

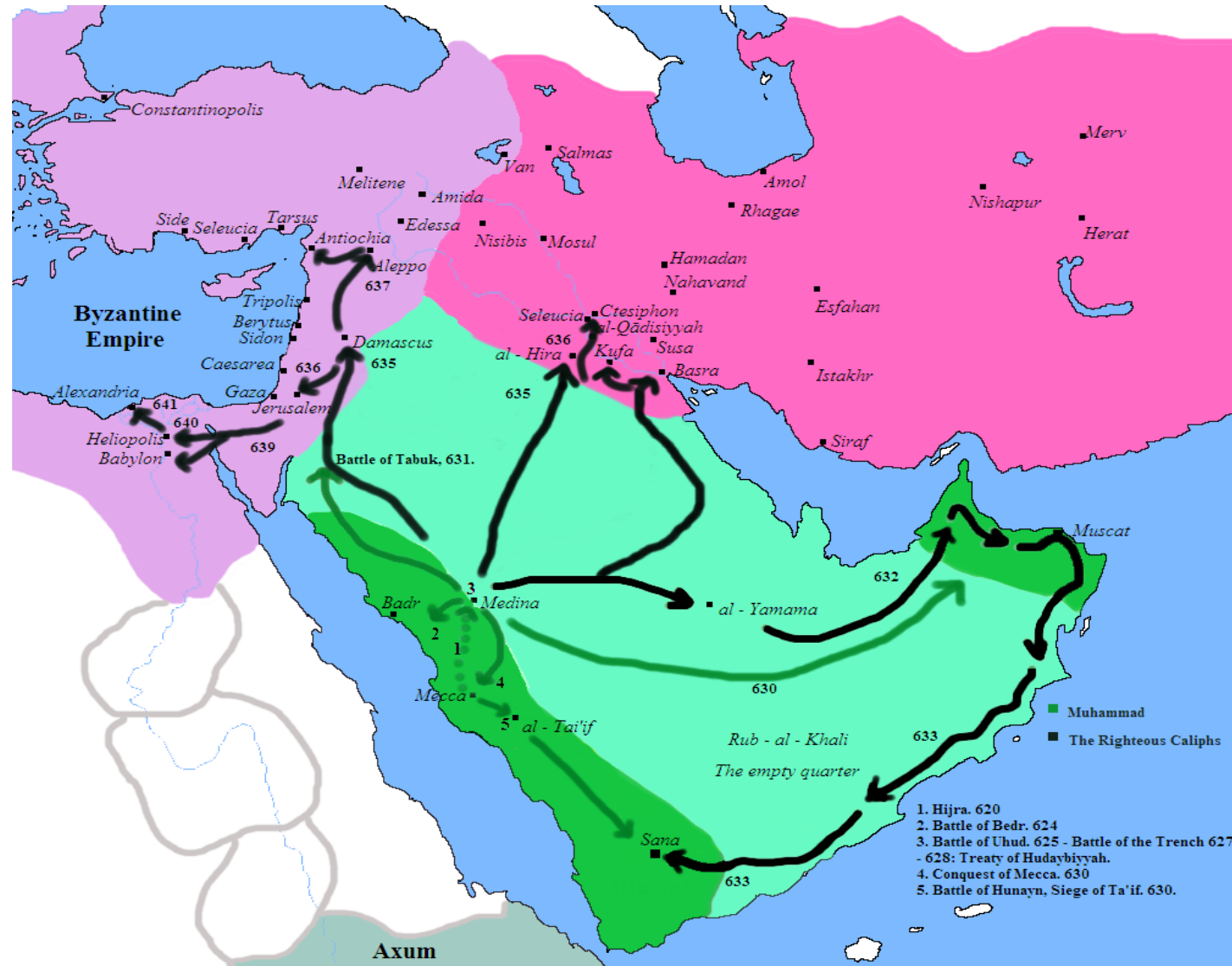
# think. Academy

CVI  
Lenteschool  
2026

Sessie 3



## “Israël en radicale Islam”

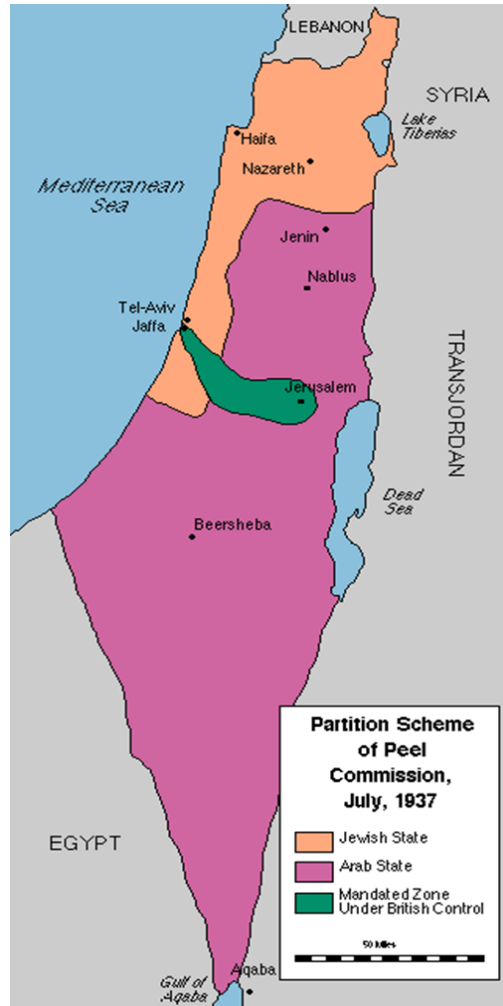


# “Jihad” – dogma’s en strategieën

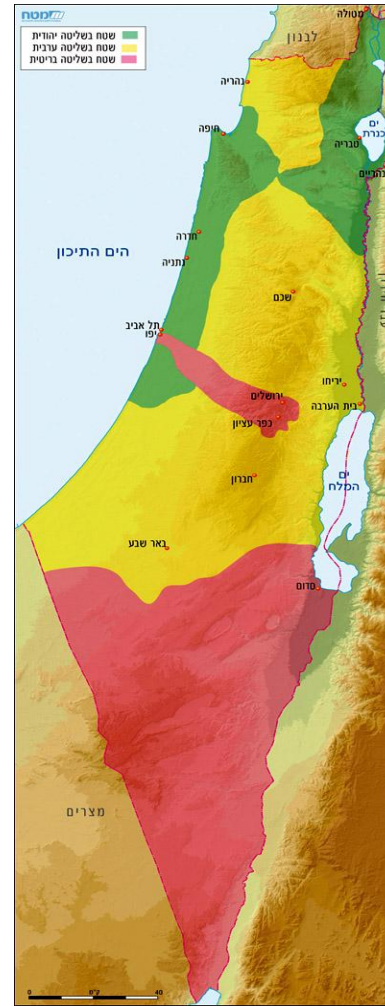
- *razzia*'s (invasies)
- Het doel van de *jihad*: de volkeren van de wereld aan de wet van Allah te onderwerpen
- De mensheid is verdeeld in twee groepen: moslims en niet-moslims.
  - *de umma – dar al-Islam* = gebieden waar de islamitische wet geldt.
  - *harbis*, inwoners van de *dar al-harb* = de oorlogsgebieden
- *jihad* is een permanente oorlog, en een van de pijlers van het geloof
- *Jihad* kan worden gevoerd met militaire middelen of met vreedzame middelen (bekering, propaganda en omkoping, geschenken (*ta'lif al qulub*)).
- Wanneer een overwinning een deel van de *dar al-harb* omvormt tot *dar al-Islam*, worden de voormalige inwoners (*harbis*) krijgsgevangenen. Zij hebben drie keuzes: bekering, dood of onderdanen (*dhimmis*).



