



OLLSCOIL NA GAILLIMHÉ
UNIVERSITY OF GALWAY

**REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF
LINKS
WITH ISRAELI AND
PALESTINIAN INSTITUTIONS
AND INDUSTRY**

June 2024



Contents

1. Introduction and Context.....	4
2. Approach to the Review	5
2.1 Methods.....	5
2.2 Guiding Principles	5
2.3 Academic Freedom	6
3. Scope of report	6
3.1 Investments and Suppliers	6
3.2 Institutional Partnerships and Mobility Agreements	6
3.3 Research Collaboration.....	7
3.4 Palestinian Higher Education Institutions / Scholars.....	7
4. Key Findings.....	7
4.1. Application of a Human Rights Impact Assessment	7
4.2. Overview of the Stated Positions of Peer Universities	8
4.3 Investments and Suppliers	8
4.4 Institutional Partnership and Mobility Agreements.....	9
4.5 Research Collaborations	9
4.6 Palestinian Higher Education Infrastructure.....	9
4.7 Diversity and Inclusion.....	10
5. Recommendations.....	10
5.1 Human Rights Impact Assessment.....	10
5.2 Investments and Suppliers	10
5.3 Institutional Partnership and Mobility Agreements.....	11
5.4 Research Collaborations	11
5.5 Supports for Palestinian Institutions/Scholars	11
5.6 Supporting Diversity and Inclusion for all Staff and Students.....	12
Conclusion	12
Bibliography	13
Appendix 1	14
Reference lists and guidelines	14
Appendix 2	17
Links to Ethical Procurement Policies	17
Appendix 3	18
Summary of Higher Education Institutional Statements.....	18
Appendix 4	26
List of Israeli Suppliers and Research Consortia involving Israeli partners	26

Appendix 5 27

University Suppliers on reference lists and guidelines number 1-4 in Appendix 1 27

University Investments on reference lists and guidelines number 1-4 in Appendix 1..... 27

1. Introduction and Context

University of Galway is committed to human rights and is anti-apartheid.

The working group to review links with Israeli and Palestinian institutions and industry was established under the auspices of the University Management Team in the context of the current armed conflict in Gaza, for which the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has found a plausible case of genocide. The establishment of the working group was premised on a commitment to undertake this review communicated by the University leadership in February 2024, which also called for an immediate, permanent ceasefire in Gaza. The establishment of the working group is informed by objective criteria pertaining to conflict measurement, human security, international humanitarian law, and human rights. This includes the established criteria which differentiate armed conflicts from other types of conflict and the legal humanitarian basis which imposes duties on states for the provision of rapid and unimpeded humanitarian relief. The review process is informed by recognition of the character of universities as public bodies committed to autonomy for institutions and the protection of academic freedom for their members. It is acknowledged that society has moved beyond the 'Kalven Report on the University's Role in Political and Social Action' and the context of this debate in 1967.

The University of Galway is exploring appropriate actions regarding the situation in Palestine, a context of prolonged occupation and widespread and systematic human rights violations, including suspected international crimes. The ongoing conflict in Gaza has had a disproportionate impact on and caused the death of civilians, the majority of whom comprise of women and children. Recognising the forced starvation, lack of access to relief, gender-based violence, and the systematic destruction of infrastructure and services such as health care, education, cultural and heritage institutions. Additionally, in ongoing proceedings before the ICJ, the Republic of South Africa has alleged that Israel is responsible for violations of the Genocide Convention in respect of its actions taken in Gaza (filed in 2023). While the ICJ case is ongoing, the provisional measures ordered that Israel must, in accordance with its obligations under the Genocide Convention and in relation to Palestinians in Gaza, 'take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of Article II of the Convention, in particular: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; and (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group ([ICJ Summary Indication of Provisional Measures 26.01.2024https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/192/192-20240216-pre-01-00-en.pdf](https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/192/192-20240216-pre-01-00-en.pdf)). Additionally, the provisional measures indicate obligations to implement and report on immediate and effective actions to enable the provision of humanitarian relief. Since the summary indication in January, further rulings have outlined 'that, in conformity with its obligations under the Genocide Convention, Israel must immediately halt its military offensive, and any other action in the Rafah Governorate, which may inflict on the Palestinian group in Gaza conditions of life that could bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part' (<https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/192/192-20240524-ord-01-00-en.pdf>).

In light of the ICJ's continuing findings, the review was established with a view to considering and complying with the following reference documents:

1. United Nations (UN) Database Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 31/36
2. The Don't Buy Into Occupation (DBIO) list
3. The Who Profits Research Centre list
4. The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) list
5. Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (PACBI) guidelines

More information on these organisations and their guidelines are available in Appendix 1.

The University of Galway strategic plan 2020-2025 is premised on the values of respect, openness, sustainability and excellence. The review is cognisant of living these values in practice in addition to our

ongoing commitment to progress the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 17 SDGs are an urgent call for action based on internationally shared agreement and responsibility to address major challenges facing people and our planet such as poverty, hunger, inequality, health and well-being and promoting quality education, peace, justice and strong institutions. These issues are also at the heart of our consideration in this review process.

In undertaking this review, the working group reiterates the statement by University leadership in February 2024, 'All of us should also appreciate that being Palestinian does not equate with Hamas and that the actions of the State of Israel do not represent all Jews and Israelis'.

2. Approach to the Review

The purpose of the working group is to identify and propose a phased approach to determining and implementing appropriate actions for our university, as a higher education institution and in the context of our relationships, mission, and purpose. The aim of the review is to establish a mechanism for analysing the links between the University of Galway and Israeli and Palestinian higher education institutions and industry and take appropriate actions in response to the review findings.

The specific objectives are to:

- 2.1: Engage with external stakeholders to establish a body of evidence to inform decisions.
- 2.2: Engage with internal staff and student representative groups.
- 2.3: Review links with Israeli institutions and industry.
- 2.4: Strengthen links with Palestinian institutions, civil society and industry.
- 2.5: Present the review findings and recommendations to the University Management Team for consideration and approval as appropriate.

2.1 Methods

The methodology for undertaking the review was multifaceted, including primary and secondary engagement and analysis. The methods employed involved in-person and online meetings and consultation; a call for written submissions internally within the university; hosting of public discussions; a desk-based review of the legal context; and a peer review and benchmarking of positions adopted by higher education institutions.

