



جامعة الأمة العربيّة
المجلس القانوني

Trial of Zionist Enemy Leaders Before the People's Court of Justice

In the Syrian capital, on November 7 and 8, 2024, a court session named "People's Court of Justice" was held to prosecute the Zionist enemy and its leaders for the crimes they commit in Gaza, throughout Palestine, and in Lebanon. The court was composed of eight judges, including the public prosecutor. Several lawyers and law professors represented the prosecution before the court. The court held several sessions over the two days and reached the following conclusions:

In the Name of the People and the Nation, in the Name of Humanity and Free
Conscience

Decision of the People's Court of Justice

Case Number: 2/2024

Decision Number: 2

Date of Decision: November 8, 2024.



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Plaintiffs: The Arab people of Gaza, all of Palestine, and Lebanon in general, represented by their representatives, chaired by the public prosecutor Dr. Hatif Al-Rakabi. Defendants: The Zionist entity and its political and military leaders, along with anyone identified by the investigation as a perpetrator or accomplice.

First: In the Facts:

On November 8, 2024, the People's Court of Justice convened in Damascus to examine the accusations presented by the public prosecutor and the specialized plaintiffs regarding various types of crimes. After listening to all the prosecution's statements and reviewing the evidence and internationally recognized proofs, including confessions by Zionist occupation leaders, international reports from relevant humanitarian organizations, particularly the report of the special rapporteur on Palestine, and videos documented by the Zionist soldiers themselves showcasing the crimes they committed while boasting about their achievements, the court based its conclusions on evidence of undeniable legal value.

It has been established through all of this that the military leaders of the Zionist occupation entity and their political officials, supported by Western states and organizations, have intentionally committed or contributed to acts that constitute serious violations of international public law and international humanitarian law, particularly the following acts:



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- Intentionally targeting attacks against civilian populations or individual civilians, especially women and children.
- Intentionally launching indiscriminate attacks and employing policies of collective punishment and imposing living conditions intended to destroy the population, including blockades and deprivation of food and medicine.
- Intentionally directing attacks against civilian sites and the total destruction of infrastructure, as well as attacking and bombing cities, villages, homes, and buildings, as well as places essential for civilian populations that do not constitute military targets.
- Intentionally targeting and directing attacks against places of worship, schools, and cultural properties.
- Intentionally targeting hospitals, medical transport, and health personnel, and launching attacks against employees, facilities, materials, units, and vehicles used in humanitarian assistance missions provided to civilians and civilian locations.
- Intentionally targeting humanitarian convoys and relief workers.
- Using internationally prohibited weapons in populated areas and cities, such as cluster bombs, white phosphorus, and depleted uranium.
- Using artificial intelligence to target civilian gathering places.
- Torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment.
- Forcible displacement of civilian populations.
- Imprisoning, torturing, and killing prisoners.
- Intentionally targeting journalists and media outlets.



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- Holding hostages.
- Transforming Palestinian territories, specifically Gaza, into an unlivable place lacking the basic components for living, with the aim of displacing the population and preventing their return.
- Committing treacherous killings that led to the martyrdom of the leader of the Lebanese resistance, the Secretary-General of Hezbollah, Mr. Hassan Nasrallah, and the leader Hashem Safi al-Din, as well as the heads of the political bureau of Hamas, Ismail Haniyeh and Yahya Sinwar, and assassinating several cadres and leaders of the resistance in Lebanon.

These acts and other violations are of a continuous, persistent, and repetitive nature since the beginning of the occupation of Palestinian territories in 1948, which proves that they exist within the framework of a broad and systematic general policy, and are not temporary or circumstantial. They also exhibit a continuous, persistent, and repetitive nature in Lebanon for more than seven decades.

The Zionist occupation entity is supported in these crimes by:

The United States of America, in terms of armament, planning, expertise, funding, and diplomacy; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with weapons and media support; the French Republic; and other European countries providing arms.



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Second: In Law:

All the actions mentioned above constitute international crimes in their various forms as stipulated in international public law, international humanitarian law, and international human rights law:

- They are violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, particularly the third and fourth conventions which define the obligations of parties towards prisoners and the duties of the occupying power towards civilians, as well as violations of the Hague Convention of 1907; these are war crimes committed within the framework of a broad and systematic general policy by attacking and occupying forces.
- They are crimes against humanity for being committed within the context of a widespread and systematic attack directed against civilian populations.
- They constitute acts of aggression represented by the leaders of "Israel" launching an armed attack on the sovereignty of Lebanon, which, by its nature, seriousness, and scale, constitutes a clear violation of the United Nations Charter.
- They are acts of genocide committed with the intent to destroy a national, ethnic, and religious group.



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- All of this aims to achieve a greater crime, which is the crime of the erasure of a homeland, ongoing since 1948.

After deliberation, the court unanimously decided the following:

First: To criminalize the leaders and soldiers of the Israeli Zionist occupation entity and the states, organizations, and supporting and protecting groups that contribute to its crimes with the criminal acts mentioned above and to impose the penalties provided for in international and national laws.

Second: To oblige states and international organizations to prosecute the leaders and soldiers of the Israeli occupation entity and impose the harshest legal penalties against them.

Third: To oblige the Zionist occupation entity to compensate the victims.

This decision was issued in absentia against the defendant based on the provisions of international law and international humanitarian law, and it is made public.



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On 8-11-2024.

الدكتور سعيد بن سليمان بن حميد الرئيسي

الدكتورة منال فنجان

الدكتورة نيران عادل

البرفسور محمد طي

الدكتور ياسر كلزي

الدكتور رضا الاجهوري

الدكتور عدنان عزوز

الدكتور علي فضل الله

المدعي العام الشعبي: الدكتور هاتف الركابي