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**SETTLER VIOLENCE, ANNEXATION WITH
COMPLETE IMPUNITY IN THE OPT**



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Executive Summary

The Interactive Dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), including East Jerusalem, and Israel took place during the 2nd and 3rd meetings of the 62nd session of the Human Rights Council, on 15 and 16 June 2026.

The Commission presented its latest report, which focused on the killing of civilians and the infliction of bodily and mental harm upon them by non-State actors: Israeli settlers in the West Bank, and Hamas and other armed groups in Gaza and the West Bank.

Presenting the report, the Chair of the Commission, Mr Srinivasan Muralidhar, informed the Council that Palestinians had become “victims of all sides”, trapped between the structural violence of Israeli forces and settlers and the fear-based rule of Hamas.

He noted a sharp rise in settler violence (at least seven Palestinians killed and 832 injured in 2025, a 130 per cent increase over 2024) and concluded that such violence functioned as a means of implementing Israeli State policy. Israel, the country concerned, did not take the floor; while the State of Palestine and the Independent Commission for Human Rights addressed the Council.

During the general debate on 16 June, dozens of States and numerous civil society organisations intervened.

Groups of States and individual delegations broadly condemned settler violence, expressed concern over a newly adopted and discriminatory death penalty law, and called for an end to the occupation in line with the International Court of Justice advisory opinion of July 2024; several Western States also condemned Hamas and called for its disarmament and for full implementation of the ceasefire.

Civil society organisations were divided, with some organisations supporting the Commission and urging accountability and others contesting its impartiality. In their concluding remarks, the Commissioners urged States to move beyond concern and condemnation to concrete action.

Background

The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the OPT and Israel was established by the Human Rights Council in May 2021 through resolution S-30/1.

It is a standing, open-ended commission mandated to investigate violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the OPT, including East Jerusalem, and in Israel, and to identify those responsible with a view to ensuring accountability.

The dialogue took place against the backdrop of more than two and a half years of hostilities that followed the 7 October 2023 attack, a fragile ceasefire in Gaza that took effect in October 2025, and a deteriorating situation in the West Bank marked by large-scale Israeli military operations, settlement expansion and rising settler violence.

On 19 July 2024, the International Court of Justice issued an advisory opinion finding that Israel's continued presence in the OPT is unlawful and must be brought to an end as rapidly as possible, that Israel must cease all new settlement activity and evacuate settlers, and that all States are under an obligation not to recognise the situation as lawful or to render aid or assistance in maintaining it. The Commission's latest report and the present dialogue should be read in that legal context.

Summary of the Commission's Report



The report presented to the Council (A/HRC/62/22) focused on the killing of civilians and the infliction of bodily and mental harm by non-State actors. These acts were committed against Palestinians by settlers in the occupied West Bank, and against Palestinians and Israelis by Hamas and other armed groups in Gaza and the West Bank.

While the origins and motivations of these groups differed, the Commission found that these groups operated within conditions engineered by Israel: Hamas had exploited the vacuum created

by the destruction of Gaza, whereas settler violence was the direct result of Israeli policies that facilitated and supported it.

Settler violence in the West Bank

The Commission found that Palestinian lives in the occupied West Bank were more at risk than ever. From 1 January 2025 to 30 April 2026, Israeli settlers killed at least 15 Palestinians and injured at least 1, 296. In 2025 alone, at least seven Palestinians were killed and 832 injured, a 130 per cent increase in killings and injuries over 2024; the trend continued in 2026, with at least eight Palestinian civilians killed by settlers in the first four months of the year.

The Commission concluded that settler violence functioned as a means of implementing Israeli State policy, with the State and violent settler groups working towards the same strategic objective of unlawful territorial expansion through the entrenchment of settlements, *de facto* annexation and the forced displacement of Palestinians. Members of the Israeli security forces routinely accompanied, protected and participated in attacks.

The Commission also documented an increasing resort to sexual violence by settlers to instil fear and humiliate Palestinians, having verified, since 2023, the rape of a Palestinian man and two cases of attempted rape, alongside the intimidation and harassment of Palestinian women and girls.

Violence by Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups

The Commission found that, since seizing power in Gaza in 2007, Hamas had repeatedly exploited security vacuums and humanitarian crises to target suspected collaborators and political opponents with extreme physical violence.

