


European Citizens' Initiative


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Demand the full suspension of the EU-Israel Association Agreement in view of Israel’s violations of human rights

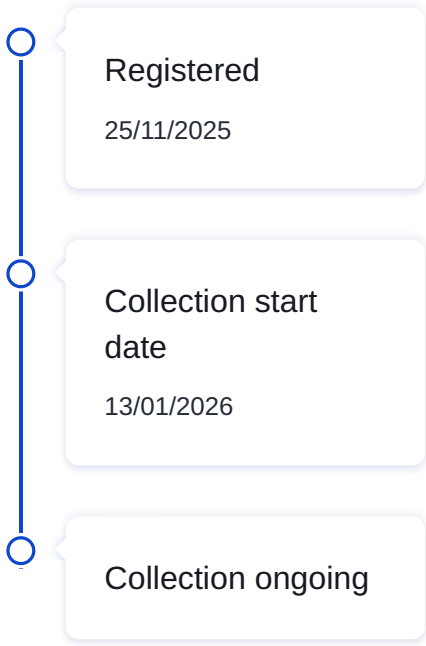
 Commission registration number: ECI(2025)000005



Support this initiative

 Deadline: 13/01/2027


Initiative progress



Information from the European Commission

25/11/2025
[Commission Decision on the registration of the citizens' initiative](#)

Information from the organisers

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Objectives

According to the European Commission, the State of Israel is responsible for an unprecedented level of killing and injury of civilians, a large-scale displacement of population and the systematic destruction of hospitals and medical facilities in Gaza. [1] Israel also implemented a blockade of humanitarian aid that could amount to starvation as a method of war. Israel is in breach of multiple rules and obligations under international law and fails to prevent the crime of genocide as ordered by the International Court of Justice.[2]

Yet the European Union has still not suspended its association agreement with Israel, which is the cornerstone of EU-Israel bilateral trade, economic, and political cooperation.

EU citizens cannot tolerate that the EU maintains an agreement that contributes to legitimize and finance a State that commits crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Therefore, we call on the Commission to put forward the proposal to the Council for the full suspension of the EU-Israel Association Agreement.

[1] European External Action Service, note of the Office of the EU Special Representative on Human Rights, 20 June 2025 <https://euobserver.com/eu-and-the-world/ar0246a0da>

[2] International Court of Justice, Order of 26 January 2024 <https://www.icj-cij.org/node/203447>

Annex

In 1995, the EU has concluded an Association agreement with the State of Israel, aiming at facilitating and increasing trade, providing a framework for bilateral political dialogue, and fostering scientific, technologic and cultural cooperation.

With more than 34% of Israel's imports originating from the EU, and 28.8% of Israeli exports flowing to the EU, the EU is Israel's first trade partner. Total trade in goods between the EU and Israel in 2024 amounted to €42.6 billion.[3]

In 2021, Israel joined Horizon Europe, the EU's main funding programme for research and innovation.1.11 billion euros from the EU's Horizon Europe fund goes to Israeli companies, universities and public bodies. Among the 921 projects with 231 Israeli recipients are companies that are closely involved with the Israeli military.[4]

Article 2 of the EU-Israel association agreement provides that "Relations between the Parties, as well as all the provisions of the Agreement itself, shall be based on respect for human rights and democratic principles, which guides their internal and international policy and constitutes an essential element of this Agreement"

A breach of Article 2 gives the right to the other Party to unilaterally suspend the Agreement. Several international institutions have given evidence that Israel is in breach of Article 2 :

The European External Action Service (EEAS) report, [5] communicated to the Council on 20 June 2025 gives a detailed account of the rules and obligations of international law breached by the State of Israel in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, particularly with regard to the blockade of humanitarian aid, indiscriminate

ICJ Order of 28 March 2024 [7] orders the State of Israel to “Take all necessary and effective measures to ensure, without delay, in full co-operation with the United Nations, the unhindered provision at scale by all concerned of urgently needed basic services and humanitarian assistance, including food, water, electricity, fuel, shelter, clothing, hygiene and sanitation requirements, as well as medical supplies and medical care to Palestinians throughout Gaza [...].

By the ICJ Order of May 2024 [8] “The Court considers that, in conformity with its obligations under the Genocide Convention, Israel must immediately halt its military offensive, and any other action in the Rafah Governorate, which may inflict on the Palestinian group in Gaza conditions of life that could bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part”.

ICJ Advisory Opinion of 22 October 2025 provides that Israel must “ensure that the population of the Occupied Palestinian Territory has the essential supplies of daily life, including food, water, clothing, bedding, shelter, fuel, medical supplies and services” and “facilitate by all means at its disposal relief schemes on behalf of the population of the Occupied Palestinian Territory so long as that population is inadequately supplied, as has been the case in the Gaza Strip”. [9]

Despite the evidence of multiple violations of human rights and international law brought up by the abovementioned institutions, the European Union has still to this date not taken any meaningful action to condemn or to sanction the State of Israel, like, for instance, the suspension of its association agreement with Israel.

Such failure to act is not in line with the EU Treaties themselves : it is clear from the Treaties that all actions and policies of the EU, including international agreements, must contribute to and ensure respect of human rights and international law.

