

# Impunity Fuels International Crimes: Israel's violations of international law and US support: FIDH demands justice and accountability

## Preamble

The FIDH International Board expresses its deepest concern over the systematic military escalation which was conducted by Israel in Southwest Asia (Middle East). In addition to the attacks in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, this escalation affects several sovereign states and millions of civilians in Iran, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen , and is accompanied by serious and large-scale violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, commission of international crimes, and affecting several sovereign states and millions of civilians and in doing so, directly threatens regional and global peace and security.

While a ceasefire agreement was announced between Israel and Iran, FIDH underlines that a temporary respite does not diminish the urgency of addressing ongoing violations of international law and the imperative for justice and accountability.

When a government is supported in its violations of fundamental rights, both inaction and active support from other complicit states reinforce impunity and fuel the perpetuation of violence.

Respect for the Charter of the United Nations, the Geneva Conventions and the Rome Statute imposes on all States the obligation to protect civilians, respect State sovereignty and prohibit any unilateral use of force. All states should refrain from

attacking other states in the region, and especially attacking civilian and civilian infrastructure.

All States Parties to the Genocide Convention have an obligation to prevent and not contribute to the commission of genocide, as the International Court of Justice has recalled. Support for Israel, even indirect, especially while committing international crimes and genocide in Gaza, may constitute complicity, thus engaging the legal responsibility of the third State.

#### An unprecedented military escalation

In the early hours of June 13, 2025, Israel launched an unprovoked military operation and aggression of unprecedented scale against more than a hundred Iranian sites, including nuclear facilities, military and civilian infrastructure, killing more than a thousand people, including military personnel, officials, several scientists, hundreds of civilians, and at least 38 children. Iran responded on June 13 with massive missile and drone strikes on Israel, targeting official Israeli sites, strategic infrastructure, urban areas and civilian infrastructure, also affecting the Palestinian citizens of Israel (residing inside the Green Line), who are less protected by Israel's Iron Dome system and deprived of equitable access to shelters and alerts. Israel attacked various nuclear sites across Iran, as well as the Evin prison (where at least 80 people including some prison staff and many civilians were killed), both in clear violation of international law. On the night of June 21-22, 2025, the United States carried out targeted strikes on three major Iranian nuclear sites (Fordo, Natanz, Isfahan), also in gross violation of international law, with the aim of, according to official statements from the White House and the Pentagon, destroying Iran's nuclear enrichment capabilities and supporting the Israeli operation. These attacks suggest a broader political intention to destabilize the Iranian regime, in line with a regime change logic that violates the sovereignty of the people in Iran, and the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. The attacks from both Israel and Iran have caused devastating results on the ground, and included attacks on several hospitals in Iran and one in Israel, a clear violation of international humanitarian law.

This current escalation takes place within a broader and ongoing pattern of systematic violations committed by Israel, notably including the genocidal campaign on Gaza, intensified attacks in the West Bank, the obstruction of humanitarian aid, and the deliberate targeting of civilians seeking essential relief and aid. These actions are taking place while Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin

Netanyahu and his former Minister of Defense, Yoav Gallant, both already subject to International Criminal Court (ICC) arrest warrants for war crimes and crimes against humanity, continue to act with impunity. This is carried out by imposing a policy of supremacy and violence, hindering any attempt at international legal proceedings, and by expanding the scope or areas of hostilities. The escalation not only deepens the humanitarian and political crisis affecting the Palestinian people, it poses great threats to Israeli society, the Iranian population and the entire region.

In Gaza, as FIDH concluded as early as December 2023, Israel is committing war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide against the Palestinian people, as outlined in the 1948 Convention, characterized by murder, serious bodily and mental harm, the imposition of living conditions aimed at the destruction of the group, and the deliberate obstruction of humanitarian aid in violation of orders of the International Court of Justice. More than two million people are facing a systematically organized famine, while thousands of aid trucks remain stranded, their entry into Gaza blocked by Israel.

