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الثلاثاء, 17 أبريل 2018 17:59 -

Human Rights Organizations

Demand United States of America, United Kingdom, and France Stop Playing the Role of World Policeman

Assume Responsibilities for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security and Respect for the Charter of the United Nations

The human rights organizations that have signed this statement express their condemnation of the aggression of United States of America, United Kingdom, and France against The Security Council has operated outside the Council's frameworks and resolutions, in violation of international law and the Syria, a founding member of the United Nations. purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, specially violating Paragraph 4 Article 2 which provides that "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

The Security Council has failed to follow conventional mechanisms to verify the use or non-use of chemical weapons. Although we express our condemnation of any use of chemical weapons and internationally prohibited weapons from anyone, anywhere, including Syria, we demand that the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) carry out its work unhindered by anyone, so as to identify the truth of the allegations of the use of chemical weapons and to bring the perpetrators, if proven, to international justice. In this context, the signatories of this statement say that no State or group of States has the right to simultaneously establish itself as the investigator, a prosecutor and judge by issuing both a judgment and enforcement regime at the same time.

We recall the failure of the Security Council to issue a statement on the Israeli use of excessive and deadly force to disperse Palestinian peaceful demonstrators who exercised their right to express their views on their own land and posed no threat to anyone, while permanent members invade groups to protect terrorism, most of which are listed on terrorist lists.

The parties to any dispute, The signatories are increasingly concerned when these three States violate their Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that " the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice .

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This is especially true given that a team of international investigators of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons arrived in Beirut two days before the aggression.

This tripartite aggression also violates the content of United Nations General Assembly resolution 2734 (Session 25) of 16 December 1970, which calls on "all States to refrain from the threat or use of force, overt or covert, and refrain from any

To refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or… any other State or country; Attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of in terrorist acts participating in acts of civil strife or another State."

Human rights organizations insist that the Security Council member States, in particular the permanent members, be required to comply with international law and apply it equally to all violators and ex-combatants, particularly to certain permanent members which have destroyed states, caused crises and wars, fabricated lies to destroy Iraq, created millions of victims, and lied to scores of world leaders.

As the law of force prevails over the force of law, the international community needs, more than ever, to be credible and moral and to uphold international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and safeguard international peace and security.

The undersigned organizations:

1. Syrian Federation of Human Rights Organizations and Bodies (Includes 91 organizations, centers and bodies within Syria)

2. Maghreb Coordination for Human Rights Organizations (Includes 26 human rights organizations from Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya)

3. The Iraqi Coalition of Human Rights Organizations (Includes 53 human rights organizations)

4. Palestinian NGO Network (Includes 137 human rights organizations and civil society)

5. Moroccan Coalition of Human Rights (Includes 20 HR Bodies)

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6. Moroccan Association for Human Rights

7. Arab Commission for Human Rights / Paris

8. Tunisian League for Human Rights

9. Jordanian Association for Human Rights

10. Arab Women Organization (AWO)/Jordan

11. Empowerment for f Women/Jordan Association of Economic and Social

12. Amman Forum Society for Human Rights

13. Manara Center for Social Justice and Human Rights/Jordan

14. Algerian league for Human Rights Defense

15. Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture / Lebanon

16. Yemeni Organization for Defending Democratic Rights and Freedoms

17. Adalah Foundation for Rights and Freedoms / Yemen

18. Yemeni Coalition against the Death Penalty

19. Center for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights / Yemen

20. Mauritanian Association for Promoting Rights

21. Association of Human Rights Trainers / Iraq

22. Tunisian Association for the Rehabilitation of Prisoners

23. Committees for the Defense of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights in Syria

24. Islamic Group for Peace / Iraq

25. The Kurdish Organization for Human Rights in Syria (DAD).

26. National Organization for Human Rights in Syria

27. Kurdish Committee for Human Rights in Syria (Monitor)

28. Arab Organization for Human Rights in Syria

29. Human Rights Organization in Syria - MAF

30. Organization for the Defense of Prisoners of Conscience in Syria - Rawanke.

31. The Network for the Defense of Women in Syria (comprising 57 Syrian women's bodies and 60 independent Syrian women figures)

32. Syrian Women's Alliance to activate Security Council Resolution 1325.

33. Syrian National Network for Civil Peace and Community Security.

34. Syrian Coalition Against the Death Penalty (SCODP)

35. Syrian Network of Trainers on Human Rights

36. Mauritanian Association for Human Rights

37. Mauritanian Association for Human Rights

38. Moroccan Commission for Human Rights

39. Ouyoun Foundation for Human Rights / Morocco

Freedom of Information and Expression Organization Hatem 40.

Moroccan Transparance 41.

Amazigh Observatory of Rights and Freedoms 42.

Alkarama Human Rights Forum 43.

Association of Tunisians in France 44.

Moroccan League for the Defense of Human Rights 45.

Justice Observatory / Morocco 46.

Rural Association for Human Rights / Morocco 47.

Center for Human Rights for Memory / Morocco 48.

Egyptian Organization for Human Rights 49.

Arab Women Media Center / Jordan 50.

Civil Forum in Sudan (a coalition of 54 organizations) / Sudan 51.

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Al - Badia Rural Association for Human Rights / Jordan 52.

Amman Center for Human Rights Studies 53.

Damascus,17/4/2018