

## Written evidence submitted anonymously (IPC0084)

### 1. Introduction:

- a. My name is [REDACTED], and I am writing to you today in my capacity as a member of the general public living in England. As a member of the general public, I am extremely concerned about the ongoing plausible genocide of the Palestinian people in Gaza by the hands of the Israeli government and the role that the UK government has played so far. That is why I have decided to submit the following points, in hopes it leads to a more equitable and just future for all.

### 2. What can – and should – the UK do, in cooperation with regional and international partners, to help bring about a ceasefire?

- a. The UK should join the vast majority of the world in recognizing the State of Palestine immediately and without pre-conditions, and back its statehood at the United Nations.
- b. The UK government should list and include both the Israeli government and the IDF (Israel Defence Forces) in the UK proscribed terrorist groups or organizations list, as the Israeli government and the IDF has and is targeting innocent Palestinian civilians, and has met the definition of terrorism under the Terrorism Act 2000 and are currently being investigated by the ICJ (International Court of Justice) for the crime of genocide with both Francesca Albanese the Special Rapporteur on the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Amnesty international concluding after looking at the evidence that they collated, that what Israel is doing in Gaza is genocide. The fact that Israel is recognized as a state should not prevent it from being appropriately labelled as a terrorist organization, as Hamas was labelled as a terrorist organization despite it being the de-facto government in Gaza and despite its political wing being distinct from the its military wing, hence the same standard should be applied to Israel, to achieve moral consistency.
- c. All states (including the UK) should stop any and all arm sales to Israel and immediately impose economical, diplomatic and military sanctions on Israel until they comply with all aspects of international humanitarian law.
- d. The UK government should advocate for the abolishment of the Veto at the UN (United Nations) and advocate for the creation of a more equitable United Nations.
- e. Israel should comply with International Humanitarian Law without any pre-conditions, as it is a member state of the United Nations (UN) and should uphold its obligations and follow the UN charter without any pre-conditions, hence, if Israel continues to refuse to comply with international humanitarian law and UN resolutions, and continues to refuse to allow adequate aid and support to reach the Palestinian people living in Gaza, then the UK should not only advocate that all UN member states form a UN army aimed at enforcing UN resolutions and ensure that the suffering of the Palestinian people living in Gaza ends immediately, but it should also petition the UN to revoke Israel's "state" status under Chapter II, Article 6 of the UN charter, and expel Israel from the UN for its persistent violations of the UN charter.
- f. Israel's Defence Service Law (Consolidated Version), 5747 – 1986 (taken from the Embassy of Israel in Italy website: <https://embassies.gov.il/roma-en/ConsularServices/Pages/arrangements-of-military-service.aspx> ) states that "...The obligation of compulsory service applies to every man who is fit to serve, between the ages of 18 and 29, inclusive. However, a person who is past the age of the obligation of compulsory service and did not fulfill his obligation at the time specified in the law, is deemed to be in violation of the law and will be required to serve in the IDF as

decided by the IDF authorities.” As a consequence of this law, it is likely that all males holding the Israeli nationality are military reservists, hence the UK government should investigate all males, holding an Israeli nationality, that have travelled to Israel during this plausible genocide for possible involvement in this plausible genocide, as it is very plausible that their reason for visiting Israel during this time period was to actively participate in IDF operations including but not limited to the plausible genocide of the Palestinian people in Gaza, and if that was indeed the case, then all those involved with propagating this plausible genocide should be held accountable for their crimes.

