

Chronologies

Chronology of Events in Israel and Palestine

Matters are further complicated for Israel's disparate coalition government, in power since 2021, with a major religion-fueled crisis over the decision taken by Health Minister and leader of the Meretz leftist party, Nitzan Horowitz, to include leavened food in hospital meals during Passover (Pesaj). The decision prompts the member of the Yamina nationalist party Idit Silman to leave the coalition government, in early April, leaving the coalition without a majority in the Knesset (Parliament). Furthermore, with the celebrations of Pesaj coinciding with the month of Ramadan and the Christian Holy Week, intercommunal tensions rise, particularly in the Old City of Jerusalem and East Jerusalem, where attempts to evict Palestinian residents increase and Israel's settlement-expansion policy in the occupied territories continues into 2023. This all leads to a campaign of confrontations and attacks, which eventually prompts the Arab Raam party's decision to freeze its participation in the increasingly enfeebled coalition government. In May, this situation of instability reaches its climax with the death in Jenin of the al-Jazeera reporter, Shireen Abu Akleh, during a raid carried out by the Israeli security forces. The incident leads to the Meretz lawmaker Ghaida Rinawie Zoabi's departure from the coalition government, which now has a definitive parliamentary minority, requiring early elections to be called, the fifth in three years, for 1 November. The bloc led by Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud goes on to win these elections, returning Israel to the situation it faced in June 2021, when the outgoing coalition government was created, specifically to force the veteran politician out of power after 12 years in government. The

difference now lies in the fact that the new coalition government, which takes office on 29 December, turns out to be the most far-right government in the country's history, even more so than Netanyahu's last legislature. For the returning Prime Minister, taking back the reins of government is an opportunity to avoid the trials he is currently standing for the 1000, 2000 and 4000 corruption cases.

As for the conflict with Palestine, added to the aforementioned fierce clashes in the West Bank and Jerusalem, which by the year's end are the bloodiest since 2006, is the arrest in August of Bassam al-Saadi, a senior member of Islamic Jihad, sparking an escalation in fighting between the Gaza Strip and Israel, leading the Israeli military to launch Operation Breaking Dawn. In addition, during the year's last quarter, there are a number of terrorist attacks carried out by the new Lion's Den militia, which includes former members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades and Islamic Jihad.

Israeli international relations are marked by the evolution of relations with several Muslim countries following the 2020 Abraham Accords. The biggest advance in this regard, in 2023, is the US and Israeli commitment with the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco and Egypt to establish a stable military alliance and a permanent forum, which isolates Iran within the region. There is also significant progress in bilateral relations with Türkiye and Saudi Arabia, as well as in relations with the EU, following the latter's decision to resume Association Council meetings with Israel, after a 10-year paralysis. Throughout 2023, and also against the backdrop of tensions between Israel and Iran, Israel's military intervention in

the Syrian conflict continues, especially against positions of the Iranian Revolutionary guard, as well as isolated fighting between Israel and the Lebanese militia-party Hezbollah. Despite the confrontations and strained tensions between the two countries, in October, Israel and Lebanon sign an historic agreement which establishes the maritime border between both countries, opening the door to the possible exploitation of gas fields in the area.

Noteworthy in Palestine, where Mahmoud Abbas' government faces an increasing number of opponents, is the signing in October of the Algiers Declaration, which lays the foundations for a new attempt to reconcile the Palestinian factions.

January 2022

Israel

- On 3 January Israel announces that as of 9 January it will admit foreigners from a list of around 200 countries deemed medium risk, if travellers are vaccinated against or have recovered from Covid-19.
- On 4 January Israel announces the release on 26 February of the Palestinian Hisham Abu Hawwash, after a 141-day hunger strike in protest against his administrative detention.
- On 5 January Israel shoots down a drone that entered Israeli airspace from Lebanon, which the Israel Defence Forces (FDI) attributes to Hezbollah.
- On 10 January protests and clashes break out between security forces and Bedouins opposed to plans of a National Fund for the forestation of a 1,250-acre area along the Anim river in

the Negev desert, on land farmed by the Bedouins.

