



September 21st, 2022

Amended September 23rd, 2022, to correct minor errors. Amendments are in red.

UBC Board of Governors

RE: AMS Council Motion on UBC's Divestment from Companies involved in Palestinian Human Rights Violations

At the March 23rd 2022 meeting of AMS Council, a motion was passed by a 2/3 resolution to take the following actions:

"WHEREAS the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334 has declared that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian Territories are a "flagrant violation of international law" and that they violate Palestinian human rights.

WHEREAS the United Nations has produced a database of companies which are wrongly contributing to the development of these illegal settlements.

And whereas this UN database includes six companies, shares of which are held by the University of British Columbia: Motorola Solutions Inc, General Mills Inc, Partner Communications Ltd, Bezeq the Israeli Telecommunications Corporation, Cellcom Israel Ltd, and Bank Hapoalim BM.

WHEREAS UBC also holds shares in three other companies that have been cited and documented by Investigate (produced by the American Friends Service Committee) and Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East to be violating Palestinian human rights: Caterpillar, Hewlett Packard and Lockheed Martin.

And whereas UBC has a responsible investment policy and has signed onto the United Nations responsible investment program.

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the AMS will pen a letter to UBC and the Board of Governors to direct the UBC Endowment Fund to divest from the nine companies mentioned above.

Therefore, BIFRT that the AMS will release a statement condemning the Israeli state's system of apartheid and its occupation of Palestine

Therefore, BIFRT AMS refers to advocacy committee in looking into advocacy towards the UBC Board of Governors to adopt a human rights based/ ESG principles in all investments, in decreasing financial risk and exposure, including but not limited to,

Requesting UBC Disclose information regarding direct investments and undisclosed endowments

*Consulting Students and student groups on developing a strategy to achieve the
aforementioned goal by August 30th, 2022”*

This motion was brought to Council following a unanimous vote from the AMS Advocacy Committee on March 14th, 2022. Members of the Committee received a presentation from a coalition of 20 student groups, urging the AMS to take action on this issue, including *the UBC Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights (SPHR) club*, the Social Justice Centre, Climate Justice UBC, Independent Jewish Voices, Middle East Studies Student Association, Sprouts, Egyptian Student Association, The UBC First Generation Student Union, Beneath One Sky UBC, UBC Law and Society Chats, Pride Collective, UBC UX Hub, Muslim Student Association, UBC Black Student Union, Trees of UBC, Sulong UBC, Sikh Student Association, Black Muslim Society, and the Bike Kitchen.

This document is therefore being submitted to the UBC Board of Governors to satisfy the motion (hereafter referred to as the “Motion”) passed at AMS Council on March 23rd (*The AMS will pen a letter to UBC and the Board of Governors to direct the UBC Endowment Fund to divest from the nine companies mentioned above [Motorola Solutions Inc, General Mills Inc, Partner Communications Ltd, Bezeq the Israeli Telecommunications Corporation, Cellcom Israel Ltd, Bank Hapoalim BM, Caterpillar, Hewlett Packard, and Lockheed Martin]*) and to illustrate the importance of this issue to the UBC community.

This submission provides some background information on the conflict between Palestine and the Israeli State, as well as providing relevant documentation, and outlines the key reasons why this Motion was passed by the AMS. The latter section of this submission reviews UBC’s history of responsible investing and urges UBC and the Board of Governors to consider divesting from the companies identified in the Motion.

We recognize that at the time of this submission the UBC Endowment Fund holds investments in only two of the nine companies identified in the Motion. The AMS Motion, which was passed on March 23rd, 2022, was based on the June 30, 2020 public equity holdings. At that time, the June 30, 2020 holdings were the most current publicly available information on the UBC Endowment Fund. Since the passing of the Motion, UBC IMANT has released the public equity holdings of the UBC Endowment Fund as of December 31, 2021. This information was released May 21, 2022, two months after the passing of the AMS Motion. In keeping with the obligations of the Motion, in this letter we will be requesting that UBC divests from the nine companies identified in the Motion. However, we will note the change in investments where appropriate. Please see *Table 1* for an overview of the UBC Endowment Fund public equity holdings in the nine companies identified in the AMS Motion from 2020-2021.

