

Chronologies

Chronology of Events in Israel and Palestine

Since January 2025, the conflict between Israel and Palestine enters a phase of extreme military intensity and humanitarian collapse in the Gaza Strip. The ceasefire agreement reached on 15 January is broken on 18 March, when Israel launches a large-scale offensive that claims over 400 lives in a single day and marks the beginning of a new phase of sustained operations. From that point on, the Israeli army steadily expands its territorial control and combines massive airstrikes with evacuation orders and prolonged restrictions on the entry of humanitarian aid. The near-total blockade lasting several months and attacks on civilian infrastructure, hospitals, humanitarian personnel and aid distribution centres worsen a severe food crisis, leading to episodes of famine and deaths from malnutrition. At the end of July, under international pressure, Israel introduces partial pauses in its offensive to allow limited aid deliveries to resume, with a death toll in Gaza that now exceeds 60,000.

In parallel to this, there are multiple diplomatic initiatives, none of which enjoy immediate success. In September, the UN General Assembly backs a proposal to move towards the creation of a Palestinian state, while the President of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), Mahmoud Abbas, advocates for the PNA to assume control of Gaza after the war within a framework that excludes Hamas if it refuses to integrate into Palestine's institutional structures. After months of indirect talks, in October Israel and Hamas sign a US-driven ceasefire agreement in Sharm el-Sheikh, which includes the release of hostages and prisoners and the establishment of an international mechanism for the reconstruction of the enclave. However,

disagreements over Hamas' disarmament, the future governance of Gaza and the effective application of the ceasefire hamper efforts to enforce it.

The violence also intensifies in the West Bank, where Israeli settler attacks on Palestinian populations increase and settlement expansion accelerates, with new projects approved in May, August and November. These dynamics aggravate the territorial fragmentation and raise tensions in a context of growing insecurity and economic decline.

On the domestic front in Palestine, the war exacerbates the crisis of legitimacy and political control. There are protests against Hamas in Gaza, quelled by the Islamist movement, as well as episodes of factional violence and executions of people accused of collaborating with Israel. Meanwhile, the PNA steps up its diplomatic activity to strengthen its role as a central actor in the post-war scenario. The conflict also acquires a broader regional dimension. Israel intensifies its strikes on targets in Syria and Lebanon, maintains repeated clashes with the Houthis in the Red Sea and raises the pressure on Iran. The escalation reaches its peak in June, when Israel launches "Operation Rising Lion" against Iranian facilities, prompting a direct response from Tehran with attacks on Israeli soil. The United States intervenes with strikes on Iranian nuclear facilities, and a ceasefire announced a few days later puts an end to a brief, but intense, episode of direct confrontation between both countries.

In Israel, the ongoing war aggravates political and social tensions. The judicial reform pushed forward by the government in March generates mass protests and reignites the institutional crisis. Added to this are controversies linked

to security management, such as the Qatargate scandal, and the debate on compulsory military service for ultra-Orthodox Jews, which causes friction in the government coalition and threatens its stability.

January 2025

Israel

- On 1 January former Defence Minister Yoav Gallant gives up his seat in the Knesset and accuses the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and the new Defence Minister, Israel Katz, of undermining national security by trying to codify military exemptions of ultra-Orthodox students.
- On 2 January the Supreme Court partially validates a law allowing the Security Minister, Itamar Ben Gvir, to set guidelines for the police force, but strikes down the clause that strengthened government control over the security forces.
- On 5 January the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) incorporates the first 100 Haredi recruits into a new brigade after the judicial annulment of their military exemptions in 2024.
- On 8 and 13 January Ireland and Cuba join the Gaza genocide case filed by South Africa at the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
- On 9 January Israel intercepts three drones launched from Yemen, attributed to the Houthis.
- On 12 January Israel bombs Hezbollah positions in Lebanon despite the ceasefire in effect since November.
- On 15 January the Knesset passes a law backed by Religious Zionism protecting those who leak intelligence informa-

tion to the Prime Minister or other senior officials without prior authorization.

- On 19 January Jewish Power leaves the government over the party's disagreement with the ceasefire agreement reached with Hamas.
- On 21 January the Chief of the General Staff, Herzl Halevi, announces his resignation for 6 March, accepting his responsibility for the security failures of 7 October 2023, which allowed the Palestinian attacks against southern Israel.
- On 23 January the US President, Donald Trump, orders the Houthis to be designated as a foreign terrorist organization.
- On 23 January three people are shot dead in the country's north amid a surge of violence in Arab-Israeli communities, against a backdrop of economic crisis and the war in Gaza.
- On 24 January the Ambassador to the UN, Danny Danon, calls for the United Nations Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) to end operations in Jerusalem by the end of the month.
- On 29 January Israel Katz affirms that the country will not withdraw from the Syrian territory captured in December expressing mistrust of the new Syrian regime and the Lebanese army.

Palestine

- On 16 January the EU announces 120 million euros in food and medical aid for Gaza, while the UN estimates that the reconstruction will require over 50 billion dollars and at least 15 years.
- On 17 January the PNA calls for political control over Gaza after the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas.
- On 27 January hundreds of thousands of Palestinians return to northern Gaza under the ceasefire agreement. On the same day, the EU reiterates its support for the two-state solution and rejects Donald Trump's proposal to resettle the displaced in Jordan and Egypt.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 2 January Israel orders the evacuation of three square kilometres in North Gaza and Deir al-Balah following rocket fire.
- On 6 January three Israelis are killed in an attack by the al-Qassam Brigades

in al-Funduk (West Bank). On 23 January, Israeli forces kill two alleged perpetrators in an operation in Jenin.

