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The Decision of the Iraqi Parliament and the Criminalization of Normalization with Israel from the Perspective of International Covenants

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Abstract

Arab countries, especially Gulf Arab countries, tend to normalize relations with Israel for various internal and external reasons until the Palestinian issue is just resolved. These regimes believe that normalization with Israel will help them protect their security and bring them closer to Washington, regardless of where the Palestinians and their people stand on normalization, knowing that Arab opinion still overwhelmingly refuses to recognize it Israel.

Some countries' relations with Israel expanded to the point of alliance before the establishment of diplomatic relations; what makes normalization impossible to describe, but due to the extreme sensitivity of Arab public opinion, the focus remains on steps to normalize relations.

Clearly, this position has not been influenced by concerns and issues within the Arab people. Relations with Israel depend on the calculations of the regime, not the people. In addition to acknowledging that Arab opinion believes that peace with Israel has not brought prosperity to the people of the Arab countries that signed the agreement, and that such peace is one of the reasons for the suspension of political reforms, the Arabs see the Palestinian issue as the ultimate colonial issue and an Arab national issue. change it.

Keywords: Criminalization, International Covenants

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Introduction

Recent developments have advanced the normalisation of ties between several Arab nations and the Israeli occupation state, with normalisation stages including meetings, visits, and the publication of articles in Israeli periodicals, among others. Arab normalisation with Israel began at the end of the 1970s, but it remained tepid until 2020, when I joined four countries on the normalisation train, some of which have reached the point of partnership.

While Egyptian and Jordanian normalisation remained constrained by economic and security issues frequently imposed by geography, the alliance between the Emirates and Israel reached its limit, according to observers, and Arab normalisation occurred in 2020 during the administration of former US President Donald Trump, either in response to American pressure (Sudan) or for bartering purposes (Morocco).

And there are those who have been doing it secretly for years, but now have the chance to come out in the open or use the Iranian threat as an excuse (the UAE and Bahrain). When Egypt normalised relations with Israel, Arabs reacted by boycotting Egypt and moving the Arab League headquarters to Tunisia, but most regimes did not reject the normalisation of 2020, except for the Palestinians, who called it "treason."

The Israeli Ministry of Strategic Affairs said in October 2020 that 90 % of Arab social media discourse opposed the normalisation agreements with the UAE and Bahrain, despite the fact that the normalisation regimes praised their deals.

The concept of Israeli normalization

Everyone is aware that the Zionist movement and the Zionist entity have perpetrated numerous atrocities against Arabs, Muslims, and Jews, including crimes against humanity. The aforementioned normalisation.

Normalization with the Zionist entity is establishing official and unofficial political, economic, cultural, scientific, and intelligence relations with the Zionist entity, and normalisation is a surrender to the Zionist entity of its right to the Arab land in Palestine, its right to build settlements, its right to displacing Palestinians, and its right to destroying Arab villages. It is a submission to and acceptance of the harshest degrees of humiliation and humiliation, as well as a surrender of dignity and rights.

And normalisation refers to make the abnormal normal, not necessarily returning things to normal, as others contend. In statistics and databases, the phrase "data normalisation" refers to the process of making statistical data more accessible for programming and analysis than it was in its raw condition before normalisation.

Therefore, there is no need to insist on using Zionist resistance rather than opposing normalisation, since normalisation signifies a "supposed return to a once-normal reality." Normalization is the process of restoring normal relations between two parties whose relations are not now normal, regardless of whether they were normal in the past.

Therefore, there is nothing improper about using the phrase "opposition to normalisation" to people who oppose normalising ties between the United States and the Zionist state.

Agreements and treaties that Palestine is a part of:

Even though the State of Palestine is in a unique situation because its lands are under long-term Israeli occupation, which has been in violation of international law, this did not prevent the Palestinian people from moving forward in crystallising their national identity on the basis of full fulfilment of Palestine's spiritual and cultural heritage and the preservation of its cherished humanitarian principles. The national will formulated its comprehensive political framework, which is the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and sought to build a society based on equality, justice, and non-discrimination with rights and duties as basic pillars for the consolidation of a state based on the rule of law Respect for human rights and dignity, and for this purpose Palestine joined a number of international conventions, charters, and organizations.