- **Meetings:** Meetings included multiple engagements with a diverse range of staff at the University of Galway; representatives from the Students' Union; students and researchers at the Irish Centre for Human Rights; external Israeli Scholars; University of Ghent.
- **Public events:** Public events were held on campus throughout semester 2 with Israeli and Palestinian scholars, UN representatives, civil society representatives and Academics for Palestine.
- **Desk Review:** The desk review included analysis of the legal context regarding international humanitarian law and international human rights law instruments and standards including current proceedings before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) under the Genocide Convention; positions advocated by the United Nations and the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement. In addition, a benchmarking exercise was completed to document and compare universities in Ireland and Europe. This focused primarily on our peers in the IUA and ENLIGHT Alliance, with some additional universities who have recently publicised statements on their adopted positions.

2.2 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles which underpinned the review process were informed by our university values of respect, openness, sustainability and excellence. The process was based on cultivating respect and supporting inclusion for all staff and students, recognising the value and importance of the diversity of our community and

our religious and cultural backgrounds. Throughout the process, there was an open communication channel with internal staff, researchers, and students. We remain acutely conscious of the potency of universities in enabling international understanding and of our own strategic mission to act as a values-led university for the public good.

2.3 Academic Freedom

The Working Group does not take the view that the issues raised by the extreme violence in Israel and Palestine are best viewed through the prism of the academic freedom of the individual researcher. We recognise that other institutions have used this frame, and have done so in good faith, but it prioritises the necessarily subjective judgement of the individual researcher over “the objective criteria pertaining to conflict measurement, human security, and international humanitarian legal instruments” through which the university will establish its view. Extension of academic freedom, understood as the freedom to research and teach without interference or coercion, to the ability of individual academics to create international arrangements without any frame of reference including human rights and international law, would undermine the efficacy of any institutional response to any international situation.

In our view the appropriate principle in play in this regard is not individual academic freedom but rather institutional academic autonomy. Maintenance of collegiality and openness between universities is recognised as an inherent good. Universities form an international society that has been powerfully instrumental in peace-making, development, and managing change. Even during the Cold War this principle was respected. Therefore, our judgements on the viability of relationships with universities have to be grounded in the values and behaviour of the universities themselves, and not the state or societies in which they are embedded. In our view the human rights impact assessment model we are recommending is sufficiently complex and robust to capture both values and behaviour.

The extension of institutional judgement in this manner does not conflict with academic freedom. The university recognises the complexity of relationships that animate research and creative collaborations and makes no *a priori* judgement about the human rights status of any collaboration based on the characteristics of partners involved.

3. Scope of report

3.1 Investments and Suppliers

All University of Galway investments in Israeli companies and all University of Galway relationships with Israeli suppliers were subject to this review.

All companies listed in the below reference lists and guidelines (numbered 1-4 in Appendix 1) were included in the review. These were cross-referenced with all University suppliers on our financial systems, including those with whom we have not paid invoices or engaged in services for many years. This exercise was approached on a best-efforts basis given the limitations of the Agresso system.

- United Nations (UN) Database Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 31/36
- The Don't Buy Into Occupation (DBIO) list
- The Who Profits Research Centre list
- The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) list

3.2 Institutional Partnerships and Mobility Agreements

The International Office maintains records of overseas HEIs with which University of Galway has institutional partnerships, including Erasmus, international mobility or exchange agreements. These were cross-referenced with Israeli HEIs as part of the review.

3.3 Research Collaboration

Research Funding:

As part of the review, Research Office records of research funding since 2018 were checked to identify any University of Galway research that was funded, or part-funded, by Israeli companies.

Research Consortia:

As part of the review, Research Office records were checked to identify any active EU-funded research consortia in which University of Galway and an Israeli institution are partners.

Co-authored articles:

As part of the review, the SciVal database of publications was used to identify and quantify the number of articles co-authored by University of Galway academics and at least one academic based at an Israeli institution over the period 2018-2023. No parameters regarding number of co-authors were used to limit this search.

3.4 Palestinian Higher Education Institutions / Scholars

The review considered a UN verified and satellite reports on the destruction of higher education infrastructure in addition to reporting on the killing of students and university staff in Gaza. The position adopted by higher education personnel in Gaza was also central to the development of recommendation 5.5. The review also considered calls from Palestinian HEIs across the occupied Palestinian territory, including an open letter by Birzeit University in the West Bank for international academic institutions not to be 'complicit in grave violations of human rights' in Palestine (<https://www.birzeit.edu/en/do-not-be-silent-about-genocide>).

4. Key Findings

4.1. Application of a Human Rights Impact Assessment

Higher education institutions adopt different standpoints in relation to institutional values and protocol for governing external relationships and partnerships, such as investment, procurement, supplier engagement and research consortia. The review process established that there are good practice examples in higher education institutions which have relevance for the University of Galway. Specifically, the adoption of ethical frameworks informed by human rights legislation and/or principles was identified as an important mechanism for developing and maintaining business links and research collaborations. The University of Ghent, one of the partner universities in our ENLIGHT alliance, has a model for assessing human rights impact in place since 2018. This model is based on an approved human rights policy which provides institutional guidance in the form of a human rights impact assessment and includes guidance on a preventative and reactive approach. The University of Ghent's stated position is that they do not wish to 'cooperate with organisations involved in serious or systematic human rights violations, nor does it want projects to lead directly or indirectly to human rights violations' (<https://www.ugent.be/en/ghentuniv/mission/human-rights>). The Human Rights Policy provides for the completion of a human rights impact assessment prior to engaging in 'formalised institutional collaboration with national and international partners, in the field of education, research or services to society'.¹ There is no human rights impact assessment for 'contracts with partners that supply goods or services to the university' and 'collaborations between academics are not included if there is no formalised collaboration on an institutional level' (<https://www.ugent.be/en/ghentuniv/mission/human-rights/collaborations-countries.htm>). Contrary to this approach, there are defined codes and policies regarding ethical procurement evident in universities across Ireland, the UK and EU, discernible in supply chain codes of conduct, and sustainable and ethical procurement policies (see Appendix 2). These primarily relate to

¹ Examples are research projects, exchange programmes, 'Joint PhD' agreements, capacity building projects, consortium agreements, joint training programmes with other universities, organizing conferences,

procurement, contractors and supply chain management with examples which define the potential social, environmental and economic impacts of business decisions.

Under the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014, universities have a positive obligation 'to promote equality, prevent discrimination and protect the human rights of [its] employees, customers, service users and everyone affected by their policies and plans.'² These findings support an initiative which has already been agreed under the University of Galway Race Equality Framework and Action Plan 2023-2027. One of the high level aims of the plan is to 'enhance our procurement policy and process through the promotion of procurement activities in an environmentally, socially, ethically and economically responsible manner linked to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals'. The identified action to respond to this aim is to 'develop a [revised] Supply Chain Code of Conduct outlining criteria to inform an EDI standard of practice to be integrated into our public procurement policies and procedures in line with the Public Sector Duty, applicable SDGs and the Office of Government Procurement guidelines'. The related success measure refers to the 'promotion of equality and human rights through supply chain management and engagement. Taking the differing approaches outlined here, the Working Group support the adoption of a human rights impact assessment tool.

