



**Emergency Meeting of the General Assembly of the Arab Network of National Human Rights  
Institutions**

**Online - Tuesday, September 16, 2025, 12:00 - 2:30 PM Jerusalem Time**

**Titled "The Israeli Aggression against Qatar: Towards an Arab Human Rights Movement to Combat  
Crimes and Violations"**

In light of the recent Israeli aggression against the State of Qatar, its grave human rights violations, and its serious repercussions for regional and international peace and security, the Arab Network for Human Rights (ANNHRI) held an extraordinary general assembly meeting with the participation of national institutions, human rights defenders, and human rights organizations. The meeting aimed to formulate a collective position and present practical recommendations to relevant parties at the regional and international levels.

The Israeli aggression against the State of Qatar constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of sovereignty and the non-use of force stipulated in Article 2/4 of the Charter of the United Nations. It also violates the rules of international humanitarian law, which prohibit the targeting of civilians and non-military facilities. It has had psychological and social repercussions on citizens and residents and threatens the safe environment guaranteed by the State under its national and international obligations.

Remaining silent on this aggression not only affects Qatar, but also perpetuates a pattern of political and military arrogance that could translate into systematic human rights violations in the Arab region. It also establishes dangerous precedents that threaten regional and international security and weaken international accountability mechanisms, negatively impacting human rights worldwide.

The General Assembly commends the firm stance adopted by the emergency Arab-Islamic summit held in Doha on 15 September 2025, and the clear condemnation of the Israeli aggression against the State of Qatar in its final statement, which affirmed full solidarity with Qatar and rejected any justification for this treacherous attack. The General Assembly appreciates the statement's call on participating states to take effective legal measures to prevent Israel from continuing its violations, including reviewing diplomatic and economic relations with it and suspending the supply of military materials, as a progressive step that reflects the seriousness of the Arab and Islamic position in confronting the aggression.

It recommends the following:

#### **Recommendations for National Institutions and Human Rights Defenders**

- Coordination and Documentation:** Strengthen cooperation between national institutions in Qatar, Lebanon, and Palestine to document violations committed by the occupation and prepare independent reports to be submitted to international mechanisms.
- Support and Advocacy:** Call on defenders to intensify efforts to expose violations, provide legal support to victims, and organize interventions before the Human Rights Council to highlight the effects of the aggression.
- International Alliances:** Form regional and international alliances to submit documented files to courts, hold seminars within the European Union, and expand cooperation with institutions in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.
- Implementation of international obligations:** Relying on the opinion of the International Court of Justice and General Assembly Resolution (2024), reminding states not to recognize the illegal situation, and pressuring governments to take practical steps such as freezing military cooperation and reviewing agreements.
- Issuing Policy Papers:** Prepare a policy paper clarifying the responsibilities of third parties and highlighting the role of national institutions in urging governments to respect international law.

## **Recommendations for States**

### Political and Diplomatic Recommendations for States and Organizations

#### 1.Support the outcomes of the Doha Summit and Activate Political Pressure

- Building on the outcomes of the emergency Arab-Islamic Summit in Doha, and activating political and diplomatic pressure tools to halt Israeli violations.

- Supporting the Summit Declaration regarding the suspension of Israel's membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article (5) of the Charter, and entrusting national institutions with promoting this approach internationally.

#### 2.Coordinated International Action

- Calling on Arab and Islamic states and parties to human rights agreements to fulfill their legal obligations and hold Israel accountable for its crimes.

- Demanding the European Union and its Parliament to urgently intervene to support the efforts of national institutions and international mechanisms, and to exert pressure to curb violations.

#### 3. Action within the United Nations

- Pushing for a General Assembly resolution condemning Israeli aggression as a threat to international peace and security, based on Resolution 3314.(1974)

- Organizing parallel events during General Assembly and Human Rights Council meetings to highlight violations and provide legal analysis.

