuk. HOME is now an approved NGO in that country providing medical relief to the large number of refugees. Currently, HOME is initiating a mobile medical unit service in Kurdistan.
2. Egypt: HOME has had various activities in Egypt including a mobile medical unit in Upper Egypt (Sohaq - Assuit) as well as several nursing and medical training programs. HOME has supported several charitable hospitals including Harpur Memorial Hospital in Manuf. In 2016, HOME will be initiating a large campaign for Hepatitis C and other infection prevention programs with emphasis on holding the transmission of Hepatitis C particularly within the healthcare system.
3. Jordan: After the Gulf War (in the early nineties), HOME has supported the Hope Iraqi Refugee Clinic in Amman, Jordan and the Al Noor chest disease/TB sanatorium in Mafraq, northern Jordan. HOME has sent physicians and nurses to help Al Noor hospital that sees a large number of patients with Tuberculosis and multidrug resistant Tuberculosis from the whole area, particularly more recently from Syria and previously from Iraq. In addition, HOME has supported a clinic in Zarka which has been reaching out to thousands of Syrian refugees on a monthly basis.
4. Lebanon: HOME has supported several charity clinics after the cessation of the Lebanese conflict in the early nineties. In 2006, HOME launched a mobile medical unit that went to all rural areas and became highly active with the influx of the large number of Syrian refugees to Lebanon from 2012 up to this day. Furthermore, in 2013 HOME initiated (supported by a grant from the South Korean government) the HOME Elpis Clinic in Beirut to reach out to a larger number of Syrian refugees.
5. Mauritania: Through its director Dr. Amanda Beatsy, HOME has been supporting the fraternity hospital in Chinguetti (northern Mauritania). More recently, HOME has been recognized as an NGO in Mauritania and Dr. Amanda was asked to direct that hospital. This humanitarian effort has been largely supported the US ambassador in Mauritania, Mr. Larry André Jr. Furthermore, HOME will be collaborating with the current Mauritanian Minister of Health and officials in Mauritania on controlling the spread of Hepatitis B in that country.
6. South Sudan: HOME is official in South Sudan and has a clinic in Juba as well as a mobile clinic. Both clinics were active particularly recently during the difficult events that South Sudan has been going through.
7. Syria: HOME has supported for more than a decade the Tabaleh Clinic in a suburb of Damascus under Dr. Edward Awabdeh. This polyclinic has been highly active particularly during the recent crisis with receiving between 1,500 to 2,000 patients a month, people from all background, particularly those who have been displaced within Syria itself.
8. West Bank: HOME has had mobile medical activity in the West Bank through the help of local Palestinian physicians.

III) WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Given the catastrophic implications of these infectious disease epidemics in the Middle East both at the regional and the global level, a concerted collaborative effort needs to be initiated that joins governmental agencies (such as USAID, CDC and Peace Corps) on one side with NGOs that include Middle Eastern-American groups that are working in the area. We, therefore, suggest that a special campaign that aims at controlling these infectious diseases should be initiated through the following mechanisms of action.

1. Meeting of All Relevant Congressional Committee Chairs: We believe that these infectious outbreaks in the Middle East (including the emergence of polio and multidrug resistant tuberculosis) require immediate action. We suggest that the chair of this subcommittee convene a meeting of all relevant committee chairs (including the Health Subcommittee) to devise a policy and plan of action. These outbreaks should be dealt with in a similar serious manner like the Ebola outbreak in West Africa in 2014-2015.
2. USAID: NGOs, particularly those working in the area and having a Middle Eastern-American identity, should be encouraged to work with USAID and be given special eligibility status for grants as long as these NGOs are willing to maintain a neutral nonpartisan position and adhere to the US guidelines in a nondiscriminatory distribution of resources.
3. CDC: The CDC is to be encouraged, supported and funded to help deal, in coordination with USAID and the NGOS, with many of these outbreaks. The efforts of the CDC in controlling Hepatitis C in Egypt and its current efforts to control Hepatitis B in Mauritania are to be continued to be supported with encouragement to work with local Middle Eastern-American NGOs working in all of the areas outlined above.
4. Peace Corps: In 2011, the Peace Corps has launched a campaign to control malaria that grow out of the malaria prevention programs in Senegal. This campaign now includes volunteers working in 24 African countries. Something similar should occur to control infectious diseases in the Middle East. The Peace Corps are to be encouraged to work with the Middle Eastern-American NGOs serving in the area and closely collaborate with them as the “medical peace ambassadors” to the Middle East.

The campaign to control these infectious outbreaks should stand on these two foundations of the governmental agencies working closely and providing grant opportunities to the NGOs particularly the Middle Eastern-American medical health NGOs in coordination with WHO with emphasis on the following:

1. Refugee medicine training for the local community healthcare workers
2. Early detection of infectious disease through special kits and also training of the local healthcare workers
3. Community health and water decontamination and sanitation
4. Hygiene education
5. Vaccination campaigns
6. Appropriate use of antimicrobial therapy training, particularly for the local community physicians

REFERENCES

1. Sharara SL, Kanj SS. War and Infectious Diseases: Challenges of the Syrian Civil War. Heitman J, ed. PLoS Pathogens 10(11):e1004438, 2014. doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1004438.
2. Taleb ZB, Bahelah R, Fouad FM, Coutts A, Wilcox M, Maziak W. Syria: health in a country undergoing tragic transition. I J Public Health 60(1):63-72, 2014.
3. Mahjour J (2013) WHO warns of increased risk of disease epidemics in Syria and in neighbouring countries as summer approaches. World Health Organization Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean. Available: http://www.emro.who. int/press-releases/2013/disease-epidemics-syria.html. Accessed 25 June 2014.
4. Stone-Brown K. Syria: a healthcare system on the brink of collapse. BMJ 347: f7375, 2013.
5. The war on Syrian civilians. Lancet. 383(9915): p. 383, 2014
6. O'Connor KA, Cartwright E, Loharikar A et al. Risk factors early in the 2010 cholera epidemic, Haiti. Emerg Infect Dis 17:2136, 2011.
7. Ireland, L. Cholera spread from Iraq to Syria, Kuwait, Bahrain: UNICEF
8. Iraq cholera outbreak threatens region. http://www.scidev.net/global/health/disease/ Nov 20, 2015. Accessed Feb 22, 2016.
9. LaRocque R, Harris JB. Overview of cholera. www.uptodate.com 2016. Accessed Feb 22, 2016.
10. Harris JB, LaRocque RC, Qadri F, Ryan ET, Calderwood SB. Cholera. Lancet 379(9835):2466-76, 2012.
11. Arie S. Polio virus spreads from Syria to Iraq. BMJ 348: g2481, 2014.
12. Global Polio Eradication Initiative. (2014) Polio this week as of 13 August 2014. Available:http://www.polioeradication.org/Dataandmonitoring/Poliothisweek. aspx. Accessed August 20, 2014.
13. A wake-up call for polio eradication. Lancet Infect Dis 14: 1, 2014.
14. Sparrow A (2014) Syria's Polio Epidemic: The Suppressed Truth. The New York Review of Books. Available: http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/ 2014/feb/20/syrias-polio-epidemic-suppressed-truth/. Accessed February 22, 2016.
15. Eichner M, Brockmann SO (2013) Polio emergence in Syria and Israel endangers Europe. Lancet 382: 1777.
16. Foot T (2013 November 4) Foreign jihadists 'responsible' for polio outbreak in Syria. The Independent. Available: http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/foreign-jihadists-responsible-for-polio-outbreak-in-syria- 8920102.html. Accessed February 22, 2016.
17. UNICEF First mass vaccination campaign starts since polio found in Iraq (Joint press release). Available: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_73006.html. Accessed February 22, 2016.
18. Medicins Sans Frontieres (2013) Syria: Measles epidemic signals growing humanitarian needs. Available: http://www.msf.org/article243/syria-measles-epidemic-signals-growing-humanitarian-needs. Accessed February 22, 2016.
19. Jordan Ministry of Health (2014) Communicable Disease System. Available: http://www.moh.gov.jo/EN/Pages/mainind.aspx?ind=http%3a//apps.moh.gov.jo/reports/headermain.jsp?firstjsp=epimedsituationmenu&lang_parameter=english. Accessed February 22, 2016.
20. Lebanese Ministry of Public Health (2014) Epidemiologic Surveillance Department. Available: http://www.moph.gov.lb/Prevention/Surveillance/Pages/PastYears.aspx. Accessed February 22, 2016.
21. Quarterly Report of Communicable Diseases. Syria Ministry of Health, 2013. Available: http://www.moh.gov.sy/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=0ypTrz4PwE%3d&portalid=0&language=ar-YE. Accessed June 20, 2014.
22. Zaki AM, Van Boheemen S, Bestebroer TM, Osterhaus AD, Fouchier RA. Isolation of a novel coronavirus from a man with pneumonia in Saudi Arabia. New Engl J Med, 367(19), 1814-1820, 2012.

23. Pollack MP, Pringle C, Madoff LC, Memish ZA. Latest outbreak news from ProMED-mail: novel coronavirus—Middle East. Int J Infect Dis 17(2):e143-4, 2013.
24. Petersen E, Baekeland S, Memish ZA, Leblebicioglu H. Infectious disease risk from the Syrian conflict. Int J Infect Dis 17(9):e666-7, 2013.
25. Cowling BJ, Park M, Fang VJ, Wu P, Leung GM, Wu JT. Preliminary epidemiologic assessment of MERS-CoV outbreak in South Korea, May–June 2015. Euro surveillance: bulletin Europeen sur les maladies transmissibles= European communicable disease bulletin. 2015;20(25).
26. Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy. New MERS cases in 3 cities put Saudi Arabia over 1,200. http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/news-perspective/2015/09/new-mers-cases-3-cities-put-saudi-arabia-over-1200. Accessed February 24, 2016.
27. Memish, Z. A., Mishra, N., Olival, K. J., Fagbo, S. F., Kapoor, V., Epstein, J. H., & Briese, T. (2013). Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus in bats, Saudi Arabia. Emerg Infect Dis, 19(11).
28. Azhar EI, El-Kafrawy SA, Farraj SA, Hassan AM, Al-Saeed MS, Hashem AM, Madani TA. Evidence for camel-to-human transmission of MERS coronavirus. New Engl J Med 370(26):2499-505, 2014.
29. Assiri A, McGeer A, Perl TM, Price CS, Al Rabeeah AA, Cummings DA, Alabdullatif ZN, Assad M, Almulhim A, Makhdoom H, Madani H. Hospital outbreak of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus. New Engl J Med 369(5):407-16, 2013.
30. Abroug F, Slim A, Ouanes-Besbes L, Hadj Kacem MA, Dachraoui F, Ouanes I, Lu X, Tao Y, Paden C, Caidi H, Miao C. Family cluster of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus infections, Tunisia, 2013. Emerg Infect Dis.20(9):1527-30, 2013.
31. World Health Organization. Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) – Saudi Arabia. http://www.who.int/csr/don/4-january-2016-mers-saudi-arabia/en/. Accessed on February 24, 2016.
32. El-Zanaty, Fatma and Ann Way. Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Cairo, Egypt: Ministry of Health, El-Zanaty and Associates, and Macro International, 2009.
33. Miller FD, Abu-Raddad LJ. Evidence of intense ongoing endemic transmission of hepatitis C virus in Egypt. PNAS 107(33):14757-14762, 2010.
34. McCombs J, Matsuda T, Tonnu-Mihara I, Saab S, Hines P, L'Italien G, et al. The risk of long-term morbidity and mortality in patients with chronic hepatitis C: results from an analysis of data from a Department of Veterans Affairs Clinical Registry. JAMA Intern Med 174(2):204-12, 2014.
35. van der Meer AJ, Wedemeyer H, Feld JJ, Dufour JF, Zeuzem S, Hansen BE, et al. Life expectancy in patients with chronic HCV infection and cirrhosis compared with a general population. JAMA 312(18):1927-8, 2014.
36. Hashish MH, Selim HS, Elshazly SA, Diab HH, Elsayed NM. Screening for the hepatitis C virus in some dental clinics in Alexandria, Egypt. J Egypt Public Health Assoc 87(5-6):109-15, 2012.
37. Mohamoud YA, Mumtaz GR, Riome S, Miller D, Abu-Raddad LJ. The epidemiology of hepatitis C virus in Egypt: a systematic review and data synthesis. BMC Infect Dis 13:288, 2013.
38. Zafar A, Aslam N, Nasir N, Meraj R, Mehraj V. Knowledge, attitudes and practices of health care workers regarding needle stick injuries at a tertiary care hospital in Pakistan. J Pak Med Assoc 58(2):57-60, 2008.
39. Kennedy M, O'Reilly D, Mah MW. The use of a quality-improvement approach to reduce needlestick injuries in a Saudi Arabian hospital. Clin Perform Qual Health Care 6(2):79-83, 1998.
40. Burki T. Infectious diseases in Malian and Syrian conflicts. Lancet Infect Dis 13:296-297, 2013

ADF Genocide Memorandum

ADF INTERNATIONAL

From: Ewelina Ochab, Legal Counsel
Re: **Genocide of Christians and other religious minorities in the Middle East**
Date: **1 March 2016**

(a) Background

1. The situation in Syria and Iraq is catastrophic and has led to one of the worst humanitarian crises in decades. The persecution of religious and ethnic minorities in Syria and Iraq has entered a critical stage, starting a debate about whether this persecution has reached the threshold of genocide. The United States Administration is due to announce the results of an evaluation into whether or not the genocide of religious and ethnic minorities in the Middle East is taking place. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the European Parliament have both adopted resolutions declaring the atrocities committed by ISIS/Daesh in the Middle East as genocide and calling upon states to take actions in line with their obligation to "prevent" genocide. However, there remains a general reluctance to recognize the genocide of Christians in the Middle East and to act upon in accordance with international obligations.

2. This memorandum scrutinizes the situation in Iraq and Syria, and the law on genocide to univocally define whether the atrocities have reached the threshold of genocide. The memorandum further summarizes recent developments in relation to recognizing genocide in the Middle East.

(b) The Persecution of Christians

3. Christians are the most persecuted religious group in the world. The research conducted by the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion and Public Life published in August 2011[1] revealed that Christians were harassed[2] in 130 countries (between mid-2006 to mid-2009).[3] In 104 countries, the harassment was done by governments and organisations and, in 100 countries, by social groups and individuals.

---

[1] Pew Research Center, The Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, Rising Restrictions on Religion One-third of the World's Population Experiences an Increase, August 2011, available at http://pewforum.org/Government/Rising-Restrictions-on-Religion.aspx
[2] Harassment here includes: "physical assaults, arrests and detentions, the desecration of holy sites and discrimination against religious groups in employment, education or housing. Harassment and intimidation also include such things as verbal assaults on members of one religious group by other groups or individuals in society." Ibid.
[3] Ibid., 64.

Landesgerichtsstraße 18/10
1010 Vienna, Austria
Phone: +43 1 904 9555 | Fax: + 43 1 904 9554
ADFinternational.org

4. The harassment of Christians was the highest in the Middle East and North Africa (90% of countries). However, Christians were also harassed in more than two-thirds of European countries (69%), 37% of American countries, 71% of Asian countries, and 68% of Sub-Saharan Africa.[4]

5. However, the persecution of Christians and other religious or ethnic minorities in Syria and Iraq differs significantly from the rest of the world due to the magnitude of the persecution and the intent behind it.[5]

6. The persecution of Christians and other religious or ethnic minorities in Syria and Iraq is predominantly conducted by extremist groups, including Islamic State (IS, also known as ISIL, ISIS, Daesh)[6] and Jabhat al-Nusra[7]. Religious and ethnic minorities in Syria and Iraq are specifically targeted by IS and Jabhat al-Nusra because of belonging to a religious or ethnic minority group. Many of the victims were and continue to be Christians and are targeted by IS and other extremist groups because of being Christian.