4.2. Overview of the Stated Positions of Peer Universities

As part of the review, we have conducted a benchmarking exercise of universities in Ireland and Europe, at an institutional level, focused primarily on our peers in the IUA and ENLIGHT Alliance, and a small number of other universities that have made high profile statements in recent weeks. In some cases, individual universities have arrived at their own positions, in other cases (i.e. Spain and the Netherlands) there have been sectoral statements on behalf of multiple universities, and in other cases, no statements at all were evident. The review was carried out online through the medium of the English language and this may have been an obstacle to finding some European university statements.

Universities that have made their own individual statements have often done so following engagement with staff and student networks and/or the establishment of internal review committees and/or high-profile protests or encampments on their campuses.

An overview of current positions is laid out in Appendix 3, with summary lists of commitments including links to universities' most recent statements (as of June 2024).

4.3 Investments and Suppliers

The University's Financial Accounting Office has confirmed, as part of this review, that University of Galway does not hold any Israeli companies in its investment portfolio, either directly or indirectly.

Over the course of this review, we have identified five Israeli companies that currently supply services to the University (See Appendix 3). None of these five Israeli companies are listed in the below reference lists and guidelines (numbered 1-4 in Appendix 1).

Our review of investments and suppliers was initially based on the United Nations (UN) Database Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 31/36. We subsequently expanded our review to allow for further analysis using additional lists (numbered 2-4 in Appendix 1). This further review identified two non-Israeli companies within our investment portfolio (see Appendix 5).

Over the course of this review, we have identified eight non-Israeli companies listed on our supplier system that also appear on one or more of the below reference lists and guidelines (numbered 1-4 in Appendix 1). These companies are listed in Appendix 5. Three of the eight companies appear on one list only, with five companies appearing on two lists. They include companies with whom we have not paid invoices or engaged

² Section 42, [Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission Act 2014; Public Sector Equality and Human Rights Duty](#).

in services for many years. This exercise was approached on a best-efforts basis given the limitations of the Agresso system.

- United Nations (UN) Database Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 31/36
- The Don't Buy Into Occupation (DBIO) list
- The Who Profits Research Centre list
- The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) list

4.4 Institutional Partnership and Mobility Agreements

The University's International Office has confirmed, as part of this review, that University of Galway does not have any institutional partnerships, Erasmus, international mobility or exchange agreements with Israeli HEIs.

4.5 Research Collaborations

Research funding:

Since 2018 to date, University of Galway has received funding for research services from one Israeli company in the area of dietary composition and nutritional analysis.

Research consortia:

This review has established that there are 11 European-funded research consortia in which University of Galway and an Israeli institution are partners. These are in the areas of marine, agricultural, linguistic and database research (See Appendix 3).

- Six of these partnerships are with Israeli Higher Education Institutions.
- In one instance, University of Galway is the lead institution of the research consortium.
- In four instances, the Israeli partner is a company rather than a HEI.
- The University of Galway does not receive funding from any of these Israeli partners.

A further three research partnerships have been recently completed – so are no longer current.

Co-authored articles:

This review has established that, over the period 2018-2023, there were 210 instances in SciVal of research articles, conference papers, editorials, letters or book chapters where University of Galway academics were listed as co-authors with academics in Israeli institutions. In most instances, ten or more academics from multiple international institutions were named authors on the articles. The most common fields were Cardiology and Cardiovascular Medicine; Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health; and General Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology.

4.6 Palestinian Higher Education Infrastructure

While recognising the scale of loss of life, injury, illness and hunger, the conflict in Gaza has also had devastating impact on the educational infrastructure, staff and students.³ According to the United Nations (2024), there are no longer any higher education institutional buildings in Gaza, with Israa University, the last remaining university being demolished in January by the Israeli occupying forces. A statement issued by independent experts of the UN Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council outlined that 'it may be reasonable to ask if there is an intentional effort to comprehensively destroy the Palestinian education system, an action known as 'scholasticide', referring to the 'systemic obliteration of education through the arrest, detention or killing of teachers, students and staff, and the destruction of educational infrastructure' (April, 2024). Israel's scholasticide in Gaza is taking place in the context of broader attacks on the Palestinian right to

³ According to the United Nations, more than 5,479 students, 261 teachers and 95 university professors have been killed in Gaza (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/04/un-experts-deeply-concerned-over-scholasticide-gaza>). It is also recognised that Israeli students were killed in the Hamas attacks in October 2023.

education throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, including the West Bank and East Jerusalem, as well as the targeting of Palestinian scholars and students in Israeli universities.

The review is mindful of the position articulated by academics in Gaza in an open letter which articulates a 'collective determination to remain on our land and to resume teaching, study, and research in Gaza, at our own Palestinian universities, at the earliest opportunity' ([Open-letter-by-gaza-academics-and-university-administrators-to-the-world](#)). This open call stresses the necessity of rebuilding the higher education infrastructure and reopening Palestinian universities in Gaza and calls on international colleagues to support this aspiration through covering operational costs, including staff salaries in the absence of student fees.

4.7 Diversity and Inclusion

Our university values are premised on respect, openness, sustainability and excellence. We recognise that cultivating respect for all staff and students is a key objective of the commitment to equality, diversity and inclusion as articulated in our Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) Strategy 2020-2025. The EDI Strategy specifically commits to foster a campus culture which is welcoming, inclusive, safe and free from discrimination. There have been instances of exclusion and disrespect for staff and students from different ethnic and religious backgrounds in the Irish, UK and wider EU higher education context. Such perspectives and actions are contrary to our university values and strategic commitments. A nuanced understanding, which recognises that the actions of the State of Israel does not represent all Jewish and Israeli people, and that being Palestinian does not equate with Hamas or other Palestinian armed groups, is especially important.

5. Recommendations

Based on the above process and findings, the Working Group recommendations are as follows:

5.1 Human Rights Impact Assessment

Having considered the different approaches to ethical investment, procurement and supply chain management, in addition to human rights as a prerequisite for institutional research partnerships, it is recommended that the University expand on the current commitment to develop a Supply Chain Code of Conduct based on the revision of our current Supplier Charter. This will include the development of a Human Rights Policy with an associated set of guidelines outlined in a Human Rights Impact Assessment which will be applied to the broad range of institutional relationships, business and research. This policy instrument will be developed in consultation with our university community under the auspices of the Research Office in collaboration with the International and Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Offices, and finalised in 2024. The Human Rights Impact Assessment will be applied to existing institutional business and institutional relationships as well as all future formal engagements. It will be subject to adherence to current contractual obligations.