#### 4.Capitalizing on European and International Momentum

- Building on the current momentum in Europe regarding sanctions and the arms embargo, and pushing for measures similar to those imposed on Russia.

- Activating bilateral and multilateral relations, especially in the economic and energy sectors, to pressure for tougher positions.

- Action on two levels: the European Union as a collective institution, and individual member states, with a focus on Track II for its speed and effectiveness.

## 5.Supporting the Palestinian People

- Reaffirming support for the Palestinian people's struggle for liberation and self-determination, and demanding international protection.

### **Recommendations for Treaty-Based and Non-Treaty Mechanisms**

- Call on UN Special Procedures and Rapporteurs to open urgent investigations into violations committed in Qatar and Gaza.
- Issue periodic reports and clear recommendations on accountability, and submit them to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly.
- Organize field visits to affected areas, hear victims' testimonies, and document the impact of the aggression on civilians and vital facilities.

### **Recommendations for the United Nations**

- Call on the UN Secretary-General, the President of the Human Rights Council, and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to take urgent action to halt Israeli violations and ensure that perpetrators do not go unpunished.
- Demand that the UN Security Council take a clear and firm stance on the aggression against Qatar and Gaza, and activate international accountability tools.
- Support national institutions in Qatar, Palestine, and Lebanon, and provide technical and logistical resources to enhance their documentation and accountability capacities.
- Issue a UN statement condemning the Israeli aggression against Qatar and affirming respect for national sovereignty and the principles of international law.

### **Recommendations for International Courts**

- Call on the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice to expedite investigations and accountability proceedings against the Israeli occupation, and expand the scope of cases to include the aggression against Qatar.

- Support the independence of the international judiciary and assist judges and legal personnel in the face of political pressure and international bullying.

- Submit documented files by national institutions and human rights defenders to support the efforts of international courts to hold perpetrators of crimes accountable.

### **Recommendations for the Arab Network's General Secretariat**

#### **1. Institutional and Coordination Procedures**

- Issuing a statement from the emergency meeting, including the most prominent recommendations and highlighting the seriousness of the aggression against Qatar and Gaza.

- Assigning the General Secretariat to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations, communicate with relevant parties, and organize awareness campaigns.

- Forming a follow-up committee from the Network's presidency and national institutions in Qatar, Palestine, and Egypt to coordinate international efforts and organize field visits.

#### **2. Legal Documentation and International Accountability**

- Preparing a comprehensive legal file on the crime of aggression against Qatar, in accordance with international standards, and publishing it for submission to international and national courts.

- Preparing a legal analysis describing the aggression as a "crime of aggression" and distributing it through national, regional, and international networks.

- Submitting documented communications and reports to the Human Rights Council and special mechanisms, highlighting ongoing crimes since October 7, 2023.

#### **3. Advocacy and International Support**

- Organizing interventions before the Human Rights Council and holding seminars within the European Union and its national parliaments in partnership with European institutions.

- Expand international alliances by cooperating with national institutions in Latin America, Africa, and Asia to transform the issue into a global issue.

- Support the network's institutions in Palestine, Lebanon, and Qatar to enable them to fulfill their advocacy and documentation roles.

#### 4. Activate International Obligations

- Rely on the opinion of the International Court of Justice and General Assembly Resolution (2024) to affirm the illegality of aggression.

- Remind states parties of their obligations not to recognize or provide assistance, and pressure governments to take practical steps.

- Transform obligations into diplomatic and legal pressure tools, such as freezing military cooperation and reviewing agreements.

- Issue a policy paper clarifying the responsibilities of third parties and highlighting the role of Arab governments in respecting international law.

#### 5. Support the outcomes of the Arab-Islamic Summit

- Support the Doha Summit Declaration on the suspension of Israel's membership in the United Nations, in accordance with Article 5 of the Charter.

- Assign national institutions to participate in advocacy efforts to promote this approach politically and legally, and mobilize international public opinion.

**The End**