- Declaration of Human Rights for All People.
- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- the United Nations' Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights.
- Agreements for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Agreements against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatments or Punishments

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- The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- Agreement on women's political rights
- International Agreement on the Rights of the Child
- The First Geneva Agreement for the Treatment of Wounded and Sick Members of Armed Forces in the Field.
- The Second Geneva Agreement for the Relief of Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea.
- Third Geneva Agreement relative to the Treatment of War Prisoners.
- The Fourth Geneva Agreement for the Protection of Civilians in Time of War was signed in 1949.
- Annex (Protocol I), which is an addition to the Geneva Agreements of August 12, 1949, and is about protecting people who have been hurt in international armed conflicts.
- A statement about how the International Commission of Inquiry is allowed to do its job (according to the first additional protocol to the Geneva Conventions).
- The Fourth Hague Agreement on the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its annex to the Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land.
- Agreement on the non-statutory limitation for war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- The International Agreement for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
- The Supplemental Agreement to End Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Similar Institutions and Practices.
- International Agreement to Stop Apartheid in Sports.
- Agreement on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Staff.
- Agreement on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and on its Punishment.
- Agreement on the Safety of UN and Associated Personnel.
- The International Agreement on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.
- Treaty of the United Nations against Corruption.
- Agreement of the United Nations against Transnational Organized Crime.

Application of the Fourth Geneva Convention to safeguard the Palestinian population in the occupied Palestinian territories

Following the horrible aftermath of World War II, which revealed the severity of the civilian population's lack of protection, the Fourth Geneva Convention, Relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, was drafted. According to a resolution adopted by the Seventeenth International Conference of the Red Cross, which was held in Stockholm in 1948 and approved the draught conventions prepared by the International Committee of the International Red Cross, the new Convention on the Protection of Civilians addresses the "deepest aspirations of the world's peoples" and establishes "the fundamental rules of the protection they deserve." Article 1 of Part One's "General Terms" says, "The High Contracting Parties agree to observe and guarantee respect for the provisions of this Agreement under all circumstances."

The main article of the agreement, Article 27, states - among other things - that

Protected persons have the right to respect for their person and their honour, their family rights, their religious beliefs and practises, their customs and traditions, and they are treated with respect at all times. They are particularly protected against acts of violence and threats of violence, as well as insults and public exposure, and women are particularly protected from attacks on their honour, including Indecent assault, rape

The inclusion of these two articles in an international agreement gives them the status of legal duty and is seen as a pivotal moment in the development of international humanitarian law, which focuses on the human person as a human being first and foremost.

The most significant provisions of the Convention impose an absolute duty on the occupying authority, which prevents it from abusing the fundamental human rights of the Convention's protected individuals. Articles 31, 32, 33, 39, 49, and 53 prohibit the use of physical or moral pressure to collect information, torture, bodily suffering or

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annihilation, cruel treatment, deportation of groups or individuals, and transfer of the civilian population of the occupying power into the occupied area. Lastly, it bans harming or undermining real or personal property.

Article 39 outlines the conditions under which protected persons are entitled to obtain the necessities of life from the occupying power; Article 47 outlines the inalienable and inalienable rights of protected persons: "Protected persons who are in an occupied territory shall not be deprived in any way of the benefits of this Convention by any change in the occupation of the territory to the regulations or government of said territories or by any treaty between the occupying power and the occupants of the territory."

Article 146 related to penal sanctions stipulates the following

The High Contracting Parties agree to establish any legislation required to inflict appropriate consequences on those who commit or order major violations of this Convention, as outlined in the next article. Each High Contracting Party agrees to hunt for anyone accused of or directed to commit such grave violations, regardless of their country, and to bring them to justice.

Article 147 defines “serious” violations as follows

The serious offenses referred to in the preceding Article are those that include one of the following if they are committed against persons or property protected by this Convention: willful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including life science experiments, acts intentionally causing great pain or serious injury for body or health, unlawful exile or removal of protected persons, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of the hostile State, or willfully depriving a person of the rights to due process provided for in this Convention, the taking of hostages and the mass destruction or appropriation of property without military necessity and in an unlawful manner legitimate and authoritarian.

The United States' part in the decision to normalise relations with Israel

Despite the fact that the area and the globe have undergone significant changes over the last three decades, the political ties between the United States of America and Israel have been largely shaped by the American political system.