5.2 Investments and Suppliers

University of Galway does not hold any Israeli companies in its investment portfolio, either directly or indirectly. This report recommends that the University maintains this position and ensures that it does not invest in other complicit companies or institutions implicated in human rights violations. For the two international companies within the portfolio on the extended lists (numbered 2-4 in Appendix 1), it is recommended that, consistent with the overall approach adopted here, once current contractual obligations are fulfilled, these investments will also be subject to analysis under the Human Rights Impact Assessment outlined.

Over the course of this review, we have identified five Israeli companies that currently supply goods or services to the University (See Appendix 4). None of these companies were included in any of the reference lists and guidelines (numbered 1-4 in Appendix 1). This report recommends that we continue to monitor these lists to ensure that Israeli suppliers to the University are not included going forward.

For companies listed in the four lists and guidelines in Appendix 1, the report recommends that the University adheres to contractual obligations with those that are presently engaged in supplying the University.

However, the report further recommends that the University should develop and publish a revised Supply Chain Code of Conduct, as envisaged in the University's Race Equality Action Plan, and through which these and future supplier relationships can be assessed and approved in accordance with the reference lists and wider considerations.

5.3 Institutional Partnership and Mobility Agreements

University of Galway does not have any institutional partnerships, Erasmus, international mobility or exchange agreements with Israeli HEIs. This report recommends that the University maintains this position.

The report further recommends that the planned Human Rights Policy (see 5.1) is applied to the development of all future institutional partnerships and mobility agreements with international HEIs.

5.4 Research Collaborations

Research funding:

The report recommends that, going forward, University of Galway does not accept funding for research services from Israeli and other complicit companies and institutions.

Research consortia:

This review has established that there are 11 active European-funded research consortia in which University of Galway and an Israeli institution or company are partners.

The report recommends that the University promptly applies a human rights impact assessment (See section 5.1) to these institutions and companies. Where a negative human rights impact is established, the University will explore whether cooperation with the Israeli partners involved can be discontinued. If this is not the case, University of Galway should take the necessary steps to withdraw from the consortium. These actions will be taken with the utmost care for the researchers involved, while respecting contractual obligations.

Participation in all future research consortia will be subject to this human rights impact assessment.

Co-authored articles:

The report does not make recommendations at the individual researcher level in line with the PACBI guidelines.

5.5 Supports for Palestinian Institutions/Scholars

In response to the open call from Palestinian academics and the consultations and submissions from the staff and students at the University of Galway, the report recommends supporting the objective of rebuilding the educational infrastructure in partnership with our colleagues in the higher education sector. In addition, taking into consideration the number of individual requests for support, as a supplementary effort from the university, it is recommended strengthening links with Palestinian institutions, scholars, civil society, and industry by undertaking the following:

5.5.1: Establishment of a strategic research and teaching fund for a 5-year period, to be designated for the development of academic links with Palestine, prioritising initiatives that assist academic institutions in Gaza and displaced Palestinian University students and staff.

5.5.2: Additional funding to be allocated for up to 10 University of Sanctuary scholarships annually for displaced Palestinian students, prioritising students displaced from Gaza. These scholarships shall apply to all

Palestinian prospective students, whether they are residents of Gaza, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Palestinians with Israeli citizenship, or Palestinian refugees and exiles abroad.

5.5.3: Funding to be allocated for hosting of up to 5 Palestinian Scholars at Risk, over the next 5 years. As per above, this funding shall apply to all Palestinians, whether they are residents of Gaza, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Palestinians with Israeli citizenship, or Palestinian refugees and exiles abroad.

5.6 Supporting Diversity and Inclusion for all Staff and Students

Our university community is diverse, encompassing people with characteristics across the nine grounds enshrined in the Equal Status (2000-2018) and Employment Equality Acts (1998-2015) including gender, marital status, family status, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, religion, and membership of the Traveller community. The report recommends the continuation of current measures to support diversity and inclusion for staff and students in our university. Furthermore, it is recommended that there are enhanced initiatives to create awareness of cultural, ethnic and religious diversity focusing on all-faiths, with particular attention to creating awareness around islamophobia and antisemitism.

Conclusion

The review report has identified a number of findings in relation to the appropriate application of ethical and human rights standards within the day-to-day operations and purpose of higher education institutional contexts. The report found that there are different approaches and instruments used to advance an ethical human rights commitment to institutional procurement, suppliers and research consortia. In the context of institutional statements on the ongoing conflict in Gaza, for which the ICJ has found a plausible case for genocide, the report found that both Irish and European universities have adopted positions on divestment, future investment, research partnerships and mobilities. The report has strongly recommended the adoption of a human rights policy and impact assessment in addition to a revised Supply Chain Code of Conduct at the University of Galway, recognising that the envisaged change and impact will require a phased approach. This will underpin the university's approach to human rights, our institutional values and commitment to the public good. The lists detailed in the report and referenced in Appendix 1 will be applied to the human rights impact assessment and future procurement and supplier contracts. The detailed recommendations outlined in this report remain subject to ongoing monitoring and review in the context of the ongoing and evolving nature of the situation in the Gaza Strip, the case before the ICJ, and the wider international human rights context in accordance with international law.

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Appendix 1

Reference lists and guidelines

1. United Nations (UN) Database Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 31/36

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/regular-sessions/session31/database-hrc3136>

The mission identified a number of business activities and related issues that raise particular human rights violations concerns. They include:

- The supply of equipment and materials facilitating the construction and the expansion of settlements and the wall, and associated infrastructures
- The supply of surveillance and identification equipment for settlements, the wall and checkpoints directly linked with settlements
- The supply of equipment for the demolition of housing and property, the destruction of agricultural farms, greenhouses, olives groves and crops
- The supply of security services, equipment and materials to enterprises operating in settlements
- The provision of services and utilities supporting the maintenance and existence of settlements, including transport
- Banking and financial operations helping to develop, expand or maintain settlements and their activities, including loans for housing and the development of businesses
- The use of natural resources, in particular water and land, for business purposes
- Pollution, and the dumping of waste in or its transfer to Palestinian villages
- Captivity of the Palestinian financial and economic markets, as well as practices that disadvantage Palestinian enterprises, including through restrictions on movement, administrative and legal constraints
- Use of benefits and reinvestments of enterprises owned totally or partially by settlers for developing, expanding and maintaining the settlements

At the time of our review, there were 112 businesses listed in the database.

