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Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
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Human rights are central to EU policy. The prevention of genocide and other atrocity crimes form an integral part of the EU's foreign and security policy[1]. The EU remains dedicated to upholding its international obligations, particularly those related to the prevention and punishment of incitement to genocide as outlined by the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide[2].

The EU's proactive stance involves global partnerships and collaborations with the United Nations to strengthen human rights. The EU will continue to take a strong stance in upholding and promoting the observance of international law, including human rights law and international humanitarian law.

The EU has repeatedly called[3] on Israel to fully comply with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, in all circumstances.

The legal qualification of an act as genocide presupposes the proper establishment of facts and a finding of law. For that, independent and impartial courts are best placed, by possessing the relevant instruments to ensure proper fact-finding and a non-biased application of the law.

[1] Council Decision 2003/335/JHA of 8 May 2003 on the investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2003/335/oj/eng.
[2] https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocity-crimes/Doc.1_Convention%20on%20the%20Prevention%20and%20Punishment%20of%20the%20Crime%20of%20Genocide.pdf.
[3] https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/un-geneva/eu-statement-hrc60-item-4-general-debate-human-rights-situations-require-council%E2%80%99s-attention_en.