### **3. What can be learned from the record of UK Government policies to date?**

- a. The UK government has a historical obligation to correct the wrongs committed against the Palestinian people, as it seems to have violated the agreement it has made with the Sharif of Mecca, Hussein bin Ali, which becomes evident when one reads the McMahon-Hussein correspondences, and then reads the Sykes-Picot agreement and the Balfour declaration.
- b. One possible conclusion one might reach after looking into past petitions pertaining to Palestine and Israel, is that the UK government seems to advocate for the Palestinian people with words but not actions, and therefore, one might be left with the impression that the safety and human rights of Israelis takes precedent over the safety and human rights of Palestinians and at times the UK government seem to have actively impeded the Palestinian peoples’ ability to create an environment via peaceful and diplomatic means where they can enjoy their full human rights under the UN charter, and this continued denial of justice to the Palestinian people, has most probably ensured that they had to continue to endure life under brutal Israeli oppression and terrorism, and this has likely significantly influenced and contributed to some Palestinians choosing armed resistance and some even choosing retaliatory terrorist acts over diplomacy. Some likely examples of the UK government showing its bias in advocating for Israeli rights when compared to Palestinian rights include:
  - i. “UK Government to formally recognise the State of Palestine” petition which was debated on 14/06/2021, and had 131,239 signatures. The UK government responded with “The UK will recognise a Palestinian state at a time when it best serves the objective of peace....”
  - ii. “Introduce sanctions against Israel” petition which was debated on 14/06/2021, and had 388,518 signatures. The UK government responded with “The UK is firmly opposed to boycotts or sanctions against Israel...”
- c. The UK government should also look into and investigate the UN Partition plan for Palestine and the Oslo accords and study if these agreements and resolutions were forced upon the Palestinians and signed under coercion and duress making them possibly null and void, as it is hard to argue that a temporary colonizer i.e. UK government had the right to sell the land of Palestine, a land it did not own and a land legitimately owned by the native Palestinian people, to another people to create the current day state of Israel, and it is even harder to argue that the native people of Palestine willingly and without coercion or duress have decided to give up their native homeland for the formation of the modern day state of Israel and for them in the process to become and remain stateless, therefore denying themselves the ability to actualize their aspirations as a people and denying themselves the ability to enjoy the full extent of their human rights under the UN charter.
- d. An independent investigation should be conducted to investigate the role that the UK government has played in the plausible genocide of the Palestinian people living in

Gaza, and this investigation should also look into how the UK government chose to use tax payer money during this plausible genocide especially when it comes to funding military operations and intelligence services that either directly or indirectly was part of this plausible genocide, and the investigation should also look into the role of lobby groups such as “Conservative Friends of Israel” and “Labour Friends of Israel” has played in influencing UK politics, policies, MPs (Members of Parliament), government practices and statements, as the presence of such lobby groups, that are likely to be furthering a foreign state’s agenda domestically and internationally, might pose a national security risk to the UK as their influence might have led the UK government to become complicit in the plausible genocide of the Palestinian people living in Gaza.

- e. The UK government should aim to have stricter media publishing laws, to ensure that media outlets are not allowed, under any circumstances, to publish unverified news, biased news, propaganda, or misinformation.
- f. The UK government should make it easier to hold MPs to account for any short comings in their duties to represent the British public and their interests while in office.
- g. The UK government should make it easier to hold media news outlets to account for any short comings in their duties to inform the British public in ways that are unbiased, objective, truthful and factual, so that the British public can be empowered to make proper informed decisions.

**4. How can the UK assure the resilience of efforts to bring about a lasting peace at a time of uncertainty caused by conflicts elsewhere and changes in leadership in the international community?**

- a. The UK government should aim to be a moral leader on the international stage, and should aim to apply the rule of law to everyone equally without bias or prejudice.
- b. The UK government should actively aim to have its foreign policy create win-win situations for all parties involved, where it maximizes benefit for all parties involved while minimizing any harm to all parties involved, and if harm is inevitable, then it should aim for that harm to be shared in an equitable manner between all parties involved. This is important, as peaceful coexistence on this Earth is likely to be achieved when compassionate and equitable justice is practiced.
- c. The UK government should advocate for the abolishment of the Veto at the UN and advocate for the creation of a more equitable United Nations.

*31<sup>st</sup> December 2024*