2. Don't Buy Into Occupation (DBIO)

<https://dontbuyintooccupation.org/>

This international coalition of organisations aims to investigate and highlight the financial relationships between business enterprises involved in the illegal Israeli settlement enterprise in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and European Financial Institutions (FIs). DBIO advocates and campaigns for these businesses and institutions to take up their responsibilities in disengaging from illegal settlements.

In its 2023 report, DBIO recommends that European institutions should “apply public procurement law in line with relevant obligations and responsibilities for States under international law, the UNGPs and OECD Guidelines, and deny public contracts to companies involved with violations of international law in the OPT”. The same report lists 51 businesses that are “actively involved with Israeli settlements”.

3. Who Profits? Research Centre

<https://www.whoprofits.org/>

Who Profits? is an independent research centre that investigates links between the private sector and the economy in the Israeli-occupied territories. The Centre was founded in 2007 as a project by the Israeli Coalition of Women for Peace and became independent in 2013. It is dedicated to “exposing the commercial involvement of Israeli and international corporations in the ongoing Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Syrian land and population”.

In June 2024, its online database listed 464 companies that Who Profits? has identified as having engaged in at least one of twelve categories of economic activity, namely:

- Economic exploitation
- Exploitation of labour
- Palestinian captive market
- Exploitation of occupied production and resources
- Settlement enterprise
- Services to the settlements
- Israeli construction on occupied land
- Settlement production
- Population control
- The wall and checkpoints
- Private security and surveillance technology
- Specialised equipment and services

4. American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)

<https://afsc.org/divest>

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is a Religious Society of Friends (Quaker) founded organisation working for peace and social justice in the United States and around the world. AFSC has been working in Israel and Palestine since 1948 delivering programmes of humanitarian aid in the region.

AFSC calls upon universities to withdraw their support of Israeli human rights violations, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Specifically, it calls upon universities to make a public commitment to:

- Adopt an Investment Policy Statement with a commitment to divest from companies that consistently, knowingly, and directly enable or facilitate human rights violations or violations of international law as part of prolonged military occupations, apartheid, and genocide.
- Commit to a process with a reasonable timeline for implementing the new policy.
- Report on the implementation periodically to a committee with student, faculty, and community representation.

AFSC maintains a 'divestment list', which includes 75 companies, as of June 2024.

5. Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel (PACBI)

<https://bdsmovement.net/pacbi>

PACBI is part of the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) campaign. The campaign calls for BDS activities against Israel to put international pressure on Israel until it complies with international law, in this case against Israeli academic institutions, all of which are said by PACBI to be implicated in the perpetuation of Israeli occupation, colonisation, and apartheid in order to achieve BDS goals.

Specifically, PACBI calls for the boycott of Israeli universities and cultural organisations by desisting from the following activities:

Academic boycott

- Academic projects or activities organized or sponsored by Israel, complicit Israeli institutions or Israel lobby groups.
- Research and development projects with complicit Israeli academic institutions, the Israeli government or complicit corporations
- International academic activities receiving funding from Israel, its lobby groups or universities

- Speeches (including debates) at international venues by Israeli state officials or representatives of complicit academic institutions
- Schemes involving international students or academics enrolling at a complicit Israeli institution
- Awards given to Israeli state officials or complicit Israeli institutions or their representatives
- Normalization projects
- Membership of Israeli associations in world bodies
- Publishing in or refereeing articles for journals based at complicit Israeli universities
- Providing advice, review or referee services to Israeli universities

Cultural boycott

- Performances and exhibitions in Israel, except in certain situations
- All complicit Israeli cultural institutions
- Cultural products that are commissioned by an official Israeli body or a non-Israeli body that promotes Israel
- Events and activities that are sponsored by an official Israeli body or a complicit institution
- Normalization Projects
- Fact finding missions that are sponsored by Israel, Israeli institutions or lobby groups

6. List of Israeli Universities and Colleges

- Technion - Israel Institute of Technology (IIT)
- Hebrew University of Jerusalem (HUJI)
- Weizmann Institute of Science (WIS)
- Bar-Ilan University (BIU)
- Tel Aviv University (TAU)
- University of Haifa (HU)
- Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (BGU)
- Open University of Israel (OPENU)
- Ariel University (AU)
- Reichman University (RU)

Appendix 2

Links to Ethical Procurement Policies⁴

Oxford Brookes University (2023) 'Supplier Code of Conduct', <https://www.brookes.ac.uk/getmedia/23b74f23-f79f-44b4-aadc-0b317983467e/supplier-code-of-conduct-v1.pdf>

Queen's University Belfast (2021) 'Supply Chain Code of Conduct'
<https://www.qub.ac.uk/directorates/FinanceDirectorate/visitors/FileStore-Visitors/Procurement/Supply%20Chain%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>

University of Northampton 'Ethical and Sustainable Procurement Policy', <https://www.northampton.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/ethical-and-sustainability-procurement-policy.pdf>

University of Manchester 'Supply Chain Code of Conduct',
<https://documents.manchester.ac.uk/display.aspx?DocID=48681>

⁴ This list is a snapshot for reference to illustrate the substance of policies and not an exhaustive list.

Appendix 3

Summary of Higher Education Institutional Statements

Summary of recent institutional statements regarding Israel/Palestine made by IUA, ENLIGHT and other universities.

IUA Members

UCD ([8 June 2024 statement](#))

Commitment to take the following steps:

- Within our University of Sanctuary programme, UCD will establish a separate stream of up to eight sanctuary scholarships for displaced Palestinian applicants.
- Under the existing Scholars at Risk programme, UCD will support up to four scholars from Palestinian universities.
- To enhance oversight by our governance structures:
 - A working group, including nominees of the UCD Students' Union, will be established to develop a policy on ethical investment by June 2025 for approval by Governing Authority.
 - The Bursar will report annually to the Finance, Remuneration and Asset Management Committee of the Governing Authority on the location of all university investments.
 - The list of research grants included in enhanced President's reports to the Governing Authority will include the international partners for each.
 - Nominees determined by the Students Union will join a review group of our sustainable procurement policy.
- UCD remains committed to sustaining an inclusive university culture, respecting a diversity of views, and sense of belonging for all and will take action to ensure our multicultural campus community can be better reflected in the names of spaces on our campus, and in university awards and honours.

TU Dublin ([7 June 2024 statement](#))

TU Dublin has provided the following information:

- TU Dublin can confirm that we do not have any investments with exposure to Israeli companies.
- The University has two Israeli companies on our list of suppliers, although there is no ongoing procurement with either.
- The University does not have any active bilateral partnerships with Israeli academic institutions or companies.
- We are a partner on a Horizon Europe research project aimed at investigating the use of AI to predict patient outcomes in acute stroke which includes an Israeli hospital among its nine partners.