- On 13 January far-right demonstrators protest outside the offices of the Prime Minister, Naftali Bennett, against the dismantling of the Homesh settlement.
- On 18 January protests are staged outside the home of the attorney general Avichai Mandelblit after the Israeli media reports that the former Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, had been negotiating “for weeks” with the attorney for a court sentence that would exempt him from serving time in prison in exchange for a seven-year parliament suspension and pleading guilty to some of the charges against him of fraud, breach of trust, and bribery in cases 1000 – for receiving gifts from Hollywood moguls in exchange for favours; 2000 – for conspiring with another defendant, the owner of the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper, to obtain favourable news coverage –; and 4000 – over pressures to guarantee favourable news coverage for him and his wife on the Walla news portal.
- On 21 January the attorney general Avichai Mandelblit announces an investigation into the alleged use by the police of the Pegasus spyware, developed by the NSO Group to hack into Israeli citizens’ mobile phones, following reports that have unleashed criticism from politicians and activists.
- On 25 January the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth reports that Israel has opened talks with Russia to address Moscow’s announcement that it will start joint air force patrols with Syria over territory that includes areas close to the Golan Heights.

Palestine

- On 5 January the Palestinian factions celebrate Israel’s decision to release Hisham Abu Hawash, thereby putting an end to this 141-day hunger strike in protest against his administrative detention since October 2020.
- On 12 January the Palestinian authorities announce an agreement with Israel to issue 1,000 Palestinians residing in the West Bank with identity cards and passports, in accordance with an agreement reached in August 2021 on the reunification of Palestinian families.

- On 26 January a million doses of Covid-19 vaccination arrive in Gaza donated by the UAE, as an initiative, according to local media, of the exiled former Fatah member Mohammed Dahlan. Over 560,000 people have been vaccinated in the Gaza Strip, whose population exceeds 2 million.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 18 January the Israeli authorities proceed with the demolition of the Salhiya family home in Sheikh Jarrah, East Jerusalem, arresting 18 people on charges of violating a court order and disturbing the peace.

February 2022

Israel

- On 1 February Amnesty International (AI) joins other Israeli and international organizations describing Israel as an apartheid state, because of its discriminatory treatment of the Palestinian population under its control, through a “system of oppression and domination.”
- On 8 February the police commissioner Kobi Shabtai denies allegations published in the *Calcalist* newspaper that officers used the Pegasus spyware to hack into the mobile phones of public and private figures in the country.
- On 15 February Naftali Bennett undertakes the first visit by an Israeli prime minister to Bahrain, following the normalization of relations in 2020. The visit focuses on the alliance between both countries against Iran.

Palestine

- On 16 February Australia announces that it will list Hamas as a terrorist organization.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 February Israel recognizes “an extremely grave ethical failure” following the death in Jiljiya in January of an elderly Palestinian arrested by security forces and allegedly mistreated in custody, before later being abandoned with serious injuries.

- On 13 February fresh clashes break out between Palestinian residents in East Jerusalem and Israeli settlers pushing for their expulsion from the Sheik Jarrah district, where dozens of Palestinian families are awaiting expulsion from their homes of over 60 years, following an eviction lawsuit filed by a settler defence organization, which ended in the decision to seize the properties.
- On 13 February at least one Palestinian dies and four more are injured during an operation by the Israeli armed forces and clashes sparked by the demolition of the house of a terrorist suspect close to Jenin, in the West Bank.
- On 28 February at least two Palestinians are killed and 32 injured in confrontations with Israeli forces close to the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem and Jenin refugee camp in the West Bank.

March 2022

Israel

- On 1 March the Israeli Supreme Court partially accepts an appeal by Palestinian residents in the Sheik Jarrah neighbourhood, in East Jerusalem, to allow them to remain in the homes until a definitive court ruling over the eviction lawsuit filed by a settlers defence organization which was given ownership of the land.
- On 5 March the Prime Minister Naftali Bennett meets with the Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow to discuss the crisis in Ukraine, for which Israel offers to act as mediator.
- On 9 March the President Isaac Herzog arrives in Türkiye for the first visit of an Israeli head of state to the country since 2007, in the context of bilateral efforts to improve diplomatic ties.
- On 13 March the Revolutionary Guard of the Iranian Armed Forces claims responsibility for an attack on the US consulate in Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan stating that it was targeting training centres for the Israeli foreign intelligence service (Mossad), whose presence is denied by the local Kurdish authorities.
- On 23 March the trial resumes in Jerusalem against the former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in the so-called Case 4000, in which Netanyahu

is accused of corruption, fraud and abuse of power after granting favours to Shaul Elovich, a business tycoon from the Bezeq telecommunications company, in exchange for favourable coverage on the Walla news portal.