Syrian Arab Republic (SAR)

7. The Syrian Civil War, between the Syrian forces and the opposition fighting against the Assad regime, began on 15th March 2011, as sparked by the Arab Spring, and is entering its sixth year. The Islamic State has used the ongoing conflict in the SAR to expand and attempt to build a 'caliphate' in many regions of SAR.

8. In early 2015 the population of SAR was estimated at 20 million. 92.8% of the population was Muslim, 5.2% Christian and 2% other.[8] The population of Christians dropped from 1.25 million in 2011 to as few as 500,000 today.[9]

9. In mid-January 2015 there were over 3.3 million registered Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. Over 9.3 million Syrians required basic assistance, and over 6.5 million were internally displaced.[10] It is estimated that in 2015 alone, over 700,000 Christians in Syria sought refuge.[11]

---

[4] Ibid., 66.
[5] This will be explained in due course.
[6] IS is an extremely violent group imposing violent religious ideology and not allowing any religious diversity. IS targets anyone who opposes their ideology. However, religious and ethnic minorities have particularly suffered from the hands of IS and on a mass scale.
[7] Jabhat al-Nusra, a branch of al-Qaeda, is a Sunni Islamist opposition fighting Syrian Government forces since 2012.
[8] Aid to the Church in Need, Persecuted and Forgotten? A Report on Christians Oppressed for their Faith 2013-2015. Syria. Available at: http://www.acnuk.org/persecuted#countries.
[9] Aid to the Church in Need, Clare Creegan, Christianity is on course to disappear from parts of the Middle East, available at: http://www.acnuk.org/news.php/599/christianity-is-on-course-to-disappear-from-parts-of-the-middle-east
[10] United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, 2015 Annual Report, available at: http://www.uscirf.gov/reports-briefs/special-reports, 116
[11] Aid to the Church in Need (n 8).

10. The persecution of Christians in SAR is extreme. Examples include three Christian men who were executed for refusing to convert to Islam[12], a Catholic priest who was beheaded by the rebels[13], at least 15 Assyrian Christians who were beheaded or shot[14], three Christians who were executed[15], and at least 10 people who were ordered executed by a self-proclaimed "religious court" for being Christian.[16]

11. In September 2013, 36 Muslim religious leaders issued a fatwa allowing Sunni Muslims to seize the property belonging to Christians or other non-Muslim religious groups.[17] Numerous Christians and Christian religious leaders became victims of kidnappings. Greek Orthodox Archbishop Boulos Yazigi and Syrian Orthodox Archbishop Yohanna Ibrahim are still missing.[18]

12. In September 2013, Al Nusra attacked the predominantly Christian town of Maaloula, killing 20 people, abducting 15, and destroying Christian religious places.[19] No Muslims were attacked.

13. In October and November 2013, over 1,500 families in the Christian village of Sadad were being held hostage by Al Nusra. 45 people were killed.[20]

14. In October 2014 Franciscan Father Hanna Jallouf and 20 Christians were kidnapped by Al Nusra.[21] They were eventually freed.

15. In January 2015, it was reported that the Armenian Catholic Father Michel Kayyal and Greek Orthodox Father Maher Mahfouz were killed.[22]

16. In February 2015, IS seized 35 Assyrian Christian villages, kidnapping over 300 Christians. IS released 23 people in March 2015 and demanded £15 million for the release of 230 remaining people.[23] The remaining villagers, amounting to over 1,200, fled to other villages (Hassake and Qamishli), leaving the 35 villages deserted for months. They started returning in June 2015 when Christian and Kurdish fighters took over the villages.[24]

---

[12] Michael Carl, 3 Christians executed after refusing to Convert, available at: http://www.wnd.com/2013/12/3-christians-executed-after-refusing-to-convert/
[13] Patrick Goodenough, Reported Beheading of Syrian Priest Boosts Fear for Christians' Safety, available at: http://www.cnsnews.com/news/article/reported-beheading-syrian-priest-boosts-fear-christians-safety
[14] Inés San Martín, Syrian Sources Say ISIS Executed 15 Christians – With More Killing to Come, available at: http://www.cruxnow.com/faith/2015/02/26/syrian-sources-say-isis-executed-15-more-christians-with-more-killing-to-come/.
[15] ANSAmed, Syria: ISIS releases execution video of Christian hostages, available at: http://www.ansamed.info/ansamed/en/news/sections/generalnews/2015/10/08/syria-isis-releases-execution-video-of-christian-hostages_13e82495-c747-4095-9446-d32ecd12b899.html.
[16] Hindustan Times, Syria: Al Qaeda-led Religious Court Executes 10 in Aleppo, available at: http://www.hindustantimes.com/world/syria-al-qaeda-led-religious-court-executes-10-in-aleppo/story-yoDR2s5f1rcupBMGfJY9iN.html.
[17] Aid to the Church in Need (n 8).
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Ibid.

17. The exact number of causalities of the Syrian Civil War (and of the Christian victims) is unknown. It is assumed that as of 24th November 2014, 197,378 people were killed (including 62,347 civilians).[25] However, according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, there may be over 80,000 more deaths that were unrecorded.[26]

18. Many people are executed as a result of a death penalty imposed by the extremist groups in breach of the rules of due process and fair trial, and often without any trial at all. Such executions continue and the death penalty is used as a punishment for failing to convert or failing to adhere to Islamic sharia law.

19. Furthermore, apart from killings and executions, religious minorities are subject to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, sexual violence, rape, enforced displacement and disappearance.[27]

20. No adequate steps have been taken by the Syrian Government to stop the abuse and unlawful executions and to respect the right to life as protected under international law. As a result, SAR is ranked 4th on the 2015 World Watch List, which ranks the top 50 countries where Christians are persecuted.[28]

Iraq

21. In early 2015, the population of Iraq was estimated at 32.6 million comprising 98% Muslims, 1% Christians and 1% other religious minorities.[29]

22. Iraq is ranked 3rd on the 2015 World Watch List. After IS proclaimed a 'caliphate' in many regions of Iraq, the situation of Christian minorities in Iraq deteriorated and continues to be critical.

23. Because of the ongoing persecution of Christians and Yazidis, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) recommended in their 2015 Annual Report that the U.S. government designate Iraq as a country of particular concern (CPC) under the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA).[30]

24. In 2003, the Christian population in Iraq was estimated at 1.4 million.[31] Currently the Iraqi Christian population is estimated at 275,000.[32]

25. The attacks on the Christian population increased after the fall of Saddam Hussein, reaching its critical stage in October 2010 when 52 Christians were killed in an attack on the Syrian Catholic Cathedral in Baghdad.[33]

---

[25] Charlotte Alfred, Inside The Advocacy Group That Keeps Track Of Syria's War Casualties, The Huffington Post, 24 November 2014, available at: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/11/24/syrian-observatory-for-human-rights_n_6201182.html.
[26] Ibid.
[27] Tom Malinowski, ISIL's Persecution of Religious Minorities in Iraq and Syria, http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/rm/2014/231483.htm
[28] Open Doors, 2015 World Watch List, available at https://www.opendoorsusa.org/christian-persecution/world-watch-list/syria/
[29] Aid to the Church in Need, Persecuted and Forgotten? A Report on Christians Oppressed for their Faith 2013-2015. Iraq. Available at: http://www.acnuk.org/persecuted#countries.
[30] United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (n 10), 95.
[31] Ibid., 96.
[32] Ibid., 96.

26. In December 2013, three attacks targeting Christians in Baghdad killed at least 37 people, and injured over 59.

27. In June 2014, IS took over Mosul, giving an ultimatum to Christians living there (then over 30,000) to convert to Islam, pay a tax, leave Mosul or face death.[34] Thousands of Christians fled to the Nineveh Plains.

28. In August 2014, IS took over Qaraqosh, causing over 100,000 Christians to flee. The same fate has met the Christian population of al-Kosh. Numerous Christian sites were destroyed by the extremists.

29. In August 2014, IS moved to Sinjar (Nineveh province) and massacred Yazidis, Assyrian Christians, Shi'a and other minorities.[35] Over 200,000 people (mostly Yazidis) managed to escape to the mountains. However, IS surrounded the mountains and Yazidis were not able to escape. Over 500 Yazidis were murdered by IS, and many died of starvation or dehydration.[36]

30. In September 2014, Mosul schools with Christian affiliations were forced to stop teaching Christian religious education and change their Christian names.[37] Subsequently, in December 2014, Christian churches began to be used as prisons.

31. Apart from Christians, other minority groups are facing extreme persecution in Iraq. From 2005 to 2013, the Yazidi population fell by 200,000 [38], and the Mandaean population decreased by 90% (either by death or forced migration), leaving only a few thousand in Iraq.[39]

32. IS has also persecuted Muslims that do not agree with their ideology. In October 2014, 150 Sunni Muslims were found murdered in a mass grave.[40]

(c) The Threshold of Genocide

33. Genocide is a term that was introduced by Raphael Lemkin. Lemkin defined genocide as:

> a coordinated plan of different actions aiming at the destruction of essential foundations of the life of national groups, with the aim of annihilating the groups themselves. The objectives of such a plan would be disintegration of the political and social institutions, of culture, language, national feelings, religion, and the economic existence of national groups, and the destruction of the personal security, liberty, health, dignity, and even the lives of the individuals belonging to such groups. Genocide is directed against the national group as an entity, and the actions involved

---

[33] Aid to the Church in Need (n 28)
[34] United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (n 10), 96.
[35] Ibid.
[36] Ibid.
[37] Aid to the Church in Need (n 28)
[38] United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (n 10), 96.
[39] Ibid.
[40] Ibid.

> are directed against individuals, not in their individual capacity, but as members of the national group.[41]

34. Based on Lemkin's definition of genocide, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG) defining genocide in Article 2 as:

> (...) 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.

35. The definition of genocide from the CPPCG was mirrored in Article 6 of the Rome Statute and in the statutes for the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). In the over 60 years since it was drafted, the original wording from 1948 remains unchanged. Furthermore, the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (PCICC) prepared an explanatory note to help with interpretation of Article 6 of the Rome Statute (and other provisions) reaffirming the intention of the drafters of the CPPCG.[42]

36. Despite the fact that the wording of Article 2 of the CPPCG differs significantly from the definition of genocide as introduced by Lemkin, in that it is more restrictive, it has to be emphasised that genocide is not limited to the acts of murder and killings, as it is often erroneously assumed. The following clarification in *Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu* is noteworthy:

> Contrary to popular belief, the crime of genocide does not imply the actual extermination of group in its entirety, but is understood as such once any one of the acts mentioned in Article 2(2)(a) through 2(2)(e) is committed with the specific intent to destroy "in whole or in part" a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.[43]

37. This is supported by the wording of Article 2. Furthermore, the *actus reus* of the crime of genocide as set out in Article 2 is not exhaustive.

(d) The Elements of the Crime

Mens Rea

---

[41] Raphael Lemkin, *Axis Rule in Occupied Europe: Laws of Occupation*. *Analysis, Proposals for Redress*. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington DC 1944) 79.
[42] Report of the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, Addendum, Part II, Finalized Draft Text of the Elements of Crimes PCNICC/2000/1/Add.2.
[43] *Prosecutor v. Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4 (2 September 1998), 497.

38. "Genocide is an organised and not a spontaneous crime."[44] The organizational aspects of the crime of genocide imply a degree of preparation and planning of the underlying acts, and of the end result. The crime of genocide requires *dolus specialis*, that is, intent to conduct the underlying act (as listed in Article 2 of the CPPCG) and intent in relation to bringing about the ultimate aim, this is, the destruction of the group, 'in whole or in part'.[45] This ulterior intent, the 'intent to destroy', distinguishes genocide from other crimes (crimes against humanity or war crimes).[46] As noted by the Trial Chamber in *Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu*[47]:

> Genocide is distinct from other crimes inasmuch as it embodies a special intent or dolus specialis. Special intent of a crime is the specific intention, required as a constitutive element of the crime, which demands that the perpetrator clearly seeks to produce the act charged. Thus, the special intent in the crime of genocide lies in "the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such."

39. In the case of *Prosecutor v Radislaw Krstic,* the Trial Chamber indicated that while the intention to destroy must be in relation to the entire group, the targeted group may be smaller yet significant as to have an impact on the group as a whole.

> the aim of the Genocide Convention is to prevent the intentional destruction of entire human groups, and the part targeted must be significant enough to have an impact on the group as a whole.[48]

40. This was further elaborated by the Trial Chamber in *Prosecutor v Radislaw Krstic* in relation to the atrocities committed against Bosnian Muslims:

> [t]he Bosnian Serb forces knew, by the time they decided to kill all of the military aged men, that the combination of those killings with the forcible transfer of the women, children, and elderly would inevitably result in the physical disappearance of the Bosnian Muslim population at Srebrenica."[49] The Bosnian Serb forces effectively destroyed the community of the Bosnian Muslims in Srebrenica as such and eliminated all likelihood that it could ever re-establish itself on that territory.[50]

41. Consequently, even if the biological destruction concerns a smaller group, the deaths of a smaller group, combined with terror among the rest of the group and enforced disappearance, may lead to factual disappearance of the group from the region and accordingly may reach the threshold of genocide. Moreover, in relation to causation,

---

[44] William Schabas, *Genocide in International Law* (Cambrige University Press, Cambridge 2000) 208.
[45] Kai Ambos, 'What Does 'Intent to Destroy' in Genocide Mean?' (2009) 91 International Review of the Red Cross 834.
[46] Ibid., 836.
[47] *Prosecutor v. Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4 (2 September 1998), 498.
[48] *Prosecutor v. Radislaw Krstić* (Appeal) IT-98-33-A (19 April 2004), 8.
See also: *Prosecutor v.* ***Goran Jelisic*** **(Judgement) IT-95-10-T** (14 December 1999), 82: "[g]iven the goal of the [Genocide] Convention to deal with mass crimes, it is widely acknowledged that the intention to destroy must target at least a *substantial* part of the group."
[49] *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić* (Judgement) IT-98-33-T (2 August 2001), 595.
[50] Ibid., 597.

the findings of the Trial Chamber in *Prosecutor v Radislaw Krstic* suggest that "knowledge" (as opposed to intent) that the underlying acts would lead to destruction of the group in the area, would amount to genocide.

42. It therefore follows that a variable degree of *mens rea* would be required from different actors, for example, the intent required from superiors would be higher than in case of a subordinate. It is implausible to assume that every participant of the perpetrating forces would have to have the specific intent to commit acts intending to destroy the groups in whole or in part. In case of subordinates, there is a presumption that they know the intention of their superiors when they receive an order requesting them to conduct an act that is manifestly illegal and is directed against individuals belonging to a protected group. This was affirmed by the International Law Commission stating:

> He cannot escape responsibility if he carries out the orders to commit the destructive acts against victims who are selected because of their membership in a particular group because he was not privy to all aspects of the comprehensive genocidal plan or policy. The law does not permit an individual to shield himself from criminal responsibility by ignoring the obvious. For example, a soldier who is ordered to go from house to house and kill only persons who are members of a particular group cannot be unaware of the irrelevance of the identity of the victims and the significance of their membership in a particular group. He cannot be unaware of the destructive effect of this criminal conduct on the group itself. Thus, the necessary degree of knowledge and intent may be inferred from the nature of the order to commit the prohibited acts of destruction against individuals who belong to a particular group and are therefore singled out as the immediate victims of the massive criminal conduct.[51]

43. In the *Akayesu* case,[52] it was held that the genocidal intent was to be inferred from the underlying acts themselves, namely from "the massive and/or systematic nature of the atrocity'. The Chamber in *Akayesu* further indicated that:

> in the absence of a confession from the accused, his intent can be inferred from a certain number of presumptions of fact. The Chamber considers that it is possible to deduce the genocidal intent inherent in a particular act charged from the general context of the perpetration of other culpable acts systematically directed against that same group, whether these acts were committed by the same offender or by others. Other factors, such as the scale of atrocities committed, their general nature, in a region or a country, or furthermore, the fact of deliberately and systematically targeting victims on account of their membership of a particular group, while excluding the members of other groups, can enable the Chamber to infer the genocidal intent of a particular act.[53]

---

[51] Report of the International Law Commission on the Work of Its Forty-Eighth Session, 6 May 26 July 1996, note 13 above, p. 90.
[52] *Prosecutor v. Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4 (2 September 1998), 477.
[53] Ibid., 477.