UL ([22 May 2024 statement](#))

UL has confirmed the following in relation to their international collaborations:

- UL does not have any investments in arms manufacturing or distribution companies in Israel.
- There are no Israeli companies providing funding for research or investments at UL.
- UL is one of 26 partners from around Europe working on an EU funded research project. There is an Israeli partner as part of this and this partner is not an academic institution. UL respects the academic freedom of its staff to pursue international collaborations and research.
- UL has no active partnerships with Israeli academic institutions.

UCC ([news page update, 9 May 2024](#))

UCC confirms its position on the following issues:

- In order to address the immediate need of Palestinian students and scholars displaced or at risk, the university is establishing a Palestine Emergency Response Working Group, involving SU representation. This Group will identify ways to make existing UCC Sanctuary Scholarships available to displaced Palestinian students, while seeking opportunities to expand the university's current Scholars at Risk programme for those displaced or at risk as a result of the conflict.
- UCC is committed to advocating within the IUA for a national, sector-wide approach to sustained support for displaced Palestinian students.
- UCC has identified that one of the university's funds, which is invested on UCC's behalf by investment managers, has a very small exposure with an Israeli financial institution. The amount constitutes less than half a percent of the university's overall investments and UCC are already engaged in a process of divesting from this investment. This process is expected to conclude by the end of May.

In line with the university's commitment to ethical and responsible global engagement, UCC will:

- Work with the academic community, including students, to develop an ethical, human rights-based framework to guide UCC's academic, research and business activity in line with the university's values, including UCC's commitment to academic freedom, and the university's mission. This will draw on the NUI Human Rights Principles and Code of Conduct and other international standards and guidance.
- Undertake a review of all current relationships, including research and industry partnerships, in line with this framework.
- Consider what other steps might be taken by the University in order to foster the principles and values of our university community and the responsibilities associated with UCC's role in the world.

Trinity College Dublin ([news page update, 8 May 2024](#))

The University has committed to taking the following steps:

Investments & Suppliers

- Trinity will complete a divestment from investments in Israeli companies that have activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and appear on the UN Blacklist in this regard. This process is expected to be completed by June.
- Trinity will endeavour to divest from investments in other Israeli companies. This issue will be considered by a taskforce (more below) as a first step.
- On review, Trinity can confirm that its supplier list currently contains just one Israeli company which will remain until March 2025 for contractual reasons.

Supporting Palestinian scholars:

- To date, Trinity has identified places for eight scholars from Gaza seeking to continue their education - six postgraduates and two undergraduates – by working with local and international stakeholders, including We Are Not Numbers. All fees have been waived for these scholars and Trinity will use its Sanctuary Fund to provide accommodation.
- We are committed to doing more and indicated this to the Palestinian authorities via the Ambassador earlier this year.

Taskforce:

- Trinity is setting up a taskforce to address a number of issues, operating within the formal structures of the College.
- The student and staff voice will be essential to inform the terms of reference of the taskforce.
- The taskforce process will also review Trinity's student exchanges with Israel.
- Recommendations from the taskforce will be brought to the relevant principal committees of the university.
- This taskforce will have an external chair and will include student and staff representatives.

Further measures:

- The Associate Vice Provost for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion will work with students to tackle concerns that have been expressed regarding all forms of racism.
- The Chair of the Trinity Legacies Review Working Group has agreed to receive a late submission in relation to renaming The X Library.

Dublin City University (DCU)

- DCU has no investments in Israel and no university-to-university partnerships with any Israeli institution.
- The university is a participant in three EU Horizon funded projects where there is also an Israeli partner.
- Since the outbreak of the war Prof Daire Keogh, President of DCU, has repeatedly called for peace and an end to the horror in the region. Dublin City University calls for an immediate end to violence, the release of all hostages, and a permanent ceasefire. This has been communicated both to the university community, and publicly, most recently at our [Spring graduations on 5 April](#) 2024.
- DCU will always be a place where staff and students can express their views respectfully and forthrightly. We condemn all forms of antisemitism and Islamophobia.
- The university respects the academic freedom of its staff to pursue international partnerships.
- Dublin City University was Ireland's first formally designated University of Sanctuary, and recently announced the continuation of the University of Sanctuary scholarship programme for 2024/25, with scholarships for refugees and protection applicants who are not eligible for state support.

Maynooth University (MU)

Since the war began, Maynooth University has focused on what we can do in our capacity as a university to support our diverse student and staff body, mindful of our role as an educational institution that includes a multitude of perspectives, life experiences and a commitment to academic freedom.

Maynooth University joins the international calls for a humanitarian ceasefire, the release of hostages, and the immediate flow of aid into Gaza to allow desperately needed food, fuel, and medical aid to be urgently delivered to save lives. The university condemns the use of violence, and in particular the attacks on civilians by both sides of this conflict.

Informed by the International Court of Justice's finding of 24 May that 'Israel must immediately halt its military offensive, and any other action in the Rafah Governorate, which may inflict on the Palestinian group in Gaza conditions of life that could bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part', the University has reviewed its relationships with Israeli organisations. Following this review the university can confirm that:

- Maynooth University does not hold any investments in the arms manufacturing or distribution companies.
- Maynooth University has no investments in any company headquartered in Israel.
- Maynooth University does not have any institutional partnerships with any university in Israel.
- Maynooth University does not have any funded research projects with Israeli universities.

Maynooth University has supports in place for staff and students affected by the conflict and has sought to ensure that all members of the Maynooth University community are treated with dignity and respect and feel safe in their studies and work.

Maynooth University is a designated *University of Sanctuary* with dedicated scholarships for students, including those from Palestine, and Fellowships for staff who have had to flee their home countries. MU hosts [SAR Europe](#), the European office of the Global [Scholars at Risk \(SAR\) Network](#) and supports the [Scholars At Risk \(SAR\) Call to Action](#) in response to the crisis, one that focuses on:

- protecting higher education communities from attack;
- supporting scholars and students from the region who are at-risk;
- protecting and promoting academic freedom and institutional autonomy;

- and combating violence, intimidation, hate speech, and discrimination, including antisemitism and anti-Muslim and anti-Arab hate, on and off campus, without sacrificing core higher education values.

ENLIGHT members

Ghent University ([31 May 2024 statement](#))

Following an [evaluation of ongoing collaborations with Israeli partners](#) by the University's Committee on Human Rights Policy and Dual Use Research (CHRPDUR), Ghent University agreed to follow the Committee's advice in its entirety and move to end all ongoing institutional collaborations with Israeli universities and research institutions.

They have committed to taking steps to discontinue collaborations with seven Israeli universities and two research institutions.