The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Over the last few decades, the Israeli State has developed laws and policies that are intended to fragment, dispossess, and segregate the Palestinian population to maintain control over them and deprive them of economic and social rights¹. This has been paired with the construction and expansion of settlements, transfer of Israeli settlers, confiscation of land, demolition of homes, and forced displacement of Palestinian civilians.

While Palestinians have for decades been urging the International Community to recognize the crimes of the State of Israel, recently, more and more human rights organizations - including United Nations, Amnesty International, the Human Rights Watch, and B'tselem (the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories) - have released extensive reports detailing the oppressive policies and practices being enacted by the Israeli State.

In 2012, the UN Human Rights Council commissioned an independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)², including East Jerusalem. This mission made a number of findings of human rights violations, violations of international law, and settler violence being enacted by the State of Israel in the OPT (see *Table 2* for the full list of conclusions)³. Some of the notable findings from that report include:

“The existence of the [Israeli] settlements has had a heavy toll on the rights of the Palestinians. Their rights to freedom of self-determination, non-discrimination, freedom of movement, equality, due process, fair trial, not to be arbitrarily detained, liberty and security of person, freedom of expression, freedom of access to places of worship, education, water, housing, adequate standard of living, property, access to natural resources and effective remedy are being violated consistently and on a daily basis.”
(Paragraph 105)

¹ United Nations, Security Council resolution 2334 (2016), *Israel's Settlements Have no Legal Validity, Constitute Flagrant Violation of International Law, Security Council Reaffirms*, S/RES/2334 (23 December 2016), available from [N1646389.pdf \(un.org\)](https://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2016/1612/161215_SRES2334.pdf)

² In the remainder of this document the “Occupied Palestinian Territories” will be referred to as “OPT”. Unless otherwise stated, OPT is the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 (including the Golan Heights, the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip) as defined by the Government of Canada in the 2019 “Canadian policy on key issues in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict”.

³ United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*, A/HRC/22/63 (7 February 2013), available from [United Nations \(ohchr.org\)](https://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/1302/130215_ohchr_2263.pdf)

“Children endure harassment and violence, and encounter significant obstacles in attending educational institutions, which limits their right to have access to education. The occupying Power, Israel, is failing in its duty to protect the right of access to

education of the Palestinian children and failing to facilitate the proper working of educational institutions.” (Paragraph 109)

In 2016, the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a resolution reaffirming that the Israeli State’s establishment of settlements in the OPT since 1967 (including East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan) have no legal validity⁴. The resolution expressed serious concerns with these illegal settlements and the ongoing settler violence being enacted by the Israeli State. As a follow up to the 2012 independent fact-finding mission, this 2016 resolution also commissioned the production of a database of all the business enterprises engaged in certain Israeli State settlement activity in the OPT⁵. This database was released in 2020 and includes 112 business enterprises that meet the required standard of reasonable grounds to believe that they are involved in one or more specific activities that raise particular human rights concerns. The UBC Endowment Fund previously⁶ had holdings in six of the business enterprises identified in this database, including Motorola Solutions Inc, General Mills Inc, Partner Communications Ltd, Bezeq the Israeli Telecommunications Corporation, Cellcom Israel Ltd, and Bank Hapoalim BM⁷. See *Table 3* for the findings of the UN database on these companies and their activities.