In the West Bank, Palestinians are being subjected to intensified violence, forcible transfers, attacks by illegal settlers, extrajudicial executions, and the accelerated colonization and expansion of Israel's illegal settlement enterprise. Across all their geographies, Palestinians are also subjugated under a system of settler-colonial apartheid, as well as other war crimes and crimes against humanity, aimed at ethnic cleansing and a gradual erasure of the Palestinian people. Israel's unlawful occupation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) continues to deny Palestinian their basic rights and violate international law and norms. This system is reinforced by the persistent denial of Palestinians' right to self-determination and the right of return for refugees and those in exile, both of which are fundamental rights enshrined in international law.

Finally, Israel continues its recurring strikes in South Lebanon and occupies points in Lebanese territory, in violation of Security Council Resolution 1701, while also maintaining its illegal occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights and intensifying its attacks in Syria, exploiting natural resources for the benefit of its settlements. These actions, carried out with complete impunity, constitute a serious threat to regional stability and a clear violation of international law and the principles of non-use of force and the peaceful settlement of disputes, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

The recent announcement of a ceasefire over the attacks on Iran should be followed by independent monitoring and legally binding enforcement mechanisms to ensure its durability and to prevent a return to impunity-fueled violence.

Despite repeated international calls for ceasefires—particularly in Gaza and southern Lebanon—such arrangements have consistently failed to provide durable protection for civilians or to halt the unlawful use of force. In Gaza, short-term truces, including those attempted in early 2025, were swiftly violated by Israeli forces through resumed military operations and the continued enforcement of the blockade. In Lebanon, Israel has repeatedly breached the 2006 ceasefire agreement under UN Security Council Resolution 1701, carrying out cross-border strikes, targeted assassinations, and maintaining illegal positions inside Lebanese territory. These patterns highlight not only the structural fragility of ceasefires in the absence of binding enforcement mechanisms, but also the broader context of extreme militarisation and the enjoyed impunity of Israel provided by complicit states. This includes the sustained presence of at least 19 U.S. military bases across the region, which reinforces the logic of armed confrontation and undermines any genuine prospects for de-escalation, accountability, or long-term peace and stability in the region.

#### Rejection of the illegal doctrine of preemptive self-defense

Israel has justified its recent strikes against Iran in the name of self-defense, citing a latent threat linked to the Revolutionary Guards and Iran's nuclear program. This position is based on an abusive and legally unfounded interpretation of "preemptive self-defense"<sup>1</sup>. In this case, Israel has not demonstrated either an ongoing attack or an imminent threat from Iran. Its military aggression launched without any authorization from the Security Council and without any factual basis, constitutes a unilateral use of force prohibited by international law, and compromises collective security of the region. The active participation of the United States in the aggression on Iran constitutes military support, and an act of co-belligerence, also questioning the responsibility of the United States of America and its violations of International law in the region. .

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<sup>1</sup> Under Article 51 of the UN Charter, the right to self-defense applies only in case of an armed attack or clear and imminent threat. The ICJ in *Nicaragua v. United States* (1986) stressed that imminence must be objectively proven, not unilaterally claimed.

FIDH considers these acts to constitute aggression under international law<sup>2</sup>. The logic of preventive war, when no imminent threat exists, has been consistently rejected under international law<sup>3</sup>. By reproducing these practices, Israel and the U.S. are participating in a dynamic of erosion of international law, similar to that invoked by Russia to justify its aggression against Georgia and Ukraine, including the illegal full or partial annexation of Crimea, Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia—in defiance of the principles of sovereignty and the prohibition of the use of force.

Since 2018, the International Criminal Court has had the power to prosecute individuals for the crime of aggression—the illegal use of force by one state against another. However, limitations in jurisdiction have meant that these provisions remain largely unenforceable when non-State Parties are involved.<sup>4</sup>

### Rejection of Regime Change Agendas and Affirmation of the Right to Self-Determination in Iran

FIDH firmly rejects all forms of regime change agendas in Iran pursued by foreign powers through military means, often justified under the pretext of security concerns. Such approaches have historically intensified repression and weakened internal democratic processes. FIDH echoes the calls of Iranian human rights organizations urging the international community to support Iran’s civil society in its struggles for freedom, women’s rights, social justice and abolition of the death penalty - used against several individuals allegedly spying for Israel without access to the proper justice system since 13 June and threatening others. FIDH calls for immediate release of all political prisoners, most of whom have been moved from Evin prison to other detention centres in very poor conditions.