The necessary steps will be taken within research consortia to explore whether cooperation with the Israeli partners involved can be discontinued. If this is not the case, Ghent University should take the necessary steps to withdraw from the projects itself. Obviously, this will be done with the utmost care for the researchers and promoters involved, while respecting contractual obligations.

There are (potential) partners for whom the CHRPDUR formulated a positive advice in the past but with whom no cooperation is currently ongoing. Should a new collaboration with one of those partners be considered, the CHRPDUR will re-screen that partner. Only with a positive outcome of that new screening will cooperation be allowed to be initiated.

The CHRPDUR also re-evaluated ongoing collaborations involving Israeli companies or other non-academic partners. Where the Israeli partner was found to be intertwined with the government, the CHRPDUR recommended taking the necessary steps to end the collaboration.

Where the CHRPDUR found no involvement in serious human rights violations, the collaboration can continue. In one case, the CHRPDUR will conduct additional research into the Israeli partner's possible entanglement with the government.

The CHRPDUR also recommends that a plea be made through the appropriate channels to suspend Israel's participation in European research and education programmes. The CHRPDUR believes that Ghent University, along with other universities at home and abroad, could take a leading role in this.

Uppsala University ([statement on 23 May 2024 in response to Academics for Palestine Uppsala](#))

"It is not the role of the University to take a stand on foreign policy conflicts."

They reiterated the statement from the Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions:

"Swedish higher education institutions have neither a mandate nor a responsibility to pursue foreign policy issues."

University of Groningen ([statement on 10 May 2024](#))

The University has made no commitment to action (see statement from 15 Dutch university rectors below), although their statement refers to an umbrella organisation's plans regarding reconstruction of Palestinian universities:

- Universities of the Netherlands (UNL) is committed to exploring with other universities how it can contribute to the reconstruction of bombed-out knowledge institutions in the conflict zone, and whether it can provide educational opportunities for refugee students and remote researchers.

The University confirmed its current links with Israeli institutions:

- The University of Groningen has agreements on student exchange opportunities with three Israeli universities. These are exchanges in the fields of Humanities. We receive EU funding for student and staff exchanges with these universities.
- Research collaborations have been subject to the general, country-neutral knowledge security policy since November 2022. This means that all international cooperation (outside the EU) on dual-use subjects or involving (non-EU) defense partners must involve the Knowledge Security Advisory Team.
- Researchers from the UG participate in large European research projects funded by the European Union with many partners, that also involve Israeli organizations.
- The UG currently has no formal cooperation with institutions in the Palestinian territories. However, informal cooperation does occur between academics, for example, through joint publications.

University of the Basque Country ([sectoral statement by CRUE on 9 May 2024](#))

At a sectoral level, Spanish universities are committed to:

- Review suspending collaboration agreements with Israeli universities and research centers that have not expressed a firm commitment to peace and compliance with international humanitarian law.
- Intensify cooperation with the Palestinian scientific and higher education system and expand our cooperation, volunteering and care programs for the refugee population.
- In the exercise of free expression we cannot allow reprehensible conduct, anti-Semitism or Islamophobia, as well as any other hateful behavior within university communities.

Other Universities

Rectors of the 15 universities of the Netherlands ([8 June 2024 statement](#))

Sectoral message outlining reasons for no further action, in the absence of government directive:

“If the values enshrined within the academic ethos – in which the possibility of open and academic debate is the minimum requirement – do not stand in the way of collaboration with Israeli and Palestinian universities, then we see no reason to reconsider or cut these ties. We find it important not to isolate critical Israeli academics, just as much as we are committed to supporting our Palestinian colleagues. We will only consider cutting ties with an entire country if the Dutch government strongly urges or advises us to do so, as was the case with Russia.”

University of Helsinki ([21 May 2024 statement](#))

They are taking action regarding student exchange:

- The University has not sent students to Tel Aviv University or the Hebrew University of Jerusalem since the beginning of the current conflict. However, the University is now expressing its concern about the continuation of the conflict by fully suspending university-level exchange activities with its Israeli partners. In addition, the University will not resume exchange activities without first conducting an ethical review.

Regarding research:

- We take the view that, in the absence of international sanctions and other restrictive guidelines, the selection of collaboration partners is central to academic freedom. The freedom of research is so crucial to university operations that it will not be limited on a university-wide scale in the current circumstances. The University is committed to complying with research ethics practices and will continue to develop the ethical review of research collaboration. The Ethics Advisory Council appointed by the Rector contributes to such ethical review of collaboration.

Regarding investment:

- The University has articulated its [principles for responsible investment activities](#), whose achievement the University monitors regularly with our asset managers.
- The University has confirmed that it has no direct ownership in Israeli businesses or in companies listed by the international BDS movement.

Queen's University Belfast ([9 May 2024 statement](#))

QUB has committed to the following:

- An enhanced student role in the University's overall decision-making structures and governance.
- The University will divest investments in companies that are listed by the UN Human Rights Council as carrying out listed activities in relation to Palestine
- Queen's will also strongly support a programme to restore educational structures in Gaza as soon as this is possible, which includes an offer to establish a partnership with a University in Palestine.
- An agreement was made between the University and the Students' Union to update the University's Responsible Investment Policy to limit and continually review its direct investment in weapons manufacturing
- The University will be covering the cost of extending the existing Copty scholarship for Palestinians from one to four students. This is a fully paid, one-year postgraduate programme open to applicants with Palestinian nationality who live in Gaza or the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and belong to a family normally resident there. (as per [23 April 2024 statement](#))
- To support academics from conflict-affected regions, Queen's has partnered with the Council for At Risk Academics (Cara) to create and fund three Queen's University Fellowships per year. These fellowships will run for two years and offer academics at risk around the world an opportunity to come to Queen's to continue their academic pursuits safely. (as per [23 April 2024 statement](#))

They also confirmed that the University currently has no direct investment in Israeli Companies, the indirect investment is negligible and is already subject to a responsible investment policy.

University of Granada ([news page update, 28 May 2024](#))

The University's Governing Council agreed to adopt the following measures:

- To suspend the incoming and outgoing mobility of students; teaching and research staff; and technical, management, administrative and support staff with Israeli universities, specifically Erasmus+ KA171 bilateral mobility agreements.
- To suspend assistantship and summer course agreements signed with Bar-Ilan University and Tel Aviv University.
- To not sign new agreements or participate in new international academic cooperation projects with Israeli universities.
- To strengthen relations with Palestinian universities and cooperate with the NGOs working on the ground to assist and host Palestinian students, researchers and teaching staff; as well as students, researchers and teachers who, regardless of their nationality, have been retaliated against for their opposition to the slaughter.
- To suspend scientific and technical cooperation with Israeli institutions in the framework of the research consortia supported by the European Commission in which the UGR participates and in which there is at least one Israeli partner institution. These consortia include PARC, Nabiheal, IRISCC, NanoPalnt and INTENSE, which comprise 200, 14, 53, 12 and 16 partners, respectively. Furthermore, the use of UGR scientific infrastructure by research staff from these institutions will be restricted, and both incoming and outgoing research stays will be suspended.
- To not participate in new agreements or research projects involving collaboration with Israeli universities, organisations or institutions.