- On 26 March the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken begins a tour of Israel, Palestine, Morocco and Algeria to ensure these countries' support to the Atlantic Alliance, with armed conflict fully under way in Ukraine. As part of the tour, on 27 March, Blinken meets his counterparts from Israel, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco and Egypt in Sde Boker, Negev, in an unprecedented meeting to work towards establishing a stable military alliance and permanent forum that will isolate Iran within the region.
- On 27 March Israel expresses its concern to the US over the possible removal of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard from its list of terrorist organizations, in the context of the imminent renewal of the 2015 nuclear deal.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 6 March the Israeli security forces shoot dead a Palestinian man after he stabbed and injured a police officer in the Old City of Jerusalem.
- On 15 March at least two Palestinians are killed by the Israeli security forces in two raids on the Balata, Nablus and Qalandiya refugee camps, in northern Jerusalem.
- On 22 March a Bedouin Daesh supporter murders four people in Beer Sheva. On 27 March two Daesh followers open fire in the centre of Hadera, killing at least two people and injuring a further 10, before being shot down by police officers. On 29 March, a third attack takes place in Bnei Brak, close to Tel Aviv, where a motorist opens fire indiscriminately killing at least five people before being shot dead by security forces. On 30 March, the Israeli government orders the deployment of a thousand troops to provide reinforcements for its police force, in view of the rise in attacks in March, two days after the Prime Minister Naftali Bennett orders the administrative detention of Arab Israeli suspects. On 31 March, two Palestinians are killed in the Jenin refugee camp

in the West Bank, in violent clashes during an arrest operation carried out by the Israeli army, in connection with the attack in Bnei Brak. On 31 March, an Israeli citizen is injured after being stabbed by a Palestinian on a bus close to the Neve Danie settlement, outside Bethlehem.

April 2022

Israel

- On 6 April the Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid condemns the war crimes perpetrated by Russia in Ukraine following the Bucha massacre.
- On 6 April the leader of the government coalition, Idit Silman, a member, like the Prime Minister Naftali Bennett, of the Yamina party, announces her withdrawal from the coalition and issues a call to form a new right-wing government. As a result, the disparate coalition governing Israel since June 2021 loses a seat, now holding just 60 out of the 120 in the Knesset (Parliament), thereby losing the parliamentary majority and enabling the house to vote for its dissolution to call new elections, if another seat is lost. Silman's departure was prompted by her dispute with the Health Minister and leader of the left-wing Meretz party, Nitza Horowitz, over the inclusion of leaven meals (hametz) in hospitals during the Jewish Passover (Pesaj).
- On 15 April, without court authorization, settlers from the extremist movement Ateret Cohanim, which propagates the Judaization of all of Jerusalem, take over part of the Petra hotel, owned by the Orthodox Patriarchy at the Jaffa Gate, which gives access to the city's Christian district. The group purchased the building in 2005, under unclear circumstances, from the Patriarch Irenaios I, who was dismissed shortly after under accusations of corruption.
- On 17 April the Arab Raam party announces it is suspending its participation in the government coalition in protest over police action in the clashes currently under way at the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.
- On 25 April the Israel Defence Forces report having attacked military targets in Lebanon following a rocket launch from Lebanese territory into Galilee.

- On 30 April Mossad reports it has thwarted the Iranian Revolutionary Guard's plot to assassinate an Israeli diplomat in Türkiye, a US general in Germany and a French journalist.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 April a Palestinian citizen is shot dead by Israeli security forces during clashes in the centre of Hebron, the West Bank.
- On 4 April the Israeli army patrols the centre of Jerusalem and the country's other major cities for the first time since the Stabbing Intifada in 2015-2016, due to the wave of attacks perpetrated by Israeli Arabs which has claimed 11 lives in under two weeks and is producing the first major fracture in the ruling coalition of political parties that ousted the former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu from office.
- On 12 April a Palestinian man stabs and injures a police officer in Ashkelon, before being shot dead by the police.
- On 13 April three Palestinians are shot dead by Israeli security forces during police operations, sparking unrest in the West Bank.
- On 15 April the Israeli police intervene against Muslims at the Temple Mount, leading to clashes that leave 150 people injured, lead to 400 arrests and continue throughout the following days. Added to the tense situation over the evictions in East Jerusalem is the fact that in 2022, Ramadan, the Jewish Passover and the Christian Holy Week coincide, which prompts violence in the Old City, but also in other areas like Jenin, the villages of Kafr Ein and Qarawat Bani Zeid, close to Ramallah, al-Yamun, Hebron, the al-Arroub refugee camp and Jerusalem's at-Tur and Jabal Mukaber neighbourhoods.
- On 19 April the FDI announce they have attacked Hamas targets in Khan Younis, in the Gaza Strip, in response to rocket launched from the Palestinian territory.
- On 21 April the Israeli Air Force retaliates to new rockets fired from Gaza into southern Israel with the most intense fighting since the conflict in May 2021.
- On 22 April in response to stones thrown at the Wailing Wall, the Israeli police enter the Temple Mount and are

attacked by Palestinian demonstrators throwing stones. At least 31 people are injured in this new episode of unrest in the Old City of Jerusalem.