- On 8 January Israel announces the death of Osama Abu Namos, the commander of Hamas' Sabra Battalion, on a day in which 50 people are reported killed.
- On 14 January 53 Palestinians are killed in a series of Israeli airstrikes on Gaza City.
- On 19 January a ceasefire brokered by Egypt, Qatar and the US enters into force after 15 months of war. The agreement provides for the release of more than 90 Israeli hostages – around 60 of which are still alive – in exchange for the release of more than 700 Palestinian prisoners, as well as the entry of humanitarian aid and return of displaced persons. On the same day, Hamas releases three hostages and Israel frees 90 prisoners.
- On 21 January Israel launches Operation Iron Wall in the Jenin refugee camp, which is expanded to include Tulkarem and Nur Shams, displacing 40,000 people and leaving the camp almost entirely destroyed.
- On 21 January a knife attack in Tel Aviv leaves four people wounded. The attacker is shot dead and the incident is described as a terrorist attack.
- On 22 January five Palestinians are injured in an attack by settlers on Masfer Yatta, amid mounting violence in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.
- On 24 January Benjamin Netanyahu announces that the withdrawal from southern Lebanon will be postponed beyond the deadline agreed on with Hezbollah. On 26 January, the US confirms the delay until 18 February.
- On 25 January Hamas releases four Israeli female soldiers and Israel frees 200 Palestinian prisoners.
- On 30 January Hamas releases three Israeli and five Thai hostages, while Israel frees 110 prisoners under the terms of the ceasefire agreement.

February 2025

Israel

- On 5 February Israel leaves the UN Human Rights Council, which it accuses of "obsessive demonization," two

days after the US did the same and suspended its UNRWA funding.

- On 6 February Donald Trump signs an executive order to sanction senior officials of the International Criminal Court (ICC) following the arrest warrants against Benjamin Netanyahu and Yoav Gallant for the offensive in Gaza.
- On 8 February six people are killed in an Israeli airstrike in eastern Lebanon, despite the ongoing ceasefire with Hezbollah, which continues to be breached throughout the month.
- On 13 February tens of thousands of people demonstrate outside the Parliament against the government's judicial reform, denouncing it as a threat to judicial independence.
- On 13 February Isaac Amit is sworn in as president of the Supreme Court in a ceremony boycotted by Benjamin Netanyahu and the speaker of the Knesset, despite the High Court's endorsement.
- On 18 February Israel announces that it will maintain five military positions in southern Lebanon, failing to meet the agreed withdrawal deadline. Lebanon appeals to the UN Security Council.
- On 23 February Benjamin Netanyahu declares that Israel will not tolerate the presence of the new Syrian army south of Damascus.
- On 25 February Israel bombs military targets on the outskirts of Damascus in response to the deployment of Syrian forces in the demilitarized zone.

Palestine

- On 1 February Hamas announces the evacuation of patients from Gaza through Rafah border crossing, which has reopened after nine months of closure.
- On 5 February the Mexican President, Claudia Sheinbaum, announces Mexico's recognition of the State of Palestine.
- On 11 February Abdullah II announces that Jordan will take in 2,000 Gazan children. On 12 February, Jordan and Egypt present a reconstruction plan without forced displacements, in opposition to the US proposal.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 February Hamas releases three Israeli hostages in exchange for 183 Palestinian prisoners, as part of the

ceasefire agreement. Exchanges take place throughout the month: on 8 and 15 February a further six hostages are released in exchange for hundreds of Palestinian prisoners; on 20 February, Hamas delivers the bodies of four hostages, prompting Israel to temporarily suspend the release of 620 prisoners; on 22 February, the group frees six more hostages – including Avera Mengistu and Hisham al-Sayed, held since 2014 and 2015 –; and between 25 and 27 February the first phase of the agreement is completed with the handover of four bodies and the release of 642 Palestinian prisoners.

- On 2 February Israeli forces kill several Palestinians accused of planning attacks in operations in Jenin and Qabatiya.
- On 4 February six Arab-Israelis are murdered in different parts of the country in just 24 hours, in a new episode of criminal violence linked to the rise in local networks, the proliferation of illegal weapons and the lack of security in these areas.
- On 6 February the Defence Minister, Israel Katz, orders the army to prepare the expulsion of the population from Gaza. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Turk, warns that these deportations are illegal.
- On 9 February the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) completes its withdrawal from the Netzarim Corridor in accordance with the ceasefire agreement.
- On 17 February an Israeli airstrike in Sidon kills Mohammed Ibrahim Shaheen, a senior Hamas official.
- On 21 February after three empty buses south of Tel Aviv are blown up, Netanyahu orders military operations to be stepped up in the West Bank.

March 2025

Israel

- On 2 March, with US support, Israel expands its military presence in Gaza, southern Lebanon and demilitarized zones in Syria. Netanyahu calls on Damascus not to deploy troops in the country's south and orders the protection of the Druze communities in Jarmana. Throughout the month, Israel

steps up its regional operations with airstrikes in Syria – including Daraa, Quneitra, Rif Dimashq, the areas around Latakia and southern Syria – and targeted attacks on Hezbollah members in Lebanon, like commander Ahmed Adnan Bajija or the anti-tank missile chief Hassan Kamal Halawi. On 28 March, Israel bombs Beirut for the first time since the ceasefire, after missiles are fired from Lebanon.

- On 19 March thousands of people demonstrate in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv against Netanyahu, who they accuse of breaking the ceasefire agreement, mismanaging the war, abandoning the hostages and undermining democracy.
- On 27 March the Parliament approves a judicial reform that gives the government more control over the appointment of judges, in a measure denounced by the opposition for its impact on judicial independence.
- On 31 March the judiciary orders the arrest of more than a thousand ultra-Orthodox Jews who are disobeying enlistment orders. Out of over 3,000 that were summoned, only 461 have shown up.