So, the unique political relationship between the US and Israel has continued. There may be crises from time to time, but they are always resolved quickly and peacefully. Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said of the conflict between the two countries in 1975, which was caused by Israeli militancy during the second disengagement talks in Sinai, "that it was like a family dispute." With its strategic interests and the extent to which those interests can be supported by working with any country in the world, and because nothing in politics is stable, Change is a normal part of politics, and this was shown by the things that went into forming the American view of Israel. In the American view of Israel and the change in Israeli-American relations, an outside factor must come into play. This is the relationship between the Arab countries and the United States of America, because the interests of the Arab countries and the US are more important than the interests of Israel and the US. It has been proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that the US won't do anything to help the Arabs unless the Arab states themselves put pressure on it to do so, and events from the past show that this is true.

In fact, analyzing the content and components of American policy in the Middle East reveals an important result, which is that if there is a change in the determinants of American political relations with Israel or the Middle East (such as the crisis of Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait in August 1990), then this change arose in the regional powers the region, and had a direct impact on the determinants of US-Israeli policy, noting that the matter did not lead to a sharp change in the Israeli-American relations, but only tended to modify Washington’s political approach towards Israel during the crisis management phase, that in periods of sharp conflict between the policies of Israel and the United States American.

Israel must adhere to Washington's approach, particularly if the US administration and Congress agree on a certain course of action.

In addition, in the sector of Israeli security foundations, the American strategic choice is balanced with the Israeli objective on the assumption that a disruption of security may be detrimental to U.S. interests in the region.

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The principles on which the areas of agreement are based in Israeli - American policy

The relationship between the United States of America and Israel is based on a number of principles that have taken on a strategic and historical nature over time. These relations are a "special case" between one superpower and another. They are regional, and through them, the areas of agreement between the two countries are decided. The following is the basis for these relationships:

1.The pervasive Jewish pressure organisations that meddle with American decision-making and invariably steer it toward Israel's interests.

2. The sympathy of successive American administrations, as well as the American people with Israel, because it is an extension of Western civilization in the Middle East.

3.Classifying Israel as an advanced point for countering regional forces hostile to American interests

4. The relations are based on the premise that Israel represents an advanced American strategic reserve in the Middle East, and that this reserve must be constantly bolstered, with an armament system capacity commensurate with that of the main power (the United States of America) and corresponding to the strategy.

The role of the Iraqi parliament in normalization with Israel

Thursday, members of the Iraqi parliament (parliament) voted in support of a draught bill that would prohibit normalisation with Israel and carry the death sentence. According to the official Iraqi News Agency, the vote was attended by all of the participants (the exact number was not specified).

According to its first provision, the new legislation seeks to "block the creation of diplomatic, political, military, economic, cultural, or any other kind of links with the occupying Zionist entity."

Article 201 of the Iraqi Penal Code says that anybody who promotes the concepts of Zionism, including Freemasonry, or who is linked with any of its institutions, or who financially or morally supports it, or who works in any manner to further its goals, is subject to the death penalty.

The government and the vast majority of political forces in Iraq oppose normalisation with Israel. Six of the twenty-two Arab nations, namely Egypt, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan, have proclaimed relations with Israel. Those who oppose normalisation of ties with Israel argue that it continues to occupy Arab territory in Palestine and Syria. Since 1967, Israel and Lebanon have opposed the formation of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The law "criminalising normalisation with the Zionist entity," which was passed by the Iraqi parliament on Thursday, remains at the forefront of political and media events after a number of deputies announced a "loophole" in it, stating that it must be amended by Parliament before being approved and published in the official newspaper to become effective.

Involving the developing dispute, legal affairs expert Ali Al-Tamimi anticipated that the Federal Court will hear an appeal regarding the religious visits section and return the bill to Parliament. justification for that, said that "The legislation permitted travel to the occupied territories under the guise of religious trips, which is contrary to Iraqi law and the constitution, as well as to the objective of criminalising normalisation with the Israeli entity. Under the guise of religious travel, this sentence may open the way for some individuals to go to Israel."

And that the legislation needs to incorporate additional provisions, such as those pertaining to dual nationals and the judicial proceedings that impact them, as well as the retroactive effect with regard to crimes already committed." And it may be amended before to its publication in the Official Gazette by the party that legitimised it, the Iraqi House of Representatives." "Allowing the exchange of religious visits is a demonic preparation for the Abrahamic road, where the proper basis exists for the elimination of faiths and the consecration of sovereignty by a single wicked hand that rules the whole globe." He urged the Parliamentary Presidency to "reconsider several sections of this statute."

Currently, the dispute is centred on the second paragraph of Article 4, which describes the law's penalties and includes the statement, "The requirements of this article do not apply to religious trips authorised by the Ministry of Interior."

