

Annex 1

European campaign for sanctions against the Israeli occupation

Referring to the frame of International Law (all related UN-GA and UN-SC resolutions) and International Humanitarian Law (especially 4th Geneva Convention)

With a special reference to the text of the ICJ advisory opinion, 9/7/2004,

http://www.icj-cij.org/icjwww/ipresscom/ipress2004/ipresscom2004-28_mwp_20040709.htm

and in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/15, of 20 July 2004, unanimously supported by the EU.

<http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/0/f3b95e613518a0ac85256eeb00683444?OpenDocument>

“ Legal consequences of the violations:

In regard to the former, the Court finds that Israel must respect the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and its obligations under humanitarian law and human rights law. Israel must also put an end to the violation of its international obligations flowing from the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and must accordingly cease forthwith the works of construction of the wall, dismantle forthwith those parts of that structure situated within the Occupied Palestinian Territory and forthwith repeal or render ineffective all legislative and regulatory acts adopted with a view to construction of the wall and establishment of its associated régime, except in so far as such acts may continue to be relevant for compliance by Israel with its obligations in regard to reparation. Israel must further make reparation for all damage suffered by all natural or legal persons affected by the wall's construction.

As regards the legal consequences for other States, the Court finds that all States are under an obligation not to recognize the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the wall and not to render aid or assistance in maintaining the situation created by such construction. The Court further finds that it is for all States, while respecting the United Nations Charter and international law, to see to it that any impediment, resulting from the construction of the wall, in the exercise by the Palestinian people of its right to self-determination is brought to an end. In addition, all States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention are under an obligation, while respecting the Charter and international law, to ensure compliance by Israel with international humanitarian law as embodied in that Convention.

Finally, the Court is of the view that the United Nations, and especially the General Assembly and the Security Council, should consider what further action is required to bring to an end the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the wall and its associated régime, taking due account of the present Advisory Opinion.

The Court concludes by stating that the construction of the wall must be placed in a more general context. In this regard, the Court notes that Israel and Palestine are “under an obligation scrupulously to observe the rules of international humanitarian law”. In the Court's view, the tragic situation in the region can be brought to an end only through implementation in good faith of all relevant Security Council resolutions. The Court further draws the attention of the General Assembly to the “need for . . . efforts to be encouraged with a view to achieving as soon as possible, on the basis of international law, a negotiated solution to the outstanding problems and the establishment of a Palestinian State, existing side by side with Israel and its other neighbours, with peace and security for all in the region”.

And supporting the “2004-2005 Plan for Action to support Palestinian rights through international law and the United Nations” that was adopted by the International Conference of Civil Society in Support of the Palestinian People during its meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York, 13-14/9/2004

<http://www.un.org/depts/dpa/ngo/index.html>

Proposed framework for the campaign :

- Since Israel continues to violate its obligations under international law,
- since the situation of the Palestinian people is worsening every day,
- since a deadlocked situation, or one based on force and "facts on the ground" concern every one and threaten every one,
- since hope must be kept alive,

we, the European movements, associations, NGOs, working on Palestinian issues, have coordinated our actions with a view towards a common campaign for political and economic sanctions on Israel. The statement of the General Assembly of Social Movements at the European Social Forum - London, October 2004 - adopted this position. We believe this campaign is necessary and effective.

The quest for a solution to the situation prevailing in Palestine cannot be left in the hands of Israelis and Palestinians alone, nor can it be entrusted to international diplomacy which is certain to consider first and foremost the political interests of different governments. What is happening in Palestine concerns Humanity as a whole, since it questions the notions of humanity, of impunity, of responsibility and honour, and engages the future of all of us. For these reasons, we are asking all political parties, trade-unions, human rights movements, religious representatives and movements, deputies, judges and lawyers, intellectuals, artists, and every single person, to be part of this campaign based on international law and international legal resolutions.

WHAT DO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS MEAN FOR US?

- 1- The relations between the European Commission, each European government, and Israel must be based on respect for international resolutions and on the criteria of the ICJ. Citizens are within their rights to demand the full application of these criteria.
- 2- We are asking for the suspension of the Israel-EU association agreement, as decided by the European Parliament in April 2002. The aim is not to punish Israel. The suspension of the association agreement is a tool, a way to pressurise Israel to respect international law, to stop the wall, end occupation, and to return to political negotiations. Until now, and for many reasons, Israel has been granted every indulgence. This special treatment has not helped peace; on the contrary, it has allowed Israeli governments to feel free from any international engagement. The Palestinian people are pushed to complete despair. To do nothing is certainly not an acceptable option, as it means asking Palestinians to surrender. This will create conditions leading to more and more violence. The adoption of this suspension measure can be a signal of decisiveness from the international community, and from the European Community which is most committed to co-operation with Israel.
- 3- We are asking for a total cessation of military agreements and exchanges between Israel and any government in the world. Israel is over-armed, with at least 200 nuclear warheads, and a very sophisticated arsenal. Israel is using all its military equipment against civilian populations. Any military cooperation with Israel means

an endorsement of the daily bloody reality in Palestine. Italy and Poland are negotiating a big military contract, India decided to sell helicopters to Israel, Germany is considering an Israeli demand for submarines, France is still cooperating in research on drones, even after an Israeli drone helped the attack against French military positions in the Ivory Coast, etc...

- 4- The European Union must not provide funds for building tunnels and bridges that are supposedly intended to help Palestinians' mobility! After the construction of the wall that surrounds every city and village in the West Bank, Israel is now proposing many complementary solutions, including those bridges and tunnels - 16 of them already planned - leading essentially to industrial compounds that are also already under construction. This creates an integrated apartheid system, where people are retained under military control behind closed walls, and where, to stay alive, they are invited to move via tunnels and bridges to work in camps. A first compound is already under construction near Jenin with German funds, another near Tulkarem with funds granted by the American Aid Agency. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has adopted an Advisory Opinion clearly demanding an end to the construction of the wall and the destruction of the parts already built. This is also the decision of the General Assembly of the UN. Efforts from the EU and from each government must go in this direction.
- 5- We call for a total dis-investment of all European and international firms working in Israel. Caterpillar provides the enormous bulldozers used in the destruction of houses in Palestine. CRH, an Irish cement firm, is a major partner in the construction of the wall. These are the most obvious examples, as they are directly involved in the crime. But there are hundreds of other international firms that are providing services to the Israeli economic system, a very militarised one.
- 6- The EU must impose a declaration of the specific origin of every product coming from Israel. This is also a way to condemn the illegal settlements.

HOW TO PUT THIS CAMPAIGN INTO ACTION:

- It is up to every coordination in each European country to decide how to conduct this campaign. Also, even if different countries have diverse capacities and priorities, we consider the above framework to be the common basis of our campaign.
- Despite efforts made to confuse antizionism with antisemitism, there is no similarity between criticism of Israel or sionism and antisemitism. We condemn all forms of racism and discrimination, like antisemitism, islamophobia, etc...
- Massive and organised mobilisation is the way to put this campaign into operation. A petition has been already signed in some countries calling for the suspension of the association agreement. Consequently, governments must respond and clarify their engagements. On the same basis, it is necessary to question municipalities and regional councils, members of parliament, and appropriate parliamentary commissions...