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2 See UNGA Resolution 3314 (1974), which defines aggression as the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of another State.

3 UN Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) condemned Israel’s bombing of the Osirak nuclear reactor in Iraq as a violation of the UN Charter. The 2003 invasion of Iraq was widely considered unlawful due to the absence of confirmed weapons of mass destruction and lack of Security Council authorization.

4 The definition of the crime of aggression was adopted under the Rome Statute in 2010 and entered into force in 2018, giving the ICC jurisdiction over acts of aggression under strict conditions. However, due to political compromises, this jurisdiction does not apply to crimes of aggression committed by or against states that are not parties to the Rome Statute, such as Israel, the United States, or Iran. As a result, despite clear instances of unlawful uses of force—including Israel’s attack on Iranian territory and the U.S.’s active participation, which amounts to co-belligerence—those responsible cannot be prosecuted before the ICC. The creation of the Special Tribunal on the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine in response to Russia’s war illustrates both the growing consensus on the need to address illegal wars and the limitations of the current international legal framework. The precedent it sets is significant, but it also underscores ongoing double standards. As States Parties prepare to review the Rome Statute’s provisions on aggression, FIDH urges all governments to work toward closing these loopholes and ensuring the crime of aggression is treated with the same seriousness as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Justice and peace demand that international law be applied universally—not selectively.

FIDH firmly stands with the civil society and human rights defenders in Iran, especially in light of the ongoing human rights violations and suppressive practices and measures by the regime in Iran against the people in Iran. The FIDH stands strong in its demand for the people in Iran to enjoy their human rights, including the right to self-determination and democratic processes. Additionally, the FIDH rejects all doctrines and practices of regime change in Iran pursued through illegal military means or coercive interventions under the guise of security imperatives. These strategies, often couched in the rhetoric of democracy promotion, amount to violations of the UN Charter and the jus cogens norm prohibiting the use of force. They also undermine the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination, as enshrined in Article 1 of both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which guarantees that all peoples have the right to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.

Far from advancing human rights, militarised regime change efforts have historically served to entrench authoritarianism and further restrict civic space in the targeted states. In Iran, the use of external threats or destabilising foreign actions has consistently been instrumentalised by the authorities to suppress dissent, discredit reform movements, and criminalise civil society actors. The militarisation of foreign policy, especially when accompanied by explicit or implicit support for regime overthrow, thus has a direct chilling effect on grassroots mobilisations calling for change, often isolating them further and placing them at greater risk.

FIDH echoes the urgent calls of Iranian human rights defenders and independent organisations who demand genuine and sustained international solidarity—grounded not in geopolitical opportunism but in support for the Iranian people’s own aspirations for freedom, justice, and human dignity. This includes unwavering support for women’s rights, the abolition of the death penalty, freedom of expression, and democratic reform.

FIDH condemns the recent executions of several individuals accused of espionage, reportedly without due process or access to a fair trial, in blatant violation of international human rights law. The use of the death penalty as a tool of political repression must cease immediately.

International engagement with Iran must prioritise the protection and empowerment of civil society actors, human rights defenders, and independent journalists. Democratic transformation cannot be imposed from outside—it must

be led from within, by the people themselves. The role of States and international organisations is not to dictate outcomes, but to ensure that those struggling peacefully for justice, equality, and democratic governance are protected, heard, and supported.