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The new law, which was approved by 275 out of 329 deputies, contains a number of significant provisions, including "criminalising any kind of political, security, economic, artistic, cultural, sports, and scientific cooperation or dealings with the Zionist entity, and confirming that Iraq is at war." With the occupying country, and all that is issued by individuals, institutions, groups, movements, or parties, which violates this concept in a way that materially or morally supports the existence of the occupation, is included in the crimes of high treason that require sentences between death and life imprisonment, according to the Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, as amended, and also prohibits dealing with companies and institutions that deal with, the occupying country.

The committee proposed eliminating Article 6 of the legislation, which mandated the deportation of foreign corporations and foreign investors operating in Iraq if it was shown that they had committed one of the actions outlined in Article 4 of the law.

According to its proposal, the Legal Committee exempted "religious visits associated with prior approval from the Ministry of Interior" from the provisions of the article that punishes with life or temporary imprisonment anyone who travels to the Zionist entity or one of its embassies or institutions in any country or has contact with them.

Penalties and legal texts in favor of the law criminalizing normalization

Normalizing and establishing diplomatic, political, military, economic, cultural, or any other contacts with the occupying Zionist entity is prohibited. The committee's recommendation to eliminate Article 3 and repeat Article 4's sequence in the same order.

Article 3 of this legislation defines (normalisation) and (creating relations) to entail the execution of one of the following acts

1- Travel to and from the area of the occupied Zionist state is illegal, as is the visitation of its embassies and institutions in any nation.

2- To contact in any way with the occupying Zionist entity and its members and representatives, whether they be individuals, institutions, or organisations, and under whatever cultural, political, scientific, commercial, economic, media security, or other term.

The following are the texts of the decisions of the Iraqi parliament regarding the criminalization of normalization with Israel

Article 8 - Anyone who belongs to any of the institutions of the Zionist entity shall be punished with the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Article -9- The penalty shall be the death penalty or life imprisonment if one of the criminal acts stipulated in Articles (8,7,6,5,4) of this law is committed by the President of the Republic, his deputies, the Prime Minister, his deputies, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. or his deputies, the president of the Supreme Judicial Council or his deputies, the president of the Federal Supreme Court or his deputy, the heads of the regions or their deputies, the heads of governments in the regions or their deputies, the heads of the parliaments of the regions or their deputies, the ministers and those of their rank, the members of the House of Representatives, the ministers of the regional governments or the members of the parliaments of the regions Or the president and members of the Federal Court of Cassation, the head and members of the Public Prosecution Authority, the head and members of the Judicial Oversight Authority, members of the Federal Court, all judges, an undersecretary of a ministry and those of his rank, general managers and those of their rank, heads of parties and political entities, members of the security and military agencies, governors or their deputies, or The head and members of the provincial and local councils in the governorates that are not organized in a region, or the ambassadors.

Article 10: Publications, literature, or any other means that promote getting along with Zionists will be taken away, but the person who did it will still be held criminally responsible under this law.

Article 11: The articles of legal excuses and mitigating judicial circumstances in the amended Penal Code No. (111) of 1969 or any other law do not apply to anyone who commits one of the crimes listed in this law, and there is no general or special amnesty.

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The legal ruling from the decision criminalizing normalization with Israel

It is also important to remember and stress a historical fact: Israel is an occupying state. It was made after the land of Palestine was taken over, its people were moved, and their cities, villages, and lands were taken over. This happened after the World Zionist Organization, which was led by Theodor Herzl, started planning for it. Its first conference was held in Basel, Switzerland, on August 27–29, 1897.

At this conference, the idea of making this country was approved, and a plan was made to make it happen. That is, this state didn't exist before it was put there by force, by force of arms, by being unfair, and by taking away rights.

The implementation of this scheme was by organizing immigration trips for Jews from different countries of the world to the land of Palestine, taking advantage of the weakness of the Ottoman Empire. A thousand immigrants, then the second wave (1904-1914), and the number of immigrants ranged from about 35 to 40 thousand immigrants, and in 1914 the number of settlements on the land of Palestine reached about 95 settlements, inhabited by about 12 thousand people, in addition to about 70 Jews living in The various cities of the land of Palestine, and when the British colonization of the land of Palestine began in 1917; The Balfour Declaration was issued, which revealed the reality of the alliance between British colonialism and the Zionist movement to serve their common interests and goals, which was the intention to establish the State of Israel on the land of Palestine.

