

Amendment 52

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Report

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Sven Mikser

Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report 2023
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Motion for a resolution**Paragraph 67***Motion for a resolution**Amendment*

67. Recognises Israel's right to self-defence, as enshrined in and constrained by international law, and emphasises that the actions of Israel must therefore strictly comply with international humanitarian law; reiterates the EU's strong support for the International Criminal Court's work; underlines the importance of differentiating between the Palestinian people and their legitimate aspirations on the one hand, and the Hamas terrorist organisation and its acts of terror on the other hand; calls for opening channels for providing humanitarian aid to civilians in the Gaza Strip and for these to be kept permanently open; reiterates its unwavering support for a negotiated two-state solution on the basis of the 1967 lines with two sovereign, democratic states living side by side in peace and guaranteed security, with Jerusalem as the capital of both states, and in full respect of international law; calls for a thorough investigation into the role of Iran, Qatar and Russia in financing and supporting terrorism in the region; strongly

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disagrees and expresses its disappointment about recent statements made by the President of Türkiye in which he wrongfully claimed that Hamas was not a terrorist organisation; *recalls the events of April 2002 during the Israeli military operation Defensive Shield, which was a response to a series of terrorist attacks; recalls that this response killed several dozens of people; recalls that on 10 April 2002, the European Parliament considered that this response was disproportionate and that perpetuating a cycle of death obstructed peace; notes that Parliament adopted a resolution calling on the Council ‘to suspend the EU-Israel Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement’ and to ‘institute an arms embargo on both Israel and Palestine’; recalls the principle articulated in Article 2 of the EU-Israel Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement (signed in 1995 following the Oslo Accords), which emphasises that any partnership with the European Union must be inherently tied to an unwavering commitment to human rights; recalls the International Court of Justice’s decision of 26 January 2024, which affirms that the risk of genocide is ‘real and imminent’; reiterates the conviction that sustainable peace between Israelis and Palestinians requires proactive intervention by nations that are friends with the two peoples; calls on the Council and the Commission to urgently convene the EU-Israel Association Council in order to put its position to the Israeli Government, asking it to comply with the latest UN resolutions; calls on the Commission and Council, in this context, to suspend the EU-Israel Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement until a long-lasting ceasefire has been implemented;*

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