

# AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC STATEMENT

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## **Petition urges Human Rights Council to act for international justice for Gaza conflict victims**

Amnesty International today handed over a petition of some 66,850 signatures to the UN Human Rights Council calling on it to take a crucial step later this month to ensuring international justice for victims of the 2008-2009 conflict in Gaza and southern Israel.

The petition contains the signatures collected by Amnesty International members and supporters around the world over the last two months as part of the organization's ongoing campaign for justice for the victims of the Gaza conflict. The petition was presented to Sihasak Phuangketkeow, President of the Human Rights Council, by Amnesty International representatives in Geneva.

The petition calls on the Human Rights Council to pass a resolution at its current session that would help pave the way for the UN Security Council to refer the situation in Gaza to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and thereby contribute to combating the long-running cycle of injustice and impunity in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. The UN Security Council's swift action to refer the situation in Libya to the ICC Prosecutor contrasts markedly with its unwillingness so far to address the situation of the Gaza conflict, whose victims have been waiting in vain for justice for over two years. The consistent application of international legal standards and the application of international justice mechanisms, in all situations where war crimes have been committed and the domestic authorities are unable or unwilling to act, is important for the credibility of the UN Human Rights Council, General Assembly and Security Council.

On 21 March, the Human Rights Council will consider the second report of a Committee of Independent Experts which it mandated to assess the Israeli and Palestinian investigations into serious violations of international law committed by Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups during the 22-day conflict. The UN Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, commissioned by the Human Rights Council and headed by Justice Richard Goldstone, found in September 2009 that the violations committed by both sides included war crimes and possibly crimes against humanity. It recommended that the Israeli authorities and the relevant authorities in the Gaza Strip be required to investigate serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law reported by the Mission. If the authorities failed to conduct independent investigations meeting international standards within six months, the Mission recommended that the UN Security Council refer the issue to the International Criminal Court.

The previous report of the Committee of Independent Experts, issued in September 2010, concurred with Amnesty International's continuing assessment that the investigations conducted by both the Israeli authorities and the Hamas de facto administration have failed to meet the required international standards of independence, impartiality, thoroughness, effectiveness and promptness. Failing to take account of the victims' right to justice, the Human Rights Council merely voted to renew the Committee's mandate for another six months and requested it to report again at the Council's 16<sup>th</sup> session, which began on 28 February 2011.

Both Israeli and Hamas authorities have been given adequate time and opportunity to ensure justice for the victims, yet they are both failing to do so. An international justice solution must now be found. Amnesty International is therefore urging the Human Rights Council to adopt a resolution at its 16<sup>th</sup> session that:

- condemns the failure of the Israeli authorities and Hamas de facto administration to conduct credible, independent investigations or prosecute perpetrators of violations;
- refers the September 2010 report and the upcoming report of the Committee of Independent Experts to the UN General Assembly, and urges the General Assembly to call on the UN Security Council to refer the situation in Gaza to the ICC;
- notes that the ICC Prosecutor has yet to request a determination from the Pre-Trial Chamber on whether the ICC has jurisdiction to investigate war crimes committed during the Gaza conflict, pursuant to a declaration accepting ICC jurisdiction submitted by the Palestinian Authority in January 2009, and requests him to do so urgently; and
- calls on states to fulfil their duty to investigate and prosecute crimes committed during the conflict before their national courts by exercising universal jurisdiction.

In recent months, Amnesty International has been drawing the attention of Human Rights Council members to the need for such a resolution, and Amnesty International members have organized public demonstrations and other campaigning activities in at least 18 countries around the world to draw attention to the continuing lack of accountability for the crimes committed during the Gaza conflict. The organization is launching a video message urging the Council to seize this crucial opportunity to promote justice and the consistent application of international law (see more below under **Audiovisual Materials**).

### **Background**

Operation “Cast Lead”, Israel’s massive 22-day military offensive on the Gaza Strip which ended on 18 January 2009, killed 1,400 Palestinians, a majority of whom were civilians, injured thousands and left thousands more homeless. Hamas’ military wing and other Palestinian armed groups fired rockets and mortars into southern Israel indiscriminately, killing three Israeli civilians. Ten Israeli soldiers were also killed during the conflict.

Israel’s investigations into specific incidents have been conducted by the Israeli military, and the Israeli authorities have shown no indication of bringing high-level military or civilian officials to account for the policy decisions which led to serious violations of international law during the conflict. Incidents that the Israeli military has failed to investigate or where investigations have been closed without leading to prosecutions include attacks against civilians with precision weaponry; attacks on civilian property and infrastructure, and UN facilities; attacks on medical facilities and personnel; and the indiscriminate use of white phosphorus. Although four Israeli soldiers have been prosecuted on criminal charges in three incidents, thus far only one Israeli soldier has been sentenced to prison in connection with the conflict after being convicted of credit card theft.

The Hamas de facto administration has failed to undertake credible investigations into violations committed by Palestinian armed groups, and has shown no intention of prosecuting those responsible for violations and war crimes, including the firing of indiscriminate rockets into Israel.

### **Audiovisual Materials**

Amnesty International's Deputy Director for the Middle East and North Africa explains why the organization is calling for international justice for victims of the Gaza conflict at <https://adam.amnesty.org/asset-bank/action/viewAsset?id=128601> (live at 1800 GMT 07/03/2011).