Palestine

- On 3 March the directors of the documentary *No Other Land*, the Palestinian Basel Adra and Israeli Yuval Abraham, call for a shared solution to the conflict during their speech at the Oscars. On 24 March, Adra is assaulted by settlers in the West Bank and briefly arrested.
- On 4 March Egypt presents a plan to rebuild Gaza that excludes Hamas and proposes a technocratic committee and international deployment. Several Arab countries back the proposal.
- From 25 to 27 March protests against Hamas are reported in several areas of Gaza. They denounce the protraction of the conflict and the worsening humanitarian situation. Hamas responds with repression, arrests and executions.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 2 March Israel suspends the delivery of humanitarian aid after accusing Hamas of rejecting a 40-day ceasefire proposal. On 15 March, Hamas offers to release the Israeli-US soldier Edan

Alexander and the remains of four soldiers if the second phase of the agreement is activated.

- On 18 March the army orders the evacuation of Beit Hanoun, Khuza'a and Abasan, declaring them combat zones. On the same day, Israel unilaterally breaks the ceasefire and launches the deadliest attack since October 2023, which claims over 400 lives.
- On 21 March Israeli forces destroy a cancer hospital in Gaza and block Salah al-Din Road, the enclave's main thoroughfare.
- On 22 March Muhammad Abu Sakhil, Islamic Jihad operations chief, dies in an Israeli airstrike in northern Gaza.
- On 23 March 15 healthcare workers, including members of the Palestinian Red Crescent and Civil Defence, are shot dead by Israelis while trying to rescue colleagues wounded in a previous bombing.
- On 24 March new evacuation orders affect five neighbourhoods in Rafah, raising the amount of Gazan territory they cover to 14%. On 26 March, the army steps up its offensive in Gaza and orders new evacuations, which, together with those on 24 March, lead to over 142,000 displaced people.
- On 25 March Israeli troops in the Philadelphi Corridor fire on displaced people and Hamas members in the south. On the same day, 20 people are killed in airstrikes on Khan Younis.
- On 27 March the World Food Programme (WFP) warns of the risk of famine in Gaza after almost a month without humanitarian aid deliveries.
- On 29 March Khalil al-Hayya, Hamas' interim leader, accepts an Egyptian-Qatari ceasefire proposal, which foresees the release of five Israeli hostages in exchange for a 50-day truce and the release of prisoners. Israel rejects the proposal saying it fails to meet security requirements.
- On 30 March Israel steps up its airstrikes on Gaza during Eid al-Fitr, leaving at least 60 people dead. Since 18 March the offensive has claimed over 900 lives and left over 2,000 people injured.
- On 31 March the Gaza Health Ministry reports over 1,000 people have died since the Israeli offensive was resumed on 18 March, raising the death toll since the start of the conflict to 49,747.

- On 31 March the government proposes a new ceasefire to facilitate the partial release of hostages while it maintains operations in the south.
- On 31 March the army orders the evacuation of Rafah, causing the displacement of some 50,000 people, the largest since the resumption of the offensive.
- On 31 March the Red Crescent recovers 15 bodies of humanitarian workers from a mass grave who were victims of the attack on an ambulance convoy on 23 March in Rafah.

April 2025

Israel

- On 1 April the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, cancels the appointment of Eli Sharvit as head of Shin Bet just a day after the decision was made following the dismissal of Ronen Bar, who was in charge of the investigation into the Qatargate scandal concerning alleged payments by Qatar to advisors close to the Prime Minister. Bar's removal sparks protests as it is interpreted as an attempt to interfere in the investigation. On 21 April, the Supreme Court suspends his dismissal and orders his provisional reinstatement after denouncing political pressure. On 28 April, Bar submits his definitive resignation, effective from 15 June.
- On 1 April Netanyahu travels to Hungary defying the ICC's arrest warrant for war crimes in Gaza.
- On 1 April Israel removes all tariffs on US products. The next day, Washington imposes 17% tariffs on Israeli products, higher than those applied to Iran.
- On 1-2 April Israel bombs the Shiite suburb of Dahiya, in Beirut, in two consecutive attacks that kill, among others, Hassan Bdeir, a high-ranking Hezbollah official linked to the Iranian al-Quds Force, jeopardizing the ceasefire with Lebanon.
- On 3 April an Israeli airstrike destroys the Hama Military Airport, in an offensive that also reaches targets in Damascus and Homs.
- On 11 April air force chief Tomer Bar orders the expulsion of 250 reservists that signed a letter advocating for prioritizing the release of hostages even at the cost of halting the offensive in Gaza.
- On 12 April Netanyahu defends using military force against Iran if the negotiations with the US initiated in Muscat do not lead to the dismantling of its nuclear programme.
- On 15 April the National Security Minister, Itamar Ben Gvir, and a group of settlers visit the Tomb of the Patriarchs / Abraham's Mosque in Hebron, in a move criticized by Hamas.
- On 15 April the Maldives bans the entry of Israeli passport holders and accuses Israel of genocide in Gaza.
- On 19 April Moshe Arbel is appointed Interior Minister after the dismissal of Aryeh Deri by order of the Supreme Court, due to his criminal record.
- On 20 April the police recognize the magnitude of the violence in the Arab-Israeli community, with at least 76 dead since the start of the year, in a context of organized crime, weapons proliferation and tensions arising from the war in Gaza.
- On 20 April Israel announces the death of Hussein Ali Nasr, the second in command of Hezbollah's weapons smuggling unit.
- On 29 April a court sentences the Israeli Moti Maman to 10 years in prison for collaborating with Iranian intelligence in a plot to assassinate senior Israeli officials, including Netanyahu.
- On 30 April wildfires on the outskirts of Jerusalem force the evacuation of several communities and prompts a call for international assistance.
- On 30 April Israel bombs Hezbollah positions in southern Lebanon, at the peak of an escalation that has continued throughout the month.