Our goal is to establish broad public support for sanctions and to launch permanent, diversified and massive pressures on the authorities at different levels. Sanctions on Israel

must come to be seen as a self-evident means to change the current reality.

This a draft proposed by the movements which are working on the search for solutions. This document will be subject to open discussion with the political parties, the trade unions, the organisations for human rights and any potential partners. It can be amended ; some points might be clarified, developed or taken off. The approved final document will be considered as a commitment from the actors mentioned above. With the approval of this document, the campaign for economic and political sanctions against the Israeli occupation can start.

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Sign the petition : www.against-the-wall.org

Campagne européenne pour des sanctions contre l'occupation israélienne

En se référant au cadre du droit international (toutes les résolutions relatives à l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies et au Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies) et au droit international humanitaire (et particulièrement la 4ème Convention de Genève)

En référence particulière au texte de l'avis consultatif de la Cour internationale de Justice, en date du 9/7/2004, http://www.icj-cij.org/icjwww/ipresscom/ipress2004/ipresscom2004-28_mwp_20040709.htm et conformément à la résolution de l'Assemblée Générale de l'ONU A/RES/ES-10/15, du 20 Juillet 2004, approuvée unanimement par l'Union Européenne.
<http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/0/f3b95e613518a0ac85256eeb00683444?OpenDocument>

“ *Conséquences juridiques des violations :*

Compte tenu de ce qui précède, la Cour considère qu'Israël doit respecter le droit du peuple palestinien à l'autodétermination et ses obligations au regard du droit humanitaire et des droits humains. Israël doit aussi mettre fin à la violation de ses obligations internationales consécutives à la construction du mur dans le Territoire Palestinien Occupé et doit par conséquent cesser immédiatement les travaux de construction du mur, démanteler immédiatement les parties de cette structure situées dans le Territoire Palestinien Occupé et abroger ou rendre sans effet, immédiatement, tous les actes législatifs et réglementaires adoptés en vue de la construction du mur et l'établissement du régime qui y est associé, sous réserve des actes pertinents dans le contexte du respect par Israël de son obligation de réparer les dommages causés. Israël est en outre tenu de réparer tous les dommages causés à toutes les personnes morales ou physiques affectées par la construction du mur.

Concernant les conséquences juridiques pour des Etats autres qu'Israël, la Cour estime que tous les Etats ont l'obligation de ne pas reconnaître la situation illicite découlant de la construction du mur et de ne pas prêter aide ou assistance au maintien de la situation créée par cette construction. La Cour considère en outre que tous les Etats, dans le respect de la Charte des Nations Unies et du droit international, veillent à ce qu'il soit mis fin aux entraves, résultant de la construction du mur, à l'exercice par le peuple palestinien de son droit à l'autodétermination. De plus, tous les Etats parties à la 4ème Convention de Genève sont dans l'obligation, dans le respect de la Charte et du droit international, de faire respecter par Israël le droit international humanitaire incorporé dans la Convention.

Enfin, la Cour est d'avis que les Nations Unies, et en particulier l'Assemblée Générale et le Conseil de Sécurité, devraient examiner quelles nouvelles mesures doivent être prises afin de mettre un terme à la situation illicite découlant de la construction du mur et du régime qui y est associé, en tenant dûment compte de l'avis consultatif.

La Cour conclut en déclarant que la construction du mur doit être replacée dans un contexte plus général. A cet égard, la Cour note qu'Israël et la Palestine sont "dans l'obligation de respecter de manière scrupuleuse les règles du droit international humanitaire". Pour la Cour, la situation tragique dans la région ne peut trouver d'issue que par la mise en œuvre de bonne foi de toutes les résolutions pertinentes du Conseil de Sécurité. La Cour attire aussi l'attention de l'Assemblée Générale sur la "nécessité . . . d'encourager les efforts en vue d'aboutir le plus tôt possible, sur la base du droit international, à une solution négociée des problèmes pendants et à la constitution d'un Etat palestinien-existant côte à côte avec Israël et ses autres voisins- en paix et en sécurité pour tous dans la région".

Et en appui au "Plan d'action 2004-2005 pour soutenir les droits des Palestiniens via le droit international et les Nations Unies" qui a été adopté, au cours de sa réunion au siège de l'ONU à New York, 13-14/9/2004, par la Conférence Internationale de la Société civile, en solidarité avec le peuple palestinien. (<http://www.un.org/depts/dpa/ngo/index.html>)

Cadre proposé pour la campagne de sanctions :

- Parce qu'Israël n'a nullement tenu compte de l'avis consultatif de la CIJ et de la résolution de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies quant à l'illégalité de la construction du mur dans les Territoires palestiniens occupés,
- Parce qu'Israël persiste dans la violation de ses obligations, telles que définies par le droit international,
- Parce que la condition du peuple palestinien empire de jour en jour,
- Parce qu'une situation bloquée ou basée sur le rapport de forces et le « fait accompli » concerne tout le monde et effraie tout le monde,
- Parce que l'espoir ne doit pas être tué,

Nous, mouvements, associations et ONG européens, qui travaillons sur la question palestinienne, nous sommes coordonnés en vue d'organiser ensemble une campagne de sanctions politiques et économiques envers Israël. La déclaration de l'Assemblée générale des Mouvements sociaux du Forum Social Européen de Londres, en octobre 2004, a adopté cette position. Nous croyons à la nécessité de cette campagne et à son potentiel d'efficacité. La recherche de solutions à la situation qui prévaut en Palestine ne peut être laissée aux seuls Israéliens et Palestiniens ou, dans le meilleur des cas, à l'intervention diplomatique internationale qui prend en considération en premier lieu la volonté et les intérêts des gouvernements. Ce qui se passe en Palestine concerne l'humanité dans son ensemble car

cela met en question l'existence humaine, l'impunité, la responsabilité et l'honneur et que cela engage notre futur à tous.

Pour ces raisons, nous demandons à tous les partis politiques, aux syndicats, aux mouvements de défense des droits humains, aux mouvements religieux et à leurs représentants, aux députés, aux juges et autres gens de lois, aux intellectuels, aux artistes et à chacun en particulier, de contribuer à cette campagne fondée sur le droit international et les résolutions internationales.

Qu'entendons-nous par sanctions politiques et économiques ?

1.-Les relations entre la Commission européenne, chaque gouvernement européen et Israël doivent être établies sur le respect des résolutions internationales et des normes de la Cour Internationale de Justice. Les citoyens sont en droit d'exiger l'application totale de ces normes.