44. The foregoing reasoning was reiterated in the *Karadzic and Mladic* case,[54] where it was held that genocidal intent may be implied from the acts carried out.

45. It is notable that the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court at the Working Group on Elements of Crimes has proposed the lowering of the threshold and the application of the test for negligence when assessing acts of genocide, suggesting that; "[t]he accused knew or should have known that the conduct would destroy, in whole or in part, such group or that the conduct was part of similar conduct directed against that group."[55] However, as matters stand this amendment was not adopted and the *mens reas* requirement for genocide remains as per the initial intention of the drafters of the CPPCG.

Actus Reus

46. **Protected groups:** Article 2 of the CPPCG protects national, ethnical, racial and religious groups. However, it does not incorporate cultural, political, social and economic groups.[56] The General Assembly Resolution 96(I) proposed a broader approach to recognising genocide, when "racial, religious, political, and other groups have been destroyed, entirely or in part."[57] However, this wording was not adopted; therefore the groups protected under Article 2 of the CPPCG continue to be limited to four groups without any reference to "other groups." In practice, the limitation of genocide to the defined groups can cause difficulty when attempting to establish whether a persecuted group falls under one of the four protected groups. As a result, the test to be applied is a subjective one, namely, whether the perpetrator perceived the victims as belonging to "a national, ethnical, racial and or religious group." The subjective test approach was adopted by the ICTR in the case of *Prosecutor v. Kayishema and Ruzindana*[58] where the Tribunal established that it was enough that "a group [was] identified as such by others, including perpetrators of the crimes."[59] The ICTR has found that the determinative factor is the subjective knowledge or belief of the perpetrators as to the group identity of the victims.

47. **Destruction and intent to destroy:** The crime of genocide is committed when the specific acts, as listed in Article 2(a)-(e) of the CPPCG, are committed with the intent to destroy the group. The General Assembly Resolution 96(I) indicated that genocide is "a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings." However, the "destruction" does not

---

[54] *Prosecutor v. Karadzic and Mladic*, IT-95-5-R61, IT-95-18-R61, 94.
[55] Discussion Paper Proposed by the Co-ordinator, Article 6: The Crime of Genocide', UN Doc. PCNICC/1999/WGEC/RT.1.
[56] Kurt Jonassohn, 'What is Genocide?' in Helen Fein (ed.), *Genocide Watch* (Yale University Press, New Haven 1992) 17.
[57] General Assembly Resolution 96(I), 11 December 1946.
[58] *Prosecutor v. Kayishema and Ruzindana*, ICTR-95-1-T, Judgment, 21 May 1999.
[59] Ibid., 98.

have to materialize and the "the denial of the right if existence" may take various forms:[60]

> The physical destruction of a group is the most obvious method, but one may also conceive of destroying a group through purposeful eradication of its culture and identity resulting in the eventual extinction of the group as an entity distinct from the remainder of the community.[61]

48. The acts which qualify as "destruction" thus constituting genocide or genocidal acts may include:

> murder; summary executions; torture; rape; mayhem; so called 'ethnic cleansing'; the wanton devastation of villages, towns, districts and cities; the siege of villages, towns, districts and cities; the starvation of the civilian population; the interruption of, interference with, and harassment of humanitarian relief supplies to the civilian population by the international community; the bombardment of civilian population centres; and the detention of civilians in concentration camps or elsewhere.[62]

49. At the time of drafting the text of the CPPCG, the Soviet Union strongly emphasised that "[t]he concept of physical destruction must embrace not only cases of direct murder of particular groups of the population for the above-mentioned reasons, but also the premeditated infliction on such groups of conditions of life aimed at the destruction of the group in question."[63] The drafters of the convention ensured that the wording used in the convention was precise and restrictive to avoid the indefinite expansion of the convention.[64] However, the list in Article 2 of the CPPCG should not be read as an exhaustive list.

50. **Killing members of the group:** The word "killing" is to be understood in its ordinary meaning, this is, an act causing death. As indicated by the PCICC, the elements of this act are that:

> 1. The perpetrator killed one or more persons.
> (2. Such person or persons belonged to a particular national, ethnical, racial or religious group.
> 3. The perpetrator intended to destroy, in whole or in part, that national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such.)

---

[60] Larissa van den Herik, 'The Meaning of the Word 'Destroy' and the Implications for the Wider Understanding of the Concept of Genocide' in J. Ten Cate and H. van der Wilt et al. (ed.), 60 *Years Genocide Convention*, available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=1989848
[61] *Prosecutor v. Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4 (2 September 1998), 574.
[62] *The Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v Serbia and Montenegro)* 1993 I.C.J. 1 (8 April 1993).
[63] UN Doc. E/AC.25/7, Principle II.
[64] Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide, Ad Hoc Committee's Terms of Reference, Note by the Secretary-General, UN Doc. E/AC.25/2.

> 4. The conduct took place in the context of a manifest pattern of similar conduct directed against that group or was conduct that could itself effect such destruction.[65]

51. **Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group.** The PCICC indicated that this act of causing serious bodily or mental harm has to take "place in the context of a manifest pattern of similar conduct directed against that group or was conduct that could itself effect such destruction." [66] Rape and sexual assault may well be classified as acts causing both: physical and mental harm. Other genocidal acts able to cause physical or mental harm sustained include:

> enslavement, starvation, deportation and persecution (…) and by their detention in ghettos, transit camps and concentration camps in conditions which were designed to cause their degradation, deprivation or their rights as human beings, and to suppress them and cause them inhumane suffering and torture.[67]

52. It has been argued that contrary to physical harm, the mental harm has to more severe, and over all, more severe than merely a temporary psychological injury.[68] This neglects the fact that 'post traumatic stress disorder' (PTSD), despite resulting from a temporary incident or act, can have ongoing adverse mental health impacts which remain for significant period of time and gravely impact on a victims daily life and activities.

53. **Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part:** The PCICC stated that the 'conditions of life' inflicted must be "calculated to bring about the physical destruction of that group, in whole or in part" and that the act has to have taken "place in the context of a manifest pattern of similar conduct directed against that group or was conduct that could itself effect such destruction."[69] The rationale for the *actus reus* in this instance was comprehensively elucidated by France when discussing the wording of the CPPCG, stating:

> the ghetto, where the Jews were confined in conditions which, either by starvation or by illness accompanied by the absence of medical care, led to their extinction, must certainly be regarded as an instrument of genocide. If any group were placed on rations so short as to make its extinction inevitable, merely because it belonged to a certain nationality, race or religion, the fact would also come under the category of genocidal crime.[70]

---

[65] Report of the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, Addendum, Part II, Finalized Draft Text of the Elements of Crimes PCNICC/2000/1/Add.2, 6. Elements 2-3 are common to all acts named in Article 6.
[66] Ibid.
[67] *Attorney General of the Government of Israel v. Adolf Eichmann*, 36 I.L.R. 5 (Dist.Ct. Jerusalem, 1961)
[68] Nehemiah Robinson, *The Genocide Convention: A Commentary* (Institute of Jewish Affairs, New York 1960) ix.
[69] Report of the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, Addendum, Part II, Finalized Draft Text of the Elements of Crimes PCNICC/2000/1/Add.2, 7.
[70] UN Doc. E/AC.25/SR.4, 14.

54. Further included are "economic, financial and commercial blockade intentionally causing great suffering or seriously injuring physical integrity or mental or physical health"[71], and "subjecting a group of people to a subsistence diet, systematic expulsion from homes and the reduction of essential medical services below minimum requirement."[72]

55. **Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group:** The PCICC stated that in the event of genocide by preventing births, the imposed measures have to be "intended to prevent births within that group." [73] This *actus reus* would include "sexual mutilation, the practice of sterilization, forced birth control, separation of the sexes and prohibition of marriages."[74] Equally, it has been argued that rape may be perceived as a measure imposed to prevent birth:

> In patriarchal societies, where membership of a group is determined by the identity of the father, an example of a measure intended to prevent births within a group is the case where, during rape, a woman of the said group is deliberately impregnated by a man of another group, with the intent to have her give birth to a child who will consequently not belong to its mother's group (…) rape can be a measure intended to prevent births when the person raped refuses subsequently to procreate, in the same way that members of a group can be led, through threats of trauma, not to procreate.[75]

56. **Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group**: The PCICC clarified this act as forcibly transferring one or more persons under the age of 18 to another group, where the perpetrator knew that the persons were under 18. The forcible transfer is "not restricted to physical force, but may include threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or persons or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment."[76] The gravity of this act can be adequately presented on the case Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children separated from their families in Australia:

> the predominant aim of Indigenous child removals was the absorption or assimilation of the children into the wider, non-Indigenous, community so that their unique cultural values and ethnic identities would disappear, giving way to models of Western culture…Removal of children with this objective in mind

---

[71] *United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Court,* Proposal for Article 5 Submitted by Cuba (53rd Sess., U.N. Doc. *AI* CONF.183/C.I/L.17 (1998)).
[72] *Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4-T (2 September 1998) 505.
[73] Report of the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, Addendum, Part II, Finalized Draft Text of the Elements of Crimes PCNICC/2000/1/Add.2, 7.
[74] *Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4-T (2 September 1998), 506.
[75] *Prosecutor v. Jean-Paul Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4-T (2 September 1998), 507-508.
[76] [76] Report of the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court, Addendum, Part II, Finalized Draft Text of the Elements of Crimes PCNICC/2000/1/Add.2, 8.

> is genocidal because it aims to destroy the ``cultural unit'' which the Convention is concerned to preserve.[77]

(e) Genocide v. Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes

57. Despite the fact that the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are often put into one basket, there are numerous differences that should not be overlooked. There is a general misconception about the threshold of genocide in relation to how many people have to die before genocide may be officially recognised. Furthermore, there is often political reluctance to recognise genocide because of the associated duty to act/prevent that follows such recognition. However, because of the magnitude of the crime of genocide, it is crucial to distinguish it from other crimes, recognise it and act accordingly in order to keep the promise of "never again." The differences between the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes on the example of the definitions from the Rome Statute are considered hereunder.

Crimes against Humanity

58. The wording used in Article 6 of Rome Statute mirrors the wording used in Article 2 of the CPPCG. The Same wording was also used for the purposes of ad-hoc tribunals, for example, the ICTR and ICTY. This shows that there is international consensus in relation to the definition/understanding of the crime of genocide. However, while the CPPCG does not mention crimes against humanity or war crimes, Rome Statute (as well as the statutes for various ad-hoc tribunals) incorporates both clearly specifying their elements. Article 7 of Rome Statute defines crimes against humanity as:

> (…) any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian, with knowledge of the attack:
> a) Murder;
> b) Extermination;
> c) Enslavement;
> d)Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
> e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
> f) Torture;
> g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
> h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;
> i) Enforced disappearance of persons;
> j) The crime of apartheid;

[77] Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission, Bringing Them Home, Report of the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from Their Families, pp. 270±5, www.austlii.edu.au/au/special/rsj-project/rsjlibrary/hreoc/stolen

> k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

59. It is accepted that the *actus reus* in articles 7 of Rome Statute is to a certain degree incorporated in the *actus reus* of Article 2 of the CPPCG. Article 7 of Rome Statute contains a more precise list of acts qualifiable as crimes against humanity. The acts listed in Article 7 of Rome Statute are required to be committed as a "as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian, with knowledge of the attack." This means that single acts of violence would not suffice to meet the threshold of crimes against humanity. However, the *mens rea* threshold for crimes against humanity is much lower as there is no requirement of specific intent as in case of genocide in Article 2 of the CPPCG. Furthermore, Article 7 of Rome Statute does not contain reference to specifically protected groups as in Article 2 of CPPCG) but its protection covers all civilians.

60. The wording used in both provisions means that despite the fact that the same acts can constitute either genocide or crimes against humanity, the crucial distinction will be whether the atrocities were indented to destroy a specifically protected group, in whole or in part. Such specific intent is often very difficult to establish and therefore many genocide acts will fall short of the recognition of genocide. The distinction would come down to the fact whether there is enough evidence to establish that the perpetrators intended to destroy the protected group in whole or in part, or whether the specific intent can be implied based on the pattern of the atrocities committed.

War Crimes

61. War crimes are defined in Article 8 of Rome Statute as:

> 1. The Court shall have jurisdiction in respect of war crimes in particular when committed as part of a plan or policy or as part of a large-scale commission of such crimes.
> 2. For the purpose of this Statute, 'war crimes' means:
> a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:
> i) Wilful killing;
> ii) Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
> iii) Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;
> iv) Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
> v) Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;
> vi) Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;
> vii) Unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement;
> viii) Taking of hostages.
> (…)

62. The elements of *actus reus* in Article 8 of Rome Statute do not differ significantly from the acts which qualify as genocide or crimes against humanity. Article 8 of Rome Statute is intentionally very detailed in order to include numerous scenarios that are otherwise not covered by any other provisions. However, the war crimes as listed in Article 8 of Rome Statute do not refer to crimes committed at the same level as in case of genocide or crimes against humanity. In any event, particular attention is given to crimes committed in accordance to a plan or a policy. Furthermore, as in case of other crimes against humanity, there is no requirement of a 'specific intent' for the atrocities to be classified as war crimes.

63. The example of definitions of genocide, other crimes against humanity and war crimes as per Rome Statute shows that while the *actus reus* of all three crimes may be very similar, it is the degree of the crimes, i.e., their systematic occurrence and the specific intent, that are decisive in distinguishing the various atrocities from having reached the threshold of genocide. These differences should not be overshadowed by political considerations and fear of identifying atrocities in the appropriate manner.

64. The example of the three crimes further shows that genocide does not just happen overnight. Under certain circumstances, genocide can develop from war crimes and crimes against humanity. However, this progression takes time and often happens with an attendant ignorance by the international community which gives the perpetrators a *carte blanche*. A failure by the international community to act, and act promptly will often lead to atrocities escalating until they reach the threshold of genocide.

(f) Have IS atrocities against Christians met the threshold?

65. It is clear that the situation of Christians in Syria and Iraq is critical and requires the urgent assistance of the international community. It is important therefore to scrutinise whether the above described atrocities in Syria and Iraq have met the threshold of genocide.

Mens Rea

66. Proving intention beyond reasonable doubt is extremely difficult. One would have to prove not only that IS intended to conduct the underlying acts but also that IS has had the intent to destroy Christian groups in Syria and Iraq, in whole or in part. However, in case of IS this specific intent is well documented in its official propaganda videos and newspapers including Dabiq, the official IS magazine used for propaganda and recruitment.

67. In October 2014, IS published the 4th issue of Dabiq with a cover photo showing a black IS flag flying over the Vatican. The message to the "crusaders" in the magazine confirmed IS desires to conquer Rome and "break the cross."