Palestine

- On 1 April international demonstrations are announced in solidarity with Palestine, including a massive protest called for 5 April in Washington against the repression of activists and the war in Gaza.
- On 7 April Palestinians from the West Bank and East Jerusalem stage a general strike and demonstrate to call for an end to the war in Gaza.
- On 14 April the European Union (EU) and PNA hold their first high-level political dialogue focused on the war in Gaza, the situation in the West Bank and the two-state solution.
- On 26 April the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) approves the appointment of Hussein al-Sheikh as its Vice-President, designated by Mahmoud Abbas as his potential successor.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 April new evacuation orders from the Israeli army in Gaza expand the operation initiated the previous day in Rafah, raising the total number of displaced persons to nearly 90,000.
- On 2 April Israel steps up its offensive in Khan Younis and Rafah with airstrikes that leave at least 13 people dead and announces the expansion of Operation Power and Sword, which envisages the extensions of the military deployment and possible annexation of areas of the enclave. On the same day, an attack on an UNRWA clinic in Jabalia leaves at least 19 people dead; Israel maintains that it also served as a Hamas command centre.
- On 3 April new evacuation orders affect several neighbourhoods in Gaza City and areas of the north, as part of the offensive's expansion.
- On 4 April Israel announces the death of the Hamas commander Hassan Farhat in Sidon.
- On 7 April an Israeli attack on a tent used by journalists near Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis leaves at least 10 people dead.
- On 12 April Israel completes the Morag Corridor, consolidating its control over the Strip south of Gaza between Khan Younis and the Philadelphia Corridor inside the "security zone."
- On 13 April al-Ahli Hospital, in northern Gaza, was put out of service after Israeli airstrikes aimed, according to the army, at a Hamas command centre.
- On 15 April Hamas rejects a 45-day Israeli ceasefire proposal that included prisoner releases and aid entry, conditioned on the group's disarmament.
- On 18-19 April Israeli attacks on Gaza kill at least 90 people, raising the death toll to 1,783 since the ceasefire was broken on 18 March.
- On 20 April the Israeli army acknowledges that the attack on 23 March that left 15 healthcare workers dead in Rafah was an "error."

- On 25 April a Hamas delegation travels to Cairo to attempt to reactivate ceasefire negotiations.

May 2025

Israel

- On 2 May Israel bombs the vicinity of the presidential palace in Damascus and deploys forces in southern Syria in response to the violence against the Druze minority.
- On 4 May a missile fired by the Houthis strikes the vicinity of Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv for the first time. Israel responds with a two-day offensive, destroying, among other targets, the Sanaa International Airport. On 6 May, the US proposes a ceasefire, which Israel does not sign, and the attacks continue. On 19 May, the Houthis announce a maritime blockade on the Port of Haifa. On 28 May, Israel bombs Sanaa again following new missile attacks.
- On 16 May the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Karim Khan, is temporarily suspended due to an investigation into sexual misconduct, at a time when he was preparing possible arrest warrants against the ministers Bezalel Smotrich and Itamar Ben Gvir over settlement expansion.
- On 17 May Israel's second position in the Eurovision Song Contest, held in Basel, sparks accusations of manipulation from several European countries and protests over the country's participation in the competition during the ongoing war in Gaza.
- On 20 May Spain approves a total arms embargo on Israel, imposing the restrictions previously adopted by Italy and the Netherlands.
- On 21 May Benjamin Netanyahu acknowledges that Israel allowed funds to be transferred from Qatar to Hamas as recommended by the intelligence services – Shin Bet and Mossad –, downplaying the scope of the payments.
- On 22 May two members of staff at the Israeli embassy in Washington are killed by an attacker in the name of the Palestinian cause.
- On 23 May Benjamin Netanyahu appoints Major General David Zini as head of Shin Bet, defying the Supreme Court's

ruling that Ronen Bar's dismissal was unlawful. The Chief Prosecutor and opposition denounce a conflict of interests linked to the Qatargate scandal.

- On 26 May thousands call for the resettlement of the Gaza Strip during the March of the Flags, which commemorates the occupation of the eastern part of Jerusalem in 1967.
- On 28 May the government approves the creation of 22 new settlements in Area C of the West Bank.
- On 28 May 62 people are arrested in Tel Aviv during protests against Benjamin Netanyahu's government, during which dozens of demonstrators storm the Likud party headquarters.
- On 30 May Israel bombs targets in Latakia and Tartous claiming the strikes were aimed at destroying missile storage facilities, despite the indirect talks with Syria to calm tensions.

Palestine

- On 21 May the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas, and his Lebanese counterpart, Joseph Aoun, agree to set up a joint committee to oversee the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, which are home to some 450,000 refugees.
- On 28 May Amnesty International (AI) accuses Hamas of violently repressing citizen protests in the Gaza Strip – amidst the Israeli military offensive – over the deterioration of living conditions and against the Islamist group's management.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 5 May the Israeli Security Cabinet approves expanding the offensive in Gaza, including the "conquest" of the territory, after mobilizing tens of thousands of reservists. The decision comes against the backdrop of the Strip's total blockade since March, which leads the UN to warn of an imminent humanitarian catastrophe.
- On 7 May Israel affirms that Hamas is holding 59 hostages, 24 of them alive. On the same day, an Israeli attack on a school in al-Bureij sheltering displaced people leaves more than 20 dead.
- On 8 May Israel releases 11 Palestinian prisoners arrested during the war which began after the attacks on 7 October 2023.

- On 12 May Hamas releases Edan Alexander, the last living American hostage in Gaza.

- Between 13 and 15 May Israeli airstrikes leave over a hundred people dead, including at least 39 on the first day. One of the attacks claims the life of Mohammed Sinwar, the Hamas leader in Gaza.
- On 17 May Israel launches the "Gideon's Chariots" offensive to occupy new areas of the enclave and orders the evacuation of Khan Younis.
- On 18 May Israel partially resumes the entry of humanitarian aid after over two months of blockade, amid international pressure. However, the aid proves to be very limited – just five trucks on 23 May – and organizations like the UN and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) warn of mass starvation.
- On 21 May the ceasefire negotiations in Doha between Israel and Hamas fail due to the parties' irreconcilable positions: Israel calls for Hamas to disarm and its leaders to step down, while Hamas demands an unconditional and permanent end to the hostilities.
- On 26 May after an offensive that leaves 52 dead, Israel orders the near-total evacuation of southern Gaza and announces an "unprecedented" attack. On the same day, the Minister Ron Dermer warns of a possible annexation of West Bank territory if Western countries recognize the Palestinian State.
- On 27 May the US and Israel-backed Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) begins aid distribution, bypassing the UN. On the same day, the storming of a distribution point by thousands of civilians causes chaos and leaves dozens of people wounded, amid severe restrictions on access to humanitarian aid.
- On 29 May at least 20 Palestinians are killed in an Israeli airstrike in the centre of Gaza as part of the "Gideon's Chariots" offensive.