According to Article 3 (5) of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU), “In its relations with the wider world, the Union shall uphold and promote its values” [...] and “shall contribute to peace, security, the sustainable development of the Earth, solidarity and mutual respect among peoples [...] and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter.”

In addition, article 21 TEU states that “The Union’s action on the international scene shall be guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, development and enlargement, and which it seeks to advance in the wider world: democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.”

Article 205 TFEU states that “The Union’s action on the international scene, pursuant to this Part, shall be guided by the principles, pursue the objectives and be conducted in accordance with” the provisions laid down in article 21 TEU mentioned above.

Lastly, article 207 TFEU provides that “The common commercial policy shall be conducted in the context of the principles and objectives of the Union’s external action”

The EU’s obligation to act does not stem only from its founding treaties but also from UN treaties and customary international law and the International Court of Justice Orders.

The EU must immediately utilise all available legal, diplomatic and economic means - among which the suspension of the EU-Israel Association Agreement - to force the Israeli government to cease its human rights violations, uphold international law and to alleviate the suffering of Palestinians.

[3] https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/israel_en

[4] <https://www.ftm.eu/newsletters/bureau-brussels-eu-funds-israel-defense-sector>

[5] European External Action Service, note of the Office of the EU Special Representative on Human Rights, 20 June 2025 <https://euobserver.com/eu-and-the-world/ar0246a0da>

[6] International Court of Justice, Order of 26 January 2024 <https://www.icj-cij.org/node/203447>

[7] International Court of Justice, Order of 28 March 2024 <https://www.icj-cij.org/node/203847>

[8] International Court of Justice, Summary of the Order of 24 May 2024 <https://www.icj-cij.org/node/204100#:~:text=The%20Court%20considers%20that%2C%20in,its%20physical%20action%20in%20whole>

[9] ICJ Advisory Opinion– Obligations of Israel in relation to the Presence and Activities of the United Nations, Other International Organizations and Third States in and in relation to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 22 October 2025 <https://www.un.org/unispal/document/icj-advisory-opinion-22oct2025/>

Campaigning website

<https://www.justiceforpalestine.eu/>

Organisers

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- Arnaldo OTEGI

Number of signatures per country

Last update (15/04/2026 15:15)

Includes statements of support collected online (to date) and on paper forms (as reported by the organisers until 11/03/2026).

Country	Austria
Statements of support	3,124
Threshold	13,395
Percentage	23.32%

Country	Belgium
Statements of support	31,234
Threshold	14,805
Percentage	210.97%

Country	Bulgaria
Statements of support	2,869
Threshold	11,985
Percentage	23.94%

Country	Croatia
Statements of support	1,604
Threshold	8,460
Percentage	18.96%

Country	Cyprus
Statements of support	750
Threshold	4,230
Percentage	17.73%

Country	Czechia
Statements of support	1,118
Threshold	14,805
Percentage	7.55%

Country	Denmark
Statements of support	17,982
Threshold	9,870
Percentage	182.19%

Country	Estonia
Statements of support	435
Threshold	4,935
Percentage	8.81%

Country	Finland
Statements of support	18,420



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Statements of support	405,206
Threshold	55,695
Percentage	727.54%
Country	Germany
Statements of support	46,288
Threshold	67,680
Percentage	68.39%
Country	Greece
Statements of support	9,202
Threshold	14,805
Percentage	62.15%
Country	Hungary
Statements of support	857
Threshold	14,805
Percentage	5.79%
Country	Ireland
Statements of support	25,112
Threshold	9,165
Percentage	274.00%
Country	Italy
Statements of support	252,823
Threshold	53,580
Percentage	471.86%
Country	Latvia
Statements of support	464
Threshold	5,640
Percentage	8.23%
Country	Lithuania
Statements of support	858
Threshold	7,755
Percentage	11.06%
Country	Luxembourg
Statements of support	1,904
Threshold	4,230
Percentage	45.01%
Country	Malta
Statements of support	657
Threshold	4,230



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Statements of support	39,304
Threshold	20,445
Percentage	192.24%
Country	Poland
Statements of support	43,466
Threshold	36,660
Percentage	118.57%
Country	Portugal
Statements of support	15,929
Threshold	14,805
Percentage	107.59%
Country	Romania
Statements of support	3,438
Threshold	23,265
Percentage	14.78%
Country	Slovakia
Statements of support	1,127
Threshold	9,870
Percentage	11.42%
Country	Slovenia
Statements of support	3,410
Threshold	5,640
Percentage	60.46%
Country	Spain
Statements of support	125,705
Threshold	41,595
Percentage	302.21%
Country	Sweden
Statements of support	20,324
Threshold	14,805
Percentage	137.28%
	Total number of signatories
	1,073,610

Sources of funding

Last update: 11/03/2026

Name of sponsor	European Left Alliance
Date [1]	01/02/2026
Amount in EUR [2]	7,281



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Total amount of support and funding: €32,281.00


[1] Date when the contribution was received. In case of in kind contributions, date when the in kind contribution started.

[2] Actual amount of funding provided or estimated value of in kind contribution.

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