Other human rights organizations - including Investigate (produced by the American Friends Service Committee) and Canadians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East - have released reports detailing other companies that are violating Palestinian human rights. Caterpillar is the world’s largest construction-equipment manufacturer and they sell bulldozers to the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF)⁸. These bulldozers are later customized for the Israeli military and are used in home demolitions, the construction of the West Bank and Gaza walls, and the construction of

⁴ United Nations, Human Rights Council resolution 31/36, *Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan*, A/HRC/RES/31/36 (24 March 2016), available from [Human Rights Documents \(ohchr.org\)](https://www.ohchr.org/en/huridocda/huridoca.aspx?docid/43711)

⁵ United Nations, Human Rights Council resolution 31/36.

⁶ The June 30, 2020 public equity holdings of the UBC Endowment Fund, as published on UBC IMANT’s website, included investments in Motorola Solutions Inc, General Mills Inc, Partner Communications Ltd, Bezeq the Israeli Telecommunications Corporation, Cellcom Israel Ltd, and Bank Hapoalim BM. The most recent disclosure of the public equity holdings of the UBC Endowment Fund (holdings as of December 31, 2021) do not include investments in any of the six aforementioned companies. The December 31, 2021 public equity holdings were published on UBC IMANT’s website May 21, 2022, after the passing of the AMS Motion.

⁷ United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Database of all business enterprises involved in the activities detailed in paragraph 96 of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*, A/HRC/43/71 (28 February 2020), available from [A.HRC .43.71-1.pdf \(un.org\)](https://www.un.org/ruhr/43.71-1.pdf)

⁸ “Caterpillar.” *Investigate*, A Project of The American Friends Service Committee, [Caterpillar Inc | AFSC Investigate](https://www.afsc.org/en/our-work/our-reports/caterpillar). Accessed June 9, 2022.

illegal settlements. Another company, Hewlett Packard, has also been found to supply technology to the Israeli military. Hewlett Packard is a multi-national information technology

company and they supply the technology for the Israeli navy's ID card system⁹. The world's largest military company, Lockheed Martin, provides fighter jets, attack helicopters, and missile systems that have been used by the Israeli military against Palestinian civilians¹⁰. The UBC Endowment Fund currently has investments in Caterpillar and Hewlett Packard, and previously held investments in Lockheed Martin¹¹.

It should also be noted that in December 2016, the United Nations Security Council also confirmed the illegality of the Israeli State's settlements in OPT since 1967, including East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan. The Security Council reaffirmed that these settlements are a violation of international law and a major obstacle to achieving just and lasting peace¹². This stance is also held by the Government of Canada. In 2019 the Government of Canada released the "Canadian policy on key issues in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict" which includes the following regarding the OPT and settlements:

"Canada does not recognize permanent Israeli control over territories occupied in 1967 (the Golan Heights, the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip). The Fourth Geneva Convention applies in the occupied territories and establishes Israel's obligations as an occupying power, in particular with respect to the humane treatment of the inhabitants of the occupied territories. As referred to in UN Security Council Resolutions 446 and 465, Israeli settlements in the occupied territories are a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. The settlements also constitute a serious obstacle to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

Canada believes that both Israel and the Palestinian Authority must fully respect international human rights and humanitarian law which is key to ensuring the protection of civilians, and can contribute to the creation of a climate conducive to achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement." (Paragraph 6 of the Canadian policy on key issues in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict)¹³

⁹ "Products to Boycott." *Canadians For Justice and Peace in the Middle East*, [PRODUCTS TO BOYCOTT - CJPME - English](#). Accessed June 9, 2022.

¹⁰ "Lockheed Martin Corp." *Investigate, A Project of The American Friends Service Committee*, [Lockheed Martin Corp | AFSC Investigate](#). Accessed June 9, 2022.

¹¹ The June 30, 2020 public equity holdings of the UBC Endowment Fund, as published on UBC IMANT's website, included investments in Caterpillar and Lockheed Martin. The most recent disclosure of the public equity holdings of the UBC Endowment Fund (holdings as of December 31, 2021) include investments in Caterpillar and Hewlett Packard, but do not include investment in Lockheed Martin. The December 31, 2021 public equity holdings were published on UBC IMANT's website May 21, 2022, after the passing of the AMS Motion.

