

Israel: Notoriously Criminal

Israel's extensive record of non-compliance with international legal frameworks, including UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions, UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolutions, International Court of Justice (ICJ) advisory opinions and provisional measures, and ceasefire agreements, establishes it as a notoriously criminal state that operates with impunity, systematically defying global norms and obligations. These violations, spanning decades and involving military aggression, territorial annexation, human rights abuses, and breaches of peace agreements, underscore Israel's status as a lawless, rogue, and pariah state. This essay outlines the total number and most significant instances of non-compliance across these frameworks, with a particular focus on Israel's refusal to adhere to the 2024 ICJ advisory opinion halting its settlement program and the ICJ's provisional measures to prevent genocide in Gaza since March 2025, which represent the most blatant and egregious violations of international law in Israel's history. Additionally, it details notable ceasefire agreements Israel has been accused of violating, reinforcing its utter disregard for the international legal order.

Total Number and Significant UNSC Resolutions

Israel has been accused of violating at least **53 UNSC resolutions** from 1955 to 2024, addressing military actions, settlements, and territorial disputes. The following are among the most significant, reflecting the severity of the accusations:

- **Resolution 106 (1955):** Condemned Israel for a Gaza raid, marking early accusations of unlawful military aggression.
- **Resolution 171 (1962):** Found Israel in "flagrant violation" for an attack on Syria, highlighting territorial incursions.
- **Resolution 446 (1979):** Determined that Israeli settlements in occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, are a "serious obstruction" to peace, violating the Fourth Geneva Convention.
- **Resolution 497 (1981):** Declared Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights "null and void," demanding rescission.
- **Resolution 2334 (2016):** Reaffirmed the illegality of Israeli settlements, demanding cessation of all settlement activities.
- **Resolution 2728 (2024):** Demanded an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, with accusations of Israel's continued military operations and obstruction of humanitarian aid, including an attack on an aid convoy killing seven workers.

Israel's non-compliance is evident in its ongoing settlement expansion, failure to withdraw from occupied territories, and persistent military actions despite ceasefire demands, demonstrating a pattern of defiance.

Total Number and Significant UNGA Resolutions

The UNGA has adopted approximately **200 resolutions** from 1969 to 2024 accusing Israel of violations, focusing on human rights, settlements, and territorial sovereignty, with 154 resolutions from 2015 to 2023 and 17 in 2024. The most significant include:

- **Resolution 2546 (1969):** Condemned human rights violations in occupied territories, setting a precedent for scrutiny.
- **Resolution 31/61 (1976):** Called for sanctions due to Israel's collaboration with apartheid South Africa.
- **Resolution 36/27 (1981):** Condemned Israel's attack on Iraqi nuclear facilities, demanding compensation.
- **Resolution 77/247 (2022):** Requested the 2024 ICJ advisory opinion on Israel's occupation.
- **Resolution of September 18, 2024:** Demanded Israel end its "unlawful presence" in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, calling for troop withdrawal, cessation of settlements, and reparations, linked to the 2024 ICJ opinion.

Israel's refusal to halt settlements, withdraw from occupied territories, or address human rights concerns underscores its disregard for global consensus.

Total Number and Significant ICJ Rulings, Provisional Measures, and Advisory Opinions

Israel has been accused of non-compliance with **three ICJ advisory opinions** and **provisional measures** in one contentious case. The most significant are:

- **Advisory Opinion (1971) – Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia:** Indirectly implicated Israel due to its collaboration with apartheid South Africa, as noted in UNGA Resolution 31/61 (1976). Israel's continued ties until the 1980s suggest non-compliance.
- **Advisory Opinion (2004) – Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall:** Found Israel's wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory contrary to international law, violating the Fourth Geneva Convention. Israel was obligated to cease construction, dismantle the wall, and make reparations, but the wall's regime persists.
- **Advisory Opinion (2024) – Legal Consequences of Israel's Policies and Practices:** Declared Israel's occupation unlawful, citing violations of humanitarian law, human rights law, and prohibitions on annexation and apartheid. Israel was mandated to end its presence, evacuate settlers, and provide reparations.
- **Provisional Measures (2024–2025) – South Africa v. Israel (Genocide Case):** Ordered Israel to prevent genocidal acts, ensure humanitarian aid, and halt military operations in Rafah, with measures issued in January, March, and May 2024, and March 2025. Israel's total siege on Gaza since March 2025 violates these orders.

Israel's failure to comply with these rulings and measures highlights its rejection of ICJ authority.

Total Number and Notable Ceasefire Agreements

Israel has been accused of violating at least **five major ceasefire agreements** since 2006, primarily in Gaza and Lebanon, undermining peace efforts. The most notable include:

- **2006 Lebanon Ceasefire (UNSC Resolution 1701):** Israel failed to fully withdraw from Lebanese territory and conducted airspace violations, breaching terms for cessation of hostilities.
- **2012 Gaza Ceasefire:** Israel was accused of military incursions and airstrikes, violating the agreement to halt hostilities with Palestinian factions.
- **2014 Gaza Ceasefire:** Israel committed 191 violations between November 2012 and July 2014, including deadly attacks, compared to 75 by Palestinian factions.
- **2024 Lebanon Ceasefire:** Israel was reported to have committed 52 violations in a 24-hour period, including military actions.
- **2025 Gaza War Ceasefire:** Israel was accused of over 350 violations, including air strikes killing 155 Palestinians, refusal to withdraw from the Philadelphi Corridor, and aid obstruction.