- On 26 April a Palestinian man is shot dead during an Israeli military operation at a refugee camp close to Jericho.
- On 29 April at least 42 people are injured in clashes at the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem when Israeli police officers fire rubber bullets and throw stun grenades at a number of demonstrators that were throwing stones at them.
- On 29 April an Israeli security guard is shot dead in the settlement of Ariel, in the West Bank, by two Hamas supporters.

May 2022

Israel

- On 2 May Israel summons the Russian ambassador to demand an apology over remarks by the Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov that, like Adolf Hitler, the Ukrainian President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, also has Jewish blood.
- On 5 May Israel's High Court of Justice approves the eviction of 1,300 Palestinians and the demolition of their homes in Masafer Yatta, the West Bank, describing the area as an Israeli army training zone.
- On 19 May prompted by the increase in the army's involvement in the violence in Jerusalem and death of reporter Shireen Abu Akleh in Jenin, the lawmaker Jida Rinawi Zoabi, from the Meretz party (leftist), announces her withdrawal from the government coalition, leaving Naftali's government with only 59 of the Knesset's 120 seats.
- On 30 May Israel confirms it is coordinating efforts with the US and several Gulf countries to normalize relations with Saudi Arabia following the 2020 Abraham Accords, which saw ties normalized with UAE, Bahrain, Sudan and Morocco.
- On 22 May Iran blames Israel for the assassination in Tehran of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard colonel Hassan Sayyad Khodaei, who was shot in the head five times. Hours before the announcement of Khodaei's death, the Revolutionary Guard had reported the

dismantling of an intelligence network working for Israel.

- On 25 May Türkiye's Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu announces that he and his Israeli counterpart Yair Lapid have reached an agreement to "reenergize bilateral relations in several fields," during the first official visit to Israel by a Turkish Foreign Minister in 15 years. In Ramallah, on 24 May, Cavusoglu also meets with senior members of the Palestinian National Authority, where he reiterates his support for a two-state solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- On 25 May the Jerusalem District Court annuls a ruling by the justice of the peace which implicitly allowed the recital of Jewish prayers at the Temple Mount, given "the particular sensitivity of the place."
- On 30 May Surinam tells Israel that it has plans to open an embassy in Jerusalem, joining the US, Guatemala and Honduras.

Palestine

- On 16 May the EU announces 25 million euros in humanitarian aid for the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, while European funds to the PNA remain on hold due to a condition set by the Neighbourhood and Enlargement Commissioner Oliver Varhelyi for Palestine to undertake education reform, alleging that Palestinian textbooks incite hatred and violence towards Israel.
- On 18 May Hamas celebrates a landslide victory over Fatah in the student council elections at Birzeit University in Ramallah, a longstanding stronghold for supporters of Yasser Arafat.
- On 26 May the PNA President Mahmoud Abbas appoints his advisor Hussein al-Sheikh secretary of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a post that has been vacant since the death of Saeb Erekat in November 2020.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 May at least five Palestinians are injured during an Israeli army operation in the Jalazone refugee camp, in the West Bank.
- On 5 May fresh clashes break out between the Israeli police and Palestin-

ian demonstrators at the al-Aqsa Mosque compound in Jerusalem, after Israelis are allowed back into the area following a 10-day interruption during the end of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr festival.

- On 6 May three Israelis are killed and another four injured in an axe attack in Elad carried out by two Palestinians, who were later arrested, during celebrations of Israel's Independence Day.
- On 11 May al-Jazeera reporter Shireen Abu Akleh is shot dead during an Israeli raid in Jenin to capture Palestinians suspected of planning attacks. On 13 May, the Israeli forces attack the funeral procession in the Old City of Jerusalem, in an attempt to prevent Palestinian flags being displayed and the reporter's body being carried on mourners' shoulders to the Cathedral of the Annunciation of the Virgin, nearly causing the coffin to fall to the floor. On 13 May an Israeli police officer is killed in Jenin, where, in the refugee camp, clashes continue, leaving dozens injured. On 26 May, a PNA investigation concludes that the Israeli forces deliberately killed the journalist.
- On 25 May a Palestinian teenager is shot dead by the Israeli army in clashes during a Jewish pilgrimage close to Joseph's Tomb, near Nablus in the West Bank.
- On 29 May unrest breaks out in the Old City of Jerusalem due to the planned visit to the Temple Mount of the lawmaker from the ultranationalist Jewish Power party Itamar Ben Gvir for the following day's commemoration of Jerusalem Day. On 30 May thousands of Israelis fill the streets of East Jerusalem chanting anti-Arab and nationalist slogans, sparking fierce unrest and dozens of arrests. In Nablus, the unrest during demonstrations against the celebration of Jerusalem Day leaves 219 people injured.