In the surge of punitive violence from September 2023, the Commission identified 249 cases of executions and severe physical violence in 2024 and 2025, resulting in at least 108 deaths and 384 injuries, with Hamas-affiliated forces involved in at least 60 of those incidents. Hamas had also recorded and published executions of alleged perpetrators as a form of public humiliation.

Recommendations of the Commission

The Commission recommended that the Government of Israel immediately end the unlawful occupation, cease all new settlement activity and remove all settlers and settlements in compliance with the July 2024 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, take all possible measures to protect Palestinians from settler violence, ensure accountability and remove all obstructions to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The *de facto* authorities in Gaza, controlled largely by Hamas, were called upon to stop all extrajudicial punishments, including executions, torture and sexual violence, and to ensure accountability and reparation; the Government of the State of Palestine to investigate and prosecute crimes committed by armed groups in Gaza; and all UN Member States to comply with their obligations under the advisory opinion, including by not recognising or assisting the unlawful situation and by ending arms transfers and direct or indirect financial support to settlements.

The Chair recalled the Commission's earlier finding of genocidal acts in Gaza and announced that the Commission's next report, focusing on violations against children, would be released the following week.

Exhaustive Summary of the Interactive Dialogue

a) Opening

The Vice-President opened the interactive dialogue pursuant to Council Resolution S-30/1 and invited the Chair of the Commission to present the report, before opening the floor to delegations.

b) Presentation by the Commission of Inquiry

Mr Srinivasan Muralidhar, Chair of the Commission, recalled that the most devastating attack on the Palestinian people since 1948 was continuing, more than two and a half years on, with complete impunity.

He recalled the Commission's earlier finding that Israeli authorities and security forces had committed genocidal acts in Gaza with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the Palestinian population, and noted that Palestinians continued to be killed and harmed even after the October 2025 ceasefire, with humanitarian aid remaining far below necessary levels.

He then presented the report's findings on settler violence and violence by Hamas and other armed groups (summarised above), concluding that Palestinians had become victims of all sides, and set out the Commission's recommendations to Israel, to the *de facto* authorities in Gaza, to the State of Palestine and to all Member States.

c) Statements by the concerned parties

Israel, the country concerned, was invited to take the floor first but was not present in the room and did not deliver a statement.

The State of Palestine, represented by Ambassador Ibrahim Khraishi, welcomed the report and thanked the Secretariat. He noted the occupying power's lack of cooperation with the Commission and its attacks on the Commission's professionalism and independence, and pointed to the violations carried out by more than thirty extremist settler groups - including attacks on religious sites, the cutting of roads, the theft of harvests, and rape and sexual assault against children, women and men - as documented in the report.

He recalled the announcement that 100,000 settlers were to receive additional weapons, condemned the summary executions and ill-treatment by armed groups in Gaza, and called for prosecutions of all perpetrators, including armed groups supported by the occupying power.

He welcomed measures taken by certain States against ministers of the Israeli Government and called for the implementation of the 2024 advisory opinion and of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, and for the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, with East Jerusalem as the capital of its State.

The Independent Commission for Human Rights, represented by Ms Ola Adawi, welcomed the report and warned that continued international inaction and Israel's entrenched impunity had allowed the occupying power to act without effective restraint.

She condemned the extrajudicial executions, torture and unlawful punishment documented in Gaza, but stressed that the report did not address Israel's responsibility for occupation-linked armed groups operating in areas under its effective control.

She stated that, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, settler violence backed by political, military, legal and financial support - together with movement restrictions and outpost legalisation - reinforced apartheid and accelerated *de facto* annexation, noting with reference to the OCHA that settler attacks causing casualties or property damage had averaged six per day in 2026, the highest annual rate on record, and that in February 2026 Israel's Security Cabinet had approved procedures to register West Bank land as State land. It urged the Council to hold Israel accountable on both counts and to demand an immediate end to the occupation, apartheid, annexation and the settlement enterprise.