Then, it must also be emphasised that the Palestinians did not accept this plan and did not submit to it after it was revealed to them and they realised the reality of the increase in the number of Jewish immigrants to their land, and that the claim that the Palestinian sold his land, gave it up, and ate its price with his consent is a complete fabrication and forgery. fabrication of evidence

In fact, history demonstrates that the Palestinians would not have been if they had not opposed the British occupation of their country and later battled against the foundation of the State of Israel. The Prophet Musa's Intifada in Jerusalem in 1920, followed by the Jaffa Intifada in 1921, the Buraq Revolution in 1929, the Green Palm Revolution in 1929-1930, the October 1933 Intifada, and finally the Great Palestinian Revolution (1936-1939). And when the United Nations General Assembly issued Resolution No. 181 in 1947, it approved the partition of the land of Palestine into two states: Arab and Jewish; This decision was met with rejection and disapproval by the Palestinians residing on their land, as well as the rest of the Arab and Islamic peoples, which prompted the Arab countries to begin the stage of war with the Jews, which was the 1948 war, then the 1956 war, then the 1967 war.

However, following this final conflict, there was a clear shift in the position of several Arab nations towards the State of Israel, with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat announcing his willingness to sign the Camp David Accord in 1978, and the situation did not end there. The agreement, and some Arab countries were dragged behind it, led to the conclusion of the Oslo agreement between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel in 1993, as well as the 1994 Wadi Araba agreement with Jordan, followed by the establishment of similar agreements with other Arab countries such as Tunisia, Morocco, and Mauritania, and then here we are today. The United Arab Emirates declared its intention to sign a similar peace accord, with the guarantee that other Arab nations would soon follow suit.

Prohibited agreement

As for the legal status of these agreements, if we accept that there are opinions of respected contemporary scholars and fatwa people who say that this is allowed, then we will find them all based on a fatwa by Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Baz, may God have mercy on him, while the majority of scholars say that it is forbidden, and so we will accept that there are two opinions on the matter: the opinion of the reluctant and the opinion of the authorized.

Regarding the first viewpoint, hundreds of fatwas were produced claiming that it is forbidden to negotiate peace treaties with Israel, nor any type of peaceful settlement, nor to give them any piece or portion of the territory of Palestine or any other region of the Muslim territories. Since the announcement of the United Nations resolution creating the Israeli state, these fatwas are ascribed to a vast number of Islamic scholars, jurists, and intellectuals. The majority of these fatwas were declared during international Islamic conferences, while some were released individually.

War between Iraq and the Zionist entity

In these days, seven decades ago, the Iraqi army waged intense battles to protect Palestine and prevent its citizens' evacuation. The battle of Jenin, which erupted on May 31, 1948, is a symbol of the bravery and determination of the Iraqi army as well as the Palestinian volunteers, as historians and researchers view the issue of Palestine as central to the Arab peoples, especially after Britain's withdrawal from Palestine and the Zionists' dominance, and this is a

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precursor to the gathering of Arab armies, including the Iraqi army, to participate in the 1948 war, according to military experts.

It demonstrates to Al-Jazeera Net that the regiment that liberated the city of Jenin joined the rest of the Iraqi army sectors late, as it moved in northern Iraq from the city of Aqrah to Kirkuk and then the Mosul train station, on May 26, 1948, and they were able to cut off the road to Palestine in four stages and on day one, and this resulted in a severe fatigue for the pieces that the Arab armies that arrived after the integration of the Iraqi Fifth

On May 15, 1948, Iraqi forces crossed the Jordan River and attacked Kesher, a strong bastion constructed by the British during World War II under what was then known as the Eden Line of Defense.

The Iraqi forces approached the castle walls and blew up the entrance, but they did not enter. Instead, they remained stationed outside the walls until they received orders from the field command to leave the castle and control Nablus and Jiftlik.

According to Al-Shammari, the Iraqi Mechanized Regiment, led by Lieutenant Colonel Noah Chalabi, was the first unit to arrive in Jenin (in the northern West Bank) on May 28, 1948, and began construction of Jenin's defensive lines with the assistance of Palestinian volunteers.

Arab militaries' refusal to cooperate with the Iraqi army originates from the fact that these nations were invaded or had lost their sovereignty at the time the Palestinian conflict arose, and hence had no interest in it. And despite their presence in the captured regions, the Jordanians did not advance into Jenin, nor was there an Arab determination to do so.