June 2022

Israel

- On 6 June the coalition government loses a parliamentary vote to extend the temporary legislation that, since 1967, grants Israeli civil rights to the almost 450,000 settlers living in the Palestinian occupied territories.

- On 20 June the Prime Minister Naf-tali Bennett and Foreign Minister Yair Lapid agree on the imminent dissolution of the Parliament in order to call new elections, the fifth in three years. On 30 May, the Parliament votes in favour of ending the legislature and calls elec-tions for 1 November.
- On 27 June Israel, the US, Bahrein, Egypt, UAE and Morocco meet in Ma-nama to hold a second meeting of the Negev Forum, an annual regional event to create a united front against Iran in the region.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 June Israeli security forces kill a Palestinian woman allegedly about to perpetrate a knife attack close to the al-Arroub refugee camp, south of Beth-lehem.
- On 17 June three Palestinians are killed during an operation by Israeli forces in Jenin, the West Bank.
- On 18 June the Israeli army bombs Hamas targets in Gaza, in response to a rocket launched from the Strip, intercepted by the Iron Dome air defence system.

July 2022

Israel

- On 2 July the Israeli army reports it has shot down three Hezbollah drones headed towards the Karish gas field, where Israel hopes to begin gas extrac-tion, despite its location on the sea bor-der between Israel and Lebanon, whose delineation is pending US-brokered negotiation.
- On 7 July Israel and Türkiye sign a draft civil aviation agreement, their first since 1951, which may allow carriers to resume direct flights between both countries.
- On 11 July the Egyptian President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi and the Israeli Prime Minister Yair Lapid agree to carry out a “full and transparent” investigation into the “historical facts” from the Six-Day War.
- On 12 July the Coordination of Gov-ernment Activities in the Territories (CO-GAT) announces that Israel will set a mechanism in motion that foresees the

legalization of the status of 5,500 un-documented Palestinians and foreigners in Gaza and the West Bank, six housing projects in the West Bank, an increase in the number of work permits for Gazans and the opening of the Salem border crossing in the West Bank. The announcement comes shortly after, on 8 July, the Israeli Prime Minister Yair Lapid and the PNA President Mahmoud Abbas, speak on the phone in the first contact between leaders of both terri-tories in five years.

- On 14 July the US President Joe Biden signs an agreement with the Is-raeli Prime Minister Yair Lapid under which both countries commit to pre-venting Iran from developing nuclear weapons.
- On 15 July Israel, under US media-tion, agrees to transfer control of the Tiran and Sanafir islands from Egypt to Saudi Arabia. Riyadh, in turn, agrees to open Saudi airspace to Israeli flights.
- On 18 July EU Foreign Ministers agree to resume Association Council meetings with Israel after a ten-year hiatus.
- On 19 July Defence Minister Benja-min Gantz warns Israelis against any kind of participation in an initiative of the Nachala Movement scheduled for the following day to establish new settle-ments in occupied territories in the West Bank.
- On 27 July Russia authorizes an Is-raeli delegation to travel to Moscow and meet with senior Russian officials to dis-cuss the court petition filed by the Rus-sian Justice Ministry to prohibit activities of the Jewish Agency in Russia, accused of encouraging Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel, a move Israel views as retalia-tion for the country’s support to Ukraine.
- On 28 July the investigation panel looking into the use by the police of spy-ware developed by the NOS company points out in its conclusions that there was no violation of Israeli laws or mass access to phones, although it highlights that the police did exceed the court au-thorizations granted in a few cases.
- On 28 July the Yamina party of Inte-rior Minister Ayelet Shaked and Derech Eretz party of Communications Minister Yoaz Hendel announce their joint can-didacy under the name Haruach Hatzi-onit (Zionist Spirit) for the elections on 1 November.

- On 29 July the Palestinian prisoner Raed Rayan ends 113 days of hunger strike after receiving assurance from the Israeli prison authorities that he will be released at the end of his current period in administrative detention.