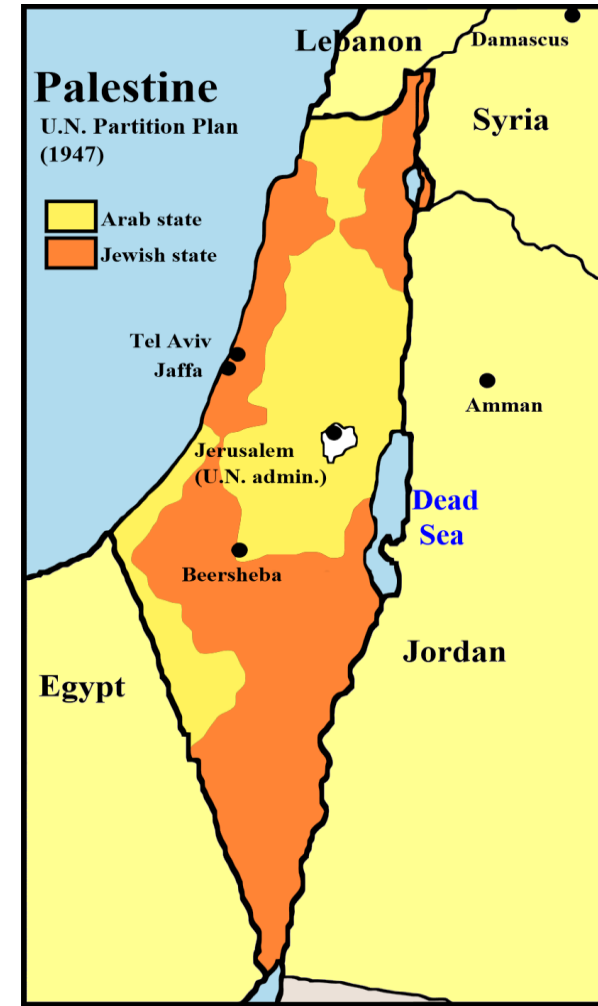
**Peel Partition Plan (1937)**



**Morrison-Grady Plan (1946)**



**UN Partition Plan (1947)**



## PALESTINE NATIONAL CHARTER

### **Article 9:**

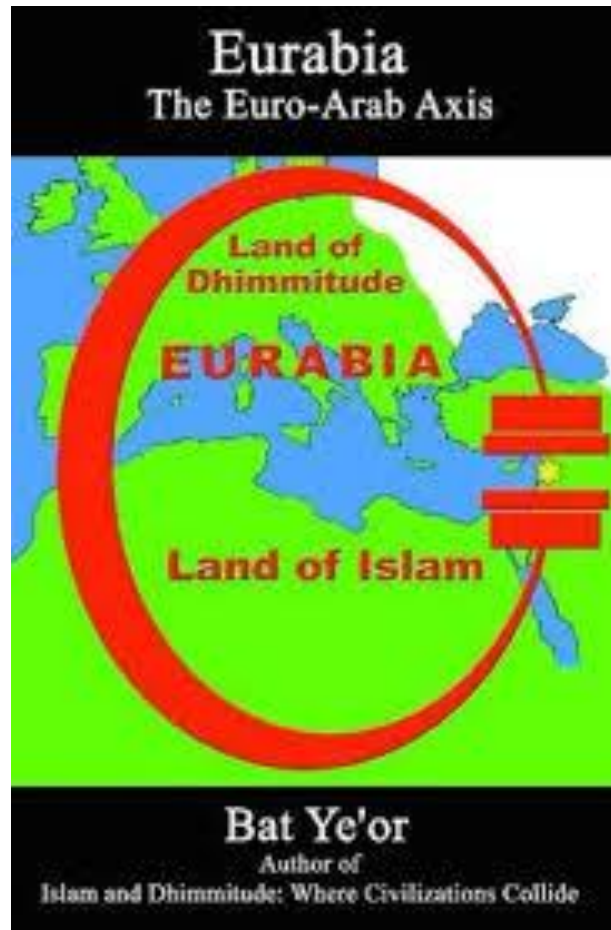
Armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine. This it is the overall strategy, not merely a tactical phase.

The Palestinian Arab people assert their absolute determination and firm resolution to continue their armed struggle and to work for an armed popular revolution for the liberation of their country and their return to it . They also assert their right to normal life in Palestine and to exercise their right to self-determination and sovereignty over it.

- **Article 22:**

Zionism ... is racist and fanatic in its nature, aggressive, expansionist, and colonial in its aims, and fascist in its methods. Israel is the instrument of the Zionist movement, and geographical base for world imperialism placed strategically in the midst of the Arab homeland to combat the hopes of the Arab nation for liberation, unity, and progress. Israel is a constant source of threat vis-a-vis peace in the Middle East and the whole world.