Due to Britain's presence and influence in Iraq, the Iraqi army at the time did not have Arab backing, and neither did the Iraqi government adequately support its soldiers, despite Abd al-sympathy Ilah's in the Palestinian cause.

The United States' stance about the Iraqi parliament's vote to outlaw normalisation with Israel

US State Department

State Department Spokesperson Ned Price

press release

26 May 2022

The United States is deeply disturbed by the Iraqi parliament’s passage of a law criminalizing normalization of relations with Israel. This law jeopardizes freedom of expression and fosters an anti-Semitic environment, and it is in stark contrast to the progress made by Iraq’s neighbors by building bridges and normalizing relations with Israel and creating new opportunities for people Throughout the region, the United States will continue to be a strong and steadfast partner in Israel's support, including through its support for expanding relations with its neighbors in pursuit of greater peace and prosperity for all.

Results

The conclusion of this analysis is that this emerging phenomenon in the process of normalization between Arab countries and Israel is taking place out of the natural context of the conflict and from the historical and strategic tracks that are founded on Arab and Palestinian blood and sacrifices, and it is in contradiction to the growing rejection and isolation of Israel regionally and internationally and to the growing strategic dangers to Israel from the Palestinian resistance and the growing influence of both Turkey, Iran, and the Islamic group in general, and therefore it is taking place in light of the weak vision behind the enthusiasm for this process from the Arab parties, and it is trying to marginalize the Palestinian side in Arab-Israeli relations and undermine the Palestinian cause, allowing the Arab card, and giving a greater chance for the sovereignty of the Israeli vision based on the principle of “peace in return.” Peace” has replaced the basis of the Arab initiative and the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations based on the principle of “land for peace,” which makes it an entry point for a radical liquidation of the issue, and for canceling the Arab initiative, thus eliminating the Arabs from any political vision on which they can be implemented.

Closing the political horizon for resolving the issue before the Palestinian people, which will enable the Palestinian people to open their multiple options to deal with the variables of this phenomenon that mainly target them, and to

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be prepared to bear the costs and consequences of these options to achieve their legitimate rights, end the Israeli occupation, establish their independent state on their land and return the refugees, especially as the Palestinian conflict heats up. With Israel, it was a historical reason to prevent the normalization process from succeeding, even in light of the peace agreements with Jordan and Egypt, which gives the Palestinian people with its various political and social forces an available, possible and effective strategic option, as suggested by the strategists.

The movement of normalisation occurring today is not a historical-strategic movement, but rather a strong oppositional movement to prevent history from proceeding in its natural directions as dictated by its pages over the past decades, as Israel, despite its power, influence, and peace agreements, continues to live with a "ghetto mentality." Lack of confidence in the future and the strategic environment.

Recommendations

1- Reaffirm that Israeli settlements are inconsistent with international law.

2-Ending measures that consider it as an integral part of Israel.

3-Efforts should be made to reopen the Palestine Liberation Organization's mission in Washington, D.C.

4- Separation of the United States Consulate in Israel from the United States Embassy in Israel.

5-Ensure that no government agency or body, including the U.S. Agency for International Development, assists Israeli firms in the occupied territories.

Suggestions

1-Supporting the opening of an American embassy in East Jerusalem once a deal has been made.

2: Take concrete steps to keep Palestinian national institutions alive and let Palestinians live in Jerusalem.

Conclusion

Arab countries, especially the Arab Gulf states, tend to improve their relationships with Israel before finding a fair solution to the Palestinian issue. This is because of both internal and external factors. These regimes think that normalising relations with Israel helps them protect its security and bring it closer to Washington, regardless of how the Palestinians and their people feel about this normalisation and knowing that most Arabs still don't want to recognise Israel.

Some countries' relations with Israel were strengthened to the point of alliance prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations; this makes the term normalisation inadequately descriptive, but the emphasis remains on the steps to normalise relations, given the extreme sensitivity of Arab public opinion against it.

It is evident that this viewpoint was not influenced by the domestic challenges and concerns of the Arab peoples. The relationship with Israel is determined by the calculations of the governments, rather than the desires of the people. In addition to the fact that Arab public opinion recognises that peace with Israel did not bring prosperity to the peoples of the Arab countries with which agreements were signed and that this peace was one of the factors that halted political system reforms, Arab peoples view the Palestinian issue as the last colonial issue, the issue of the Arab nation. All of them, something that the Arab administrations were unable to alter.

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