2.-Nous demandons la suspension de l'Accord d'association UE-Israël, comme cela a été décidé par le Parlement européen, en avril 2002. Le but n'est pas de punir Israël. La mesure de suspension est un moyen de pression afin de forcer Israël à respecter le droit international, à arrêter la construction du Mur, arrêter l'occupation, et à revenir à la table des négociations politiques. Jusqu'à présent, et pour diverses raisons, Israël a bénéficié chaque fois de l'indulgence. Ce traitement privilégié n'a pas contribué à aboutir à la paix ; au contraire, il a permis aux gouvernements israéliens de se sentir libres de tout engagement international. Le peuple palestinien est réduit, quant à lui, au désespoir total. Ne pas intervenir n'est certainement pas le choix le plus approprié et signifie qu'on attend des Palestiniens qu'ils se soumettent, ce qui conduit à créer les conditions d'une plus grande violence. Adopter cette mesure de suspension peut être un signe de l'efficacité de la communauté internationale, tout autant que de la communauté européenne qui reste la plus engagée en matière de coopération avec Israël.

3.-Nous demandons le gel total de tous les accords militaires et de tous les engagements militaires entre Israël et chacun des gouvernements de la planète. Israël est sur-armé avec 200 têtes nucléaires au moins et un arsenal très sophistiqué. Il use tous ses moyens militaires contre des populations civiles désarmées. Toute coopération militaire avec Israël signifie que l'on souscrit à la réalité sanglante quotidienne en Palestine. L'Italie et la Pologne négocient un énorme contrat militaire avec Israël et l'Inde a décidé de lui vendre des hélicoptères; l'Allemagne examine sa commande de sous-marins, la France poursuit sa coopération en matière de recherche sur les drones alors même qu'un drone israélien était impliqué dans l'attaque contre des positions militaires françaises en Côte d'Ivoire, etc.

4.-L'Union Européenne ne doit pas fournir de fonds à la construction de tunnels et de ponts censés faciliter la mobilité entravée des Palestiniens! Après la construction du Mur qui cerne chaque ville et village de Cisjordanie, Israël propose en complément aujourd'hui de nombreuses solutions, parmi lesquelles ces ponts et ces tunnels -16 d'entre eux sont déjà planifiés- dont la substance est de mener vers des zonings industriels, eux aussi déjà en construction. C'est là l'aboutissement d'un véritable système d'apartheid, qui enferme des gens derrière des murs clos, contrôlés militairement et à l'intérieur duquel, pour survivre, ils sont invités à se déplacer via des tunnels et des ponts pour aller travailler dans des camps. Un de ces premiers zonings est déjà en construction près de Jénine, grâce à des fonds allemands, un autre près de Tulkarem avec des fonds provenant de l'Agence américaine d'assistance. La Cour internationale de Justice (CIJ) a adopté un avis demandant clairement l'arrêt de la construction du Mur et la destruction de ses parties déjà construites. C'est aussi la décision de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies. Les efforts de l'Union Européenne et de chaque gouvernement doivent aller dans ce sens.

5.-Nous demandons un désinvestissement total de toutes les sociétés européennes et internationales qui travaillent en Israël . Caterpillar fournit les énormes bulldozers utilisés pour détruire de façon massive les habitations de Palestine. CHR , une société irlandaise de ciment, est le partenaire principal dans la construction du Mur. Ce sont là les exemples les plus criants de sociétés impliquées directement dans ces crimes. Mais il y a des centaines d'autres firmes internationales qui fournissent des services au système économique israélien, un système très militarisé.

6.- L'Union Européenne doit imposer que l'origine de chaque produit provenant d'Israël soit indiquée clairement. C'est aussi un moyen de sanction des colonies.

Comment mettre en œuvre la campagne ?

- C'est à chaque coordination dans les différents pays européens de décider elle-même de la conduite de cette campagne. Cela dit, au-delà de la diversité dans les capacités et les priorités de chaque pays, le schéma exposé ci-dessus reste notre base commune de campagne.
- En dépit des efforts visant à faire l'amalgame entre anti-sionisme et anti-sémitisme, il n'y a pas lieu d'assimiler le fait de critiquer Israël ou le sionisme, avec l'anti-sémitisme. Nous condamnons toutes formes de racisme et de discrimination tel que l'antisémitisme, l'islamophobie, ...etc.
- Mettre en œuvre cette campagne passe par une mobilisation large et organisée. Une pétition a déjà été signée dans certains pays pour demander la suspension de l'Accord d'association UE-Israël. Les gouvernements doivent y répondre et clarifier leurs engagements. Dans le même esprit, interpellier les conseils communaux et régionaux, les membres des parlements, les commissions parlementaires appropriées s'impose.

Notre objectif est de forger une opinion générale forte et favorable aux sanctions et d'exercer des pressions permanentes, variées et massives sur les autorités à tous les niveaux.

Les sanctions envers Israël doivent devenir une évidence et une voie de changement de la réalité actuelle.

Ceci est une esquisse proposée par les mouvements qui travaillent à la recherche de solutions. Ce document est soumis à discussion avec les partis politiques, les syndicats, les organismes qui veillent au respect des droits humains et tous les partenaires potentiels. Il peut être amendé, des points peuvent être éclaircis, complétés ou retirés. Le document final approuvé sera considéré comme un engagement des forces reprises ci-dessus. Avec l'approbation de ce document, la campagne de sanctions économiques et politiques contre l'occupation israélienne peut démarrer.

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Signez la pétition : www.against-the-wall.org

Annex 2

July 09, 2005

Calls for Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions against Israel

By Palestinian Civil Society

Until it Complies with International Law and Universal Principles of Human Rights

One year after the historic Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) which found Israel's Wall built on occupied Palestinian territory to be illegal, Israel continues its construction of the colonial Wall with total disregard to the Court's decision. Thirty eight years into Israel's occupation of the Palestinian West Bank (including East Jerusalem), Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights, Israel continues to expand Jewish colonies. It has unilaterally annexed occupied East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and is now de facto annexing large parts of the West Bank by means of the Wall. Israel is also preparing - in the shadow of its planned redeployment from the Gaza Strip - to build and expand colonies in the West Bank. Fifty seven years after the state of Israel was built mainly on land ethnically cleansed of its Palestinian owners, a majority of Palestinians are refugees, most of whom are stateless. Moreover, Israel's entrenched system of racial discrimination against its own Arab-Palestinian citizens remains intact.

In light of Israel's persistent violations of international law, and

Given that, since 1948, hundreds of UN resolutions have condemned Israel's colonial and discriminatory policies as illegal and called for immediate, adequate and effective remedies, and

Given that all forms of international intervention and peace-making have until now failed to convince or force Israel to comply with humanitarian law, to respect fundamental human rights and to end its occupation and oppression of the people of Palestine, and

In view of the fact that people of conscience in the international community have historically shouldered the moral responsibility to fight injustice, as exemplified in the struggle to abolish apartheid in South Africa through diverse forms of boycott, divestment and sanctions;

Inspired by the struggle of South Africans against apartheid and in the spirit of international solidarity, moral consistency and resistance to injustice and oppression,

We, representatives of Palestinian civil society, call upon international civil society organizations and people of conscience all over the world to impose broad boycotts and implement divestment initiatives against Israel similar to those applied to South Africa in the apartheid era. We appeal to you to pressure your respective states to impose embargoes and sanctions against Israel. We also invite conscientious Israelis to support this Call, for the sake of justice and genuine peace.