These violations, often involving military actions and failure to adhere to agreed terms, demonstrate Israel's disregard for peace commitments.

Israel's Non-Compliance with the 2024 ICJ Advisory Opinion

The 2024 ICJ advisory opinion, issued on July 19, 2024, and adopted as a UNGA resolution on September 18, 2024, declared Israel's occupation of the Palestinian Territory (West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza prior to October 2023) unlawful, citing violations of international humanitarian law, human rights law, and prohibitions on annexation and apartheid under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Court highlighted Israel's settlement expansion, with approximately 24,300 housing units advanced or approved from November 2022 to October 2023, and measures altering Jerusalem's demographic composition as unlawful acts.

The ICJ mandated Israel to: - Cease all new settlement activities and evacuate settlers. - Withdraw military forces and end administrative measures supporting the occupation. - Make reparations for damages since 1967, including returning land and facilitating displaced persons' return.

The UNGA resolution, passed with 124 votes in favor, reinforced these obligations, demanding Israel end its "unlawful presence" within a specified timeframe. Israel's non-compliance is starkly evident. Reports indicate continued settlement construction, with new housing units approved in 2024 and 2025, and no steps toward settler evacuation or military withdrawal. The Israeli government rejected the ICJ opinion as invalid and continued policies expanding settlements and altering East Jerusalem's status. This defiance, against a near-unanimous ICJ ruling and overwhelming UNGA support, represents one of the most

blatant violations in Israel's history, showcasing an utter disregard for international law and the global consensus on Palestinian self-determination.

Israel's Non-Compliance with ICJ Provisional Measures to Prevent Genocide

In the *South Africa v. Israel* genocide case, the ICJ issued provisional measures in January, March, and May 2024, and March 2025, ordering Israel to prevent genocidal acts in Gaza, ensure humanitarian aid access, and halt military operations, particularly in Rafah. These measures responded to allegations of genocide amid Israel's military campaign, which resulted in over 43,000 Palestinian deaths and 75,577 injuries by early 2025, according to Gaza's Government Media Office.

Since March 2025, Israel's imposition of a total siege on Gaza, blocking all humanitarian aid, food, water, and medical supplies, constitutes a direct and egregious violation of these measures. The siege has led to widespread famine, with reports of mass starvation and a death toll exceeding 43,000. Israel's continued airstrikes and ground operations in Rafah and other areas defy the ICJ's orders to cease actions that could amount to genocidal acts. The April 2024 attack on an aid convoy, killing seven workers, further violates the obligation to facilitate humanitarian access. These actions, in direct defiance of explicit ICJ directives, represent a historic low in Israel's compliance with international law, contributing to catastrophic humanitarian consequences and undermining global efforts to prevent genocide.

Israel as a Notoriously Criminal, Rogue, and Pariah State

Israel's systematic non-compliance with 53 UNSC resolutions, 200 UNGA resolutions, three ICJ advisory opinions, provisional measures in the genocide case, and five major ceasefire agreements establishes it as a notoriously criminal state. The refusal to comply with the 2024 ICJ opinion and UNGA resolution halting the settlement program, coupled with the imposition of a genocidal siege on Gaza since March 2025, stands as the most blatant and egregious violations in Israel's history. These actions, resulting in immense human suffering, territorial annexation, and over 43,000 deaths, position Israel as a rogue state that undermines the international legal order and a pariah state isolated by global condemnation, as evidenced by the UNGA's overwhelming support for accountability.

Conclusion

Israel's persistent violations of UNSC and UNGA resolutions, ICJ advisory opinions and provisional measures, and ceasefire agreements reveal a state that operates with utter disregard for international law. The refusal to halt its settlement program, as mandated by the 2024 ICJ opinion and UNGA resolution, and the imposition of a total siege on Gaza since March 2025, defying ICJ measures to prevent genocide, are the most egregious violations in its history. These actions, coupled with repeated breaches of peace agreements, cement

Israel's status as a notoriously criminal, rogue, and pariah state, necessitating urgent international action to enforce accountability and restore justice.

Key Citations

- List of United Nations resolutions concerning Israel Wikipedia page
- UN Press Release on Resolution 2334
- Letter from Palestine on Violations
- UN General Assembly demands Israel end unlawful presence Occupied Palestinian Territory UN News
- ICJ Advisory Opinion, Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall (2004)
- ICJ Advisory Opinion, Legal Consequences of South Africa's Presence in Namibia (1971)
- ICJ Advisory Opinion, Legal Consequences of Israel's Policies and Practices (2024)
- ICJ Provisional Measures, South Africa v. Israel (2024–2025)
- Al Jazeera: How is Israel violating the Gaza ceasefire deal?
- Wikipedia: 2025 Gaza war ceasefire
- Visualizing Palestine: Ceasefire Violations
- UN Documentation: Resolution 1701