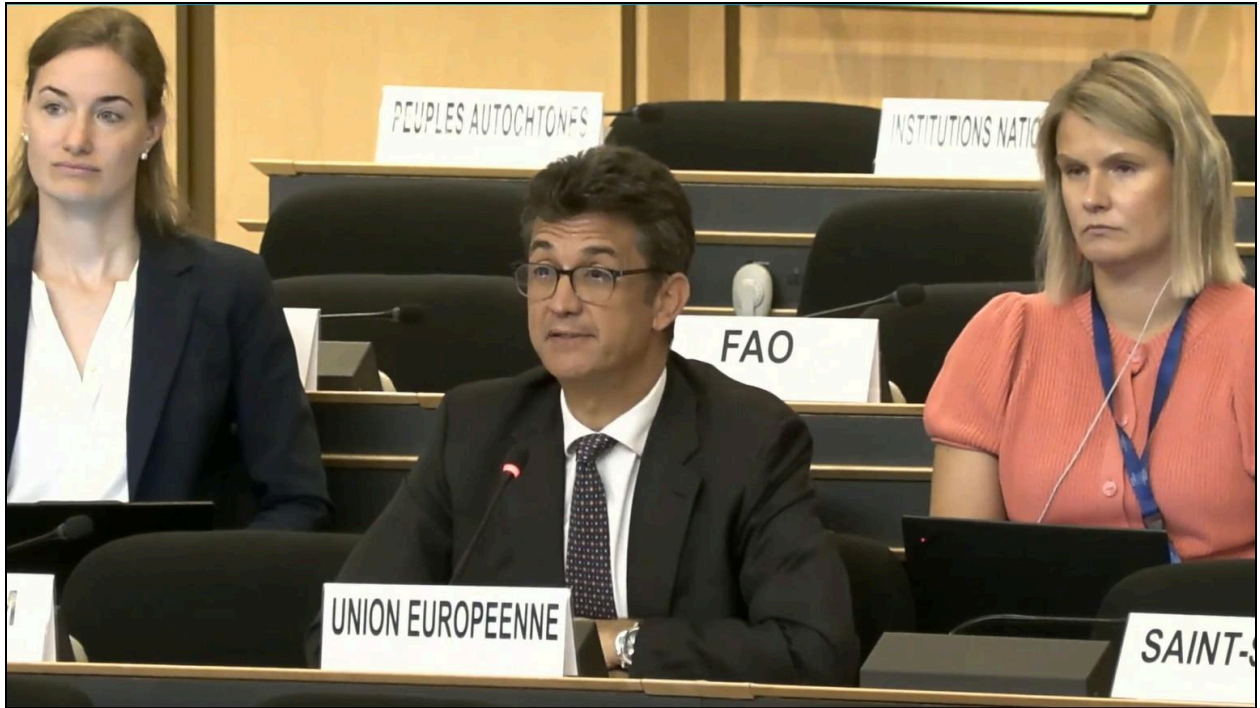
d) Statements on behalf of groups of States



Venezuela on behalf of the Group of Friends in Defence of the Charter of the United Nation

Speaking on behalf of the Group of Friends in Defence of the Charter of the United Nations, Venezuela took note of the report's conclusions on the escalation of settler attacks against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and underlined that this violence, amid a persistent climate of impunity, contributed to the illegal displacement of Palestinians, to the consolidation of Israel's unlawful presence and to the continued undermining of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination.

It urged all States to comply with their obligations under international law, stressed the importance of accountability, and reaffirmed its support for the Commission's mandate and its call for a sovereign and viable Palestinian State on the pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital and the right of return for refugees, on the basis of the two-State solution.



European Union

The European Union took note of the report and reiterated the need for Israel and all States to cooperate with the Council's mechanisms. It recalled its support for the Commission, stressed that all sides were bound by international law and that Israel had an obligation to protect the population under occupation, opposed any forced displacement or demographic or territorial change, expressed support for unifying Gaza with the West Bank under the Palestinian Authority, and called for full implementation of the ceasefire and of Security Council Resolution 2803.

The European Union strongly condemned increased settler violence and called on Israel to reverse the E1 settlement plan; it also strongly condemned terrorist attacks against Israel and recalled its condemnation of Hamas.

It expressed deep concern at the adoption of the death penalty bill by the Israeli Parliament and its *de facto* discriminatory character, and called on Israel to reverse the NGO registration law, reaffirming its commitment to the two-State solution.



The Islamic Republic of Pakistan on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

Speaking on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, Pakistan condemned in the strongest terms the sharp rise in attacks on Palestinians and their property in East Jerusalem and the West Bank, stating that settlers were actively supported by the occupation authorities to advance the settler-colonial enterprise, and that, taken together, the actions of the occupying power and the settlers amounted to ethnic cleansing and a continuation of the genocide of the Palestinian people.

It also drew the Commission's attention to militias that it said had been funded and armed by the occupying authorities in the Gaza Strip to terrorise the population and to attack humanitarian relief convoys and personnel, and identified the unlawful occupation as the root cause of the Palestinian people's plight.