These non-violent punitive measures should be maintained until Israel meets its obligation to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination and fully complies with the precepts of international law by:

1. Ending its occupation and colonization of all Arab lands and dismantling the Wall;
2. Recognizing the fundamental rights of the Arab-Palestinian citizens of Israel to full equality; and
3. Respecting, protecting and promoting the rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and properties as stipulated in UN resolution 194.

Endorsed by:

The Palestinian political parties, unions, associations, coalitions and organizations below represent the three integral parts of the people of Palestine: Palestinian refugees, Palestinians under occupation and Palestinian citizens of Israel.

Unions, Associations, Campaigns

1. Council of National and Islamic Forces in Palestine
(coordinating body for the major political parties in the Occupied Palestinian Territory)
2. Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizen's Rights (PICCR)
3. Union of Arab Community Based Associations (ITTIJAH), Haifa
4. Forum of Palestinian NGOs in Lebanon
5. Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions (PGFTU)
6. General Union of Palestinian Women (GUPW)
7. General Union of Palestinian Teachers (GUPT)
8. Federation of Unions of Palestinian Universities' Professors and Employees
9. Consortium of Professional Associations
10. Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees (UPMRC)
11. Health Work Committees – West Bank
12. Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC)
13. Union of Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC)
14. Union of Health Work Committees – Gaza (UHCW)
15. Union of Palestinian Farmers
16. Occupied Palestine and Syrian Golan Heights Advocacy Initiative (OPGAI)
17. General Union of Disabled Palestinians
18. Palestinian Federation of Women's Action Committees (PFWAC)
19. Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel PACBI
20. Palestinian Grassroots Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign
21. Union of Teachers of Private Schools
22. Union of Women's Work Committees, Tulkarem (UWWC)
23. Dentists' Association – Jerusalem Center
24. Palestinian Engineers Association
25. Lawyers' Association
26. Network for the Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education, Ramallah
27. Coordinating Committee of Rehabilitation Centers – West Bank
28. Coalition of Lebanese Civil Society Organizations (150 organizations)
29. Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights (SPHR), Network of Student-based Canadian University Associations

Refugee Rights Associations/Organizations

1. Al-Ard Committees for the Defense of the Right of Return, Syria
2. Al-Awda Charitable Society, Beit Jala
3. Al Awda - Palestine Right-to-Return Coalition, U.S.A
4. Al-Awda Toronto
5. Aidun Group – Lebanon
6. Aidun Group – Syria

7. Alrowwad Cultural and Theatre Training Center, Aida refugee camp
8. Association for the Defense of the Rights of the Internally Displaced (ADRID), Nazareth
9. BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Bethlehem
10. Committee for Definite Return, Syria
11. Committee for the Defense of Palestinian Refugee Rights, Nablus
12. Consortium of the Displaced Inhabitants of Destroyed Palestinian Villages and Towns
13. Filastinuna – Commission for the Defense of the Right of Return, Syria
14. Handala Center, 'Azza (Beit Jibreen) refugee camp, Bethlehem
15. High Committee for the Defense of the Right of Return, Jordan
(including personal endorsement of 71 members of parliament, political parties and unions in Jordan)
16. High National Committee for the Defense of the Right of Return , Ramallah
17. International Right of Return Congress (RORC)
18. Jermana Youth Forum for the Defense of the Right of Return, Syria
19. Laji Center, Aida camp, Bethlehem
20. Local Committee for Rehabilitation, Qalandia refugee camp, Jerusalem
21. Local Committee for Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Deheishe refugee camp, Bethlehem
22. Palestinian National Committee for the Defense of the Right of Return, Syria
23. Palestinian Return Association, Syria
24. Palestinian Return Forum, Syria
25. Palestine Right-of-Return Coalition (Palestine, Arab host countries, Europe, North America)
26. Palestine Right-of-Return Confederation-Europe (Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden)
27. Palestinian Youth Forum for the Right of Return, Syria
28. PLO Popular Committees – West Bank refugee camps
29. PLO Popular Committees – Gaza Strip refugee camps
30. Popular Committee – al-'Azza (Beit Jibreen) refugee camp, Bethlehem
31. Popular Committee – Deheishe refugee camp, Bethlehem
32. Shaml - Palestinian Diaspora and Refugee Center, Ramallah
33. Union of Women's Activity Centers – West Bank Refugee Camps
34. Union of Youth Activity Centers – Palestine Refugee Camps, West Bank and Gaza
35. Women's Activity Center – Deheishe refugee camp, Bethlehem
36. Yafa Cultural Center, Balata refugee camp, Nablus

Organizations

1. Abna' al-Balad Society, Nablus
2. Addameer Center for Human Rights, Gaza
3. Addameer Prisoners' Support and Human Rights Association, Ramallah
4. Alanqa' Cultural Association, Hebron
5. Al-Awda Palestinian Folklore Society, Hebron
6. Al-Doha Children's Cultural Center, Bethlehem
7. Al-Huda Islamic Center, Bethlehem

8. Al-Jeel al-Jadid Society, Haifa
9. Al-Karamah Cultural Society, Um al-Fahm
10. Al-Maghazi Cultural Center, Gaza
11. Al-Marsad Al-Arabi, occupied Syrian Golan Heights
12. Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights, Gaza
13. Al-Nahda Cultural Forum, Hebron
14. Al-Taghrid Society for Culture and Arts, Gaza
15. Alternative Tourism Group, Beit Sahour (ATG)
16. Al-Wafa' Charitable Society, Gaza
17. Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ)
18. Arab Association for Human Rights, Nazareth (HRA)
19. Arab Center for Agricultural Development (ACAD)
20. Arab Center for Agricultural Development-Gaza
21. Arab Educational Institute – Open Windows (affiliated with Pax Christie International)
22. Arab Orthodox Charitable Society – Beit Sahour
23. Arab Orthodox Charity – Beit Jala
24. Arab Orthodox Club – Beit Jala
25. Arab Orthodox Club – Beit Sahour
26. Arab Students' Collective, University of Toronto
27. Arab Thought Forum, Jerusalem (AFT)
28. Association for Cultural Exchange Hebron - France
29. Association Najdeh, Lebanon
30. Authority for Environmental Quality, Jenin
31. Bader Society for Development and Reconstruction, Gaza
32. Canadian Palestine Foundation of Quebec, Montreal
33. Center for the Defense of Freedoms, Ramallah
34. Center for Science and Culture, Gaza
35. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ramallah- Al-Bireh District
36. Child Development and Entertainment Center, Tulkarem
37. Committee for Popular Participation, Tulkarem
38. Defense for Children International-Palestine Section, Ramallah (DCI/PS)
39. El-Funoun Palestinian Popular Dance Troupe
40. Ensan Center for Democracy and Human Rights, Bethlehem
41. Environmental Education Center, Bethlehem
42. FARAH – Palestinian Center for Children, Syria
43. Ghassan Kanafani Society for Development, Gaza
44. Ghassan Kanafani Forum, Syria
45. Gaza Community Mental Health Program, Gaza (GCMHP)
46. Golan for Development, occupied Syrian Golan Heights
47. Halhoul Cultural Forum, Hebron
48. Himayah Society for Human Rights, Um al-Fahm
49. Holy Land Trust – Bethlehem
50. Home of Saint Nicholas for Old Ages – Beit Jala
51. Human Rights Protection Center, Lebanon
52. In'ash al-Usrah Society, Ramallah
53. International Center of Bethlehem (Dar An-Nadweh)
54. Islah Charitable Society-Bethlehem
55. Jafra Youth Center, Syria
56. Jander Center, al-Azza (Beit Jibreen) refugee camp, Bethlehem
57. Jerusalem Center for Women, Jerusalem (JCW)

58. Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center (JLAC)
59. Khalil Al Sakakini Cultural Center, Ramallah
60. Land Research Center, Jerusalem (LRC)
61. Liberated Prisoners' Society, Palestine
62. Local Committee for Social Development, Nablus
63. Local Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Nablus
64. MA'AN TV Network, Bethlehem
65. Medical Aid for Palestine, Canada
66. MIFTAH-Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy, Ramallah
67. Muwatin-The Palestinian Institute for the Study of Democracy
68. National Forum of Martyr's Families, Palestine
69. Near East Council of Churches Committee for Refugee Work – Gaza Area
70. Network of Christian Organizations – Bethlehem (NCOB)
71. Palestinian Council for Justice and Peace, Jerusalem
72. Palestinian Counseling Center, Jerusalem (PCC)
73. Palestinian Democratic Youth Union, Lebanon
74. Palestinian Farmers' Society, Gaza
75. Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environment Resources Development-Gaza
76. Palestinian Prisoners' Society-West Bank
77. Palestinian Society for Consumer Protection, Gaza
78. Palestinian University Students' Forum for Peace and Democracy, Hebron
79. Palestinian Women's Struggle Committees
80. Palestinian Working Women Society for Development (PWWSO)
81. Popular Art Centre, Al-Bireh
82. Prisoner's Friends Association – Ansar Al-Sajeen, Majd al-Krum
83. Public Aid Association, Gaza
84. Ramallah Center for Human Rights Studies
85. Saint Afram Association – Bethlehem
86. Saint Vincent De Paule – Beit Jala
87. Senior Citizen Society – Beit Jala
88. Social Development Center, Nablus
89. Society for Self-Development, Hebron
90. Society for Social Work, Tulkarem
91. Society for Voluntary Work and Culture, Um al-Fahm
92. Society of Friends of Prisoners and Detainees, Um al-Fahm
93. Sumoud-Political Prisoners Solidarity Group, Toronto
94. Tamer Institute for Community Education, Ramallah
95. TCC – Teacher's Creativity Center, Ramallah
96. Wi'am Center, Bethlehem
97. Women's Affairs Technical Committee, Ramallah and Gaza (WATC)
98. Women's Studies Center, Jerusalem (WSC)
99. Women's Center for Legal Aid and Counseling, Jerusalem (WCLAC)
100. Yafa for Education and Culture, Nablus
101. Yazour Charitable Society, Nablus
102. YMCA-East Jerusalem
103. Youth Cooperation Forum, Hebron
104. YWCA-Palestine

105. Zakat Committee-al-Khader, Bethlehen
106. Zakat Committee-Deheishe camp,
Bethlehem

For additional endorsement, please contact:

OPGAI c/o: info@badil.org
Anti Apartheid Wall Campaign: mobilize@stopthewall.org
ITTIJAH: ittijah@ittijah.org
PACBI: info@boycottisrael.ps
Coalition of Lebanese Civil Society Organizations: Hdekmak@hotmail.com

**Israel's Unilateral Disengagement: The Day After -
Statement by the Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO)**

September 2005

The Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO) would like to stress the fact that Israel's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip and parts of the Northern West Bank, although welcome and long overdue in terms of the implementation of international law, does not constitute an end to Israel's military occupation of Palestinian land.

It should be noted that only 9,000 Israeli settlers have been evacuated from Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip and the Northern West Bank. Approximately, 420,000 Israeli settlers remain in settlements in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. According to international law, all of these 420,000 settlers (half of them living in East Jerusalem) are illegal and have been illegal for the past 38 years. In fact, while demolishing 2,000 settler houses in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli government has paved the way for over 30,000 new settlers to move into newly constructed settlement units in the West Bank and East Jerusalem by the end of 2005. Many of the settlers leaving Gaza will be relocated on occupied Palestinian lands in violation of international law.

After implementation of the disengagement plan, Israel remains in charge, partially or completely, of border crossings and thereby continues to control the movement of people and goods in and out of Gaza. The Palestinian government has no control over Gazan airspace/airports, territorial waters/seaports or natural resources, such as water or gas, and no chance of overcoming its structural economic dependency on Israel. Palestinian society is segregated into separate political, social and economic entities. Jerusalem is being turned into an isolated island and is being de facto annexed to Israel in violation of international law. There is no territorial contiguity, a prerequisite for the creation of an independent and viable Palestinian state, between the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The Gaza Strip continues to be one big prison and, along with the West Bank and East Jerusalem, remains occupied territory under international law.

Dov Weisglass, senior aide to Israel's prime minister Ariel Sharon, revealed Israel's true intentions last year when saying that the disengagement plan "supplies the formaldehyde (a substance that preserves a given condition) that is necessary so there will not be a political process with the Palestinians". A few weeks ago, Mr. Weisglass announced that the US would support Israel's ambition to keep three-quarters of its settlers in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem. A letter signed by US President Bush and

drafted by Mr. Weisglass essentially recognizes Israel's hold over the big Jewish settlement blocs in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. All the while, the Israeli government is unrelentingly colonizing the West Bank and its construction of the Separation and Annexation Wall in and around Jerusalem will force another 50,000 Palestinians outside the city boundaries.

PNGO would like to emphasize its belief that the unilateral Israeli disengagement, in and of itself, will not create an opportunity for peace between Palestinians and Israelis but rather preclude the attainment of a fair and durable regional peace for the foreseeable future.

PNGO regards it as absolutely essential that a genuine peace process, in the course of which negotiations regarding all final status issues are finalized and Israel's illegal occupation of Palestinian land is ended, is restarted without delay with the full support and commitment of the international community.

In its quest to help bring about a just and lasting Palestinian-Israeli peace based on international law and all relevant UN Resolutions, PNGO calls upon the Palestinian National Authority, Palestinian civil society organizations as well as the Palestinian people to jointly and complementarily work towards:

- Calling for an international final status peace conference which is to finalize negotiations regarding all critical issues, such as settlements (in the West Bank and East Jerusalem), final borders and the rights of refugees, within an acceptable time frame and without offering any more transitional solutions, such as the creation of a temporary Palestinian state.
- Preventing the government of Israel from freezing the peace process indefinitely by continuing to create facts on the ground (e.g. continued construction of the Separation and Annexation Wall, settlement expansion, cutting-off of Jerusalem from the West Bank).
- Calling for the application of international law and the Fourth Geneva Convention as the only means by which the Palestinian-Israeli conflict can be solved.
- Calling on the UN Security Council to compel Israel to abide by the ICJ Advisory Opinion ruling that Israel's Separation and Annexation Wall is contrary to international law.
- Continuing with the grassroots local and international non-violent struggle against the illegal Israeli Separation and Annexation Wall and the settlements.
- Launching local and international Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Campaigns to compel the government of Israel to stop the occupation and to abide by international law.
- Ensuring internal stability and respect for the rule of law, democratic principles and pluralism by all social, religious and political groupings in Palestine.
- Ensuring that the planned Palestinian municipal and legislative elections are held on time and are carried out freely, fairly and democratically in strict adherence to the law.