> And so we promise you [O crusaders] by Allah's permission that this campaign will be your final campaign. It will be broken and defeated, just as all your previous campaigns were broken and

> defeated, except that this time we will raid you thereafter, and you will never raid us.
> We will conquer your Rome, break your crosses, and enslave your women, by the permission of Allah, the Exalted. (…) If we do not reach that time, then our children and grandchildren will reach it, and they will sell your sons as slaves at the slave market" [Indeed Your Lord Is Ever Watchful]. [78]

68. In February 2015, the magazine published an article on IS capturing 21 Coptic Christians confirming IS' specific plan to target Catholic Christians, persecute the "crusaders":

> This month, the soldiers of the Khilāfah in Wilāyat Tarābulus captured 21 Coptic crusaders, almost five years after the blessed operation against the Baghdad church executed in revenge for Kamilia Shehata, Wafa Constantine, and other sisters who were tortured and murdered by the Coptic Church of Egypt.[79]
>
> Therefore, the Islamic State leadership decided to target the Catholic Christians of Baghdad so as to teach the tāghūt of the Copts – Shenouda – that the price of Muslim blood is costly and so accordingly, if his church persecuted any Muslimah in Egypt, he would be directly responsible for every single Christian killed anywhere in the world when the Islamic State sought its just revenge… [80]

69. This statement confirms that the attacks of the crusaders (Christians) in Iraq (as well as Egypt) were coordinated acts of systematic pattern specifically intended against Christians. Furthermore, the magazine was used to call for jihād against Christians and other religions:

> The truth is also clear regarding bay'ah to the Khalīfah Abū Bakr al-Baghdādī (hafidhahullāh) and jihād against the Jews, the Christians, the Rāfidah, and the proponents of democracy. No one gives precedence to the words of a scholar over the orders that came from Allah and His Messenger (sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam) except those described by Allah's statement, {They have taken their scholars and monks as lords besides Allah} [At-Tawbah: 31]. [81]
>
> Go forth for jihād and defend your Islam wherever you may be. [82]

70. In November 2015, the IS magazine restated the intention of IS to fight against cross-worshippers (Christians):

> Shortly after the Russian airstrikes began, the resolute soldiers of the blessed Shāmī Wilāyah of Saynā' succeeded in downing a Russian passenger plane, resulting in the deaths of 224 Eastern

---

[78] Dabiq 'The Failed Crusade' (2014), 1435 Dhul-Hijjah, 4th Issue, 5
[79] Dabiq, 'From Hypocrisy to Apostasy. The Extinction of the Grayzone' (2015), Rabi'Al-Akhir 1436, 7th Issue, 30
[80] Ibid., 31.
[81] Ibid., 70.
[82] Ibid., 75.

> crusaders. The operation exacted revenge upon the cross-worshippers for recently killing hundreds of Muslims in Shām, including their women and children. [83]

71. The message conveyed in IS' official newspapers and videos is very clear. However, it has been argued that the element of "intent to destroy" has not been met, as some Christian communities in Syria and Iraq were given a "choice" to convert, pay a tax, flee or face death. It may be argued that IS would not have given such choice to Christian communities if IS had an intent to destroy. However, the question would be whether the Christian communities were in fact given a "choice". This will be elaborated upon in due course.

72. In any event, as is clear from the judgment in *Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić* (as cited above), genocide is not exclusive to biological extinction of the whole group, as the destruction does not have to materialise. The biological destruction of the part of the group as combined with terror among the group and enforced migration leading to disappearance of the group from the region, can amount to genocide.[84] Furthermore the "choice" given to Christian minorities in Syria and Iraq may constitute other means chosen by IS to ultimately bring about the destruction of Christian minorities in Syria and Iraq.

73. Considering that the Christian population in Iraq decreased from 1.4 million to less than 275,000, and the Christian population in Syria decreased from 1.5 million to 500,000, it is without a doubt that a significant part of the Christian community as a group was destroyed intentionally by IS. Patriarch Gregorios III of the Melkite Church, when talking about the persecution of Christians in Syria, lamented, "The danger is that if they leave the region of the Middle East, they will never go back."

Actus Reus

74. **Killing members of the group:** It is undisputed that IS has killed persons belonging to a identifiable group (Christian community) with intent to destroy the group, in whole or in part. Despite the fact that Islam and Christianity coexisted in Syria and Iraq for centuries, it was not until IS came into power that Christianity was perceived as an enemy that had to be destroyed.[85] Furthermore, considering the widespread practice of such killings, this conduct indeed takes place in the context of a manifest pattern of similar conduct against Christians. The exact number of Christian victims of IS persecution is unknown. Some of the reported cases of casualties are documented online.[86]

75. **Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group:** Many Christians have been injured, tortured, raped, and subject to prolonged detention,

---

[83] Dabiq, 'Just Terror', (2015), 1437 Safar, 12th Issue, 43
[84] Ibid., 597.
[85] WND, 'Isis Declares Christians No.1 Enemy', available at: http://www.wnd.com/2014/10/isis-document-ids-christians-as-enemy-no-1/
[86] Islamic Terror Attacks on Christians, available at: http://www.thereligionofpeace.com/pages/christianattacks.htm.

interrogation, and starvation, therefore suffering from physical injuries (as well as psychological injuries). The exact statistics of the injured (physically or mentally) are not known.

76. **Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part:** Christians living under the caliphate of IS have to pay a high tax (or convert, flee or die), have limited or no access to paid work, and are often deprived of access to food and water. Enslaved Christians are starved, beaten, and tortured. Christians under the IS caliphate or Christians that have fled IS and are forced to seek refuge in neighbouring countries are in an urgent need of humanitarian help and assistance, including access to food and water, sanitation, and safe shelter. The conditions of life deliberately inflicted by IS on Christian minorities in Syria and Iraq are designed and intended to bring about the physical destruction of the Christian community in Syria and Iraq, in whole or in part.

77. **Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group:** Christians are subjected to sexual violence and rape. As explained in the case of *Prosecutor v. Akayesu*, rape can be treated as a measure used to prevent births.[87]

78. **Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group**: Many children are being removed from their parents to become child soldiers for IS or to be raised as Muslims. This happened to a 3-year-old girl Christina, who was taken from her mother Aida Hana Noah and is being raised as a Muslim under IS caliphate.[88]

79. It has been argued that the atrocities committed against Christians in Syria and Iraq should be perceived as crimes of persecution and not genocide.[89] Persecution as a crime against humanity is not a new concept and derives from the Nuremberg Trials.

80. The concept was furthered in the Rome Statute. Under Article 7(1)(h) of the Rome Statute wherein it was held that persecution against any identifiable group on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court.

81. The crime of persecution is a form of discrimination on ethnic, racial or religious grounds, without the element of intent to destroy. The crime of persecution can eventually lead to genocide if all other elements of genocide are established. It has been argued that extreme persecution can amount to genocide if it intends the destruction of a group.[90]

> Persecution as a crime against humanity is an offence belonging to the same genus as genocide […] In both categories what

---

[87] *Prosecutor v. Akayesu* (Judgement) ICTR-96-4 (2 September 1998), 507-508.
[88] Nadine Maenza and Tina Ramirez, 'Why Won't the Obama Administration Label the Massacre of Christians in Iraq, Syria Genocide?', available at: http://www.aina.org/news/20151206045554.htm
[89] Ibid.
[90] *Prosecutor v. Kupreškić et al*. (Judgement) IT-95-16-T (14 January 2000) 636.

> matters is the intent to discriminate: to attack persons on account of their ethnic, racial, or religious characteristics […] Thus, it can be said that, from the viewpoint of *mens rea*, genocide is an extreme and most inhuman form of persecution. To put it differently, when persecution escalates to the extreme form of willful and deliberate acts designed to destroy a group or part of a group, it can be held that such persecution amounts to genocide.[91]

82. The atrocities committed against Christians in Syria and Iraq are undoubtedly crimes of persecution (as crimes against humanity). However, considering the systematic pattern of coordinated attacks, the magnitude and intensity of the crimes, and the resulting disappearance of the Christian communities from Syria and Iraq, all conducted with an intent to destroy the group in whole or in part, the atrocities committed against Christians in Syria and Iraq haves outgrew the crime of persecution and have reached the threshold of genocide.

83. There are two main arguments for why the atrocities committed against Christians do not amount to genocide. First, as in case of the U.S. Administration, the focus is often on a single event when considering whether genocide took place, for example the massacre in Sinjar (Iraq) in 2014. However, such approach ignores the impact of coordinated attacks with a systematic pattern which aims for the destruction of a group, in whole or in part. In order to protect vulnerable groups from genocide, any investigation would have to be broad enough to consider the pattern of the coordinated acts and their impact on the group.

84. Second, it has been argued that the fact that Christians in Iraq and Syria were given a "choice" (whether to convert and pay tax or to die, be tortured etc), means that IS did not intend the destruction of Christian communities in Iraq and Syria.[92] It has been reported that Christians were given a "choice" to convert, flee or die. Can this be seen as a "choice" strong enough to rebut the clear evidence of specific intent to destroy Christian minorities in Syria and Iraq, in whole or in part?

85. It may be argued that there is a motive behind IS keeping some Christians alive. It is plausible to assume that while killing Christians in Syria and Iraq would further IS' aim of destroying Christian communities in Syria or Iraq (in whole or in part), this aim can be achieved allowing Christians to live under the IS caliphate (and be more beneficial for the IS). Christians are allowed to live under IS caliphate under the condition of paying *jizyah*. This benefits IS in that it receives financial recourses that otherwise would not have been available to them. Furthermore, imposing high *jizyah* on people limits their living (or surviving resources) what in conjunction with often limited working possibilities may mean "deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part" as under Article 2(c) of the CPPCG. It has confirmed by various UN agencies, that as a result

---

[91] Ibid.
[92] The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 'Bearing Witness Trip Report: The Islamic State's Targeting of Iraqi Minorities in Ninewa', available at: http://www.ushmm.org/confront-genocide/about/initiatives/bearing-witness-trips/syria-a-bearing-witness-trip

of the ongoing conflict in Syria, terror threat imposed by IS, various regions are struggling with humanitarian crisis leading to severe malnutrition, dehydration and ultimately, to death.

86. Unfortunately, allowing Christians to leave the region under IS caliphate is not more merciful than any of the other options given to Christians by IS. Christians often leave most of their belongings behind, take with them only what they can carry, travel for miles without food/water/sanitation. Many will not make it to a safe haven. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the Christians able to leave will not become victims of the IS group in the neighbouring region. These conditions of life are again deliberately inflicted upon Christians to bring about their destruction in whole or in part.

(g) Responsibility of States

87. According to the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, "the primary responsibility to prevent and stop genocide lies with the State in which this crime takes place."[93] Resolution 60/1, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, elaborated on that responsibility, clearly explaining the scope:

> Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.... The international community should, as appropriate, encourage and help States to exercise this responsibility and support the United Nations in establishing an early warning capability.[94]

88. However, the State in which the crimes take place is not the exclusive bearer of this responsibility.

> The international community, through the United Nations, also has the responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other peaceful means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, to help to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this context, we are prepared to take collective action, in a timely and decisive manner, through the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter, including Chapter VII, on a case-by-case basis and in cooperation with relevant regional organizations as appropriate, should peaceful means be inadequate and national authorities are manifestly failing to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. We stress the need for the General Assembly to continue consideration of the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and its implications, bearing in mind the principles of the Charter and international law. We also intend to commit ourselves, as necessary and appropriate, to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic

---

[93] Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, Booklet, 2 (available at: www.un.org/en/preventgenocide/adviser/pdf/osapg_booklet_eng.pdf).
[94] A/RES/60/1, Resolution 60/1, 2005 World Summit Outcome, 24 October 2005, 138

> cleansing and crimes against humanity and to assisting those which are under stress before crises and conflicts break out. [95]

89. In accordance with UN General Assembly/Security Council Resolution A/69/981–S/2015/500:

> 2) The international community has a responsibility to encourage and assist States in fulfilling this responsibility;
> 3) The international community has a responsibility to use appropriate diplomatic, humanitarian and other means to protect populations from these crimes. If a State is manifestly failing to protect its populations, the international community must be prepared to take collective action to protect populations, in accordance with the UN Charter.

90. Considering the fact that the states where the genocide of Christians takes place (Syria and Iraq) have not taken any steps to prevent their genocide, the international community has a responsibility to take steps to protect the victims and prevent annihilation of the group. As the genocide of Christians in Syria and Iraq continues, it should be the priority of the international community to prevent further atrocities and to provide the victims with adequate help and assistance.

91. Furthermore, States should take steps to support the UN Security Council referral of the situation in Syria and in Iraq to the International Criminal Court (ICC). As Syria[96] and Iraq are not parties to the Rome Statute, in order for the ICC to have jurisdiction over the situation in Syria and Iraq the UN Security Council has to refer the situation in both countries to the ICC. This step, in relation to the situation in Syria, was unsuccessfully pursued in 2014.

92. In 2014, after numerous calls from the international community, France introduced a Security Council resolution referring the situation in Syria to the ICC. The resolution was cosponsored by 65 countries[97]. On 22nd May 2014, the permanent members of the Security Council voted on a draft resolution that would have referred the situation in Syria to the ICC. The Russian Federation and China voted against the draft resolution.

93. Considering that the UN Security Council successfully referred the situation in Darfur, Sudan in 2005 and the situation in Libya in 2011 to the ICC, States should renew their efforts to encourage the UN Security Council to refer the situation in Syria and Iraq to the ICC.

---

[95] Ibid.
[96] Syria has been a signatory since 29 November 2000 but has not ratified it.
[97] Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

(h) Why it is important to recognize the persecution of Christians as genocide?

94. Considering the fact that the states where the genocide of Christians takes place (Syria and Iraq) have not taken any steps to prevent genocide taking place in their territories, the international community has a responsibility to take steps to protect the victims and prevent annihilation of the group. As the genocide of Christians in Syria and Iraq continues, it should be the priority of the international community to prevent further atrocities and to provide the victims with adequate help and assistance.

95. Recognition of atrocities committed against Christians in Syria and Iraq as genocide would be the first step towards the adequate administration of justice in order to accommodate reconciliation and allow the survivors to move forward. Such recognition of genocide in itself confirms the magnitude of injustice, pain and suffering experienced by the victims.

96. Furthermore, such recognition of genocide would matter for their resettlement, restitution, compensation, and rehabilitation. Only by recognising the atrocities committed against Christians in Syria and Iraq as genocide, the victims will be able to receive an adequate level of justice.

97. Recognising various atrocities as genocide carries tough implications under international law. Recognition of atrocities as genocide usually is followed by rapid international response to stop the atrocities, to help the survivors with their urgent needs and to initiate prosecution of the perpetrators. As portrayed by Dr Gregory Stanton, founder of Genocide Watch and professor at George Mason University in Virginia:

> In 2007, three epidemiologists and I counted the number of times the words genocide and ethnic cleansing were used in the New York Times, law journals, UN press releases and statements by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch to describe four recent genocides — Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo and Darfur. We discovered that as long as ethnic cleansing was used to describe these situations, there was no forceful action to stop them. As soon as the situations were called 'genocide,' forceful action resulted and ended the killings, except in one case — Darfur – where a UN Commission of Inquiry rejected the genocide word, the G-word.[98]

98. Stanton further suggested that recognising IS atrocities against Christians as genocide would mean that the persecuted Christians would receive preferential treatment:

> Members of such groups are much more likely to receive preferential treatment as bona fide refugees, under the UN convention and protocols on the status of refugees, to which the

[98] Samuel Smith, Does It Matter If the U.S. Calls ISIS Violence Against Christians 'Genocide'?, available at: http://www.christianpost.com/news/isis-violence-christians-genocide-152702/#ZMJQGkQQ0WzH1UkV.99

> U.S. is a party, and under the refugee laws of the United States. It gives Christians and others being targeted for genocide the presumption that they have a well-founded fear of persecution based on their religious or ethnic identity.[99]

99. Once the persecution of Christians in Syria and Iraq is recognised as genocide, it is highly likely that the UN Security Council would renew its attempts to refer the situation in Syria to the ICC (and begin its attempt to refer the situation in Iraq to the ICC).