Palestine

- On 15 July Joe Biden’s tour of the Middle East sees the first visit to Pales-tine by a US president in nine years, during which Biden reiterates his sup-port to the creation of a Palestinian state, although he admits that due to the stagnation of the conflict, this is not a “near term” solution. He also announces more than 315 million euros in aid to Palestine to finance improvements in access to medical care and to bolster the digital economy there.
- On 25 July hundreds of Palestinian lawyers stage a protest criticizing the PNA for “ruling by decree” and failing to form the Palestinian Legislative Council (Parliament), created under the Oslo Accords, but inactive since 2007.
- On 28 July the PNA announces it will renew its request for Palestine to be-come a full-fledged member of the United Nations.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 16 July Israel condemns the launch of two missiles from the Gaza Strip, headed towards Ashkelon.
- On 17 July Israeli and Palestinian forces clash in Tubas, in the West Bank, when Israeli soldiers try to arrest a wanted Palestinian man.
- On 19 July Israel attacks a Hamas target in Beit Hanoun, in the north of the Gaza Strip, in response to shots fired from the Palestinian territory at the Is-raeli village of Netiv HaAsara.
- On 19 July an Israeli citizen is stabbed and injured in the Ramot district of Jeru-salem, by a Palestinian assailant, who is then shot dead by police officers.

August 2022

Israel

- On 17 August Israel announces the full normalization of ties with Türkiye af-

ter more than a decade of ruptured relations over the Israeli assault on the Mavi Marmara ship as it was attempting to break Israel's blockade of Gaza.

- On 18 August Israel orders the closure and a ban on operations of six Palestinian NGOs in the West Bank over their alleged links with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a measure met with criticism from the United Nations and the EU.

- On 19 August the Prime Minister Yair Lapid urges the US and the EU to abandon the Brussels-brokered initiative to renew the 2015 nuclear deal, unless it includes tighter conditions for discouraging the Islamic Republic from developing nuclear weapons capability.

- On 21 August Israel begins issuing 1,500 additional work permits to Palestinian nationals living in Gaza to keep the calm in the Palestinian territory following the end of hostilities with Islamic Jihad, which began on 1 August with the arrest of Bassam al-Saadi.

- On 30 August the Palestinian engineer and director of the NGO World Vision in Gaza, Mohamed Halabi, held in administrative detention since his arrest at the Erez border crossing in 2016, is sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment by a court in Beersheba for embezzling 50 million euros of the humanitarian organization's funds to finance Hamas militias.

- On 31 August the Palestinian prisoner Khalil Awawdeh ends a 172-day hunger strike in protest over his administrative detention, after Israel promises to release him, despite Israel's Supreme Court, on 22 August, rejecting a request for his immediate release.

Palestine

- On 1 August the PNA condemns Israel's decision to withhold 170 million euros earmarked for the PNA to compensate for funds paid by the Palestinian authorities to "families of terrorists" in 2021.

- On 1 August the Palestinian governor for Jerusalem, Adnan Ghaith, is detained and held under house arrest on 4 August by an Israeli court.

- On 6 August the Palestinian Energy Authority announces it will cease operations at its only Gazan power plant

due to a lack of fuel, after blockades lasting several days over the rising tensions between Israel and Islamic Jihad.

- On 21 August Qatar launches its direct economic aid programme promised to 100,000 Palestinian families in the Gaza Strip.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 August 15 days of Israeli military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territories come to an end, leaving, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) at least four people dead and 132 injured.

- On 1 August the FDI arrest the leader of Islamic Jihad in the West Bank, Bassam al-Saadi, during an operation in the Jenin refugee camp. The arrest sparks an escalation in fighting which reaches its peak on 5 August, with the launch of more than a hundred missiles by the al-Quds Brigades, the armed wing of Islamic Jihad, into Israeli territory, and the Israeli army's deployment of Operation Breaking Dawn in Gaza. On 7 August a ceasefire mediated by Egypt comes into effect, with 40 Palestinians dead and 300 injured. On the same day, Islamic Jihad confirms that its leader in southern Gaza, Khaled Mansour, has been killed in an Israeli airstrike. On 11 August an Israeli military court announces that al-Saadi will remain in custody. The US Defence Secretary Lloyd Austin urges his Israeli counterpart Benny Gantz to investigate the possible civilian deaths in the airstrikes on the Gaza Strip.

- On 7 August tensions rise in the Old City of Jerusalem when some 800 Israelis enter the Temple Mount, led by the ultranationalist MP Itamar Ben Gvir, on the occasion of the Tisha B'Av holiday, which commemorates the destruction of temples in Jerusalem.

- On 9 August a senior figure in the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades, Ibrahim Nabulsi, is killed in an Israeli military operation in Nablus.

- On 11 and 29 August Israel conducts raids on members of Islamic Jihad in the West Bank, leading to eight and nine arrests, respectively.

- On 17 and 18 August clashes break out between Palestinians and the Is-

raeli army in Nablus, when a group of Israelis hold a pilgrimage to Joseph's Tomb under military guard.

September 2022

Israel

- On 3 September Israel approves new guidelines, reducing visas and tightening conditions for foreigners entering the Palestinian territories.