University of Barcelona ([news page update, 22 May 2024](#))

The Board of Trustees approved the following measures:

1. With regard to the first and second points of the Senate's motion, the University of Barcelona has repeatedly expressed its recognition of the structural causes of the conflict and its commitment to the need for an immediate and permanent ceasefire in Gaza, as well as the release of all hostages. It will continue to do so, as often as necessary, until the destruction and suffering stop in Palestine. A position supported by the repeated resolutions of the United Nations and reinforced by the positions expressed by the International Court of Justice. The University of Barcelona's commitment to International Law and the defense of human rights is indisputable.
2. Regarding the fifth point of the motion, the government team commits itself to implement different actions to improve transparency and the consolidation of the ethical principles that bind the University, such as:
 - a. A working group with experts. Set up in collaboration with the groups promoting the motion of the University Senate, it will have eight members and will have to present proposals for action before the end of June.
 - b. A new internet portal will be created, inspired by international reference examples such as that of the University of Geneva, which will improve transparency, monitoring and guarantee compliance with ethical principles in all international collaborations.
3. Finally, in response to the sixth point of the motion, the University of Barcelona will write to the Spanish Government and the Government of Catalonia:
 - a. Ensure compliance with obligations under international law and break off relations with actors who fail to comply with them.
 - b. Commit to the suspension of all military cooperation with Israel.
 - c. Apply universal justice in matters of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide and, in the case of Spain, actively participate in initiatives promoted by the international community in this regard, such as those recently brought to the International Court of Justice.

The Governing Board also decided to forward to the Governing Council those items of the motion which required the approval of this body. The Governing Council, in the extraordinary session convened today, 22 May, at 4.00 p.m., approved, with 28 votes in favour, 5 against and 3 abstentions, the following measures with regard to the third and fourth points of the motion approved by the Senate:

1. No agreements with Israeli institutions will be established until the conditions in the Gaza area guarantee absolute peace and respect for human rights. In the case of the framework collaboration agreement with Tel-Aviv University, all necessary mechanisms will be activated to break it immediately and indefinitely, and the institutions involved will be informed.
2. Regarding the cancellation of the University of Barcelona's agreements and contracts with companies allegedly linked to the conflict, the list recently made public by the Committee for Research and Transparency of Universities with Palestine requires an in-depth and contrasted study. It is also necessary to be alert to the possibility of new information extending this list to other companies not included in the current document. In this sense, it is necessary to verify one by one all the agreements and entities listed. However, given the seriousness of the situation, the University of Barcelona's governing team assumes the precautionary suspension of all these agreements and arrangements.
3. The University of Barcelona has no Israeli suppliers in its academic and institutional relations. And this will continue to be the case until guarantees of peace and respect for human rights are obtained.
4. The University of Barcelona participates in several consortia to develop research and innovation projects funded by the European Union. Stopping the University's participation in these projects would not only not serve as a mechanism for exerting pressure on the State of Israel — the projects would go ahead without the

UB — but would also infringe the academic freedom of the people involved. However, and once again in view of the seriousness of the situation, the government team has decided:

- i. Call on the European Union to block immediately and as a precautionary measure, the participation of Israeli institutions in all projects financed with European funds, in accordance with the European treaties and the principles on which they are based.
- ii. Until the European Union provides these guarantees, the University of Barcelona will not participate in any academic or institutional event in which Israeli institutions are involved.

These commitments will be passed on to the authorities in the motion of the University Senate, as approved.

University of Copenhagen ([university X account update, 28 May 2024](#))

Update regarding KU's investments (translated from Danish using Google Translate):

In April, the University of Copenhagen's board discussed the university's approach to placing funds in companies on the UN's list of companies with activities in the West Bank.

At the same board meeting, it was also decided that KU will in future carry out a more active ownership towards its capital managers. This means regular dialogue about, among other things, the companies that may appear in the portfolios that are on the mentioned UN list.

As a result, from tomorrow (May 29) KU will no longer have investments in funds that have Airbnb, Booking[.]com and the online travel company eDreams ODIGEO in their portfolio. There were investments in the three companies for a total of around DKK 1 million.

Appendix 4

List of Israeli Suppliers and Research Consortia involving Israeli partners

Israeli companies providing goods or services to University of Galway:

- Alomone Labs Ltd
- Enspire Science Ltd
- K Dictionaries
- ICI Convention Ltd
- Exlibris

Research consortia involving University of Galway and Israeli institutions/companies:

- Association of European Marine Biological Laboratories Expanded
- PRACE 6th Implementation Phase Project
- Training European Experts in Multiscale Studies of Neural Crest Development and Disorders: from Patient to Model Systems and Back again.
- VACCELERATE - European Corona Vaccine Trial Accelerator Platform
- Understanding microbiomes of the ruminant holobiont
- ANion Exchange Membrane Electrolysis from Low-grade water sources
- Marine forest coastal restoration: an underwater gardening socio-ecological plan
- Restoration of deep-sea habitats to rebuild European Seas
- European Lexicographic Infrastructure
- Tailored IoT & BigData Sandboxes and Testbeds for Smart, Autonomous and Personalized Services in the European Finance and Insurance Services Ecosystem
- Federated decentralized trusted dAta Marketplace for Embedded finance

Appendix 5

University Suppliers on reference lists and guidelines number 1-4 in Appendix 1

1. **United Nations (UN) Database Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 31/36:** N/A
2. **Don't Buy Into Occupation (DBIO):**
 - Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE)
 - Siemens
 - Solvay
3. **Who Profits? Research Centre:**
 - Dell Technologies
 - Volkswagen Group
 - Microsoft
 - IBM
 - Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE)
 - Solvay
 - Hitachi
 - Atlas Copco
4. **American Friends Service Committee (AFSC):** N/A

University Investments on reference lists and guidelines number 1-4 in Appendix 1

1. **United Nations (UN) Database Pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 31/36:** N/A
2. **Don't Buy Into Occupation (DBIO):**
 - Siemens
3. **Who Profits? Research Centre:**
 - Microsoft
4. **American Friends Service Committee (AFSC):** N/A