

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000966/25
to the Commission
Jaume Asens Llodrà (Verts/ALE)
(6 March 2025)**

Subject: Commission's position on economic involvement in the occupied Palestinian territories

The International Court of Justice has confirmed that states and other economic actors must do everything possible to prevent and not participate in the colonisation of the occupied Palestinian territories. The UN Human Rights Council already has a database listing a limited number of companies profiting from the occupation and colonisation of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Despite being warned about their unlawful actions, some of these companies — such as CAF, Booking, Carrefour, and eDreams — argue that there are no national laws explicitly prohibiting them from conducting business and profiting from activities that support colonisation in violation of international law.

1. Given that the Commission considers occupation and colonisation by force illegal and has imposed sanctions on states and companies benefiting from such activities in various parts of the world, does it, in the case of Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, allow and become complicit in the occupation and colonisation of Palestine and the Syrian Golan Heights by failing to enact EU regulations prohibiting economic activities in territories occupied by Israel?
2. Does the Commission believe that it is up to the Member States to legislate or enforce existing laws to prevent violations of international law in this matter?

Submitted: 6.3.2025

**Answer given by Ms Šuica on behalf of the European Commission
(16 May 2025)**

The EU has been consistently clear in its position that settlements are illegal under international law and has repeatedly condemned Israel's settlement policy and related activities, and the occupation of the Palestinian territory that began in 1967. This was also confirmed by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion issued on 19 July 2024 ⁽¹⁾.

EU positions and policies, including the ones described above, are fully aligned to United Nations resolutions regarding the status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and are consistent with the conclusions of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 19 July 2024.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.icj-cij.org/index.php/node/204160>.