



لجان الدفاع عن الحريات الديمقراطية وحقوق الإنسان في سوريا  
C.D.F  
COMMITTEES FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY FREEDOMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN SYRIA –

## **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 Syria, a founding member of the United Nations. The Security Council has operated outside the Council's frameworks and resolutions, in violation of international law and the 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 signatories are increasingly concerned when these three States violate their Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that " The parties to any dispute, 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." This is



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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 Attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country; ... To refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in 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)
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. Association of Economic and Social Empowerment for Women/Jordan
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. Kham Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture / Lebanon



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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
40. Freedom of Information and Expression Organization Hatem
41. Moroccan Transparency
42. Amazigh Observatory of Rights and Freedoms
43. Alkarama Human Rights Forum
44. Association of Tunisians in France
45. Moroccan League for the Defense of Human Rights
46. Justice Observatory / Morocco
47. Rural Association for Human Rights / Morocco
48. Center for Human Rights for Memory / Morocco
49. Egyptian Organization for Human Rights
50. Arab Women Media Center / Jordan
51. Civil Forum in Sudan (a coalition of 54 organizations) / Sudan
52. Al - Badia Rural Association for Human Rights / Jordan
53. Amman Center for Human Rights Studies

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