June 2025

Israel

- On 4 June Israel carries out its first airstrike in over a year against southern Syria after missiles are fired at the Golan Heights.

- On 5-6 June Israeli attacks on Hezbollah positions hit Dahiyeh and Kaffat, in southern Beirut, and Ain Qana, forcing mass evacuations. On 27 June, there are more airstrikes in southern Lebanon.
- On 5 June the former Defence Minister Avigdor Lieberman accuses the government of arming Palestinian militias that are rivals to Hamas, some of which are allegedly linked to Daesh. Netanyahu defends the measure as necessary to protect the IDF and reproaches Lieberman for undermining security by making it public.
- On 9 June the Israeli navy intercepts the sailing boat *Madleen* from the Freedom Flotilla, with humanitarian aid and 12 activists aboard, including Greta Thunberg and Rima Hassan. The boat is taken to Ashdod and its occupants detained and later deported.
- On 10 June the United Kingdom, Canada, Norway, Australia and New Zealand sanction the ministers Ben Gvir and Bezalel Smotrich for "inciting violence in the West Bank."
- On 12 June an agreement between Likud and the ultra-Orthodox parties on Haredi enlistment prevents the success of a no-confidence vote tabled against the government due to a lack of support.
- On 13 June Israel launches the "Rising Lion" offensive on Iranian nuclear, military and strategic facilities, in which senior commanders like Hossein Salami and Mohammad Bagheri are killed. Iran responds with missile and drone attacks on Israel leaving more than 20 dead and hundreds injured, despite most of these attacks being intercepted by the Iron Dome.
- Between 15 and 17 June Israel steps up its attacks on critical infrastructure in Iran, while Tehran launches counterattacks at cities like Tel Aviv, Haifa and Bnei Brak, killing at least 10 people and injuring over 300. Iran confirms the death of senior commanders in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), including Amir Ali Hajizadeh, and nuclear scientists. On 21 June, the US intervenes with "Operation Midnight Hammer," attacking key facilities in Fordow, Natanz and Isfahan, and severely damaging the Iranian nuclear programme, which, according to the IAEA,

had amassed over 400 kg of uranium enriched to 60%.

- On 23 June Iran responds with an unsuccessful attack on the US base Al Udeid (Qatar). On 24 June, President Donald Trump announces a ceasefire, ending the so-called "12-day war," accepted by both sides with reservations. Iran subsequently carries out mass arrests for alleged collaboration and makes moves towards suspending its cooperation with the IAEA.
- On 28 June Donald Trump demands the dismissal of the corruption trials against Benjamin Netanyahu – cases 1000, 2000 and 4000 –, under the threat of withdrawing economic aid to Israel.
- On 29 June Israeli settlers attack and attempt to storm a military base in the West Bank in protest against the arrest of several individuals implicated in attacks on Palestinians, following the death of a settler on 25 June in Eli.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 1 June dozens of Palestinians are killed or injured by Israeli gunfire in southern Gaza while heading towards GHF aid distribution points. On 3 June, Israel announces that all roads towards these centres are "combat zones" and at least 27 civilians are shot dead in Rafah. Throughout the month, the attacks linked to aid distribution leave more than 600 people dead, according to the United Nations.
- On 9 June Israel orders new evacuations in northern Gaza and announces the destruction of a Hamas tunnel in Khan Younis.
- On 25 June armed Israeli settlers, accompanied by soldiers, attack Kafr Malik (West Bank), killing three Palestinians, against a backdrop of sustained settler violence, condemned by the UN as potential collective punishment and a violation of international humanitarian law.
- On 27 June a group of Israeli citizens visits Joseph's Tomb, in Nablus, sparking clashes with local Palestinian residents.
- On 29 June the Israeli army orders the evacuation of Jabalia and Gaza City following intense bombing the previous day, which leaves at least 60 dead.

July 2025

Israel

- On 2 July the Foreign Minister, Gideon Saar, calls on Germany, France and the United Kingdom to reactivate all sanctions against Iran as laid out in the 2015 nuclear agreement, following Iran's suspension of cooperation with the IAEA.
- On 6 July the Houthis in Yemen resume their attacks in the Red Sea, breaking the truce agreed upon on 6 May with the US under Oman's mediation.
- On 9 July an Israeli attack in southern Lebanon kills Hussein Ali Muzhir, the head of firepower of Hezbollah's Badr unit.
- On 13 July the Attorney General Gali Baharav-Miara indicts Jonatan Urich, advisor to Benjamin Netanyahu, for leaking classified military information. The decision comes as the government fights to dismiss Baharav-Miara and restrict her powers, which the opposition interprets as an attempt to interfere in sensitive investigations.
- On 15 and 16 July the ultra-Orthodox parties United Torah Judaism and SHAS withdraw from the coalition after the failure of the Haredi conscription bill, leaving the government with a minimum 61-seat majority.
- On 15 July at least 12 people are killed in an Israeli bombing of Hezbollah targets in the Bekaa Valley, against a backdrop of repeated attacks, despite the November 2024 ceasefire agreement.
- On 16 July 30 countries gathered in Bogota agree to prevent the supply of weapons to Israel and review public contracts linked with the occupation of Palestinian territories.
- On 17 July Israel begins construction of a concrete wall that runs parallel to the fence along the border of the occupied Golan Heights, amid violence in southern Syria.
- On 21 July two Israeli soldiers are arrested in Belgium following a complaint filed against them for war crimes in Gaza; on 30 July, the Public Prosecutor refers the case to the ICC, opening the door to the application of universal jurisdiction.

