

Methodology

Given the scale and complexities of the research, this remains an ongoing project. Its content will be steadily expanded and refined, and the assessment of each agreement's compliance with UNSCR 2334 will be reviewed as new information emerges. As such, we welcome all feedback, additions, and amendments.

Updates will be temporarily tagged as **New** and can be identified through the search function.

As part of this project, ECFR has reviewed over 260 bilateral agreements with Israel signed by the EU, EU member states, and Norway. Primary research has been complemented through follow-up engagement with European officials and parliamentary questions. The project also draws on valuable research conducted by organisations in the US, Europe, Israel, and Palestine.

In order to evaluate whether agreements conform to UNSCR 2334 and the EU's differentiation policy, we have chosen to look at whether agreements contain a differentiation clause defining the territorial scope of its implementation; and, if so, how it defines Israeli territory.

A definition of Israeli territory limiting the scope of an agreement to Israel's pre-June 1967 borders is judged to be in conformity with UNSCR 2334 and EU differentiation policy. In some cases, agreements lacking a correct territorial definition may still conform to UNSCR 2334 if (a) they refer to a previous agreement with a strong differentiation clause; or (b) have been subsequently corrected through domestic legislation or regulations (often the case with the EU's own agreements).

While this project has focused primarily on a textual analysis of European bilateral agreements, there may be secondary issues relating to implementation and enforcement in some instances. Where significant issues remain in this regard, agreements have been marked as "partially" in line with UNSCR 2334. Where needed, additional clarifications have been added in [brackets].

To facilitate searches, these agreements are tagged according to the following categories: Agricultural; Aviation; Civil; Communication; Conservation; Criminal; Cultural; Data; Defence; Development; Diplomatic; Economic; Educational; Energy; Film; Financial; Health; Industrial; Intellectual Property; IT; Judicial; Labour; Law Enforcement; Maritime; Postal; R&D; Scientific; Security; Social; Social Security (including pensions); Taxation; Technological; Telecommunication; Tourism; Trade; Veterinary; and Water.

In addition to information on bilateral agreements, ECFR's Differentiation Tracker provides information on relevant domestic legislation, regulations, and statements by European officials and governments. The project also includes European business advisories relating to Israeli settlement dealings, as well as relevant business and human rights news.

Caveats

While the Tracker attempts to be as comprehensive as possible, there will inevitably be gaps. Research relies heavily on the UN Treaties database and, where applicable, those of third states. These resources are not exhaustive, especially when it comes to more recent agreements. In a few cases, the texts and territorial definitions of some agreements have been kept confidential (marked as "unknown" in the country tables). Others have been excluded from the scope of this project if (a) the issue of a territorial definition is not deemed relevant, such as agreements relating to visas, driving licenses, and customs assistance; or (b) if the agreement has been abrogated by a subsequent EU-level agreement, such as bilateral trade agreements concluded prior to EU accession.