The Republic of Sudan on behalf of the Arab Group

Speaking on behalf of the Arab Group, Sudan welcomed the report and stressed that the violence against Palestinians could not be viewed as isolated acts but reflected a systematic approach in furtherance of the settler-colonial project and the illegal *de facto* annexation of Palestinian territory. It pointed to the systematic terror inflicted by armed settler militias, the targeting of civilians and entire communities (including through sexual violence) and the impunity enjoyed by settlers; it condemned the illegality of the settlements and Israel's continued refusal to cooperate with the Council's human rights mechanisms, and characterised the violations as amounting to genocide.

The Group called for accountability and reaffirmed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent State on the basis of 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.



The Republic of Colombia on behalf of The Hague Group

Speaking on behalf of The Hague Group, Colombia stated that, despite the ceasefire, Israeli violence against the Palestinian people continued throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, and that the escalation of settler violence was integral to a State policy of annexation, settlement, apartheid and genocide.

It noted that the Israeli authorities incited settler violence, the army provided protection, and the Government had adopted laws resulting in the *de facto* annexation of the West Bank and applying the death penalty to Palestinians alone, which it described as a clear violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Colombia called on Israel to end the violence, harassment and intimidation, to end its illegal occupation and to cease obstructing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The Group invited States to its ministerial conference in July and called for compliance with international law, including the advisory opinion and provisional measures of the International Court of Justice, and for support to the Commission, including through the exercise of universal jurisdiction.



The Republic of Uganda on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement

Speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, Uganda expressed deep concern at the continued expansion of illegal Israeli settlements and the escalating terror and violence inflicted by settler militias against Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Operating under the protection of the occupying forces and encouraged by the support and incitement of the far-right Israeli government, these militias had become an instrument of Israel's settler-colonial enterprise aimed at terrorising Palestinian communities, displacing them from their land, fragmenting Palestinian territory and entrenching Israel's unlawful occupation, in violation of the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination.

The Movement reaffirmed its firm support for that right, including the right to an independent State of Palestine, stressed the importance of ensuring accountability, and called for the implementation of the advisory opinion of 19 July 2024 and the obligations arising from it, including the obligation not to recognise, aid or assist the unlawful presence of Israel in the OPT.



The Republic of Kenya on behalf of the African Group

Speaking on behalf of the African Group, Kenya expressed deep concern over the continued violations against the Palestinian people, including repeated ceasefire violations in Gaza, the ongoing illegal measures in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, continued settlement expansion and increasing settler violence.

The Group denounced Israeli colonial policies, rejected any attempt to liquidate the Palestinian cause or to bring about the forced displacement of Palestinians, and expressed concern at the continued displacement associated with settlement expansion and settler violence.

It called for the full implementation of the Gaza peace agreement and stressed the need to address the root causes of the conflict, foremost among them, an end to the Israeli occupation, the cessation of settlement activity, and an end to all forms of collective punishment.

Stating that it stood firmly against colonialism, oppression and apartheid, the Group reaffirmed its support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent State on the June 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, on the basis of the two-State solution.



The Kingdom of Spain on behalf of Palestine and a group of 67 States

Speaking on behalf of Palestine, Spain and a group of 67 States from various regions, Spain stated that the treatment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in the occupied Palestinian territory violated international human rights law. It cited reports by United Nations mechanisms, including the Commission of Inquiry, and by humanitarian actors denouncing arbitrary and administrative detention without charge, denial of due process, torture and ill-treatment including sexual violence, and restrictions on access to medical care and legal representation.

The group urged Israel, as the occupying power, to comply with its obligations under international law by guaranteeing access to detention centres for the International Committee of the Red Cross, families and non-governmental organisations, by reviewing its detention laws and practices, and by cooperating with the United Nations and humanitarian actors.

It expressed concern at the adoption of the death penalty legislation, which had a disproportionate impact on women, children and vulnerable persons deprived of their liberty, and stressed that the Council and its mechanisms must condemn these violations and contribute to accountability.

Recalling that all parties were bound by international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including the absolute prohibition of torture, it called for full respect for the

rights and dignity of Palestinian prisoners and detainees and for independent monitoring of detention conditions.