¹² UN Security Council resolution 2334 (2016).

¹³ Global Affairs Canada, *Canadian policy on key issues in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict*, 19 March 2019, available from: [Canadian policy on key issues in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict \(international.gc.ca\)](#)

The AMS & Student Context

On the UBC Campus, Palestinian students and student activists have for years now been calling on our community to take a stance against the Israeli State's settler-colonial violence being inflicted on Palestinians and the OPT. In March 2022, a coalition of 20 student groups led by *the UBC Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights (SPHR) club* and the UBC Social Justice Centre presented a motion to the AMS Advocacy Committee urging them to take action on this matter in two key ways:

- 1) By sending a letter sent on behalf of AMS Council to the UBC Board of Governors encouraging them to divest from 9 companies that have been recognized by various groups (including the United Nations) as committing human rights violations against the Palestinian people; and
- 2) That the AMS release a statement condemning the Israeli State's system of apartheid.

The AMS Advocacy Committee made several considerations in discussing the proposed motion. The first consideration the Committee made was recognizing that there was precedent for such a motion, as the AMS had previously passed motions condemning apartheid and human rights violations (once in the 50's that condemned South African apartheid, and another made in 2021 condemning the human rights violations in Hong Kong). The Committee also made strong considerations in recognizing that the actions were a condemnation of those companies and states committing human rights violations. They also recognized that this motion would show a further commitment of the AMS in recognizing and speaking out against human rights violations, and the motion would also be an action that is in direct response to the calls of over 20 groups on campus. After discussing the matter and making several amendments, the Committee unanimously approved the motion, referring it to AMS Council.

At the March 23rd 2022 meeting of AMS Council, AMS Councillors, UBC students and community members engaged in a nearly 4-hour discussion on the motion. After making several additional amendments, AMS Council passed the Motion by a 2/3 resolution.

The AMS is a student union, and our mission is to improve the quality of the educational, social, and personal lives of all UBC students. We must recognize the unique, diverse and multifaceted educational, social, and personal needs of our global community. We have a responsibility for - and are committed to - providing an environment where all of our students can live, work, and study free from oppression and violence. The AMS stands with the student-led resolutions and thus we urge UBC to consider divesting from the nine companies named in the AMS Motion [Motorola Solutions Inc, General Mills Inc, Partner Communications Ltd, Bezeq the Israeli

Telecommunications Corporation, Cellcom Israel Ltd, Bank Hapoalim BM, Caterpillar, Hewlett Packard, and Lockheed Martin]¹⁴.

The UBC Endowment Fund & Responsible Investing

For over a decade now, UBC has been a leader in centering sustainability and responsibility in all their investments. In 2009 the university first adopted sustainability as a strategic priority for the institution. From there, UBC's Responsible Investment Committee for the Endowment began a review of best practices to determine the best approach to responsible investment for the Endowment, leading to the creation and adoption of the Responsible Investment Policy for the UBC Endowment in 2014¹⁵. This landmark policy incorporated Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors into the investment and divestment process for the UBC Endowment.

Through the 2010's and early 2020's, UBC and IMANT have continued to pursue and improve upon this sustainability work. Notably, in 2014 IMANT joined the Canadian Coalition for Good Governance (CCGG) and in 2017 the university established the Sustainable Future Pool (SFP). During 2019 and 2020, the university made several historic decisions, with UBC declaring a climate emergency and committing to divest the UBC Endowment from fossil fuels. In 2020 IMANT developed their Responsible Investing Strategic Plan (which was endorsed by the UBC BOG) and in July of that year, UBC also became a signatory to the UN Principles of Responsible Investing¹⁶. See *Table 4* for more information on the six Principles of Responsible Investing.