- On 23 July Israel limits visas for OCHA staff to one month after accusing the organization of having links to Hamas.
- On 23 July Brazil announces its intervention in South Africa's case against Israel at the ICJ for alleged genocide in Gaza.
- On 24 July AFP, Reuters, Associated Press and the BBC call on Israel to allow independent access to the Gaza Strip.
- On 24 July Israel withdraws its delegation from the negotiations in Qatar after rejecting Hamas' proposal, which included a prisoner exchange and demands for Israel's military withdrawal and guarantees it would not resume hostilities.
- On 29 July Israel summons the Dutch ambassador following measures taken by Amsterdam regarding the situation in Gaza and the West Bank, including the declaration of two Israeli ministers as *personae non gratae*.
- On 31 July Slovenia imposes a total arms embargo on Israel.

Palestine

- On 29 July at an international conference co-chaired by Saudi Arabia and France, the 22 countries of the Arab League back a joint declaration for the first time calling for Hamas to disarm and withdraw from power in Gaza. The decision forms part of a push towards a two-state solution, a unified Palestinian government and mutual recognition between Israel and Palestine.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 2 July the Gaza authorities report more than 300 deaths in 48 hours due to Israeli attacks, amid an intensification of the offensive while a US-backed, 60-day ceasefire proposal is being negotiated.
- On 7 July Defence Minister Israel Katz orders preparations for the creation of a "humanitarian city" in Rafah to house Gaza's population.
- On 9 July five Haredi Israeli soldiers are killed in Beit Hanoun by a Hamas bomb, marking the first casualties of this collective since the removal of their military exemption in 2024. In response,

Israel steps up its ground offensive to encircle the city.

- On 10 July the EU announces an agreement with Israel to improve the humanitarian situation in Gaza. On the same day, an Israeli is killed in an attack carried out by two Palestinians in Gush Etzion (West Bank).
- On 12 July at least 50 Palestinians are killed in Israeli airstrikes and by gunfire at an aid distribution point in Gaza, amid recurrent attacks on gatherings of civilians.
- On 17 July an Israeli attack hits the Holy Family Church, the only Catholic parish in Gaza, leaving at least two dead and prompting condemnation from the Vatican and the EU.
- On 19, 20 and 21 July over 200 people are killed in attacks on humanitarian aid distribution points, including the one recorded close to the Zikim crossing, the deadliest to date. These incidents take place against a backdrop of worsening famine, with deaths from starvation reported throughout the month. On 27 July, international pressure leads Israel to set up "tactical pauses" allowing aid entry to partially resume after months of blockade.
- On 20 July the Israeli army orders the evacuation of southeastern Deir al-Balah and, on 22 July, initiates its offensive in this area of central Gaza, which is yet to be the focus of the land operation.
- On 29 July Awdah Hathaleen, an activist linked with the documentary *No Other Land*, is murdered by an Israeli settler in Umm al-Khair (West Bank).
- On 29 July the Hamas authorities raise the death toll since the start of the Israeli offensive in October 2023 to over 60,000.

August 2025

Israel

- On 3 August the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) condemn the Security Minister Itamar Ben Gvir's visit to the al-Aqsa Mosque compound/Temple Mount, where he advocates for the total occupation of the Gaza Strip.
- On 3 August the Houthis in Yemen launch three drones targeting Haifa,

Jaffa and Ashkelon, following the interception of another drone aimed at Bnei Netzarim.

- On 3 August thousands demonstrate in Tel Aviv following the publication of images of hostages in critical condition. The protestors call for a ceasefire to secure their release.
- On 8 August Germany announces that it will halt exports of defence material that could be used in Gaza, in its first coercive measure against Israel.
- On 17 August thousands of people participate in a nationwide strike in Israel to call for the release of the hostages. The protests resume on 26 August and intensify following the discovery, on 29 and 31 August, of the bodies of several hostages in Gaza, increasing domestic pressure to reach an agreement.
- On 20 August Israel approves the construction of more than 3,400 homes in the E1 area of the West Bank, connecting East Jerusalem with Maale Adumim and dividing the Palestinian territory. The measure sparks international condemnation and warnings from the United Arab Emirates, which considers this to be a red line for the Abraham Accords.
- On 20 August the US sanctions two judges and two prosecutors from the International Criminal Court (ICC) for their involvement in investigations into war crimes, including those concerning Gaza, prompting criticism from the UN and human rights organizations.
- On 25 August an Israeli attack in Sanaa kills at least six people, among them the de facto Houthi Prime Minister, Ahmed Ghaleb al-Rahawi, in response to previous attacks carried out by Yemen's rebels.
- On 29 August Türkiye closes its airspace to Israel and bans Israeli vessels from its ports over the offensive in Gaza.

Palestine

- On 22 August the United Nations officially declare a state of famine in Gaza governorate.
- On 29 August the US revokes the visas for the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas, and 80 other officials from the PNA, thereby preventing their participation in the UN General Assembly plenary session in September.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 8 August the Israeli Security Cabinet approves the plan for the military occupation of Gaza City, despite internal division in the security apparatus, criticism from former leaders and international rejection. On 21 August, Benjamin Netanyahu approves "Operation Gideon's Chariots II," which includes the mobilization of 60,000 reservists and marks the start of the large-scale offensive, and orders negotiations with Hamas to be resumed.
- On 10 August the al-Jazeera journalist Anas al-Sharif is killed along with four other colleagues in an Israeli bombing of a media tent outside al-Shifa hospital. Reporters Without Borders report that over 200 journalists in Gaza have been killed since October 2023.
- On 18 August Hamas accepts a 60-day ceasefire proposal with the partial release of hostages, mediated by Egypt, Qatar and the US. Israel studies the offer, but insists on a full hostage release. On 25 August, the Chief of the General Staff, Eyal Zamir, urges the government to accept the agreement, warning of the risk for hostages and military attrition.
- On 23 August at least 25 people are killed in Israeli attacks while trying to access food in Gaza, amid a famine that sees 300 deaths from starvation by the end of the month and nearly 900 deaths in incidents linked to aid distribution.
- On 30 August an Israeli strike in Gaza City kills the al-Qassam Brigades spokesperson, Abu Obeida, within the offensive currently underway.