**"In just thirty years (1973-2003), the Euro-Arab dialogue has successfully caused the mutation of Europe's civilisation, giving birth to a hybrid culture: Eurabia."**

- Bat Ye'or, "Eurabia: The Euro-Arab Axis" (2005), p. 102

- Arab immigration to Europe
- Islam education in Europe
- Europe recognizes PLO
- Europe buys oil from Arabs



**German** Chancellor  
Helmut Schmidt  
**French** President  
Valery Giscard d'Estaing  
**Italian** Prime Minister  
Francesco Cossiga  
**US** President Jimmy  
Carter  
**British** Prime Minister  
Margaret Thatcher

1. The heads of state and government and the ministers of foreign affairs held a comprehensive exchange of views on all aspects of the present situation in the Middle East, including the state of negotiations resulting from the agreements signed between Egypt and Israel in March 1979. They agreed that growing tensions affecting this region constitute a serious danger and render a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict more necessary and pressing than ever.
2. The nine member states of the European Community consider that the traditional ties and common interests which link Europe to the Middle East oblige them to play a special role and now require them to work in a more concrete way towards peace.
3. In this regard, the nine countries of the community base themselves on (UN) Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the positions which they have expressed on several occasions, notably in their declarations of 29 June 1977, 10 September 1970, 26 March and 18 June 1979, as well as in the speech made on their behalf on 25 September 1979 by the Irish minister of foreign affairs at the 34th UN General Assembly.
4. On the bases thus set out, the time has come to promote the recognition and implementation of the two principles universally accepted by the international community: the right to existence and to security of all the states in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.
5. All of the countries in the area are entitled to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders. The necessary guarantees for a peace settlement should be provided by the UN by a decision of the Security Council and, if necessary, on the basis of other mutually agreed procedures. The nine declare that they are prepared to participate within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in a system of concrete and binding international guarantees, including (guarantees) on the ground.
6. A just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem, which is not simply one of refugees. The Palestinian people, which is conscious of existing as such, must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully its right to self-determination.
7. The achievement of these objectives requires the involvement and support of all the parties concerned in the peace settlement which the nine are endeavouring to promote in keeping with the principles formulated in the declaration referred to above. These principles apply to all the parties concerned, and thus to the Palestinian people, and to the PLO, which will have to be associated with the negotiations.





# CAPITAL OF LAWFARE AGAINST ISRAEL!

## - International Criminal Court

### “The Situation in the State of Palestine”

- Palestine is a state
- Palestinian Territory – all of occupied territories
- settlements are war crimes
- Netanyahu and Gallant have committed crimes in Gaza since 7th October 2023



- Human Rights NGOs

**AMNESTY  
INTERNATIONAL**



- European Union







Algeria, Brunei, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Namibia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, Palestine.

Co-sponsors: Djibouti, Kuwait, Pakistan, Somalia, Venezuela, and Yemen.

# Academy

Approve

87 Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Chile, People's Republic of China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against

26 Albania, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Romania, Togo, United Kingdom, United States

Abstain

53 Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Monaco, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu

Absent

27 Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gambia, Madagascar, Nepal, Niger, North Macedonia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela

## “The State of Palestine” claims:

- Palestinian right to self-determination on Palestinian Territory
- Occupation of Palestinian Territory
- “settlements” and “annexation”
- Discrimination



## League of Arab States (LAS) and African Union (AU)

- **22** member states + 55 member states
- Khartoum 1967: "**The Three No's**": No peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, no negotiations with Israel.
- Establishment of Jewish national home is **illegal**
- Jewish State of Israel is **illegitimate**
- **ALL** of Palestine belongs to the **Palestinians** – from the River to the Sea
- **Total, unconditional and immediate end to the occupation**



## Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

- 57 member states
- Al Quds
- All of Palestine
- Occupation





1. Israel is seeking permanent control of the occupied territories (specifically the “settlements”).
2. This violates (a) the prohibition against acquisition of territory through war; and (b) the Palestinian right to self-determination throughout the occupied territory.
3. Therefore, the occupation itself has become illegal.
4. Israel must bring its presence in the territories to an end as soon as possible.



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# Dank voor uw aandacht!

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Vragen? Stuur ons een e-mail: [info@thinc.info](mailto:info@thinc.info)



The Hague Initiative for  
International Cooperation (thinc.)



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1. In hoeverre heeft radicaal islam de onderhandelingen tussen de Joods en Arabische bevolkingen in Palestina in de afgelopen 100 jaar beïnvloed?
2. In hoeverre spelen religieuze overtuigingen een rol in de standpunten die de Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) neemt in de VN?
3. In hoeverre hebben islamitische opvattingen zoals "jihad" invloed op de leiders van rechters van het internationaal gerechtshof?