Since UBC's Responsible Investment Policy¹⁷ was adopted in 2014, the procedures for incorporating ESG factors into investment decisions have become more formal and encompassing. Currently, IMANT incorporates responsible investing into their work in three key ways:

1. Maintaining the fiduciary responsibility to ensure that the financial requirements of all stakeholders are met;
2. Including sustainability through incorporation of best practices in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations; and
3. Having active ownership and engagement.¹⁸

¹⁴ At the time of the submission of this document, the UBC Endowment Fund public equity holdings include investments in only two of the nine companies named in the AMS Motion (Caterpillar and Hewlett Packard).

¹⁵ "Responsible Investing Background." *UBC Finance*, [Responsible Investing Background | UBC Finance](#). Accessed June 9, 2022.

¹⁶ Principles for responsible investment: [What are the Principles for Responsible Investment? | PRI Web Page | PRI \(unpri.org\)](#)

¹⁷ UBC's Responsible Investment Policy strictly focuses on the University Endowment Fund, as the other endowment funds held by UBC have different governance structures.

¹⁸ "Responsible Investing at UBC IMANT." *UBC Investment Management Trust Inc.*, [Responsible Investing at UBC IMANT – UBC Investment Management Trust](#). Accessed June 9, 2022.

As part of responsibly managing the UBC Endowment Fund, the Responsible Investment Policy also importantly details the process for divesting. The Policy defines divestment as “an option through which investors can express their dissatisfaction with the ESG practices of a company, industry or a nation with the aim of influencing these practices.” Given the risks that come with divestments, any proposals for divestment require the following¹⁹:

1. Firstly, a divestment proposal must include the specific actions proposed.
2. Secondly, a divestment proposal must include a comprehensive case for divestment which meets five specific criteria:
 - a. Proven social, political, economic or environmental rationale.
 - b. Reasonable evidence that divestment is an effective way to achieve the desired outcome.
 - c. Absence of alternative policies.
 - d. Consistency with the University’s legal obligations as trustee.
 - e. Consistency with its other University relationships.
3. Finally, a divestment proposal must also include evidence of support from at least two constituencies via:
 - a. A referendum by the students of The University of British Columbia (as a system) that has achieved a majority (50% +1) and a quorum of at least 20% of eligible votes; or
 - b. A referendum by the Faculty (across both campuses) that has achieved a majority (50% +1) and a quorum of at least 20% of eligible votes; or
 - c. A referendum by the Staff (across both campuses) that has achieved a majority (50% +1) and a quorum of at least 20% of eligible votes; or
 - d. A written request from the Alumni Association Board.

Support for a divestment proposal must be collected during one academic year and must be delivered to the office of the Planning and Liaison Manager for the Board. If the proposal is validated, then the proposal will be sent to the Responsible Investment Committee, where the Committee will review the proposal and will make a recommendation to the Board Finance Committee within 180 days of receiving the proposal.

¹⁹ Page 3 [Microsoft Word - 14 - RI April 14_5 \(ubc.ca\)](#)

Discussion

The purpose of this letter is to urge the University to consider divesting from the nine companies identified in the Motion. In terms of meeting the requirements for a divestment proposal under UBC's Responsible Investment Policy, this letter meets 1 of the 3 requirements. This letter proposes specific actions (which meets the first requirement for a divestment proposal), however this letter does not outline how our proposal meets the five specific criteria (does not meet the second requirement) and this letter does not include evidence of support from at least two constituencies (does not meet the third requirement).

While we acknowledge that we have not brought a comprehensive case for divestment, we urge the university and the Board of Governors to listen to these students as they have done in the past. Divestment initiatives at UBC have long been led by student advocates. In 1986, the Board of Governors adopted a selective divestment strategy in response to apartheid in South Africa. This divestment campaign sought to delegitimize a discriminatory government and legal system, and in divesting from companies doing business in South Africa, UBC joined a global movement of universities, governments, and other institutions who demonstrated their opposition to apartheid²⁰. Another historic divestment made by the university was the 2019 decision to divest the UBC Endowment Fund from fossil fuels. This divestment decision acknowledged the urgency of the climate crisis, and once again UBC joined a global movement in declaring a climate emergency²¹. Both of these divestment initiatives were spearheaded by student advocates, and we ask that the university continue to listen to the concerns of students.