(i) International Community on Persecution of Christians as Genocide

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

100. The Council of Europe was the first major international institution to condemn the actions of ISIS in the Middle East as genocide. The Council of Europe is a regional intergovernmental organization whose goal is to promote human rights, democracy, and the rule of law among the 47 member states. On 27 January 2015, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted Resolution 2091 (2016) entitled "Foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq." The resolution states:

> 2. [The Parliamentary Assembly] notes with great concern that many of these recent terrorist attacks are claimed by, and may be attributed to, individuals who act in the name of the terrorist entity which calls itself Da'ish and who have perpetrated acts of genocide and other serious crimes punishable under international law. States should act on the presumption that Da'ish commits genocide and should be aware that this entails action under the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
>
> 3. … The Assembly recalls that under international law States have a positive obligation to prevent genocide, and thus should do their utmost to prevent their own nationals from taking part in such acts. …
>
> 21. The Assembly calls on member, observer and partner for democracy States to: … fulfil their positive obligations under the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide by taking all necessary measures to prevent genocide.[100]

The European Parliament

101. On 4 February 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the systematic mass murder of religious minorities by ISIS. The European Parliament is the representative organ of the European Union, and is an elected body representing 28 Member States.

102. The resolution stresses that:

---

[99] Ibid.
[100] Resolution 2091 (2016), available at: http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-EN.asp?fileid=22482&lang=EN&search=KjoqfHR5cGVfc3RyX2VuOlJlc29sdXRpb24=

> … the so-called "ISIS/Daesh" is committing genocide against Christians and Yazidis, and other religious and ethnic minorities, who do not agree with the so-called "ISIS/Daesh" interpretation of Islam, and that this therefore entails action under the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide."[101]

103. The resolution continues, calling for the following action:

> 4. Urges the members of the UN Security Council to support a referral by the Security Council to the International Criminal Court in order to investigate violations committed in Iraq and Syria by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' against Christians, Yazidis and religious and ethnic minorities; …
>
> 9. Urges … to work actively on fighting radicalisation and to improve their legal and jurisdictional systems in order to avoid their nationals and citizens being able to travel to join the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' and participate in violations of human rights and international … law; …
>
> 14. Stresses the importance of the international community providing protection and aid, including military protection and aid, in accordance with international law, to all those targeted by the so-called "ISIS/Daesh".

104. Prior to the resolution of 4 February 2016, on 12 March 2015, the European Parliament has passed a non-binding resolution in response to the (then) recent attacks, abductions, and other atrocities by ISIS/Daesh in the Middle East. The resolution condemned the atrocities committed by ISIS/Daesh and indicated that they could amount to genocide:

> Strongly condemns ISIS/Da'esh and its egregious human rights abuses that amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes according to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and which could be called genocide; is extremely concerned at this terrorist group's deliberate targeting of Christians, Yezidis, Turkmen, Shi'ites, Shabak, Sabeans, Kaka'e and Sunnis who do not agree with their interpretation of Islam, as part of its attempts to exterminate any religious minorities from the areas under its control; underlines that there must be no impunity for the perpetrators of these acts and that those responsible should be referred to the ICC; recalls, in this context, the unresolved kidnapping of Bishops Yohanna Ibrahim and Paul Yazigi by armed rebels in Aleppo Province, Syria, on 22 April 2013;.[102]

---

[101] European Parliament resolution of 4 February 2016 on the systematic mass murder of religious minorities by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' (2016/2529(RSP)), available : http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2016-0051+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN&language=EN

[102] European Parliament resolution on recent attacks and abductions by Daesh in the Middle East, notably of Assyrians, 2015/2599(RSP), 2, available at http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&reference=P8-TA-2015-0071

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 27 March 2015

105. The Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 27 Match 2015 commenting on the human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by ISIS/Daesh and other extremist groups indicated that the attacks of ISIS/Daesh against religious and ethnics groups were "perpetrated against civilians because of their affiliation or perceived affiliation to an ethnic or religious group." [103]

106. The Report indicated that it was "reasonable to conclude, in the light of the information gathered overall, that some of those incidents may constitute genocide."[104]

107. The Report listed concluded that based on the evidence available at the time:

> • Members of ISIL may have perpetrated genocide against the Yezidi community by killing, causing serious bodily or mental harm and forcibly transferring members of the group, including children, in the context of a manifest pattern of conduct aimed at the destruction of the group.
> • Members of ISIL may have committed crimes against humanity by perpetrating murder, enslavement, deportation or forcible transfer of population, severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, rape, sexual slavery, sexual violence and persecution, committed as part of widespread or systematic attacks directed against civilian populations pursuant to or in furtherance of an organizational policy to commit such attacks.
>
> • Members of ISIL may have committed war crimes by perpetrating murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture, outrages upon personal dignity, taking of hostages, the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgement pronounced by a regularly constituted court, directing attacks against the civilian population, directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion or against historic monuments, pillaging a town or place, committing rape, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence, conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities, ordering the displacement of the civilian population or destroying or seizing the property of an adversary.
>
> • ISIL is perpetrating serious human rights violations in areas which are under its de facto control; including torture, cruel and inhuman treatment, and extrajudicial killings.[105]

---

[103] Human Rights Council, Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups, A/HRC/28/18, 16, available at: http://ap.ohchr.org/Documents/sdpage_e.aspx?b=10&se=163&t=9
[104] Ibid., 16.
[105] Ibid., 76.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Report

108. The UNAMI and OHCHR Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Armed Conflict in Iraq (11 December 2014 – 30 April 2015) confirmed that:

> ISIL continues to commit systematic and widespread violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. In some instances, these may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and possibly genocide.[106]

109. The Report clearly states that the atrocities violate Iraqi and international law, amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and possibly genocide.[107]

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 27 July 2015

110. The Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on "Technical assistance provided to assist in the promotion and protection of human rights in Iraq", indicated that:

> UNAMI/OHCHR continued to receive numerous credible reports of gross violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law being perpetrated by ISIL against civilians in an apparent widespread or systematic manner. In some instances, these may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide.[108]

Report of the Special Rapporteur from 16 June 2015

111. The Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, of 16 June 2015 states in paragraph 11 as follows:

> There is evidence that ISIL has committed serious violations of international law, including genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and serious violations of human rights law. The Security Council has determined that ISIL represents a threat to international peace and security, has unequivocally condemned the gross and systematic abuses of human rights by ISIL and has stressed the need to bring perpetrators, including foreign terrorist

---

[106] United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Report on the Protection of Civilians in the Armed Conflict in Iraq (11 December 2014 – 30 April 2015), 8, available at: www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IQ/UNAMI**Report**1May31October2015.pdf

[107] Ibid., 32.

[108] Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on "Technical assistance provided to assist in the promotion and protection of human rights in Iraq", A/HRC/30/66, 18, available at: http://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/technical-assistance-provided-assist-promotion-and-protection-human-rights-iraq-report

> fighters, to justice, but has failed to take more decisive action or to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court.[109]

The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) 2015 Annual Report

112. The 2015 Annual Report covering the period between 31st January 2014 and 31st January 2015 was published in April 2015. In the report, the USCIRF recommended that the U.S. government:

> Call for or support a referral by the UN Security Council to the International Criminal Court to investigate ISIL violations in Iraq and Syria against religious and ethnic minorities, following the models used in Sudan and Libya, or encourage the Iraqi government to accept ICC jurisdiction to investigate ISIL violations in Iraq after June 2014.[110]
> Call for or support a referral by the UN Security Council to the International Criminal Court to investigate ISIL violations in Iraq and Syria against religious and ethnic minorities, and continue to call for an International Criminal Court investigation into crimes committed by the al-Assad regime, following the models used in Sudan and Libya.[111]

USCIRF Statement on the Designation of Victims of Genocide, Persecution, and Crimes Against Humanity in Syria and Iraq

113. On 7th December 2015, USCIRF called the United States government to recognise the atrocities committed against Christians, Yazidis, Shi'a, Turkmen, and Shabak communities in Syria and Iraq as genocide.

114. USCIRF reiterated the recommendation from their 2015 Annual Report that the United States government call for or support the referral by the UN Security Council to the International Criminal Court to investigate IS crimes against religious minorities in Syria and Iraq.

House Concurrent Resolution 75 (Resolution 75)

115. U.S. House of Representatives Resolution 75 was introduced by Congressman Jeff Fortenberry and had 195 cosponsors[112]. Resolution 75 called for the recognition of the atrocities committed against Christians and other religious or ethnic minorities specifically targeted because of their religious or ethnic background as war crimes,

---

[109] Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Ben Emmerson, A/HRC/29/51, 11, available at: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session29/Pages/ListReports.aspx

[110] The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, 2015 Annual Report, available at: http://www.uscirf.gov/reports-briefs/annual-report, 98.

[111] Ibid., 118.

[112] House Concurrent Resolution 75, available at: https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-concurrent-resolution/75/cosponsors

crimes against humanity and genocide. Resolution 75 appealed to the Arab States wishing to uphold religious freedom to take active steps to prevent further atrocities from occurring, and establish special tribunals to address the crimes committed against Christians and other minorities.[113]

116. Resolution 75 was introduced in House on 9th September 2015, and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. No further actions have been taken.

Knights of Columbus Joint Letter to John F. Kerry

117. On 4th December 2015, Knights of Columbus Supreme Knight Carl Anderson, religious leaders, and professors, among others, sent a joint letter to U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry asking for a meeting to brief him on the genocide of Christians in Iraq and Syria. The letter argues that Christians in Syria and Iraq were specifically targeted for eradication because of their religion.[114] The authors have evidence in support of:

> assassinations of Church leaders; mass murders; torture; kidnapping for ransom in the Christian communities of Iraq and Syria; its sexual enslavement and systematic rape of Christian girls and women; its practices of forcible conversions to Islam; its destruction of churches, monasteries, cemeteries, and Christian artifacts; and its theft of lands and wealth from Christian clergy and laity alike.

118. The letter further indicates, "We will also present ISIS' own, public statements taking 'credit' for mass murder of Christians, and expressing its intent to eliminate Christian communities from its 'Islamic State'."[115]

119. The letter asks the Secretary to consider in his review the fate and situation of Christians not only from Nineveh, Iraq, since summer 2014, but to expand the scope of the enquiry i.e. to broaden the timeframes and expand the area geographically to include other territories in Iraq and also in Syria. The authors of the joint letter emphasised also that the mere fact that Christians were given a choice (whether to convert and pay tax or to die, be tortured etc), should not preclude the acts committed against Christians from being recognised as genocide.

Testimony of Mr Carl A. Anderson

120. On 9th December 2015, Mr Carl A. Anderson, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, testified at the hearing of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights and International Organizations of the House Foreign Affairs

---

[113] Ibid.
[114] Joint letter to the Honorable John F. Kerry, Secretary of State, U.S. Department of State, 4 December 2015, available at: http://www.kofc.org/un/en/resources/communications/middle-eastern-genocide-declaration-john-kerry.pdf
[115] Ibid.,

Committee on "Fulfilling the Humanitarian Imperative: Assisting Victims of ISIS Violence."[116]

121. Anderson advocated for recognising the persecution of Christian communities in Iraq and Syria as genocide. He called on Congress to adopt House Concurrent Resolution 75.

122. In his testimony, Mr Anderson raised the issue that despite the fact that there are some refugee camps of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Iraq and Syria, Christian communities in Iraq and Syria are afraid to take shelter in the camps due to ongoing religiously motivated violence in the camps. Furthermore, Syrian Christians and other minorities were excluded from the U.S. Syrian Refugee Resettlement Program.

123. Mr Anderson also responded to the point that IS gives Christians, as people of the book, a "choice" (e.g., paying a tax or fleeing) and thus are not victims of genocide:

> Many times the payment of jizya is not presented as an option for these Christians. In the instances where the jizya has been exacted, it has failed to ensure that the Christians could live as Christians, that they were protected from rival jihadists or even other members of ISIS, or that the amount of the payment was not raised over time until it became an impossible sum, causing the family's home and even children to be confiscated and the adults killed or forced to become Muslims. A Dutch journalist reported just such an incident in *Idlib* in 2013 when a number of Christian families began to pay the jizya but, after the amount demanded kept increasing over several months, some Christians decided to flee, leaving behind their farms and property, while others who could not pay or escape were forced to convert to Islam. In the Christian valley outside Homs, an Orthodox priest reported that those who couldn't pay the jizya and who were not able to flee were killed. In some places, ISIS rulers reportedly demand that the jizya be paid in gold, a tax that would be impossible to sustain. Middle East scholar and, until earlier this year, the coordinator of U.S. government ideological counterterrorism messaging, Alberto Fernandez, writing in a study for MEMRI5, noted the absence of any open church or evidence of Christian life in Raqqa, where the jizya contract was reportedly drawn up between ISIS and local Christians. He found ISIS jizya to be "a Salafi Caliphate publicity stunt." It should be needless to state that being forced to convert to Islam, under penalty of death or sexual enslavement, is evidence of religious genocide, not an alternative to it.
>
> Today any Christian who was not able to flee when ISIS took control of their area has been killed, taken captive, enslaved, or forced to live as a Muslim. There, no holy Masses or other forms of Christian worship are tolerated and its two thousand year old Christian culture and communities have been effectively eradicated.

---

[116] Testimony of Mr. Carl A. Anderson before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, available at: www.kofc.org/en/news/releases/detail/testimony-carl-anderson-human-rights.html

Capitol Hill Panel Discussion

124. A panel discussion on persecution of Christians and other minorities as genocide took place on 16th December 2015 and was attended by numerous members of the United States House of Representatives and human rights activists. They argued that calling the persecution of Christians in Iraq and Syria genocide matters because it affects the remedies available to them and changes how the international community responds to the crisis.[117]

Joint Letter from Members of the United States Congress

125. On 23rd December 2015, 30 members of the United States Congress sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry.

126. In the joint letter, the members of Congress express their concerns about the situation in Iraq and Syria and about the fact that the Administration was preparing a genocide finding only in relation to Yazidis, that is, without including Christians in that finding.

127. The joint letter emphasises:

> At the hands of ISIL, Christians and other minorities have faced mass murder, crucifixions, sexual slavery, torture, beheadings, the kidnapping of children, and other violence deliberately calculated to eliminate their communities from the so called Islamic State.

128. The letter refers to the Knights of Columbus letter from 4th December 2015, and asks the Secretary to consider the evidence available to that letter's authors. The letter emphasises that it would be erroneous to consider the ultimatum given to Christians by ISIS as a choice that could preclude the atrocities from being recognised as genocide.

Marco Rubio and Russell Moore in the Washington Post

129. U.S. Senator Marco Rubio and Russell Moore, president of the Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, wrote in the Washington Post on 24th December 2015 that more attention must be paid to the atrocities committed against Christians.[118]

Hillary Clinton Statement

130. On 29th December 2015, former U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, agreed that there is enough evidence to support the position that persecution of Christians has reached the threshold of genocide. She said, "What is happening is genocide,

---

[117] (n 90)

[118] Marco Rubio and Russell Moore, 'This Christmas, we must remember slaughtered Christians in the Middle East', available at: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/acts-of-faith/wp/2015/12/24/marco-rubio-and-russell-moore-this-christmas-we-must-remember-slaughtered-christians-in-the-middle-east/

deliberately aimed at destroying not only the lives but wiping out the existence of Christians and other religious minorities in the Middle East in territory controlled by ISIS."[119]

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum's Bearing Witness Trip Report "The Islamic State's Targeting of Iraqi Minorities in Ninewa"

131. The report focuses on the experiences of ethnic and religious minorities living in Ninewa, Iraq (Christians, Yazidis, Turkmen, Shabak, Sabaean-Mandaean, and Kaka'i) from June to August 2014.

132. The report summarises some of the atrocities committed against the Christian population:

> In January 2008 ten churches and convents were the targets of bomb attacks (...). In October 2008, the assassination of 14 Christians in Mosul led to the exodus of about 12,000 Christians from the city. In October 2010, a siege on a church in Baghdad left more than 50 Christians dead. In 2012, an extremist group in Mosul issued an ultimatum to Christians in the city to leave or be killed. In 2013, bombs timed to explode as worshippers left churches in Baghdad killed 35 people.

133. The situation of Christians in Ninewa has deteriorated since the rise of IS in Iraq. On 17th June 2014, IS issued a decree giving the Christian population three options: convert to Islam, pay a jizya or leave the city by noon on 19th June 2014. On that day, the homes of Christian people were marked with an N.