The Kingdom of Bahrain on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council

Speaking on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Bahrain condemned the continuation of settlement and land confiscation, settler attacks and the accompanying killing, intimidation, forced displacement and destruction of Palestinian property and agricultural land, affirming that such practices constituted a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The Council rejected all measures aimed at altering the legal, historical and demographic character of the OPT, called on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities to protect Palestinian civilians and to ensure accountability for the crimes and violations committed, and reaffirmed its support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost their right to self-determination and to an independent State on the June 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

e) Statements by individual delegations

A large number of individual delegations took the floor. The great majority condemned the sharp escalation of settler violence in the West Bank and its facilitation by Israeli security forces, the

climate of impunity surrounding it (with several citing that the overwhelming majority of incidents did not lead to prosecution), and the resort to sexual violence and the targeting of children.

Many recalled the July 2024 advisory opinion and called for an end to the occupation, a halt to settlement expansion including the E1 plan and the realisation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent State on the pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Numerous delegations, including the European Union and its member States and other Western States, also condemned the discriminatory death penalty law adopted in March 2026 and called on Israel to repeal it.

A number of States - among them the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Australia and the Republic of Korea - also addressed the conduct of Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups, variously condemning their violence, executions and hostage-taking, calling for the disarmament of Hamas and its exclusion from any future governance of Gaza, and urging full implementation of the ceasefire and of Security Council Resolution 2803.

Several referred to national or coordinated sanctions against extremist settlers and, in some cases, against Hamas figures, and to restrictions on arms exports. Many delegations, including France, also raised the catastrophic humanitarian situation in Gaza and the need for unimpeded humanitarian access. Several States posed questions to the Commission on what concrete steps States could take to advance accountability and address the drivers of violence.

f) Statements by United Nations bodies

No specialised United Nations agencies or bodies delivered statements during this interactive dialogue.

g) Statements by non-governmental organisations and national human rights institutions

Civil society interventions reflected the polarised nature of the Commission's mandate. One group of organisations welcomed the report and urged the Council to move beyond documentation towards accountability: they highlighted the role of settler violence as an instrument of *de facto* annexation, the administrative detention of Palestinian children without charge or trial in deteriorating conditions, the denial of education, and the use of sexual violence as a tool of settler-colonial domination against men, women and children.

They called for accountability and an end to impunity, sustained international monitoring and independent investigation, the immediate release of detained Palestinian children and unrestricted access for lawyers and human rights organisations to detainees, the protection of civilians and humanitarian access, and support for Palestinian-led documentation efforts.

A second group of organisations contested the report and the Commission's impartiality, arguing that it treated the attack of 7 October 2023 and the suffering of the hostages as secondary, that it framed Hamas's documented abuses against Palestinians as a product of conditions created by Israel, that it disregarded evidence of sexual and gender-based violence committed on and after 7 October, and that it failed to examine the role of external actors in financing and arming Palestinian armed groups.

They urged the Commission to apply greater factual rigour and to remain within its mandate.

h) Concluding remarks by the Commission

In their concluding remarks, the Commissioners thanked the States and organisations that had commented on the report. The Chair reaffirmed the Commission's commitment to the highest evidentiary standards, in line with the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court, and reiterated his request that Israel grant the Commission access to the territories and to victims of all forms of violence, irrespective of nationality.

A co-commissioner stressed that the report and the advisory opinion having been disseminated and understood, what remained was the need for action against the perpetrators - non-State actors, Palestinian armed groups, Hamas, and Israeli forces and institutions - while noting the Commission's constraints of time, resources and personnel.

Responding to the recurring question of what more could be done, the Commission urged States to move beyond concern and condemnation to concrete action: to target not only individual settlers but the settlements themselves and the institutions and companies financing them, including by ending the tax-deductibility of contributions to settlements; to treat anyone who had served in the Israeli armed forces in Gaza since October 2023 as a suspect for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide; and to support the International Criminal Court and the Special Rapporteur.

The Commission noted that it had released sixteen reports and would release its seventeenth, on the situation of children, the following week.

Conclusion

The dialogue revealed both the gravity of the violations set out by the Commission and the breadth of the international response to them.

The large majority of delegations: speaking individually and through the Group of Friends in Defence of the UN Charter, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the Arab Group, The Hague Group, the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Group, the Gulf Cooperation Council and a cross-regional group of 67 States, condemned the sharp rise in settler violence in the West Bank and its facilitation and protection by Israeli forces, continued settlement expansion and the E1 plan, the discriminatory death penalty law and the treatment of Palestinian detainees, and called for an end to the unlawful occupation in line with the International Court of Justice advisory opinion of 19 July 2024, for accountability, and for the realisation of Palestinian self-determination on the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as the capital.