Palestinian NGO Network - PNGO

Annex 4

WOMEN RESIST WAR AND OCCUPATION

Women in Black International Conference, Jerusalem, 12-16 August 2005

We, Palestinian, Israeli, and international women gathered this week in Jerusalem for the 'Women in Black 13th International Conference':

Affirm our commitment to work together as a world-wide network of women dedicated to freedom, equality, justice, peace, women's rights and a world free of violence. Agree to meet again to continue our fight and to reaffirm our commitment to the work and goals of our network, in the next Women in Black International Conference to be held in the Spanish state.

Insist on the participation of women as full partners in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements according to UN Resolution 1325. The active and equal participation of women of diverse backgrounds in decision making is crucial to ensure that issues related to women's economic, social, national, ethnic and cultural rights, freedom of choices and security are raised and effectively addressed.

Demand social and economic justice and condemn the exploitative system and structure of multinational corporations' globalisation that drive millions of people all over the world into poverty, and thrive at the cost of social justice and human development.

Work for a world where difference does not mean inequality, oppression or exclusion, and struggle against all causes of oppression and discrimination based on gender, race, sexual preference, age, national and ethnic identity, and religion.

Challenge the militaristic policies of our governments, call for disarmament, and condemn the interference of the US and its allies in the political affairs of other sovereign nations.

Commit ourselves to promote education and a language of truth and hope that reflect our right to justice, to remedy and to reparation, that are the basis for the creation of a world based on the values of equality, justice, cooperation, and solidarity.

Condemn femicide and all forms of violence, sexual, physical or psychological that women are subjected to in areas of conflict, in militarised zones and in their daily lives.

Demand an immediate end to the war and United States occupation of Iraq and stand in solidarity with Iraqi women in their struggle for their legal and human rights

Call for a just and sustainable peace between Israel and Palestine based on international law and human rights, to be achieved by

- An end to the Israeli occupation
- Immediate cessation of all actions against civilians, assassinations, closures, house demolitions, land confiscation, settlement building, building of the Apartheid Wall, water deprivation, denial of access to schools, hospitals and places of work and worship.
- The immediate release of all political prisoners
- Dismantlement of all Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967

- Immediate final status negotiations leading to a viable sovereign Palestinian state alongside Israel on the June 4th, 1967 borders. Peace and a resolution of the conflict will not be achieved by unilateral actions such as the disengagement.
- The recognition of Jerusalem as two capitals for two states, and the immediate ending of all unilateral actions leading to the ethnic cleansing of Jerusalem.
- Israel's recognition of responsibility for the plight of Palestinian refugees as a prerequisite to finding a just and lasting resolution of the refugee question in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions
- Recognition of the national and civil rights of the Palestinian minority in Israel

Though not the same yardstick can be used for occupied and occupiers, we recognize the lack of security, fear, and emotional anxiety experienced by Palestinian and Israelis affected by the continuation of conflict and violence, and by being civilian victims to the conflict itself. Believe that international community intervention is critically needed to make sure Israel is held accountable for its actions in the occupied territories and to build a just peace between Israel and Palestine. We support the call upon the international community to impose non-violent and effective measures such as divestment and sanctions on Israel, for as long as Israel continues to violate international law, and continues the occupation and the oppression of the Palestinian people

WE CALL ON ALL WOMEN AND MEN IN THE WORLD TO JOIN US IN OUR QUEST TO PRESERVE LIFE, HUMAN DIGNITY AND FREEDOM IN THE WORLD, MAKING OUR VISION OF FREEDOM, PEACE, AND JUSTICE A REALITY.

Annex 5

Statement on Sanctions from ICAHD

January 27, 2005

THE ISRAELI COMMITTEE AGAINST HOUSE DEMOLITIONS (ICAHD) A STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS

After years of diplomatic and political efforts aimed at inducing Israel to end its Occupation, while watching it grow ever stronger and more permanent, ICAHD supports a multi-tiered campaign of strategic, selective sanctions against Israel until the Occupation ends; i.e. a campaign targeting Israel's Occupation rather than Israel per se. We believe that in most cases merely enforcing existing laws, international as well as domestic, would render the Occupation untenable and would pull Israel back into compliance with human rights covenants. We also favor selective divestment and boycott as tools of moral and economic pressure.

Since sanctions are a powerful, non-violent, popular means of resisting the Occupation, a campaign of sanctions seems to us the next logical step in international efforts to end the Occupation. While it will develop over time, ICAHD supports the following elements at this time:

- Sales or transfer of arms to Israel conditional upon their use in ways that do not perpetuate the Occupation or violate human rights and international humanitarian law, violations that would end if governments enforced existing laws and regulations regarding the use of weapons in contravention of human rights;
- Trade sanctions on Israel due to its violation of the "Association Agreements" it has signed with the European Union that prohibit the sale of settlement products under the "Made in Israel" label, as well as for violations of their human rights provisions;
- Divestment from companies that profit from involvement in the Occupation. In this vein ICAHD supports initiatives like that of the Presbyterian Church of the US which targets companies contributing materially to the Occupation and certainly the campaign against Caterpillar whose bulldozers demolish thousands of Palestinian homes;
- Boycott of settlement products and of companies that provide housing to the settlements or which play a major role in perpetuating the Occupation; and
- Holding individuals, be they policy-makers, military personnel carrying out orders or others, personally accountable for human rights violations, including trial before international courts and bans on travel to other countries.

ICAHD calls on the international community - governments, trade unions, university communities, faith-based organizations as well as the broad civil society - to do all that is possible to hold Israel accountable for its Occupation policies and actions, thereby hastening the end of this tragedy. While we also call on the Palestinian Authority to adhere to human rights conventions, our support for selective sanctions against Israel's Occupation policies focuses properly on Israel which alone has the power to end the Occupation and is alone the violator of international law regarding the responsibilities of an Occupying Power.

ICAHD UK website: <http://www.icahtuk.org> Contact ICAHD UK:
<http://www.icahtuk.org/contact/contact.html>

Délégation syndicale européenne en Palestine-Israël

publié le dimanche 29 mai 2005

rapport collectif de la délégation

Conformément aux engagements pris à Athènes lors de la 1ère assemblée préparatoire du FSE, une délégation syndicale s'est rendue en Palestine-Israël à l'occasion du 1er mai(27 avril au 02 mai 2005).