134. The report suggests that the crimes committed against Yazidis in Ninewa in August 2014 amounted to genocide. The report indicates that the treatment of Yazidis differed from the treatment of other minorities that were the "people of the book" (like Christians or Jews). Christians and other "people of the book" were given a choice to convert, pay a tax, flee or face death. According to the report, this was decisive when deciding whether IS intended to destroy the specific group.

(j) Conclusion

135. As a result of the extermination campaign against Christians in Syria and Iraq, their population dramatically decreased caused by killings and executions, or by forced migration. There is a real danger that the Christian population of Syria and Iraq will disappear altogether. Therefore, the persecution of Christians in Syria and Iraq has reached the threshold of genocide.

136. The fact that Christian communities were given an option to convert, pay a tax, flee or face death does not preclude the recognition of the atrocities as genocide. Genocide is not limited to biological destruction of the whole group. The end result of the ultimatum given to Christians in Syria and Iraq remained the same, that is, the

---

[119] Samuel Smith, Hillary Clinton Says What Obama Won't: ISIS Committing 'Genocide' Against Christians, available at: http://www.christianpost.com/news/hillary-clinton-says-what-obama-wont-isis-committing-genocide-against-christians-153763/#Gx7oYq7qUeWEEHZU.99

Christian population in Syria and Iraq is on the path to extinction—numerous Christians were killed, some were forced to convert and many Christians had to flee their home and seek refuge in neighboring countries.

137. To date, no adequate steps have been taken to respond to the situation of Christians in Syria and Iraq. The September 2015 session of the UN Human Rights Council and November 2015 session of the Forum on Minority Issues were filled with first-hand testimonies of the killings, forced migration and destruction of communities. However, the UN has not acted. In order to change the situation, we first must recognise the persecution of Christians as genocide and not as unrelated single events of persecution or discrimination. Once the genocide is recognised, we will be able to respond adequately by way of international cooperation.

138. The example of the genocidal acts against Christians in Syria and Iraq is not a novelty to which the international community would not know how to respond to. After the holocaust, the genocide in Rwanda, Yugoslavia, and Armenia in addition to many other tragedies in the last century, the international community should now be able to recognise genocide and act to prevent it. Once the atrocities reach the threshold of genocide, the international community should act in order to stop it and help the survivors. However, this is not happening and the international community continues to debate while the genocide continues unabated.

Key Public Statements on Genocide

European Parliament
2014-2019

TEXTS ADOPTED
Provisional edition

P8_TA-PROV(2016)0051

Systematic mass murder of religious minorities by ISIS

European Parliament resolution of 4 February 2016 on the systematic mass murder of religious minorities by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' (2016/2529(RSP))

The European Parliament,

– having regard to its previous resolutions of 27 February 2014 on the situation in Iraq[1], of 18 September 2014 on the situation in Iraq and Syria, and the IS offensive, including the persecution of minorities[2], in particular paragraph 4 thereof, of 27 November 2014 on Iraq: kidnapping and mistreatment of women[3], of 12 February 2015 on the humanitarian crisis in Iraq and Syria, in particular in the IS context[4], and specifically paragraph 27 thereof, of 12 March 2015 on recent attacks and abductions by ISIS/Daesh in the Middle East, notably of Assyrians[5], in particular paragraph 2 thereof, of 12 March 2015 on the Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World 2013 and the European Union's policy on the matter[6], in particular paragraphs 129 and 211 thereof, of 12 March 2015 on the EU's priorities for the UN Human Rights Council in 2015[7], in particular paragraphs 66 and 67 thereof, of 30 April 2015 on the persecution of Christians around the world, in relation to the killing of students in Kenya by terror group Al-Shabaab[8], in particular paragraph 10 thereof, and of 30 April 2015 on the destruction of cultural sites perpetrated by ISIS/Daesh[9],

– having regard to its recommendation to the Council of 18 April 2013 on the UN principle of the 'Responsibility to Protect' ('R2P')[10],

– having regard to the Council conclusions of 16 March 2015 on the EU Regional Strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the ISIL/Daesh threat, of 20 October 2014 on the ISIL/Daesh

[1] Texts adopted, P7_TA(2014)0171.
[2] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2014)0027.
[3] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2014)0066.
[4] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2015)0040.
[5] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2015)0071.
[6] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2015)0076.
[7] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2015)0079.
[8] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2015)0178.
[9] Texts adopted, P8_TA(2015)0179.
[10] Texts adopted, P7_TA(2013)0180.

crisis in Syria and Iraq, of 30 August 2014 on Iraq and Syria, of 14 April 2014 and 12 October 2015 on Syria, and of 15 August 2014 on Iraq,

– having regard to Council Decision 2003/335/JHA of 8 May 2003 on the investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes[1],

– having regard to: the EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief; the EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law; the EU guidelines on violence against women and girls and combating all forms of discrimination against them; the guidelines for EU policy towards third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment; the EU Guidelines on children and armed conflict; the EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child; and the EU Human Rights Guidelines on freedom of expression online and offline; and the EU Guidelines to promote and protect the enjoyment of all human rights by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons,

– having regard to the statements by the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) on Iraq and Syria,

– having regard to Resolution 2091 (2016) 'Foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq' adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 27 January 2016,

– having regard to the statement of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, of 25 August 2014 on 'Iraqi civilians suffering "horrific" widespread and systematic persecution',

– having regard to the recent UN Security Council resolutions on Iraq and Syria, in particular Resolution 2249 (2015) condemning recent terrorists attacks by ISIS and Resolution 2254 (2015), endorsing a road map for the peace process in Syria and setting a timetable for talks,

– having regard to Resolution S-22/1 adopted by the UN Human Rights Council on 'The human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups', of 3 September 2014,

– having regard to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,

– having regard to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion and Belief of 1981,

– having regard to the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984,

– having regard to the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948,

– having regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, in particular Articles 5 to 8 thereof,

---

[1] OJ L 118, 14.5.2003, p. 12.

– having regard to the Analysis Framework by the Office of the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG),

– having regard to the statement of 12 August 2014 by the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect on the situation in Iraq,

– having regard to the Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in Iraq in the light of abuses committed by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and associated groups, of 27 March 2015, in particular paragraph 16 thereof on 'Violations Perpetrated by ISIL – Attacks against religious and ethnic groups',

– having regard to the statement of 13 October 2015 by the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect on the escalation of incitement to violence in Syria on religious grounds,

– having regard to the Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, presented in the Human Rights Council on 13 August 2015, in particular paragraphs 165 to 173 thereof,

– having regard to Rule 123(2) and (4) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas, as recognised by UN Security Council Resolution 2249 (2015), the violent extremist ideology of the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh', its terrorist acts, its continued gross systematic and widespread attacks directed against civilians, abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those perpetrated on religious or ethnic grounds, and its eradication of cultural heritage and trafficking of cultural property constitute a global and unprecedented threat to international peace and security;

B. whereas religious and ethnic minorities, such as Christian (Chaldean/Syriac/Assyrian, Melkite and Armenian), Yazidi, Turkmens, Shabak, Kaka'i, Sabae-Mandean, Kurdish and Shi'a communities, as well as many Arabs and Sunni Muslims, have been targeted by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh'; whereas many have been killed, slaughtered, beaten, subjected to extortion, abducted and tortured; whereas they have been enslaved (in particular women and girls, who have also been subjected to other forms of sexual violence) and forcibly converted, and have been victims of forced marriage and trafficking in human beings; whereas children have also been forcibly recruited; whereas mosques, monuments, shrines, churches and other places of worship, tombs and cemeteries have been vandalised;

C. whereas genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, wherever and whenever they happen, must not go unpunished, and whereas their effective prosecution must be ensured by taking measures at national level, by enhancing international cooperation and through the International Criminal Court and international criminal justice;

D. whereas genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are of concern to all EU Member States, which are determined to cooperate with a view to preventing such crimes and putting an end to the impunity of their perpetrators, in accordance with Council Common Position 2003/444/CFSP of 16 June 2003;

E. whereas UN Security Council Resolution 2249 (2015) authorises those member states that have the capacity to do so to take all necessary measures, in compliance with international law, in particular with the United Nations Charter, and with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law, on the territory under the control of the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh', in Syria and Iraq, to redouble and coordinate their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorist acts;

F. whereas the international legal definition of genocide, in accordance with Article II of the 1948 UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, includes the words: 'any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, 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; and (e) forcibly transferring children of one group to another group'; whereas Article III of that Convention considers punishable not only genocide, but conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide, and complicity in genocide;

G. whereas since 2014 an estimated 5 000 Yazidis have been killed, while many others have been tortured or forcibly converted to Islam; whereas at least 2 000 Yazidi women have been enslaved, and made victims of forced marriage and trafficking; whereas girls as young as six have been raped and Yazidi children have been forcibly recruited as soldiers for the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh'; whereas there is clear evidence of mass graves of Yazidi people abducted by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh';

H. whereas on the night of 6 August 2014 more than 150 000 Christians fled the advance of the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' over Mosul, Qaraqosh and other villages in the Nineveh Plains, having been robbed of all their belongings, and whereas to date they remain displaced and in precarious conditions in northern Iraq; whereas the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' captured those who were unable to flee from Mosul and the Nineveh Plains, and whereas non-Muslim women and children were enslaved, with some being sold and others brutally killed and filmed by the perpetrators;

I. whereas in February 2015 the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' kidnapped more than 220 Assyrian Christians after overrunning several farming communities on the southern bank of the Khabur river in the north-eastern province of Hassakeh, and whereas to date only a few have been released, while the fate of the others remains unknown;

J. whereas several reports by UN bodies, including the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, have stated that acts committed by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;

K. whereas the International Independent Commission of Inquiry has documented and reported that persons from ethnic and religious minorities opposing the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' and other terrorist groups, militias and non-state armed groups in areas under their de facto control continue to be persecuted;

L. whereas, according to the 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) principles, when a state (or non-state actor) manifestly fails to protect its population or is in fact a perpetrator of such

crimes, the international community has a responsibility to take collective action to protect populations, in accordance with the UN Charter;

M. whereas under international law each individual has the right to live according to his or her conscience and to freely hold and change religious and non-religious beliefs; whereas political and religious leaders have a duty at all levels to combat extremism and to promote mutual respect among individuals and religious groups;

1. Recalls its strong condemnation of the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' and its egregious human rights abuses, which amount to crimes against humanity and war crimes, within the meaning of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), and that action should be taken for it to be recognised as genocide by the UN Security Council; is extremely concerned at this terrorist group's deliberate targeting of Christians (Chaldeans/Syriacs/Assyrians, Melkites, Armenians), Yazidis, Turkmens, Shi'ites, Shabaks, Sabeans, Kaka'i and Sunnis who do not agree with their interpretation of Islam, as part of its attempts to exterminate any religious and ethnic minorities from the areas under its control;

2. Expresses its view that the persecution, atrocities and international crimes amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity; stresses that the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' is committing genocide against Christians and Yazidis, and other religious and ethnic minorities, who do not agree with the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' interpretation of Islam, and that this therefore entails action under the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; underlines the fact that those who intentionally, for ethnic or religious reasons, conspire in, plan, incite, commit or attempt to commit, are complicit in or support atrocities should be brought to justice and prosecuted for violations of international law, notably war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;

3. Urges each of the Contracting Parties to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, signed at Paris on 9 December 1948, and to other relevant international agreements, in particular the EU Member States, to prevent war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide within their territory; urges Syria and Iraq to accept the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court;

4. Urges the members of the UN Security Council to support a referral by the Security Council to the International Criminal Court in order to investigate violations committed in Iraq and Syria by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' against Christians, Yazidis and religious and ethnic minorities;

5. Urges each of the Contracting Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, of 1948, and to other international agreements for the prevention and punishment of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, and in particular the competent authorities of countries – and their nationals – which are in any way supporting, cooperating in or funding, or are complicit in, these crimes, to wholly fulfil their legal obligations under the convention and such other international agreements;

6. Urges the competent authorities of those countries which are in any way directly or indirectly supporting, cooperating in or funding, or are complicit in, these war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, to wholly fulfil their legal obligations under international law and to stop these unacceptable behaviours, which are causing enormous damage to the Iraqi and Syrian societies and are seriously destabilising neighbouring countries and international peace and security;

7. Recalls that UN Security Council Resolution 2253 (2015) imposed a legal duty on UN member states to prohibit any kind of assistance to the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' and other terrorist organisations, notably supplying arms and financial assistance, including the illegal oil trade, and urges them to make this kind of assistance a crime under domestic law; recalls that failure to act in consequence by some member states would constitute a violation of international law and endow other member states with a legal duty to implement the UN Security Council resolution by acting to bring the responsible individuals and entities to justice;

8. Denounces in the strongest terms the destruction of religious and cultural sites and artefacts by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh', which constitutes an attack against the cultural heritage of all inhabitants of Syria and Iraq and of humanity at large; calls on all states to step up their criminal investigations and judicial cooperation with a view to identifying all groups responsible for illicit trafficking in cultural goods and for damaging or destroying cultural heritage that belongs to all of humanity in Syria, Iraq and the broader Middle East and North African regions;

9. Urges all the countries of the international community, including the EU Member States, to work actively on fighting radicalisation and to improve their legal and jurisdictional systems in order to avoid their nationals and citizens being able to travel to join the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' and participate in violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and to ensure that, should they do so, they are criminally prosecuted as soon as possible, including for online incitement and support to commit those crimes;

10. Calls for the EU to establish a permanent Special Representative for Freedom of Religion and Belief;

11. Recognises, supports and demands respect by all for the inalienable right of all ethnic and religious minorities, and others, living in Iraq and Syria, to continue to live in their historical and traditional homelands in dignity, equality and safety, and to fully practise their religion and beliefs freely without being subject to any kind of coercion, violence or discrimination; believes that, in order to stem the suffering and the mass exodus of Christians, Yazidis and other communities of the region, a clear and unequivocal statement by all regional political and religious leaders in support of their continued presence and full and equal rights as citizens of their home countries is imperative;

12. Requests the international community and its member states, including the EU and its Member States, to ensure the necessary security conditions and prospects for all those who have been forced to leave their homeland or have been forcibly displaced, to make effective as soon as possible their right to return to their homelands, to preserve their homes, land, property and belongings, as well as their churches and religious and cultural sites, and to be able to have a dignified life and future;

13. Recognises that the ongoing persecution of religious and ethnic groups in the Middle East is a factor that contributes to mass migration and internal displacement;

14. Stresses the importance of the international community providing protection and aid, including military protection and aid, in accordance with international law, to all those targeted by the so-called 'ISIS/Daesh' and other terrorist organisations in the Middle East, such as ethnic and religious minorities, and of such people's participation in future political lasting solutions; calls on all parties involved in the conflict to respect universal human rights and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid and assistance through all

possible channels; calls for the creation of humanitarian corridors; considers that safe havens, protected by UN-mandated forces, could be part of the answer to the massive challenge of providing temporary protection for millions of refugees from the conflict in Syria and Iraq;

15. Reaffirms its full and active support for international diplomatic efforts and the work of UN Special Envoy Staffan de Mistura aimed at launching peace negotiations in Geneva between all Syrian parties, with the participation of all the relevant global and regional players, in the coming days, as well as his proposals for local ceasefires; calls for the EU and the international community to put pressure on all donors to fulfil their promises and to fully commit themselves to providing financial support for the host countries, especially ahead of the Syria donors' conference in London on 4 February 2016;

16. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, the EU Special Representative for Human Rights, the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Government and Parliament of Syria, the Government and Council of Representatives of Iraq, the Regional Government of Kurdistan, the institutions of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (Gulf Cooperation Council, GCC), the United Nations Secretary-General, the United Nations General Assembly, the UN Security Council and the UN Human Rights Council.