September 2025

Israel

- On 8 September the Spanish Prime Minister, Pedro Sanchez, describes the war in Gaza as "genocide" and announces a package of measures against Israel, which includes a total arms embargo, restrictions on military transit, individual sanctions and increased humanitarian aid to Gaza and UNRWA.
- On 17 September the European Commission proposes partially suspending its Association Agreement with

Israel and issuing sanctions against the ministers Itamar Ben Gvir and Bezalel Smotrich, as well as against senior members of Hamas.

- On 29 September Benjamin Netanyahu meets Donald Trump in Washington to discuss a peace plan for Gaza, amid pressure from the far-right ministers in his government to continue the offensive.
- On 29 September Iran executes Bahman Choubasl by hanging, accused of spying for Israel's Mossad, amid mounting tensions between both countries and a surge in executions in the Islamic Republic.

Palestine

- On 12 September an overwhelming majority in the UN General Assembly endorses a proposal led by France and Saudi Arabia to move towards the creation of a Palestinian state within the framework of the two-state solution. Added to this initiative is the recognition of the Palestinian State by Portugal, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia on 21 September; France, Monaco, Malta, Luxembourg and Andorra on 22 September; and San Marino on 23 September.
- On 25 September the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas, addresses the UN General Assembly and affirms that the Palestinian National Authority must assume control of Gaza after the war and defends a political process that excludes Hamas from the Strip's governance if the group refuses to join Palestine's institutional framework, in line with the two-state solution.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 4 September the Israeli army affirms it has consolidated control over nearly 40% of the urban territory in northern and central Gaza in areas devastated by the bombings, which worsens the humanitarian crisis with mass displacements, starvation and the collapse of basic services.
- On 9 September an Israeli airstrike in Doha kills five people, including members of the Hamas' political leadership involved in the ceasefire negotiations. Qatar denounces a violation of its sov-

ereignty and, on 15 September, calls an Arab-Islamic summit, which condemns the attack without adopting any concrete measures. In parallel, the US strengthens its support for Israel with the visit of the Secretary of State, Marco Rubio, on 14 September.

- On 16 September Israel initiates a full-scale ground offensive on Gaza City, combined with intense bombardments and restrictions on the entry of humanitarian aid. On the same day, a UN commission accuses Israel of "genocide." On 17 September, the army orders the city to be evacuated through Salah al-Din Road, prompting at least 56,000 people to flee the city in 48 hours. Against this backdrop, the US vetoes a Security Council resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire.

October 2025

Israel

- On 2 October Israel intercepts the Global Sumud Flotilla off the coast of Gaza, comprising dozens of vessels carrying humanitarian aid which left different Mediterranean cities on 31 August. The activists are transferred to Ashdod Port for their repatriation.
- On 18 October Israel expresses concern over the expiry of the 2015 nuclear deal with Iran (JCPOA), which limited its nuclear programme and established IAEA inspections, amid mounting regional tensions.
- On 19 October the Ministerial Committee on Legislation approves a proposal that allows the temporary suspension of corruption trials against Benjamin Netanyahu in the event of war or a state of emergency. The scheduled parliamentary debate is subsequently postponed.
- On 23 October the Knesset gives its preliminary approval for a bill on the annexation of the West Bank. The following day, Donald Trump threatens to withdraw US support if the initiative goes ahead.
- On 23 October the ultra-Orthodox SHAS party announces its withdrawal from the posts it holds in the coalition to protest the lack of a law on the conscription of yeshiva students.

- On 27 October the United Nations expresses its concern over an Israeli attack on UNIFIL peacekeepers in southern Lebanon.
- On 30 October a mass protest staged by ultra-Orthodox Jews in Jerusalem against Haredi conscription leads to clashes with the police.

Palestine

- On 14 October after Israel's partial withdrawal and the start of the ceasefire, Hamas posts a video showing the execution of several people in southern Gaza accused of being collaborators. The post coincides with reports of clashes between militants from the group and rival gangs, which leave dozens of people dead.
- On 26 October the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas, announces a succession mechanism "in the event of a vacancy," under which his Vice-President, Hussein al-Sheikh, would become the acting President until elections are held. Hamas criticizes the measure for being a unilateral reform without national consensus.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 6 October Israel launches new attacks on Gaza amid ceasefire negotiations.
- On 9 October Israel and Hamas sign a ceasefire agreement in Sharm el-Sheikh, which activates the first phase of the plan put forward by the US. Under the pact, hostilities will cease immediately, the Israeli hostages – both living and dead – will be released in exchange for Palestinian prisoners and the enclave will be progressively demilitarized and an international mechanism will be created to oversee the transition, assistance and reconstruction. On 13 October, several countries back the agreement through the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration. Between 13 and 31 October, exchanges of hostages and prisoners take place, with the release of most of the living captives and progressive handover of bodies by both parties.
- On 19 October Israel resumes air-strikes on Gaza and re-establishes the blockade, citing breaches of the ceasefire in Rafah. Hamas reports that around

a hundred people have been killed since the beginning of the ceasefire and accuses Israel of multiple violations.

- On 20 October Israel reopens the Kerem Shalom and Kissufim crossings for the entry of humanitarian aid, while Rafah remains closed.
- On 24 October new obstacles emerge for the second phase of the agreement following Israel's rejection of Türkiye's participation in the international force and disagreement over Hamas' disarmament, the Israeli withdrawal and Gaza's governance model and reconstruction.
- On 28 October the UN reports a surge in Israeli settler attacks on Palestinian farmers in the West Bank during the olive harvest, with at least 158 incidents reported since 9 October.
- On 29 October Israel launches new attacks in Gaza that leave over a hundred dead, despite affirming that the ceasefire remains effective. The operations are linked to disputes regarding the handover of the bodies of hostages, while Hamas denies breaching the truce.