In section 2 of this letter, we discussed the conflict between Palestine and the State of Israel and the business enterprises that are enabling, facilitating and profiting from this violence. There is extensive documentation on this issue and we urge the university and the Board of Governors to review the reports being published by the United Nations and other human rights organizations.

Again, while we recognize that this letter does not provide a comprehensive case for divestment, given the wealth of evidence of human rights violations, combined with the calls of students and the university's commitment and leadership in responsible investing, we ask that the University of British Columbia and the Board of Governors consider directing UBC Investment Management Trust (IMANT) to divest from the companies identified in the AMS Motion.

²⁰ [Microsoft Word - 1951766_1.docx \(ubc.ca\)](#)

²¹ [UBC declares climate emergency and moves forward on two key divestment initiatives](#)

Sincerely,

AMS of UBC Vancouver Council

Table 1. Overview of the UBC Endowment Fund public equity holdings from 2020-2021

In the Motion passed by AMS Council on March 23rd, 2022, nine companies were identified

The information on the June 30, 2020 holdings was released January 17th, 2021, and the information on the December 31, 2021 holdings was released May 21st, 2022. All values are represented as a percentage of the UBC Endowment Pool investments.

Business enterprises	UBC Endowment Fund public equity holdings as of June 30, 2020	UBC Endowment Fund public equity holdings as of December 31, 2021
Motorola Solutions Inc	0.01%	n/a
General Mills Inc.	0.02%	n/a
Partner Communications Ltd	0.01%	n/a
Bezeq the Israeli Telecommunications Corporation	0.01%	n/a
Cellcom Israel Ltd	0.01%	n/a
Bank Hapoalim BM.	0.01%	n/a
Caterpillar	0.02%	0.03%
Hewlett Packard	n/a	0.02%
Lockheed Martin	0.02%	n/a

Table 2. Conclusions from the UN International Fact-Finding Mission

In its resolution 19/17, the Human Rights Council decided to establish an independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the OPT, including East Jerusalem. The mission came to 12 conclusions regarding the implications of the Israeli settlements on the aforementioned rights of the Palestinian people throughout the OPT. They are listed as follows:

Conclusion 1	The facts brought to the attention of the mission indicate that the State of Israel has had full control of the settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since 1967 and continues to promote and sustain them through infrastructure and security measures. The mission notes that, despite all pertinent United Nations resolutions declaring that the existence of the settlements is illegal and calling for their cessation, the planning and growth of the settlements continues to exist, as well as of new structures.
Conclusion 2	The establishment of the settlements in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (see annex II), is a mesh of construction and infrastructure leading to a creeping annexation that prevents the establishment of a contiguous and viable Palestinian State and undermines the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.
Conclusion 3	The settlements have been established and developed at the expense of violating international human rights laws and international humanitarian law as applicable in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, as recognized notably by the International Court of Justice in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004.
Conclusion 4	The settlements are established for the exclusive benefit of Israeli Jews, and are being maintained and developed through a system of total segregation between the settlers and the rest of the population living in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. This system of segregation is supported and facilitated by a strict military and law enforcement control to the detriment of the rights of the Palestinian population.
Conclusion 5	The mission considers that, with regard to the settlements, Israel is committing serious breaches of its obligations under the right to self-determination and certain obligations under international humanitarian law, including the obligation not to transfer its population into the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Rome Statute establishes the jurisdiction of the