United States Commission *on* International Religious Freedom

USCIRF Statement on the Designation of Victims of Genocide, Persecution, and Crimes Against Humanity in Syria and Iraq

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 7, 2015

WASHINGTON, D.C. – The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) today issued the following statement:

USCIRF calls on the U.S. government to designate the Christian, Yazidi, Shi'a, Turkmen, and Shabak communities of Iraq and Syria as victims of genocide by ISIL. USCIRF also urges American and other world leaders to condemn the genocidal actions and crimes against humanity of ISIL that have been directed at these groups and other ethnic and religious groups. USCIRF further urges a firm condemnation of the brutal persecution of, and crimes against humanity committed against, Sunni Muslims by the Assad regime in Syria and by ISIL in the case of Sunni Muslims who refuse to embrace their extremist ideology.

USCIRF also encourages continued and robust efforts by the U.S. and international community to bear witness to these crimes and make additional designations of genocide and crimes against humanity, whether those are committed by ISIL, the Assad regime, or others, as appropriate.

USCIRF recommended in its 2015 Annual Report that the U.S. government should support a referral by the UN Security Council to the International Criminal Court to investigate ISIL's atrocities against religious groups in both Iraq and Syria. USCIRF also noted in its 2015 Report that the al-Assad regime systemically has targeted and massacred Sunni Muslims, thereby creating the environment in which ISIL could rise and spread,

threatening the entire region and all religious communities that reject its violent religious ideology, with the smallest religious minority communities facing an existential threat.

"The hallmark of genocide is the intent to destroy a national, racial, ethnic, or religious group, in whole or in part. ISIL's intent to destroy religious groups that do not subscribe to its extremist ideology in the areas in Iraq and Syria that it controls, or seeks to control, is evident in, not only its barbarous acts, but also its own propaganda," *said USCIRF Chairman Robert P. George.* ***"The al-Assad regime also must be held to account for its targeting primarily of Sunni Muslims and the crimes against humanity that it is committing."***

For more information, please see USCIRF's chapters in the 2015 Annual Report on Iraq and Syria.

To interview a USCIRF Commissioner, please contact USCIRF at media@uscirf.gov or 202-786-0613.

Tags: IRAQ SYRIA

The Holy See

APOSTOLIC JOURNEY OF HIS HOLINESS POPE FRANCIS
TO ECUADOR, BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY
(5-13 JULY 2015)

PARTICIPATION AT THE SECOND WORLD MEETING OF POPULAR MOVEMENTS

ADDRESS OF THE HOLY FATHER

Expo Feria Exhibition Centre, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia)
Thursday, 9 July 2015

[Multimedia]

Dear brothers and sisters, good afternoon!

Several months ago, we met in Rome, and I remember that first meeting. In the meantime I have kept you in my thoughts and prayers. I am happy to see you again, here, as you discuss the best ways to overcome the grave situations of injustice experienced by the excluded throughout our world. Thank you, President Evo Morales, for your efforts to make this meeting possible.

During our first meeting in Rome, I sensed something very beautiful: fraternity, determination, commitment, a thirst for justice. Today, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, I sense it once again. I thank you for that. I also know, from the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace headed by Cardinal Turkson, that many people in the Church feel very close to the popular movements. That makes me very happy! I am pleased to see the Church opening her doors to all of you, embracing you, accompanying you and establishing in each diocese, in every justice and peace commission, a genuine, ongoing and serious cooperation with popular movements. I ask everyone, bishops, priests and laity, as well as the social organizations of the urban and rural peripheries, to deepen this encounter.

Today God has granted that we meet again. The Bible tells us that God hears the cry of his

people, and I wish to join my voice to yours in calling for the three “L’s” for all our brothers and sisters: land, lodging and labor. I said it and I repeat it: these are sacred rights. It is important, it is well worth fighting for them. May the cry of the excluded be heard in Latin America and throughout the world.

1. Before all else, let us begin by acknowledging that change is needed. Here I would clarify, lest there be any misunderstanding, that I am speaking about problems common to all Latin Americans and, more generally, to humanity as a whole. They are global problems which today no one state can resolve on its own. With this clarification, I now propose that we ask the following questions:

Do we truly realize that something is wrong in a world where there are so many farmworkers without land, so many families without a home, so many laborers without rights, so many persons whose dignity is not respected?

Do we realize that something is wrong where so many senseless wars are being fought and acts of fratricidal violence are taking place on our very doorstep? Do we realize something is wrong when the soil, water, air and living creatures of our world are under constant threat?

So, if we do realize all this, let’s not be afraid to say it: we need change; we want change.

In your letters and in our meetings, you have mentioned the many forms of exclusion and injustice which you experience in the workplace, in neighborhoods and throughout the land. They are many and diverse, just as many and diverse are the ways in which you confront them. Yet there is an invisible thread joining every one of the forms of exclusion. These are not isolated issues. Can we recognize that invisible thread which links them? I wonder whether we can see that those destructive realities are part of a system which has become global. Do we realize that that system has imposed the mentality of profit at any price, with no concern for social exclusion or the destruction of nature?

If such is the case, I would insist, let us not be afraid to say it: we want change, real change, structural change. This system is by now intolerable: farmworkers find it intolerable, laborers find it intolerable, communities find it intolerable, peoples find it intolerable … The earth itself – our sister, Mother Earth, as Saint Francis would say – also finds it intolerable.

We want change in our lives, in our neighborhoods, in our everyday reality. We want a change which can affect the entire world, since global interdependence calls for global answers to local problems. The globalization of hope, a hope which springs up from peoples and takes root among the poor, must replace the globalization of exclusion and indifference!

Today I wish to reflect with you on the change we want and need. You know that recently I wrote about the problems of climate change. But now I would like to speak of change in another sense.

Positive change, a change which is good for us, a change – we can say – which is redemptive. Because we need it. I know that you are looking for change, and not just you alone: in my different meetings, in my different travels, I have sensed an expectation, a longing, a yearning for change, in people throughout the world. Even within that ever smaller minority which believes that the present system is beneficial, there is a widespread sense of dissatisfaction and even despondency. Many people are hoping for a change capable of releasing them from the bondage of individualism and the despondency it spawns.

Time, my brothers and sisters, seems to be running out; we are not yet tearing one another apart, but we are tearing apart our common home. Today, the scientific community realizes what the poor have long told us: harm, perhaps irreversible harm, is being done to the ecosystem. The earth, entire peoples and individual persons are being brutally punished. And behind all this pain, death and destruction there is the stench of what Basil of Caesarea – one of the first theologians of the Church – called "the dung of the devil". An unfettered pursuit of money rules. This is the "dung of the devil". The service of the common good is left behind. Once capital becomes an idol and guides people's decisions, once greed for money presides over the entire socioeconomic system, it ruins society, it condemns and enslaves men and women, it destroys human fraternity, it sets people against one another and, as we clearly see, it even puts at risk our common home, sister and mother earth.

I do not need to go on describing the evil effects of this subtle dictatorship: you are well aware of them. Nor is it enough to point to the structural causes of today's social and environmental crisis. We are suffering from an excess of diagnosis, which at times leads us to multiply words and to revel in pessimism and negativity. Looking at the daily news we think that there is nothing to be done, except to take care of ourselves and the little circle of our family and friends.

What can I do, as collector of paper, old clothes or used metal, a recycler, about all these problems if I barely make enough money to put food on the table? What can I do as a craftsman, a street vendor, a trucker, a downtrodden worker, if I don't even enjoy workers' rights? What can I do, a farmwife, a native woman, a fisher who can hardly fight the domination of the big corporations? What can I do from my little home, my shanty, my hamlet, my settlement, when I daily meet with discrimination and marginalization? What can be done by those students, those young people, those activists, those missionaries who come to a neighborhood with their hearts full of hopes and dreams, but without any real solution for their problems? They can do a lot. They really can. You, the lowly, the exploited, the poor and underprivileged, can do, and are doing, a lot. I would even say that the future of humanity is in great measure in your own hands, through your ability to organize and carry out creative alternatives, through your daily efforts to ensure the three "L's" – do you agree? – (labor, lodging, land) and through your proactive participation in the great processes of change on the national, regional and global levels. Don't lose heart!

2. Secondly, you are sowers of change. Here in Bolivia I have heard a phrase which I like:

"process of change". Change seen not as something which will one day result from any one political decision or change in social structure. We know from painful experience that changes of structure which are not accompanied by a sincere conversion of mind and heart sooner or later end up in bureaucratization, corruption and failure. There must be a change of heart. That is why I like the image of a "process", processes, where the drive to sow, to water seeds which others will see sprout, replaces the ambition to occupy every available position of power and to see immediate results. The option is to bring about processes and not to occupy positions. Each of us is just one part of a complex and differentiated whole, interacting in time: peoples who struggle to find meaning, a destiny, and to live with dignity, to "live well", and in that sense, worthily.

As members of popular movements, you carry out your work inspired by fraternal love, which you show in opposing social injustice. When we look into the eyes of the suffering, when we see the faces of the endangered campesino, the poor laborer, the downtrodden native, the homeless family, the persecuted migrant, the unemployed young person, the exploited child, the mother who lost her child in a shootout because the barrio was occupied by drugdealers, the father who lost his daughter to enslavement…. when we think of all those names and faces, our hearts break because of so much sorrow and pain. And we are deeply moved, all of us…. We are moved because "we have seen and heard" not a cold statistic but the pain of a suffering humanity, our own pain, our own flesh. This is something quite different than abstract theorizing or eloquent indignation. It moves us; it makes us attentive to others in an effort to move forward together. That emotion which turns into community action is not something which can be understood by reason alone: it has a surplus of meaning which only peoples understand, and it gives a special feel to genuine popular movements.

Each day you are caught up in the storms of people's lives. You have told me about their causes, you have shared your own struggles with me, ever since I was in Buenos Aires, and I thank you for that. You, dear brothers and sisters, often work on little things, in local situations, amid forms of injustice which you do not simply accept but actively resist, standing up to an idolatrous system which excludes, debases and kills. I have seen you work tirelessly for the soil and crops of campesinos, for their lands and communities, for a more dignified local economy, for the urbanization of their homes and settlements; you have helped them build their own homes and develop neighborhood infrastructures. You have also promoted any number of community activities aimed at reaffirming so elementary and undeniably necessary a right as that of the three "L's": land, lodging and labor.

This rootedness in the barrio, the land, the office, the labor union, this ability to see yourselves in the faces of others, this daily proximity to their share of troubles – because they exist and we all have them – and their little acts of heroism: this is what enables you to practice the commandment of love, not on the basis of ideas or concepts, but rather on the basis of genuine interpersonal encounter. We need to build up this culture of encounter. We do not love concepts or ideas; no one loves a concept or an idea. We love people... Commitment, true commitment, is born of the

love of men and women, of children and the elderly, of peoples and communities… of names and faces which fill our hearts. From those seeds of hope patiently sown in the forgotten fringes of our planet, from those seedlings of a tenderness which struggles to grow amid the shadows of exclusion, great trees will spring up, great groves of hope to give oxygen to our world.

So I am pleased to see that you are working at close hand to care for those seedlings, but at the same time, with a broader perspective, to protect the entire forest. Your work is carried out against a horizon which, while concentrating on your own specific area, also aims to resolve at their root the more general problems of poverty, inequality and exclusion.

I congratulate you on this. It is essential that, along with the defense of their legitimate rights, peoples and their social organizations be able to construct a humane alternative to a globalization which excludes. You are sowers of change. May God grant you the courage, joy, perseverance and passion to continue sowing. Be assured that sooner or later we will see its fruits. Of the leadership I ask this: be creative and never stop being rooted in local realities, since the father of lies is able to usurp noble words, to promote intellectual fads and to adopt ideological stances. But if you build on solid foundations, on real needs and on the lived experience of your brothers and sisters, of campesinos and natives, of excluded workers and marginalized families, you will surely be on the right path.

The Church cannot and must not remain aloof from this process in her proclamation of the Gospel. Many priests and pastoral workers carry out an enormous work of accompanying and promoting the excluded throughout the world, alongside cooperatives, favouring businesses, providing housing, working generously in the fields of health, sports and education. I am convinced that respectful cooperation with the popular movements can revitalize these efforts and strengthen processes of change.

Let us always have at heart the Virgin Mary, a humble girl from small people lost on the fringes of a great empire, a homeless mother who could turn a stable for beasts into a home for Jesus with just a few swaddling clothes and much tenderness. Mary is a sign of hope for peoples suffering the birth pangs of justice. I pray that Our Lady of Mount Carmel, patroness of Bolivia, will allow this meeting of ours to be a leaven of change.

3. Third and lastly, I would like us all to consider some important tasks for the present historical moment, since we desire a positive change for the benefit of all our brothers and sisters. We know this. We desire change enriched by the collaboration of governments, popular movements and other social forces. This too we know. But it is not so easy to define the content of change – in other words, a social program which can embody this project of fraternity and justice which we are seeking. It is not easy to define it. So don’t expect a recipe from this Pope. Neither the Pope nor the Church have a monopoly on the interpretation of social reality or the proposal of solutions to contemporary issues. I dare say that no recipe exists. History is made by each generation as it

follows in the footsteps of those preceding it, as it seeks its own path and respects the values which God has placed in the human heart.

I would like, all the same, to propose three great tasks which demand a decisive and shared contribution from popular movements:

3.1 The first task is to put the economy at the service of peoples. Human beings and nature must not be at the service of money. Let us say NO to an economy of exclusion and inequality, where money rules, rather than service. That economy kills. That economy excludes. That economy destroys Mother Earth.

The economy should not be a mechanism for accumulating goods, but rather the proper administration of our common home. This entails a commitment to care for that home and to the fitting distribution of its goods among all. It is not only about ensuring a supply of food or “decent sustenance”. Nor, although this is already a great step forward, is it to guarantee the three “L’s” of land, lodging and labor for which you are working. A truly communitarian economy, one might say an economy of Christian inspiration, must ensure peoples’ dignity and their “general, temporal welfare and prosperity”.[1] (Pope John XXIII spoke this last phrase fifty years ago, and Jesus says in the Gospel that whoever freely offers a glass of water to one who is thirsty will be remembered in the Kingdom of Heaven.) All of this includes the three “L’s”, but also access to education, health care, new technologies, artistic and cultural manifestations, communications, sports and recreation. A just economy must create the conditions for everyone to be able to enjoy a childhood without want, to develop their talents when young, to work with full rights during their active years and to enjoy a dignified retirement as they grow older. It is an economy where human beings, in harmony with nature, structure the entire system of production and distribution in such a way that the abilities and needs of each individual find suitable expression in social life. You, and other peoples as well, sum up this desire in a simple and beautiful expression: “to live well”, which is not the same as “to have a good time”.

Such an economy is not only desirable and necessary, but also possible. It is no utopia or chimera. It is an extremely realistic prospect. We can achieve it. The available resources in our world, the fruit of the intergenerational labors of peoples and the gifts of creation, more than suffice for the integral development of “each man and the whole man”.[2] The problem is of another kind. There exists a system with different aims. A system which, in addition to irresponsibly accelerating the pace of production, and using industrial and agricultural methods which damage Mother Earth in the name of “productivity”, continues to deny many millions of our brothers and sisters their most elementary economic, social and cultural rights. This system runs counter to the plan of Jesus, against the Good News that Jesus brought.

Working for a just distribution of the fruits of the earth and human labor is not mere philanthropy. It is a moral obligation. For Christians, the responsibility is even greater: it is a commandment. It is

about giving to the poor and to peoples what is theirs by right. The universal destination of goods is not a figure of speech found in the Church's social teaching. It is a reality prior to private property. Property, especially when it affects natural resources, must always serve the needs of peoples. And those needs are not restricted to consumption. It is not enough to let a few drops fall whenever the poor shake a cup which never runs over by itself. Welfare programs geared to certain emergencies can only be considered temporary and incidental responses. They could never replace true inclusion, an inclusion which provides worthy, free, creative, participatory and solidary work.

Along this path, popular movements play an essential role, not only by making demands and lodging protests, but even more basically by being creative. You are social poets: creators of work, builders of housing, producers of food, above all for people left behind by the world market.