### Complicity of third States and international responsibilities

The International Court of Justice, in the genocide case *South Africa v. Israel*, recognized a plausible risk of genocide in Gaza, imposing obligations on Israel, but also on all States parties to the 1948 Convention. This obligation requires States parties to prevent this crime, to punish perpetrators, and, above all, to refrain from any assistance to a State likely to commit it. Maintaining military cooperation and economic and commercial relations with Israel, in this context, is no longer a simple political choice: it is a violation of international law, which may amount to complicity. By ignoring provisional measures indicated in ICJ orders, certain governments are trampling on international judicial authority and undermining the very foundations of the international rule of law. In its July 2024 advisory opinion, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) affirmed that all states have an obligation not to recognize as lawful the ongoing Israeli occupation, annexation, and settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory. States must also refrain from providing any aid or assistance that would maintain or support this unlawful situation. This includes halting military, economic, or political support that directly or indirectly legitimizes or sustains the occupation,. Furthermore, states are required to take active steps to bring the unlawful situation to an end, including through international cooperation, reassessment of bilateral agreements, and support for collective measures such as sanctions, arms embargoes, or legal accountability mechanisms. These obligations arise under international law, particularly in relation to the prohibition of the acquisition of territory by force and the duty of non-assistance in maintaining serious breaches of peremptory norms.

Thus, commercial, technological, and industrial investments or trade weave a web of direct involvement in the serious violations committed in Gaza and the West Bank. The ICJ already recalled, in the 2004 advisory opinion on the "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory", that no state can recognise as lawful nor continue to support a situation resulting from a serious violation of international law<sup>5</sup>. Transfers of weapons, surveillance

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<sup>5</sup> *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004, p. 136, para. 159. See also the pending Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (July 2024), and the Court's Order of 30 April 2024 in *Nicaragua v. Germany*, which reaffirmed state obligations

systems, or dual technologies to Israel are therefore not neutral: they fuel a system of domination and violence. States have a legal obligation to control the activities of their companies in these contexts. However, many companies, with the tacit approval of their governments, participate in the colonial domination, digital repression of the Palestinian people, and arming of Israel; a state in a situation of permanent violation of international humanitarian law and commission of international crimes

### Nuclear disarmament and regional security

This situation also highlights the extent to which the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East constitutes a major threat to international peace and security. In a region marked by persistent conflicts, the existence of an undeclared nuclear arsenal—that of Israel—outside any control or inspection regime of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) constitutes a flagrant violation of the founding principles of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). This strategic anomaly fuels a logic of confrontation, weakens the credibility of the non-proliferation regime, and compromises any prospect of regional disarmament.

The persistent inaction of nuclear-armed states<sup>6</sup> undermines the credibility of the disarmament regime and reflects a double standard that erodes the legitimacy of the multilateral system<sup>4</sup>. Israel's undeclared nuclear capabilities, combined with its refusal to join the NPT, further destabilize the region and obstruct any meaningful progress toward regional disarmament

This asymmetry fuels tensions and undermines the universality of the multilateral system. Despite the lack of political will, binding international instruments already exist that outline steps toward regional disarmament, including calls for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East<sup>7</sup>.

In this context, it is imperative to strengthen control mechanisms and make them effective, including by providing for automatic sanctions in the event of non-compliance. The leniency extended to Israel in nuclear matters is not a matter of

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under the Geneva Conventions and the Genocide Convention, particularly in relation to the transfer of arms to parties allegedly committing serious violations of international law.

<sup>6</sup> Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons obliges States Parties to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament. Despite this, none of the nuclear powers have complied meaningfully with their legal obligations.

<sup>7</sup> These include UN Security Council Resolution 687 (1991), which imposed disarmament obligations on Iraq; Resolution 1540 (2004), which requires all states to prevent the proliferation of WMDs; and UN General Assembly Resolution 3263 (1975), which calls for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

oversight, but rather a political exception that is deeply destructive: as long as international law continues to be applied selectively, it will be incapable of offering the guarantees necessary for regional stability. Ending this nuclear impunity must be a condition of any serious strategy for de-escalation and lasting peace in the Middle East.

