

# **Britain Leads a European Coalition to Impose Sanctions on Netanyahu's Government**

(Translated)

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For decades, Britain has rarely taken the lead among European states in imposing public sanctions on the Jewish entity—even if those sanctions were merely symbolic. It is not Britain's custom to clash so openly with the Jewish entity; historically, it addressed the Jewish entity's actions—even those it found unacceptable—through diplomatic channels, avoiding any public confrontations.

However, the actions of Netanyahu's government appear to have reached a level of extremism that Britain—which still views itself as historically responsible for Palestine—can no longer tolerate. Britain perceived that the far-right in the Jewish entity had begun to cross what it considered “red lines.” This prompted it to adopt a decisive, public stance to halt this Zionist right-wing surge and prevent it from fundamentally altering the political reality in Palestine. What caused Britain to abandon its usual composure and diplomatic restraint was the Netanyahu government's initiation of the so-called “E1 project” to Judaize the West Bank and Al-Quds—a plan that previous “Israeli” governments had avoided implementing due to pressure from Britain and Europe.

Emboldened by its extremist members, however, the Netanyahu government took the daring step of actually launching the project, announcing a tender for the construction of 1,200 housing units in the E1 area. This move provoked Britain into imposing public sanctions against the Jewish entity, rallying twelve other states—including France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland, Iceland, Portugal, Poland, and Canada—to join the effort. These sanctions entail banning the import of settlement products and penalizing companies and individuals involved in financing settlement construction. These countries explicitly linked the sanctions to the construction tender, though they also cited other—albeit less critical—reasons, such as escalating settler violence against the people of Palestine and the Netanyahu government's direct sponsorship of the ethnic cleansing perpetrated by settlers against them.

While these sanctions may appear mild, they carry significant symbolic weight. They send a serious message warning the Jewish entity against overstepping established boundaries and urge it to halt measures that fragment the West Bank—specifically, dividing the territory into zones that would make establishing a cohesive entity in Palestine nearly impossible. The aim is to keep the concept of a state in Palestine alive—or, as they term it, to implement the “two-state solution”—and to preserve the viability of an autonomous region that embodies, at the very least, a minimal expression of the right to self-determination for the people of Palestine. Britain has significantly escalated its rhetoric against the Jewish entity; Foreign

Secretary Ed Miliband stated that the “Israeli” government is turning a blind eye to the ethnic cleansing carried out by settlers, describing the settlers’ actions as “ethnic cleansing” and declaring, “We refuse to be bystanders.”

In response to these harsh statements, the Jewish entity reacted aggressively toward Britain, deciding to close the British Consulate in East Jerusalem (Al-Quds) and revoke the accreditation of British diplomats within thirty days.

As for the United States, Britain had briefed it in advance on the decision to impose sanctions on the Netanyahu government. Channel 12 of the Jewish entity—citing journalist Barak Ravid, who quoted US officials—reported that the Trump administration did not oppose Britain's move to sanction the Jewish entity. The officials stated, “While we do not agree with this sanctions move, we share your frustration regarding Netanyahu’s policies in the West Bank.” US Secretary of State Marco Rubio added, “We don’t want to see anything destabilizing going on right now in the West Bank with so much going on in the region.”

The sanctions imposed by Britain and European states on the Jewish entity are certainly not intended to secure justice for the people of Palestine. Instead, their goal is to maintain British influence in the Middle East and preserve its role in the region alongside the United States. Britain aims for its policy to serve as a stabilizing mechanism for the broader Western strategy in the region. Consequently, by imposing these sanctions, Britain is betting on the premise that the Netanyahu government will fall and that new politicians will succeed in the Jewish entity’s upcoming elections, thereby reversing the settler-friendly policies—policies that find favor among Evangelicals in the Republican Party but are rejected elsewhere.

As for how the regimes in the lands of Muslims are addressing the strategic threats looming over them—and the arrogance and insolence of the Jewish entity—they have done nothing beyond their usual routine of condemnation and denunciation, or of welcoming and endorsing the decisions of influential powers. Eight key states—including Türkiye, Pakistan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Jordan, and the UAE—welcomed the sanctions imposed by Britain and Europe; yet, these states are capable of little more than issuing statements. Instead of adopting proactive policies and leveraging their immense military and economic power to impose sanctions on the Jewish entity themselves—at the very least—they merely applaud sanctions imposed by other states, acting as if the matter does not concern them directly.

Relying on sanctions imposed by colonialist powers will not save Muslims from remaining caught between the hammer of America and the Jewish entity, nor will it shield them from the treacherous machinations of Britain and European states.

The Islamic Ummah must rely on itself to avert dangers and confront its enemies. It can only achieve this by unifying its forces into a single entity capable of defending the collective body of the Ummah and warding off both foreign and domestic threats.