



***Intervention at the Organisation for Security and  
Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)***

***Human Dimension Implementation Meeting (HDIM)***

***Warsaw, Poland September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017***

***WORKING SESSION 7: Tolerance and non-discrimination***

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Dr. Christopher C. Hull, speaking on behalf of the Center for Security Policy (CSP).

CSP reinforces the statement made by Pax Europa, noting that the Annotated Agenda refers to the [Copenhagen Document of 1990](#), which “recognize[d] that pluralistic democracy and the rule of law are essential for ensuring respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms.”<sup>1</sup>

The Copenhagen Document further states that “participating States clearly and unequivocally condemn totalitarianism, racial and ethnic hatred, anti-semitism,

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<sup>1</sup> DOCUMENT OF THE COPENHAGEN MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN DIMENSION OF THE CSCE (Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe), 5 to 29 June 1990, p. 2.  
<http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/14304?download=true>, accessed September 13, 2017.

xenophobia and discrimination against anyone as well as persecution on religious and ideological grounds.”<sup>2</sup>

However, by embracing so-called tolerance and non-discrimination, Participating States risk promoting totalitarianism, anti-Semitism and persecution on religious grounds. That is because according to many of its critics *and supporters*, Islamic law, known as Sharia, is a totalitarian system, built on texts with pervasive anti-Semitism, which results in significant religious persecution.

Moreover, though the Copenhagen Document calls for tolerance, it does so specifically in the context of a democratic political framework to guarantee that tolerance. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) has found that “Sharia law and a theocratic regime, were incompatible with the requirements of a democratic society.”<sup>3</sup> Thus the Copenhagen Document must be read in the context not only of “resolving questions relating to national minorities in a democratic political framework,”

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<sup>2</sup> COPENHAGEN DOCUMENT, 1990, <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/14304?download=true>, accessed September 13, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Press release issued by the Registrar, JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF REFAH PARTISI (THE WELFARE PARTY) ERBAKAN, KAZAN AND TEKDAL v. TURKEY, July 31, 2001, F – 67075 Strasbourg Cedex, <http://www.webcitation.org/query?url=http://web.archive.org/web/20010811161803/http://www.echr.coe.int/Eng/Press/2001/July/RefahPartisi2001jude.htm&date=2013-09-14>, accessed September 13, 2017.

but of the ECHR's finding that Sharia is incompatible with such a framework.

If Participating States tolerate those who support imposing Sharia, that toleration will not be reciprocated.

Accordingly, the Center for Security Policy recommends that:

1. Participating States should echo ECHR in affirming Sharia is incompatible with a democratic society.<sup>4</sup>
2. Participating States should expand existing bans on neo-Nazi and Communist ideologies to include Sharia.<sup>5</sup>
3. Participating States should evaluate the degree to which citizens and immigrants embrace Sharia in determining migration and security policy in order to prevent future support for totalitarianism, religious discrimination, and anti-Semitism.<sup>6</sup>

Thank you.

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<sup>4</sup> JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF REFAH PARTISI, July 31, 2001, <http://www.webcitation.org/query?url=http://web.archive.org/web/20010811161803/http://www.echr.coe.int/Eng/Press/2001/July/RefahPartisi2001jude.htm&date=2013-09-14>, accessed September 13, 2017.

<sup>5</sup> Curtis, "Is Islamic Ideology Totalitarian?", <https://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/3348/islamic-ideology-totalitarian>, accessed September 13, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Grim and Finke, *The Price of Freedom Denied*; <https://www.amazon.com/Price-Freedom-Denied-Persecution-Twenty-First/dp/0521146836>, accessed September 13, 2017.