### Support for Human Rights Defenders under Attack

FIDH reiterates its unwavering solidarity with Palestinian and Israeli human rights organizations as well as with Iranian civil society actors who are increasingly subjected to systemic repression under authoritarian frameworks. In 2021, Israel unlawfully criminalized prominent Palestinians human rights organisations, and smearing and defunding attempts by Israel and its allies continues to this day. These measures and tactics expand to target the wider civil society globally, and undermine accountability actions taken including by the ICC. Currently in Israel, draft legislation seeks to criminalize cooperation with the ICC and to impose punitive taxation on foreign-funded NGOs critical of government policies. These tactics also include state sponsored sanctions imposed by the U.S. in the form of executive orders on the ICC prosecutor and its judges to undermine its role and work in bringing justice to the Palestinian people. The FIDH rejects such acts which undermine the global legal system and undermines all efforts of accountability. The FIDH also rejects practices that undermine civil society work and criminalises organisations for carrying out their duties to protect human rights and defend freedoms. The U.S. measures have also expanded to criminalise some Palestinian civil society for its work against the which

Similarly, in Iran, civil society activists face arbitrary detention, censorship, mass arrests, and legal harassment aimed at silencing dissent and obstructing accountability efforts. These multifaceted attacks seek to delegitimize the vital work of human rights defenders and systematically undermine the rule of law from within the state itself. The Iranian regime's relentless repression mirrors the broader regional pattern of state-led efforts to stifle social movements, dissent and suppress independent voices.

FIDH underscores that civil society actors—whether documenting war crimes, advocating for victims' rights, or challenging state abuses—are indispensable to the promotion and protection of international justice and fundamental freedoms. The suppression of their work not only contravenes international legal norms enshrined

in instruments such as the ICCPR but also exacerbates the isolation and vulnerability of the very populations these defenders strive to protect.

### Citizen mobilization and repression of solidarity

FIDH welcomes the tremendous outpouring of citizen solidarity around the world in support of the Palestinian people, particularly through emblematic initiatives such as the Gaza Flotilla, the Global March to Gaza, the march in Brussels, and the Soumoud land caravan that set off from Tunisia, which have emerged in response to inaction of our governments, to break the isolation and blockade imposed on Gaza.

In its June 2024 resolution on solidarity with the Palestinian people, FIDH reaffirmed its full support for the Palestinian people's struggle for justice, dignity, and their full spectrum of rights, including the right to self-determination, right of refugees to return, freedom of movement, and reparation for decades of violations under occupation, apartheid, and forced displacement. These citizen-led mobilisations further echo the values and principles laid out in that resolution.

These mobilizations embody a universal demand for justice and freedom in the face of the ongoing genocide. They reflect a global awareness of the gross violations of international law and the need for citizen action in the face of government inaction, silence and direct or indirect complicity.

FIDH strongly condemns the violent repression of these solidarity initiatives by the Israeli, Egyptian, and Libyan authorities, through arbitrary arrests, blockades, confiscation of equipment, deportations, and intimidation. This repression echoes the growing stifling of pro-Palestinian solidarity by various countries, including Germany, Britain and the United States, as exemplified by the arrest of student protesters, and many European countries which are imposing bans on demonstrations and the dissolution of organizations or orchestrating smear campaigns.

These restrictions on freedom of expression and protest demonstrate a deliberate political will to isolate the Palestinian people and their just cause, even as the call for Palestinian liberation is generating unprecedented global popular support and its legitimacy is recognized by all relevant international institutions and international human rights organisations.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Emergency humanitarian measures

- In light of the recently announced ceasefire, FIDH urges all parties to uphold and expand the truce through robust international guarantees, and to immediately transition towards humanitarian relief and justice-centered peace-building.
- FIDH calls for the immediate cessation of Israeli and U.S. military operations in Gaza, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, and the wider region, and for the urgent establishment of a sustained and verifiable ceasefire, under robust international monitoring and guarantees. As part of this process, FIDH urges the implementation of concrete demilitarisation steps, beginning with a complete halt to arms transfers to parties credibly accused of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, in line with existing international obligations. It also calls for the progressive dismantling of foreign military infrastructure contributing to the escalation of hostilities, with international oversight. These actions should be anchored in a broader accountability framework, and form part of an inclusive and rights-based pathway toward regional de-escalation, disarmament, and lasting peace.
- FIDH calls on all states and relevant parties to achieve a long-term ceasefire in Gaza, ensure the withdrawal of Israeli military forces from Gaza, enable the return of displaced Palestinians to the various parts of Gaza strip, and support the reconstruction of Gaza. All states must act decisively to end the ongoing genocide against the Palestinian people.
- It calls for the immediate, total and unconditional lifting of the blockade of Gaza, as well as the unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid to the civilian population, in all regions of Gaza.
- It calls for the effective and immediate implementation of provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice in the South Africa vs. Israel case.