- On 4 September the PNA condemns Israel's National Planning and Building Council for processing the approval of 3,412 new homes for Israeli settlers in East Jerusalem.

- On 6 September the Israeli Foreign Ministry recalls its ambassador in Rabat, David Govrin, following his involvement in a scandal of sexual harassment, concealment of gifts and nepotism.

- On 15 September Germany and Israel agree on an additional 58 million euros in financial aid for Holocaust survivors, ahead of the 70th anniversary of the Luxembourg Agreement reached in September 1952 to help impoverished Jewish victims of the Nazi regime.

- On 21 September a ceremony in Tel Aviv commemorates the 11 Israeli athletes killed in a Palestinian terrorist attack during the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, days after Germany accepted, on 2 September, its responsibility in failings that led to the events. The German President, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, describes as "shameful" the fact that it has taken 50 years to reach an agreement to compensate the victims of the attack.

- On 22 September the Israeli Prime Minister Yair Lapid supports the creation of a Palestinian state during the UN General Assembly.

- On 25 September Israel installs a radar in Hebron, currently in the pilot phase, capable of dispersing Palestinian demonstrators by firing stun grenades, tear gas and rubber bullets.

Palestine

- On 4 September the Interior Ministry of Gaza announces it has executed five Palestinians, two of them for collaboration with Israel.

- On 20 September tensions rise in the West Bank following PNA officers' previous day's arrest in Nablus of Mussab Ashtayah, a militant from the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades. PNA security forces are deployed against members of the Palestinian militias, with especially fierce clashes being reported from Jenin and Nablus, where a civilian is killed. Hamas and Islamic Jihad demand the immediate release of Ashtayah.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 4 September six Israeli soldiers and the driver of the bus they were travelling in are injured in an attack by Palestinian gunmen close to Hamra.
- On 12 September the acting United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Nada al-Nashif expresses her alarm at the number of Palestinians killed and injured in operations carried out by the Israeli security forces.
- On 13 September two Palestinians open fire on an Israeli military patrol near the Jalame checkpoint, killing a deputy brigade commander, after which they are shot dead. The fact that one of the Palestinians was a member of the PNA's security forces raises the alarm over a possible new and violent escalation between Palestine and Israel.
- On 15 September a young Palestinian man is killed during armed clashes with the Israeli army in Kfar Dan, close to Jenin.
- On 16 September a young Israeli man is injured after being shot at in the southern West Bank settlement of Carmel.
- On 22 September a Palestinian is arrested after ramming his vehicle into a security barrier at the entrance to Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion international airport.
- On 23 September Israel places its security forces on high alert ahead of the upcoming Jewish holiday, after eight people are injured in a stabbing attack near Modiin.
- On 25 September at least one Palestinian is killed after the Israeli army opens fire near Nablus on a group of men belonging to the Lions' Den armed group, the ranks of which include former members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade and Islamic Jihad.
- On 26 September at least four people are arrested during clashes between

Palestinians and Israeli police at the Temple Mount, after a group of Jewish worshipers enter the compound to celebrate Rosh Hashanah.

- On 28 September four Palestinians are killed and another 44 wounded in a raid by the Israeli army in Jenin.

October 2022

Israel

- On 2 October the Prime Minister Yair Lapid announces that the maritime border deal between Israel and Lebanon, brokered by US envoy Amos Hochstein, is practically sealed. Sovereignty over the area, the location of the vast Karish gas field, has been an additional source of tension between the two countries, especially with Hezbollah. However, on 7 October, the Defence Minister Benjamin Gantz places troops in the north of the country on high alert, when the talks falter following Israel's rejection of modifications presented by Lebanon to the draft agreement. Finally, on 28 October, Israel and Lebanon sign a maritime agreement that establishes the sea border between both countries enabling the exploitation of the gas fields in the area.
- On 2 October Shin Bet (Israel's Internal Security Agency) announces the arrest in September of six Arab Israelis and alleged Daesh members planning to carry out attacks in Nazareth.
- On 18 October Australia reverses its recognition of Jerusalem as the Israeli capital.