Many States coupled this with condemnation of the executions, torture and hostage-taking by Hamas and other armed groups and with calls for the disarmament of Hamas and its exclusion from the future governance of Gaza.

Israel, the State concerned, did not take part; a minority of civil society organisations, together with a few States, contested the Commission's findings or its open-ended mandate.

The Commission's closing message was that the debate could no longer turn on whether the violations had occurred: its findings and the ICJ advisory opinion were already established and, as the Commissioners noted, well understood.

What remained was action. The Commission pressed States to move from concern and condemnation to concrete measures, targeting not only individual settlers but the settlements themselves and the institutions and companies that finance them, ending the tax-deductibility of contributions to settlements, treating anyone who had served in the Israeli armed forces in Gaza since October 2023 as a suspect for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, and supporting the International Criminal Court and the Special Rapporteur. The dialogue therefore closed less as a contest over the facts than as a measure of States' willingness to act on obligations they have already recognised.

GICJ Position

Geneva International Centre for Justice (GICJ) is gravely alarmed by the atrocities documented in the Commission's report and by the impunity that allows them to continue.

In 2025 alone, Israeli settlers killed at least seven Palestinians and injured 832 (a 130 per cent rise in a single year) and at least eight more Palestinians were killed in the first four months of

2026. These are not isolated crimes: as the Commission has found, settler violence is the deliberate instrument of an Israeli State policy of territorial expansion, *de facto* annexation and forced displacement, carried out with the participation and protection of the Israeli security forces.

GICJ is alarmed that this violence forms part of a wider system of domination. The International Court of Justice has held Israel's continued presence in the OPT to be unlawful and found its policies to breach the prohibition of racial segregation and apartheid under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, while the Commission and numerous States have denounced the entrenchment of settlements and the subjugation of the Palestinian population as apartheid.

In Gaza, the Commission has found that Israeli authorities and security forces committed genocidal acts against the Palestinian people, with the specific intent to destroy the group in whole or in part. GICJ is further alarmed by the use of sexual violence to terrorise and displace Palestinian communities, by the administrative detention of Palestinian children without charge or trial in conditions of starvation and medical neglect, and by the adoption of a death penalty law that, in practice, applies to Palestinians alone, a discriminatory measure irreconcilable with the most basic guarantees of international law.

GICJ does not absolve Palestinian armed groups. It condemns without reservation the extrajudicial executions, torture, sexual violence and hostage-taking committed by Hamas and other armed groups against civilians, Palestinian and Israeli alike, and stresses that these crimes, too, demand accountability. Yet the existence of such crimes can never relieve Israel, as the occupying power, of its primary and overriding obligation to protect the entire population under its control, nor can it justify the systematic violations inherent in a prolonged and unlawful occupation.

GICJ stresses the urgent need to move from condemnation to concrete actions. Accordingly, GICJ calls upon Israel to:

- Bring an immediate end to its unlawful occupation of the OPT, cease all settlement activity and evacuate settlers, in compliance with the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion of 19 July 2024;
- Dismantle the institutionalised discrimination and segregation amounting to apartheid, and halt the *de facto* annexation of Palestinian land;

- Fulfil its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention to protect the occupied population, prevent and punish settler violence, and end the entrenched impunity through prompt, independent and genuine investigations and prosecutions;
- Repeal the discriminatory death penalty law, end the practice of administrative detention, and grant the International Committee of the Red Cross, lawyers and families immediate access to all detainees, including children;
- Grant the Commission of Inquiry access to the territories and to victims, and cooperate fully with international accountability mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court.

GICJ further calls upon the *de facto* authorities in Gaza to cease all extrajudicial punishments (including executions, torture and sexual violence) and to ensure accountability and reparation to victims.

Finally, GICJ calls upon all States to discharge their own legal obligations: to refuse to recognise or assist the unlawful situation, to end all arms transfers and direct or indirect financial support to settlements, to exercise universal jurisdiction over those responsible for international crimes, and to support the International Criminal Court and the Special Rapporteur.

GICJ stresses that accountability is no longer a question of documentation but of political will, and that continued inaction in the face of genocide, apartheid and the systematic dispossession of the Palestinian people risks rendering the international community complicit.



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