#### Sanctions and suspension of cooperation

- FIDH demands the immediate suspension of all free trade, military, technological and security cooperation agreements with Israel.
- It calls for the establishment of a full arms embargo on Israel, including transfer of arms, munitions and military equipment to and from Israel,

including by third parties, as well as on any form of direct or indirect security cooperation.

- It calls for the adoption of targeted economic sanctions, including a ban on trade with illegal Israeli settlements and the prohibition of all imports and economic activities originating from or contributing to the maintenance of the unlawful occupation, in line with the obligations of non-recognition and non-assistance reaffirmed in the 2024 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice.

#### Strengthening international justice

- FIDH calls on States Parties to the Rome Statute to cooperate fully with the ICC in accordance with their legal obligations, in particular by executing arrest warrants, surrendering suspects, freezing the assets of those prosecuted, and prohibiting their access to the territory, including by air. We further call on the EU to activate its blocking status and protect the integrity of the court and those who cooperate with the ICC.
- It calls on States to activate their extraterritorial jurisdiction to prosecute alleged perpetrators of international crimes and to put an end to impunity enjoyed by certain diplomatically protected leaders.
- It calls for the active support of human rights defenders in Iran, Israel and Palestine, the protection of independent civil society, and the immediate release of all individuals detained for their peaceful advocacy.
- FIDH calls on EU member states to work towards suspending the EU-Israel Association Council Agreement.
- FIDH calls on ICC States Parties to seize the July 2025 review of the crime of aggression to harmonize the Court's jurisdiction over this crime with that of its other core crimes, and to close the accountability gap that shields powerful actors from prosecution.

#### Respect for international law and sovereignty

- FIDH calls for the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701, including the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops present on Lebanese territory.

- It demands the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Syrian Golan Heights, as well as the end of all military presence in the demilitarized zone, in accordance with the 1974 Disengagement Agreement.
- It calls for an immediate and permanent ban on all exploitation of natural resources in the occupied territories and for the prosecution of companies complicit in these illegal activities.
- It stresses the urgent need for individual states, the international community, and the UN to uphold the ICJ's 2024 Advisory Opinion, fulfill their legal obligations, and act to end the unlawful occupation and apartheid marked by dispossession, violence, and discrimination immediately, fully, and unconditionally. Continued inaction will only deepen Israel's impunity and enable further human rights violations and international crimes, including the ongoing genocide in Gaza.

#### Disarmament and regional security

- FIDH calls for the urgent creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, governed by strict and legally binding control mechanisms.
- It calls for the strengthening of the mandate of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to include all states in the region, without exception, with automatic sanction mechanisms in the event of non-compliance.

#### International mobilization

FIDH calls for the immediate convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly, within the framework of the "United for Peace" initiative, to adopt a binding resolution demanding an end to Israeli aggression.

It calls on the UN General Assembly to adopt concrete measures against States that are in serious violations of international law, including the suspension of their participation in certain international bodies.

This mobilisation must also address the structural failures of the international system, in particular the paralysis of the United Nations Security Council. FIDH underscores the urgent need for comprehensive reform of the Security Council, whose current composition and veto structure enable impunity, undermine the rule of law, and prevent effective action to protect populations from atrocity crimes.

Finally, it encourages international civil society to intensify mobilization campaigns until an order based on justice, dignity and international law is restored.

The FIDH International Board reaffirms its unwavering solidarity with the oppressed peoples of the region and demands that international law finally prevail over the logic of impunity, apartheid and colonization.