

C1 Palestine: Towards The End of Occupation, an Establishment of Peace

Proposer: Walloon Young Greens (EcoloJ) and Dutch
Young Greens (DWARS)
Agenda item: 3 Resolutions

Text

1 For almost three generations, Palestinians have lived in occupied territories
2 where each day, more and more land and resources have been confiscated by
3 settlers, and where the Palestinian inhabitants have endured constant
4 humiliation and violation of their human rights. As Israel continues to mistreat
5 Palestinians and their culture and history, it is not an option to remain
6 silent. At the very end of 2016, United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334
7 was passed, demanding the end of Israeli settlement activity on Palestinian
8 territory. Nevertheless, Israel legalised 4000 houses of settlers in Palestine
9 in February 2017. This FYEG resolution is not aimed to put an end to internal
10 discussions on the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Rather, we call for an
11 increased effort to fight for equal treatment, security and freedom in the
12 region. As long as the power dynamics are unequal, sustainable peace cannot be
13 established. To create this equal playing field the steps that are presented in
14 this resolution are needed. It is beyond the scope of this resolution to
15 describe the full extent of all the steps that have to be taken to solve the
16 conflict. We condemn all war crimes from both sides.

17 Daily, Israel infringes international treaties, including human rights law.
18 Therefore, Israel should not be treated as a priority partner by the European
19 Union. Association with the EU is not just based upon economic cooperation, but
20 also upon the acceptance and adoption of common values. In particular, it is
21 unacceptable for the EU to economically support a system of illegal military
22 oppression and segregation. Many European states provide the Israeli regime with
23 resources used against civilians and peaceful demonstrators, predominantly in
24 the occupied West Bank.

25 As long as Israel does not comply with international law, the Federation of
26 Young European Greens calls upon the EU, the governments of EU member states and
27 other European states to:

- 28 • end the EU-Israel association agreement;
- 29 • prohibit the import into the EU of all Israeli goods and services coming
30 from the occupied territories;
- 31 • end all military cooperation with Israel as long as this does not threaten
32 the security of its citizens. Among others: establish an arms embargo by
33 prohibiting the exportation of weapon(system)s and all military equipment,
34 police equipment and any other form of security related equipment to

35 Israel;

36 • recognize the Palestinian state with East-Jerusalem as its capital;

37 • support the Palestinian desire for full UN membership;

38 Furthermore, to offer a perspective of just peace and mutual prosperity for all
39 peoples in both Palestine and Israel, we call upon the Israeli government and
40 the international community to:

41 • lift the sea and land blockade on Gaza immediately. The inhabitants of
42 Gaza have been deprived of their freedom of movement for more than ten
43 years, and are unable to fulfil basic human needs and rights. Access to
44 water, food, healthcare, education and housing is heavily restricted. As
45 long as this blockade is in place, the population of the Gaza strip will
46 never be able to recover from the heavy bombings of 2008-2009, 2012 and
47 2014. It will be hard to create goodwill among the 1.8 million people
48 living in Gaza, of whom half are under 18, when the recent wars result in
49 the usual water and food shortage. We are convinced that if peace is
50 really the ultimate goal, this siege must be ended;

51 • recognise the illegal situation resulting from the construction of the
52 separation wall. Furthermore, we ask for the destruction of the wall
53 actually built on Palestinian land. Israel is also under an obligation to
54 repair all damage caused by the construction of the wall in the Occupied
55 Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem;

56 • dismantle the settlements and return the land to their rightful
57 Palestinian owners, including those in East-Jerusalem, in accordance with
58 UN resolutions 242, 252 and 446;

59 • guarantee full human, civil and political rights for all, regardless of
60 religion or ethnicity in both states;

61 • abide by international treaties promoting peace and security, including,
62 but not limited to, the Geneva Convention, the bans on nuclear, chemical
63 and biological weapons, the ban on cluster munitions, and the 1951
64 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol;

65 • negotiate a just and fair solution for the Palestinian refugees rightfully
66 calling for their Right to Return, based upon international humanitarian
67 law. Those who do not return will be compensated in a different way;

68 • carry out multilateral negotiations to find a fair solution that enables a
69 sustainable water policy for Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine and Jordan;

70 • respect the freedom of opinion and expression of parliamentarians,
71 journalists, artists and all other civilians and to make sure that people
72 are freely able to exercise these rights in a safe and respectful
73 environment;

- 74 • demand the release of all Palestinian political prisoners and Israeli
75 (refuzniks) prisoners of conscience;

- 76 • demand the release of all prisoners held under administrative detention,
77 and urge Israel to stop the use of this measure immediately. The right to
78 fair trial is a fundamental right;

- 79 • demand the release of all Palestinian children whose detention is contrary
80 to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989);

- 81 • condemn any violations of the status quo on Al Haram al Sharif (Arabic
82 name), also known as Temple Mount (Jewish name), as enshrined by UNESCO
83 (resolution 200 EX/PX/DR.25.2 Rev.), and ensure that this is respected.

Reason

The situation in Palestine has been debated before at FYEG, but no resolutions has ever been voted. We do believe that FYEG cannot remain silent on this sensitive issue. Many European Countries, member of the EU or not, can exercise influence because of their varied relationship with the State of Israel. We think that FYEG should have a strong opinion on this issue which could serve as a basis for MO's to act at their level against this unlawful and continued occupation.