Pour apprécier l'évolution de la situation, elle a rencontré plusieurs composantes de la société civile palestinienne et israélienne et plus particulièrement les organisations syndicales.

« La situation n'a guère évolué ces 6 derniers mois... l'optimisme qui apparemment règne en Europe n'a aucune base réelle ... »

Tel est le constat qui est fait par les organisations de la société civile palestinienne ou israélienne que nous avons rencontrées (syndicalistes, ONG, partis politiques, mouvements anti colonialiste...).

Les espoirs de voir s'instaurer une paix réelle et juste semblent toujours hors de portée à tel point qu'un réel doute s'est installé sur la perspective d'une coexistence de 2 Etats.

Si pour des raisons économiques et politiques (image positive sur la scène internationale, réduire l'impact de l'Avis de la Cour Internationale de Justice et du vote en faveur de l'Assemblée des Nations Unies... [\[1\]](#)) le gouvernement de Sharon s'est engagé sur le retrait de l'armée et des colonies sur la bande de Gaza, la construction du mur et l'implantation de nouvelles colonies s'intensifient en Cisjordanie.

Le cycle de la violence reprendra prochainement craignent à la fois les responsables de la société civile palestinienne et les militants anti colonialistes israéliens.

La présence militaire et policière israélienne reste particulièrement visible, notamment à proximité des check- points qui sont devenus de véritables « institutions » (hangars avec tourniquets commandés électriquement...).

Pendant notre séjour (le 02 mai) une incursion de l'armée israélienne dans un village proche de Tulkarem a fait 2 morts : un Palestinien et un soldat israélien.

La logique du Mur : celle de la colonisation.

L'ouvrage qu'Israël présente comme une simple "clôture de sécurité" ne longera la ligne verte de la frontière d'avant juin 1967 que sur 11 % de son tracé total de 680 kilomètres.

C'est donc un mur d'annexion qui empiète toujours sur le territoire de la Palestine et jamais sur celui d'Israël. Un grignotage méthodique, englobant réserves d'eau, terres fertiles et colonies du côté israélien de la barrière et annexant de fait Jérusalem-Est. Même au coeur des terres palestiniennes, loin de la frontière délimitant selon le droit international les deux nations, des îlots israéliens bénéficient désormais d'une clôture de même type.

En plus des milliers de maisons détruites et d'hectares confisqués pour la construction du « mur de l'horreur » les dégâts économiques et sociaux pour les Palestiniens sont considérables :

- ▶ 97 % de la population est confinée dans 70 enclaves. 605 obstacles (check-points, routes coupées, fossés...) barrent l'accès des villes et des villages.
- ▶ les terres agricoles sont confisquées, la distribution de l'eau est sous contrôle israélien, la production des fruits, légumes et olives est dans les mains des firmes agro-alimentaires israéliennes.
- ▶ Les restrictions de circulation ont fait grimper le taux de chômage qui avoisine les 65% en Cisjordanie et atteint plus de 80% de la population active dans la bande de Gaza. Pour pallier à ce manque de main-d'œuvre, les Israéliens ont fait appel massivement à une main d'œuvre asiatique.
- ▶ la majeure partie de la population palestinienne (72%) vit sous le seuil de pauvreté avec moins de 2 \$ par jour
- ▶ les enfants sont contraints d'abandonner les études pour prendre « des petits boulots ». Ils sont près de 400 000 de moins de 14 ans dans cette situation.

De profondes réformes annoncées en Palestine

En mettant le phare sur les difficultés du retrait de la bande de Gaza, Sharon (comparé à De Gaulle en Israël) répand un épais brouillard sur tout le reste de la situation, n'ayant pas renoncé à la stratégie qui consiste à gagner le maximum de terrain avec le moins de Palestiniens possible.

Un puissant débat s'est instauré dans la société palestinienne concernant la stratégie à adopter :

- ▶ l'entrée dans le processus de négociation de « la feuille de route » -jugée comme un compromis très proche des projets du gouvernement israélien - qui fait abstraction de nombreuses questions (mur, statut de réfugiés, souveraineté...)

► ou l'intensification d'une politique de dénonciation de la stratégie israélienne. Dans le même temps la recherche de nouvelles formes de résistance non violente et populaire à l'occupation et au mur.

Tant du côté de l'Autorité Palestinienne que du syndicat PGFTU, de profondes réformes structurelles sont annoncées en vue de répondre à une meilleure démocratisation de la société.

Des élections législatives (en juillet) devraient donner un parlement plus jeune et féminin pour engager de profondes réformes de tout le secteur public et répondre aux problèmes de la sécurité des populations.

Côté syndical, la division est réelle. A l'occasion du 1er mai, le Hamas a annoncé son intention de créer un syndicat. Hassan Barghouthi, est le président d'une Association pour les droits des travailleurs (DWRC - Centre pour la démocratie et les droits des travailleurs).

La PGFTU - organisée dans 14 districts- reconnaît de sérieuses difficultés tant organisationnelles que dans son activité quotidienne : au chômage massif, à la petitesse des entreprises (quasi aucune firme de renommée internationale n'est présente sur le sol palestinien) s'ajoute un droit du travail complexe (législation palestinienne mais aussi israélienne et jordanienne). Outre des négociations ouvertes avec le gouvernement portant sur la gratuité des soins médicaux et de l'enseignement, l'essentiel de l'activité du syndicat consiste à la redistribution aux familles des différentes aides collectées.

Tirillée par différents courants liés à l'Autorité palestinienne, la PGFTU devrait tenir un congrès en mai 2006 et adopter de profondes modifications statutaires touchant l'ensemble des niveaux de la centrale syndicale (des élections à niveau local ont déjà commencé).

Les relations entre les syndicats palestiniens et israéliens jugées « difficiles » (PGFTU) ou « excellentes » (Histadruth [2]) bloquent sur le reversement des cotisations sociales perçues par l'Histadruth depuis 1995 sur les paies des salariés palestiniens en Israël alors qu'ils sont exclus du système de protection sociale israélien. Un nouvel accord proposé par Histadruth récemment à Bruxelles, au PGFTU, n'a pas été signé par ce dernier qui veut pouvoir le discuter en interne et réclame un positionnement clair d'Histadruth concernant les dégâts sociaux que subissent les travailleurs du fait du mur, du manque de liberté de mouvement, etc..

La question du boycott, désinvestissements et des sanctions

« Pourquoi un boycott sur Israël, et pas sur la Grande Bretagne ou l'Italie qui occupent l'Irak ? » « Pourquoi commencer justement par les universités et pas par les représentations officielles de l'Etat, ou les consortiums économiques ? » « Faut il pointer nommément les professeurs ? » « La distribution de la production palestinienne passe par des firmes israéliennes ; de plus les produits agricoles qui constituent une partie importante de la production des colonies sont habituellement

mélangées avec des produits d'Israël. Ainsi, il est presque impossible d'en localiser l'origine exacte. » :

La question du boycott, désinvestissements et sanctions, comme action pour imposer le respect du droit et de la légalité internationale, n'est pas tabou dans les milieux pacifistes et anti colonialistes israéliens mais elle fait débat sur sa portée réelle et son efficacité.