Palestine

- On 6 October the gay Palestinian man Ahmad Abu Marhia, who fled to Israel in 2020 after threats in Palestine over his sexuality, is beheaded in Hebron after returning to the West Bank town for reasons that are unclear, despite having nearly completed the asylum process which would have led to his transfer to Canada.
- On 17 October the Palestinian factions sign the Algeria Declaration, which lays the foundations for a new attempt at intra-Palestinian reconciliation.
- On 19 October Hamas restores ties with Bashar al-Assad's regime in Syria.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 2 October a Palestinian woman is arrested after stabbing a prison guard at the Ramon prison in southern Israel while visiting her brother, who is being held in administrative detention there.
- On 3 October two Palestinians are killed in an Israeli military operation to arrest terror suspects in the Jalazone refugee camp, north of Ramallah.
- On 11 October an Israeli soldier is shot dead during a settlers' march on the outskirts of Sebastian, the West Bank. On 12 October, Israel closes entry points to Nablus in reaction to this incident and armed attacks claimed by the Palestinian Lions' Den militia, coinciding with the Sukkot holiday, celebrated on 9 October and which also increases tensions in the Old City of Jerusalem, where thousands of Jewish worshipers prepare to gather at the Wailing Wall.
- On 14 October two Palestinians are killed in clashes during an Israeli military raid in Jenin.
- On 25 October at least five Palestinians are killed and another 20 wounded in clashes with Israeli troops during an operation in Nablus targeting members of the Lions' Den group.

November 2022

Israel

- On 1 November Israel holds early elections, the fifth since 2019, which give the conservative bloc together 64 of the 120 seats: 32 for Likud, 14 for the Religious Zionist Party, 11 for the ultra-Orthodox Shas and seven for the United Torah Judaism. The results prompt President Isaac Herzog to ask Benjamin Netanyahu to form a government, on 13 November, who thereby returns to power for the third time.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 3 November during a raid that sparks violent unrest, Israeli soldiers kill a Palestinian man accused of ramming his vehicle into a checkpoint near Modiin.
- On 4 November the Israeli army launches airstrikes targeting an under-

ground Hamas rocket complex in the Gaza Strip, in retaliation for missile launches at Israel.

- On 15 November three Israelis are killed in an attack in two locations close to Ariel, in the West Bank. The Palestinian assailant is shot dead by Israeli police.
- On 22 November at least one person is killed and another 19 wounded when two bombs explode at bus stops by the entrance to Jerusalem. The Israeli police describe it as a coordinated Palestinian attack.
- On 29 November two Palestinian brothers are killed in Kfar Ein, near Ramallah, in clashes with Israeli soldiers. These deaths add to that of another man killed in similar circumstances in Beit Ummar, near Hebron, occurring within the bloodiest wave of violence in the West Bank since 2006, which has claimed the lives of over 150 Palestinians.

December 2022

Israel

- On 14 December at least 44 people are arrested by the Turkish secret services in Istanbul suspected of spying on Palestinian citizens for Israel's Foreign Intelligence Service (Mossad).
- On 18 December Israel revokes the residency status of the Palestinian-French lawyer Salah Hamouri and deports him to France, after holding him in administrative detention since March on grounds of terrorism and membership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
- On 21 December Benjamin Netanyahu announces to the President Isaac Herzog that he has formed his new cabinet, which has the support of 64 of the 120 lawmakers in the Knesset, in the most right-wing coalition in the country's history, formed by the conservative Likud, two ultra-Orthodox parties – the Religious Zionist Party and United Torah

Judaism – and three ultranationalist parties – Shas, Otzma Yehudit and Noam. On 29 December, while opposition protests are staged in the streets, Netanyahu takes office together with his cabinet of 31 ministers and five deputy ministers – of whom only four are women – including the Sephardic haredi Ariele Deri as Health and Interior Minister; the ultranationalist Itamar Ben Gvir at the helm of National Security; and the ultraconservative Bezalel Smotrich as Finance Minister. Among the portfolios held by Likud are Yoav Gallant as Defence Minister; Eli Cohen at the head of Foreign Ministry; Yoav Kisch, who takes over as Minister of Education and Regional Cooperation; the former ambassador to the US Ron Dermer, as Strategic Affairs Minister; and Gila Gamliel, the new Intelligence Minister. The Likud MP Amir Ohana is elected speaker of the Knesset, becoming the first openly gay person to occupy the post.

Palestine

- On 19 December the Palestinian government condemns the forced deportation to France of French-Palestinian lawyer Salah Hamouri as a “war crime,” ordered by Israel on the grounds that he poses a threat to national security.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 December at least two Palestinians are killed in Jenin in an operation carried out by the FDI, which claim that both men – Mohammed Ayman al-Saadi and Naeem Jamal al-Zubaidi – were senior members of Islamic Jihad.
- On 6 December al-Jazeera files a complaint against Israel with the International Criminal Court (ICC) over the death in May of the Palestinian-US journalist Shireen Abu Akleh during an operation carried out by the Israeli security forces in Jenin.

- On 8 December at least three Palestinians are killed in clashes during a raid by Israeli forces near Jenin.
- On 17 December two Palestinian brothers from Qalandiya are killed when an Israeli settler rams his vehicle into them near the Zaatara checkpoint.

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