

Robby Basler
Heilbronner Str. 2
60327 Frankfurt
Germany

Tel. 0049 (69) 27134731
basler-photography@t-online.de

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Special Procedures Division
c/o OHCHR-UNOG
8-14 Avenue de la Paix
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Message

after this First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
to the

Human Rights Committee (CCPR) *Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR Centre) • Rue de
Varembé 1, PO Box 183, 1202 Geneva (Switzerland)*

The suspicion of human rights crimes, violations of international law, genocide through
euthanasia in living conditions

This act is accused of Federal Republic of Germany

Infringement of Article 6 (1) the right to life and Article 24 (1) of social protection

the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Reason:

The complainant is one of 400,000 victims of the victim group from Germany, to whom the
German state withholds rights under international law.

In general, the German state fails to legislate against the victim group. However, a
legislative duty consists of the following UN resolutions, pacts and human rights decisions:

Article 39 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child Duty to create an environment for the recovery of dignity

UN-Resolution 60/147 Duty to create reparation mechanisms for social assistance, compensation and consequential damages

UN Resolution 53/144 Duty to promote human rights

UN Resolution 56/83 Duty to provide state liability

UN Millennium Declaration States must protect their citizens

International Pact for the Protection of Children and the Right to Education

Human Rights Court on the case of Luise O'Keeffe 35810/09 Duty to create satisfaction mechanisms

Article 2 of Human Rights Granting Free Development of Personality

These standards violate the German state. The victims are therefore in a legal vacuum. The victims can therefore not survive their involuntary inhuman life situation in the long run. They die unnaturally prematurely. Those who do not reach the average age because they deny human rights will be murdered.

However, the German state is responsible for the crime.

The original crime:

Child deprivation of liberty of minors under state custody. The victims were exploited by forced labor, humiliated and broken down by mental, physical and sexual violence, subjected to medication attempts or given unjustified compulsory adoption. All victims were deprived of education by these measures.

Although the acts in the institutions were caused by third party debt, these institutions were under state supervision. This duty of supervision was violated by the state. It was only because of this original crime of breach of duty that the subsequent crimes of exploitation and violence could arise.

The bigger crime, however, is to keep the victims living conditions in which they are unnaturally premature to death. The state does not comply with its obligation to protect, to compensate for the suffering by legislative action and to compensate for the consequential damage. The duty under international criminal law to assume responsibility for superiors does not comply with this murder or bring it to the public.

The victim group fulfilled all criteria that describe an armed conflict. The acts were underpinned with the use of armed force. The victims were constantly identifiable by special passes. Consequently, there is a suspicion of genocide-related crime.

In that regard, the complainant, as an informant, requested the International Criminal Court to start the prosecution. The request was received by the Court on 6 July 2017. Neither the entrance was confirmed nor communicated a file number. A declaration was presented to the UN Special Rapporteur Jean Ziegler in 2014, calling for individual complaints and encouraging the establishment of a Special Criminal Court. In 2015 and 2016, France was asked to request, as a substitute for the victim group in the UN Security Council, the adoption of a resolution to establish said special criminal court. The French presidential office promised to take over the then Foreign Minister Ayrault the matter, however, was no apparent action.

Since there is no domestic remedy for this type of claim, it is not reasonable for the complainant to exhaust legal remedies that are not appropriate.

The victim group calls for legislative action. An explicit minors' compensation law. The establishment of a Special Criminal Court, which identifies the number of victims, the form of the crime and those responsible for the debt legally binding.

The complainant assumes that the German State will seek to invoke the subsidiarity principle. The Roman Statute and international criminal law state that "a state is unwilling or unable to process its own crime ...". Applied in relation to the principle of subsidiarity, the Human Rights Council must also consider the state and will of a state to comply adequately with the human and international law standards in a "reasonable" window of opportunity for one of the victims.

The victim group has been fighting for compensation for 11 years now. The state of Germany participated in this period only in the minor social assistance, which is described in UN-Resolution 60/147. However, the legislator is not in the least concerned with providing the mechanisms for redress further listed in this resolution. A reasonable time frame has been exceeded and there can be no trace of adequate. Therefore, the German state can no longer rely on the subsidiarity principle.

A selection of evidence is attached. The complainant has further evidence, but in its fullness he has exceeded his capacity to be able to send it here. However, all evidence can be inspected at any time by UN staff.

The complainant now asks the committee to take action on the matter.

An acknowledgment of receipt is requested.

Sincerely
Robby Basler

Appendix: Evidence

Personal data: born , 19XX in XXXXXXXXX

Infos: www.kinderrechte-blog.byme-magazin.de