	International Criminal Court over the deportation or transfer, directly or indirectly, by the occupying Power of parts of its own population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside that territory. Ratification of the Statute by Palestine may lead to accountability for gross violations of human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law and justice for victims.
Conclusion 6	The existence of the settlements has had a heavy toll on the rights of the Palestinians. Their rights to freedom of self-determination, non-discrimination, freedom of movement, equality, due process, fair trial, not to be arbitrarily detained, liberty and security of person, freedom of expression, freedom of access to places of worship, education, water, housing, adequate standard of living, property, access to natural resources and effective remedy are being violated consistently and on a daily basis.
Conclusion 7	. The volume of information received on dispossession, evictions, demolitions and displacement points to the magnitude of these practices. These are particularly widespread in certain areas and acute in East Jerusalem.
Conclusion 8	The mission noted that the identities of settlers who are responsible for violence and intimidation are known to the Israeli authorities, yet these acts continue with impunity. It is led to the clear conclusion that institutionalized discrimination is practiced against the Palestinian people when the issue of violence is addressed. The mission believes that the motivation behind this violence and the intimidation against the Palestinians and their properties is to drive the local populations away from their lands and allow the settlements to expand.
Conclusion 9	The mission is gravely concerned at the large number of children who are apprehended or detained, including for minor offences. They are invariably mistreated, denied due process and a fair trial. In violation of international law, they are transferred to detention centres in Israel.
Conclusion 10	Children endure harassment and violence, and encounter significant obstacles in attending educational institutions, which limits their right to have access to education. The occupying Power, Israel, is failing in its duty to protect the right of access to education of the Palestinian children and failing to facilitate the proper working of educational institutions.
Conclusion 11	Information gathered by the mission showed that some private entities have enabled, facilitated and profited from the construction and growth of the settlements, either directly or indirectly.
Conclusion 12	Women alone in their homes, the Bedouins and other vulnerable groups are easy targets for settler violence, creating a sense of insecurity in Palestinian society in general.

Table 3. Listed Activities that raise particular human rights concerns

The request for the production of a database made by the UN Human Rights Council in paragraph 17 of its resolution 31/36 was in follow-up to the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/HRC/22/63). The database identified 112 business enterprises found to be engaging in activities that had raised particular human rights concerns. The six companies that the UBC Endowment Fund previously held investments in and their associated activities as identified in this UN database are listed below:

Business Enterprise	Activity or activities identified
Motorola Solutions Inc.	The supply of surveillance and identification equipment for settlements, the wall and checkpoints directly linked with settlements.
General Mills Inc.	The provision of services and utilities supporting the maintenance and existence of settlements, including transport; and, The use of natural resources, in particular water and land, for business purposes.
Partner Communications Ltd.	The provision of services and utilities supporting the maintenance and existence of settlements, including transport; and, The use of natural resources, in particular water and land, for business purposes.
Bezeq the Israeli Telecommunications Corporation	The provision of services and utilities supporting the maintenance and existence of settlements, including transport; and, The use of natural resources, in particular water and land, for business purposes.
Cellcom Israel Ltd.	The provision of services and utilities supporting the maintenance and existence of settlements, including transport; and, The use of natural resources, in particular water and land, for business purposes.
Bank Hapoalim BM	The provision of services and utilities supporting the maintenance and existence of settlements, including transport; and,

	Banking and financial operations helping to develop, expand or maintain settlements and their activities, including loans for housing and the development of businesses.
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Table 4. UN Principles for Responsible Investment

The six Principles for Responsible Investment were developed by an international group of institutional investors reflecting the increasing relevance of environmental, social and corporate governance issues to investment practices. The process was convened by the United Nations Secretary-General. In signing the Principles, the investors publicly commit to adopt and implement them, where consistent with their fiduciary responsibilities. The six principles are as follows:

Principle 1	We will incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes
Principle 2	We will be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices
Principle 3	We will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest.
Principle 4	We will promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry.
Principle 5	We will work together to enhance our effectiveness in implementing the Principles
Principle 6	We will each report on our activities and progress towards implementing the Principles.