November 2025

Israel

- On 3 November the IDF's chief military advocate, Yifat Tomer Yerushalmi, is arrested after her resignation on 31 October over her alleged involvement in the leaking of a video showing the sexual assault of a Palestinian prisoner by several Israeli soldiers.
- On 3 November a Knesset committee backs a bill to introduce the death penalty for Palestinians convicted of deadly attacks against Israelis. On 10 November the Parliament approves the initiative on its first reading, which is now pending its legislative process.
- On 4 November the Housing Ministry announces the construction of 342 housing units in Geva Binyamin, in the occupied West Bank, raising the number of projects started since the beginning of the year to over 5,600.
- On 5 November the Diaspora Minister, Amichai Chikli, urges New York Jews to move to Israel after the election of Zohran Mamdani as the city's mayor.

- On 7 November the Public Prosecutor of Istanbul issues arrest warrants against around 40 people, including the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, for alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity in Gaza.
- On 11 November the Houthis announce the end of their attacks against Israel and Western ships in the Red Sea in response to the ceasefire in Gaza.
- On 12 November the US President, Donald Trump, calls for Benjamin Netanyahu to be pardoned in the corruption trials he is facing, describing them as "political persecution."
- On 18 November Israel bombs the Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp, in southern Lebanon, leaving at least 13 dead.
- On 23 November the Israeli army kills Hezbollah's second in command, Haytham Ali Tabatabai, in an airstrike in southern Beirut.
- On 24 November Germany lifts its restrictions on arms exports to Israel.
- On 24 November the Defence Minister, Israel Katz, orders a review of the conclusions of the committee investigating the security failures of 7 October 2023, amid tensions with the military leadership.
- On 28 November an Israeli strike in southern Syria kills ten people linked to the Jamaa Islamiya. Israel warns Damascus of potential large-scale actions if it allows pro-Iranian militias to operate from its territory.
- On 30 November Benjamin Netanyahu requests a pardon from the President, Isaac Herzog, to end his corruption trials, citing reasons of "national interest" and his intention to run in the 2026 elections.

Palestine

- On 7 November the Italian Prime Minister, Giorgia Meloni, receives the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas, and offers him the possibility of Italy's support for a Palestinian state without Hamas in the government.
- On 11 November Mahmoud Abbas meets the French President, Emmanuel Macron, in Paris to strengthen the PNA's role in an eventual post-war scenario in Gaza and reactivate European support for the two-state solution.

- On 2 November Hamas hands over to Israel the remains of several hostages – including that of the soldier Hadar Goldin, held for 11 years – in a series of exchanges that continue throughout the month. For its part, Israel releases a number of Palestinian prisoners and returns bodies.
- On 2-3 November two Palestinians are killed in the West Bank – one during an army raid in Beit Furiq and the other from shots fired by a settler in Hebron – against a backdrop of mounting violence in the territory.
- On 6 November the US, Egypt and Qatar propose the disarmament and relocation of Hamas fighters in southern Gaza to stabilize the ceasefire in effect since October, despite the continued violations by both sides.
- On 12 November Israel permanently reopens the Zikim crossing to allow humanitarian aid to enter Gaza.
- On 13 November Israeli settlers set light to a mosque in the West Bank amid the surge in attacks against Palestinians reported in recent months.
- On 17 November the UN Security Council gives its backing to the peace plan for Gaza led by the US. Hamas rejects it saying it fails to guarantee the creation of a Palestinian state, while Israel reaffirms its opposition to such a possibility and reiterates the condition of Gaza's demilitarization.
- On 18 November a knife attack in Gush Etzion leaves one person dead, in an incident that reflects the persistent violence in the West Bank. On the same day, an Israeli NGO denounces the death of dozens of Palestinians held in Israeli prisons since the start of the war.
- Between 18 and 23 November fresh Israeli airstrikes in Gaza leave dozens dead amid accusations from both sides of ceasefire violations.
- On 26 November Israel launches a large-scale operation in the north of the West Bank, amid the violence ongoing since the start of the conflict.

December 2025

Israel

- On 4 December the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, appoints his military secretary, Roman Gofman, as the new director of Mossad to replace David Barnea, whose mandate expires in June 2026.
- On 4 December several Palestinians are injured in Israeli settler attacks in the West Bank, amid the ongoing violence in the territory.
- On 4 December Israel launches a new wave of airstrikes against Hezbollah targets in southern Lebanon. The attacks continue throughout the month.
- On 10 December Israel reopens the Allenby crossing along the border with Jordan, which has been closed since September, to allow the entry of humanitarian aid into Gaza.
- On 12 December the UN General Assembly adopts a resolution backing the advisory opinion of the ICJ concerning Israel's obligation to cooperate with UNRWA and other agencies in the Occupied Territories.
- On 17 December Israel and Egypt sign the biggest gas deal in their history, worth some 35 billion dollars, to supply gas from the Leviathan natural gas field until 2040.
- On 26 December Israel formally recognizes Somaliland as an independent state, in an unprecedented decision that prompts Somalia's rejection and raises tensions in the Horn of Africa.

Palestine

- On 10 December Mahmoud Abbas visits Spain and meets with Felipe VI and Pedro Sanchez to strengthen political and financial support for the PNA, as part of his strategy to consolidate his role in the future governance of Gaza.

Conflicts between the Parties

- On 4 December Hamas hands over to Israel the remains of another hostage

who was abducted during the October 2023 attacks. This is the penultimate body held by the group.

- On 13 December Israel announces the death in an airstrike of Raad Saad, considered the second in command of Hamas' armed wing, the Ezzeldin al-Qassam Brigades.

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