Du côté palestinien chrétien on nous a fait part d'un appel aux investissements moralement responsables, comme forme de résistance non violente à l'occupation.

Par contre, tant du côté des anti colonialistes israéliens que du côté palestinien, tous se sont accordés pour dire que l'Union européenne dispose d'un moyen de pression pour pousser le gouvernement israélien à respecter le droit international : l'accord d'association UE-Israël. Entré en vigueur en 2000, cet accord vise le développement du libre-échange avec des tarifs préférentiels pour Israël, le renforcement de la coopération et l'instauration d'un dialogue politique régulier entre les parties ; il se base sur le respect des droits de l'Homme et des principes démocratiques. Or, la clause relative à l'obligation du respect des droits humains (par. 2), est systématiquement violée par Israël [3]. La suspension de l'accord d'association constitue donc le levier privilégié permettant à l'Union européenne et aux Etats membres de réaffirmer leur position, de faire pression contre la construction du mur et l'occupation des Territoires palestiniens.

La mobilisation syndicale et plus largement celle du mouvement social en Europe, dans chacun des Etats signataires, doit se poursuivre pour expliquer la stratégie destructive israélienne (désengagement de la bande de Gaza + mur + élargissement des colonies en Cisjordanie), mobiliser les populations et pousser les institutions et forces politiques à prendre position contre un processus de construction d'un système d'apartheid qui s'oppose au droit international et aux droits nationaux des Palestiniens.

[1] 9 puis 25 juillet 2004, contre le Mur israélien en Cisjordanie, dont le droit dit ainsi l'illégalité

[2] puissant syndicat israélien

[3] cette clause est suspensive

Annex 7

World Council of Churches - Central Committee News Release

Contact: + 41 22 791 6153 +41 79 507 6363 media@wcc-coe.org



For immediate release: 21 February 2005 - pr-cc-05-08

WCC central committee encourages consideration of economic measures for peace in Israel/Palestine

The World Council of Churches (WCC) central committee reminded the Council's member churches "with investment funds, that they have an opportunity to use those funds responsibly in support of peaceful solutions" to the Israel/Palestine conflict.

The WCC governing body encouraged the Council's member churches "to give serious consideration to economic measures that are equitable, transparent and non-violent" as a new way to work for peace, by looking at ways to not participate economically in illegal activities related to the Israeli occupation. In that sense, the committee affirmed "economic pressure, appropriately and openly applied," as a "means of action".

As an example, the WCC governing body mentions the "process of phased, selective divestment from multinational corporations involved in the occupation" now being implemented by the Presbyterian Church (USA). "This action is commendable in both method and manner, [and] uses criteria rooted in faith."

The recommendation, approved one day before the end of the 15-22 February meeting of the Council's governing body in Geneva, is contained in a minute addressed to WCC member churches. In it, the committee also notes that "in the conflict in Israel and Palestine there is a renewal of hope, although there is not yet a reduction of the threats that separate the parties".

The document points out that "illegal activities in occupied territory continue as if a viable peace for both peoples is not a possibility", and that multinational corporations have been involved in a number of "violations of international law" within that territory.

The committee's 150 members affirm: "The concern here is to abide by law as the foundation for a just peace." "We are not blind to facts and must not be complicit in them even unwittingly."

While highlighting the "growing witness and impact of church engagement that includes both Israelis and Palestinians", including initiatives like the WCC-led Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI), the committee also "urges the establishment of more and wider avenues of engagement between Christian, Muslim and Jewish communities pursuing peace".

As a frame for its recommendation, the WCC governing body recalls both its 1992 statement that "criticism of the policies of the Israeli government is not in itself anti-Jewish", and its 1969 call for "effective international guarantees for the political independence and territorial integrity of all nations in the area, including Israel". It also mentions its 2004 recognition of Israel's "serious and legitimate security concerns".

The full text of the WCC central committee statement is available at:
www.oikoumene.org/CentralCommittee/Documents

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Annex 8

PRESS RELEASE

August 28, 2005

European Delegation calls on the European Union and the EU Member States to hold Israel accountable

JERUSALEM. Between 22 and 28 August, a European Delegation of former ministers from The Netherlands, Ireland and Germany and a high-ranking former ambassador from France paid a fact finding visit to Israel and Palestine (i.e. Occupied Palestinian Territories). The Delegation also consisted of five civil society representatives from Europe. The Delegation was led by Prof. Andreas van Agt, Prime Minister of The Netherlands from 1977 to 1982.

After visiting Israel and Palestine for five days and meeting with numerous civil society representatives on both sides, as well as several parliamentarians, the Delegation calls on the European Union and EU Member State officials and institutions dealing with Israel and Palestine, in particular their own governments, to act decisively and hold Israel accountable for its ongoing violations of International Law.

The visit took place shortly after the evacuation of Israeli settlers from the Gaza Strip. The Delegation embarked on its trip at this crucial moment in time, **to witness and assess at first-hand those facts that (continue to) threaten the prospects for a just peace and that are not being decisively addressed by the international community.**

Israel's disengagement from Gaza has raised hopes among many that peace is now within reach. In light of the facts it has witnessed on the ground, the Delegation regrets having to report that this hope is unjustified.

The Delegation views Israel's occupation and other policies of the Government of Israel which are illegal, and which cause much suffering among Palestinians, as the root cause of the current deadlock and lack of progress in reaching a negotiated, just and durable peace in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law.

The Delegation comes to the conclusion that in light of Israel's persistence in these policies, and the destructive impact of such policies on the situation on the ground, an end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict depends in the first instance on a more determined international intervention to achieve accountability from Israel and enforce its compliance with International Law.

The Delegation deplores the fact that the international community has to date not brought an end to these policies of successive Israeli governments, thus sustaining a situation of lawlessness and impunity in Palestine.

The Delegation urgently calls on the European Union and its Member States to take immediate action aimed at holding Israel accountable for its ongoing violations of International Law, thereby contributing to the preconditions for a just and sustainable peace in Israel and Palestine.

The Delegation's call (see annex) is signed by the following members:

- **Prof. Andreas van Agt**, Head of Delegation (Prime Minister of the Netherlands, 1977-1982)
- **Mr. Michael D. Higgins** (Minister of Culture, 1993-1997, and a current member of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, Ireland)
- **Dr. Norbert Blüm** (Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, 1982-1998, Germany)
- **Mr. Lucien Champenois** (Minister Plenipotentiary, France, retired)
- **Dr. Rupert Neudeck** (President of Greenhelmets, Germany)
- **Dr. Hajo G. Meyer** (Board member of "A Different Jewish Voice" and board member of "International Forum for Justice and Peace", The Netherlands)

- **Ms. Chris Tilanus** (The Netherlands)
- **Mr. Ben Smoes** (Chairman “International Forum for Justice and Peace”, The Netherlands)
- **Mr. Jan van der Kolk** (Former member of the Board of Trustees “Interchurch organisation for development co-operation”, The Netherlands)

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The entire statement of the Delegation can be found at www.euromission.blogspot.com.