I have seen first hand a variety of experiences where workers united in cooperatives and other forms of community organization were able to create work where there were only crumbs of an idolatrous economy. I have seen some of you here. Recuperated businesses, local fairs and cooperatives of paper collectors are examples of that popular economy which is born of exclusion and which, slowly, patiently and resolutely adopts solidary forms which dignify it. How different this is than the situation which results when those left behind by the formal market are exploited like slaves!

Governments which make it their responsibility to put the economy at the service of peoples must promote the strengthening, improvement, coordination and expansion of these forms of popular economy and communitarian production. This entails bettering the processes of work, providing adequate infrastructures and guaranteeing workers their full rights in this alternative sector. When the state and social organizations join in working for the three "L's", the principles of solidarity and subsidiarity come into play; and these allow the common good to be achieved in a full and participatory democracy.

3.2. The second task is to unite our peoples on the path of peace and justice.

The world's peoples want to be artisans of their own destiny. They want to advance peacefully towards justice. They do not want forms of tutelage or interference by which those with greater power subordinate those with less. They want their culture, their language, their social processes and their religious traditions to be respected. No actual or established power has the right to deprive peoples of the full exercise of their sovereignty. Whenever they do so, we see the rise of new forms of colonialism which seriously prejudice the possibility of peace and justice. For "peace is founded not only on respect for human rights but also on respect for the rights of peoples, in particular the right to independence".[3]

The peoples of Latin America fought to gain their political independence and for almost two

centuries their history has been dramatic and filled with contradictions, as they have striven to achieve full independence.

In recent years, after any number of misunderstandings, many Latin American countries have seen the growth of fraternity between their peoples. The governments of the region have pooled forces in order to ensure respect for the sovereignty of their own countries and the entire region, which our forebears so beautifully called the “greater country”. I ask you, my brothers and sisters of the popular movements, to foster and increase this unity. It is necessary to maintain unity in the face of every effort to divide, if the region is to grow in peace and justice.

Despite the progress made, there are factors which still threaten this equitable human development and restrict the sovereignty of the countries of the “greater country” and other areas of our planet. The new colonialism takes on different faces. At times it appears as the anonymous influence of mammon: corporations, loan agencies, certain “free trade” treaties, and the imposition of measures of “austerity” which always tighten the belt of workers and the poor. We, the bishops of Latin America, denounce this with utter clarity in the Aparecida Document, stating that “financial institutions and transnational companies are becoming stronger to the point that local economies are subordinated, especially weakening the local states, which seem ever more powerless to carry out development projects in the service of their populations”.[4] At other times, under the noble guise of battling corruption, the narcotics trade and terrorism – grave evils of our time which call for coordinated international action – we see states being saddled with measures which have little to do with the resolution of these problems and which not infrequently worsen matters.

Similarly, the monopolizing of the communications media, which would impose alienating examples of consumerism and a certain cultural uniformity, is another one of the forms taken by the new colonialism. It is ideological colonialism. As the African bishops have observed, poor countries are often treated like “parts of a machine, cogs on a gigantic wheel”.[5]

It must be acknowledged that none of the grave problems of humanity can be resolved without interaction between states and peoples at the international level. Every significant action carried out in one part of the planet has universal, ecological, social and cultural repercussions. Even crime and violence have become globalized. Consequently, no government can act independently of a common responsibility. If we truly desire positive change, we have to humbly accept our interdependence, that is to say, our healthy interdependence. Interaction, however, is not the same as imposition; it is not the subordination of some to serve the interests of others. Colonialism, both old and new, which reduces poor countries to mere providers of raw material and cheap labor, engenders violence, poverty, forced migrations and all the evils which go hand in hand with these, precisely because, by placing the periphery at the service of the center, it denies those countries the right to an integral development. That is inequality, brothers and sisters, and inequality generates a violence which no police, military, or intelligence resources can control.

Let us say NO, then, to forms of colonialism old and new. Let us say YES to the encounter between peoples and cultures. Blessed are the peacemakers.

Here I wish to bring up an important issue. Some may rightly say, “When the Pope speaks of colonialism, he overlooks certain actions of the Church”. I say this to you with regret: many grave sins were committed against the native peoples of America in the name of God. My predecessors acknowledged this, CELAM, the Council of Latin American Bishops, has said it, and I too wish to say it. Like Saint John Paul II, I ask that the Church – I repeat what he said – “kneel before God and implore forgiveness for the past and present sins of her sons and daughters”.[6] I would also say, and here I wish to be quite clear, as was Saint John Paul II: I humbly ask forgiveness, not only for the offenses of the Church herself, but also for crimes committed against the native peoples during the so-called conquest of America. Together with this request for forgiveness and in order to be just, I also would like us to remember the thousands of priests and bishops who strongly opposed the logic of the sword with the power of the Cross. There was sin, a great deal of it, for which we did not ask pardon. So for this, we ask forgiveness, I ask forgiveness. But here also, where there was sin, great sin, grace abounded through the men and women who defended the rights of indigenous peoples.

I also ask everyone, believers and nonbelievers alike, to think of those many bishops, priests and laity who preached and continue to preach the Good News of Jesus with courage and meekness, respectfully and pacifically – though I said bishops, priests and laity, I do not wish to forget the religious sisters who have been so present to our poor neighborhoods, bringing a message of peace and wellbeing – ; who left behind them impressive works of human promotion and of love, often standing alongside the native peoples or accompanying their popular movements even to the point of martyrdom. The Church, her sons and daughters, are part of the identity of the peoples of Latin America. An identity which here, as in other countries, some powers are committed to erasing, at times because our faith is revolutionary, because our faith challenges the tyranny of mammon. Today we are dismayed to see how in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world many of our brothers and sisters are persecuted, tortured and killed for their faith in Jesus. This too needs to be denounced: in this third world war, waged peacemeal, which we are now experiencing, a form of genocide – I insist on the word – is taking place, and it must end.

To our brothers and sisters in the Latin American indigenous movement, allow me to express my deep affection and appreciation of their efforts to bring peoples and cultures together – a coming together of peoples and cultures - in a form of coexistence which I like to call polyhedric, where each group preserves its own identity by building together a plurality which does not threaten but rather reinforces unity. Your quest for an interculturalism, which combines the defense of the rights of the native peoples with respect for the territorial integrity of states, is for all of us a source of enrichment and encouragement.

3.3. The third task, perhaps the most important facing us today, is to defend Mother Earth.

Our common home is being pillaged, laid waste and harmed with impunity. Cowardice in defending it is a grave sin. We see with growing disappointment how one international summit after another takes place without any significant result. There exists a clear, definite and pressing ethical imperative to implement what has not yet been done. We cannot allow certain interests – interests which are global but not universal – to take over, to dominate states and international organizations, and to continue destroying creation. People and their movements are called to cry out, to mobilize and to demand – peacefully, but firmly – that appropriate and urgently-needed measures be taken. I ask you, in the name of God, to defend Mother Earth. I have duly addressed this issue in my Encyclical Letter *Laudato Si'*, which I believe will be distributed at the end.

4. In conclusion, I would like to repeat: the future of humanity does not lie solely in the hands of great leaders, the great powers and the elites. It is fundamentally in the hands of peoples and in their ability to organize. It is in their hands, which can guide with humility and conviction this process of change. I am with you. Each of us, let repeat from the heart: no family without lodging, no rural worker without land, no laborer without rights, no people without sovereignty, no individual without dignity, no child without childhood, no young person without a future, no elderly person without a venerable old age. Keep up your struggle and, please, take great care of Mother Earth. Believe me; I am sincere when I say from the heart that I pray for you and with you, and I ask God our Father to accompany you and to bless you, to fill you with his love and defend you on your way by granting you in abundance that strength which keeps us on our feet: that strength is hope. It is something important: hope does not disappoint. I ask you, please, to pray for me. If some of you are unable to pray, with all respect, I ask you to send me your good thoughts and energy. Thank you.

---

[1] JOHN XXIII, Encyclical *Mater et Magistra* (15 May 1961), 3: AAS 53 (1961), 402.

[2] PAUL VI, Encyclical *Populorum Progressio* (26 March 1967), 14: AAS 59 (1967), 264.

[3] PONTIFICAL COUNCIL FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE, *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Church*, 157.

[4] FIFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN BISHOPS, *Aparecida Document* (29 June 2007), 66.

[5] JOHN PAUL II, Post-Synodal Apostolic Exhortation *Ecclesia in Africa* (14 September 1995), 52: AAS 88 (1996), 32-22; ID., Encyclical Letter *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis* (30 December 1987), 22: AAS 80 (1988), 539.

[6] Bull of Indiction of the Great Jubilee of the Year 2000 *Incarnationis Mysterium* (29 November

11

1998),11: AAS 91 (1999), 139-141.

© Copyright - Libreria Editrice Vaticana

Statement on Iraq

Press Statement
John Kerry
Secretary of State
Washington, DC
August 7, 2014

President Obama has acted expeditiously and appropriately in authorizing targeted military action and providing significant humanitarian assistance to the people of Iraq at this very difficult moment when it is vitally needed.

The stakes for Iraq's future could not be clearer, and today's crisis underscores the stakes profoundly. ISIL's campaign of terror against the innocent, including Yezedi and Christian minorities, and its grotesque and targeted acts of violence bear all the warning signs and hallmarks of genocide. For anyone who needed a wake-up call, this is it. ISIL is not fighting on behalf of Sunnis. ISIL is not fighting for a stronger Iraq. ISIL is fighting to divide and destroy Iraq – and ISIL is offering nothing to anyone except chaos, nihilism, and ruthless thuggery. With a gut-wrenching humanitarian crisis unfolding, and the rolls of the starving and sick growing daily, there's not a minute to waste. The United States is acting and leading, and the world cannot sit by and watch innocents die. We will continue to coordinate with our allies in the region and the international community to assist Iraqis to confront ISIL's brutal ideology which poses a severe threat to Iraq, the region, and the United States.

President Obama has been unequivocal that he will do what is necessary and what is in our national interest to confront ISIL and its threat to the security of the region and to our own long-term security. He has been equally clear, as I have on my visit to Iraq and in all my conversations with Iraqi and regional leaders, that the only durable way to stop ISIL is for Iraq's real leaders to unite and form an inclusive government as rapidly as possible within their own constitutional framework, including the selection of a prime minister. Iraq's leaders must confront the growing humanitarian and security crisis with the urgency that it demands. They must do so knowing that ISIL finds an inadvertent, unwitting ally in any delay in the political process inside Iraq. Only ISIL wins if Iraqi political leaders avoid making tough choices rapidly to tip the balance in favor of inclusive and effective governance.

The safety and security of our men and women serving overseas is fundamental. Every day we wrestle with difficult choices to keep our people safe. I will remain closely engaged with Ambassador Beecroft, Deputy Assistant Secretary McGurk, and our team on the ground as we work to ensure that our personnel in Erbil, Baghdad, and across Iraq are secure.

SEIMAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

RESOLUTION
ON THE GENOCIDE OF CHRISTIANS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

15 December 2015 No XII-2177
Vilnius

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania,

having regard to:

Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stating that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance; the United Nations Human Rights Committee believes that pursuant to the principle of freedom of religion and belief, the protection of all beliefs, including theistic, non-theistic and atheistic beliefs, should be ensured;

United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution No 28/34 of 7 April 2015 defining 'complex situations that might lead to genocide', recognisable from 'possible warning signs […] such as the existence of groups at risk, the massive, serious and systematic violation of human rights, the resurgence of systematic discrimination and the prevalence of expressions of hate speech targeting persons belonging to national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, especially if they are uttered in the context of an actual or potential outbreak of violence' and 'condemning impunity for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and emphasizing the responsibility of States to comply with their obligations under relevant international instruments to end impunity and, to that end, to thoroughly investigate and prosecute persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or other massive, serious or systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in order to avoid their recurrence and to seek sustainable peace, justice, truth and reconciliation';

The European Parliament Resolution of 10 October 2013 on recent cases of violence and persecution against Christians, notably in Maaloula (Syria), Peshawar (Pakistan) and the case of Pastor Saeed Abedini (Iran) (2013/2872(RSP)); the European Parliament Resolution of 12 March 2015 on recent attacks and abductions by Da'esh in the Middle East, notably of Assyrians

(2015/2599(RSP)); the European Parliament Resolution of 28 April 2015 on the persecution of Christians around the world, in relation to the killing of students in Kenya by terror group Al-Shabaab (2015/2661 (RSP)), which bring to the foreground the cases of killing and persecution on religious grounds in the Middle East, North Africa and other countries;

United Nations General Assembly Resolution No 69/323 of 11 September 2015 proclaiming 9 December as the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of This Crime;

stating that:

for thousands of years, Christians of the Middle East and North Africa and other religious minorities have been an integral part of the region's culture;

the so-called 'Islamic State' (Da'esh) and other extremist militant groups in the Middle East, particularly in Iraq and Syria, and North Africa are currently exerting systematic violence against Christians and representatives of other religious minorities, who have been the target of such violence already since 2003, and millions of representatives of such minorities have been forced to leave their ancestral home and to become refugees;

Christians and other religious minorities in this region were and are being killed and kidnapped, suffered and continue to suffer serious bodily and mental harm, also sexual slavery and other forms of violence, and that all of this is done consciously and on purpose, resulting in a breach of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted in Paris on 9 December 1948 (hereinafter: the 'Convention');

such atrocities are pursued with a specific goal, namely, to eradicate and to expel from the region Christians and other religious minorities, destroy their cultural heritage, thus resulting in a breach of the Convention;

genocide is a crime under international law for which the persons committing it are punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals, as stipulated in Article 4 of the Convention;

Article 1 of the Convention emphasises that 'the Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.';

Article 2 of the Convention specifies that 'in the present Convention, genocide means 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.';

Article 3 of the Convention establishes that 'the following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide;
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide.';

on 10 July 2015 Pope Francis, the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, announced that Christians of the Middle East are suffering genocide which needs to be 'denounced. In this third world war, waged piecemeal, which we are now experiencing, a form of genocide – and I stress the word genocide – is taking place, and it must end.';

in its report of 27 March 2015 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that 'ethnic and religious groups targeted by ISIL include Yezidis, Christians, Turkmen, Sabea-Mandeans, Kaka'e, Kurds and Shia' and that, in the light of reliable information about the acts of violence perpetrated against civilians because of their affiliation to an ethnic or religious group, 'it is reasonable to conclude that some of those incidents may constitute genocide. Other incidents may amount to crimes against humanity or war crimes.',

states that atrocities against Christians and representatives of other religious minorities which are targeted in the Middle East, particularly in Iraq and Syria, and North Africa solely on religious grounds can be considered as genocide and, by this Resolution, treated as the crime of genocide under international law;

reminds all the Contracting Parties to the Convention, particularly those states whose governments and citizens in one way or another are engaged in and support genocide, of their legal obligations under the Convention;

draws governments' and international organisations' attention to the fact that crimes against humanity perpetrated on religious grounds and war crimes which can be treated as the crime of genocide must be condemned;

calls on the United Nations and the United Nations Secretary-General to take clear political leadership and recognise the atrocities being committed in the Middle East and North Africa as the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes;

invites the United Nations Member States, in particular members of the African Union, the Arab League, the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, to

support this Resolution, take measures to prevent further conduct of criminal persecution that may be treated as genocide and cooperate in developing international and national tribunals to punish persons responsible for genocide and in ensuring their effective functioning;

expresses gratitude to the governments of the Iraqi Kurdistan region, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Lebanon and other states for their efforts to shelter and protect Christians and other religious minorities until they can safely return to their homes in Iraq and Syria;

emphasizes that Christians and other religious minorities have the right to safe and stable life on the historic lands of their ancestors and practice of their faith without fear of persecution, deportation or death.

SPEAKER OF THE SEIMAS LORETA GRAUŽINIENĖ