



المؤسسة الدولية للتضامن مع الأسرى
International Solidarity with Prisoners
TADAMON • تضامن

A Brief Report on the Arrests & the Conditions of Prisoners During 2018



Prepared by
Palestinian Prisoners Center
for Studies
International Solidarity with
Prisoners «TADAMON»

March 2019

2018

A Brief Report
on the Arrests & the Conditions of Prisoners
During the Year of 2018

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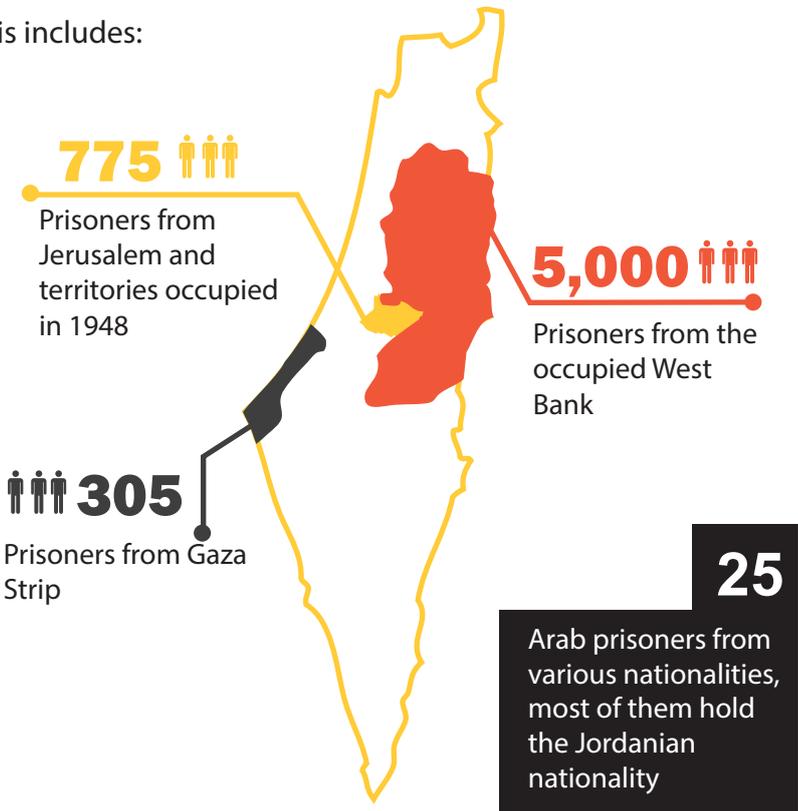
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Updated Statistics Regarding the Number of Prisoners in Israeli Prisons

Until the end of 2018, number of Palestinian prisoners detained in Israeli prisons reached **6000** distributed among 23 prisons and detention centers.

This includes:



Distribution of Prisoners according to Legal Status

3,750 prisoners have been sentenced

This includes:



513 prisoners

Sentenced to life imprisonment



253 prisoners

Serving sentences for a period of 10-15 years



1,442 prisoners

Serving sentences for more than 15 years



397 prisoners

Were sentenced to period ranging from 10-5 years



1,616 prisoners serving sentences of less than 5 years' imprisonment

447

Prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment for a period of one month to less than a year

472

Prisoners serving sentences for a period of one to two years

331

Prisoners serving sentences for a period of two to three years



470

Administrative prisoners

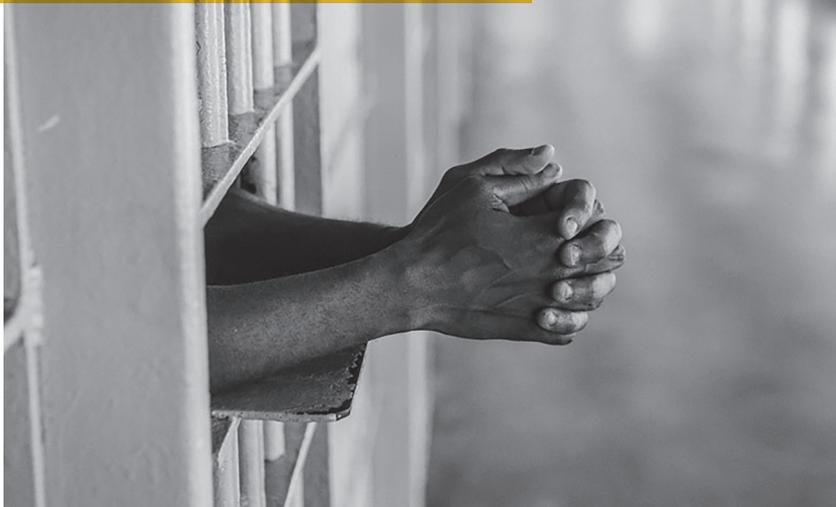


1,800

Detained

366

Prisoners serving sentences for a period of three to five years



Distribution of Prisoners by Categories



There are **54** female prisoners in the occupation's prisons, among them:



2 underaged girls under **18** years of age



With different sentences. the oldest prisoner is Yasmine Shaaban, detained since November **2014**, and sentenced to **5** years. The prisoner with the longest sentence is **Shurouq Dwayyat**, who has been sentenced to **16** years in prison. she was detained in **2015**.



In administrative detention, one of them is a member of the Palestinian Legislative Council (**Khalida El Jarrar**) Which was released on 28 February 2019



Under the age of 18 years, **150** whom were sentenced, while the rest are awaiting trial, and **2** children under administrative detention.



Members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, **5** whom are under administrative detention, and **2** others are subjected to high provisions



Who were released as a part of the prisoner exchange deal between Hamas and the Israeli occupation. They were re-arrested by the occupation.



Detained journalists

1,100 Ill Prisoners are Being Held in Israeli Prisons, among them

27
Prisoners
suffering
from cancer



17
Prisoners
are being
permanently held in
the so-called «Ramla
Hospital». They
suffer from the most
serious diseases and
wounds



33
Physically &
psychologically
disabled in
Israeli prisons



4
Paraleptic
prisoners
confirmed to
wheelchairs



There are now **47** veteran prisoners who have spent over **20** years in prison, including:

**The two prisoners,
Kareem and Maher
Younis**

**The deans of the
Palestinian prisoners**

years **35**

Prisoner Karim Younis is the dean of Palestinian prisoners. He was arrested in 1983 and his cousin Maher Younis was arrested two weeks later. They have been in detention for **35** years and were not included in the «Shalit» deal because they are from the occupied territories in 1948



**Prisoner Nael
Barghouthi**

**Is the oldest
Palestinian prisoner**

37 years

Prisoner Nael Barghouthi is the oldest Palestinian prisoner ever, he was arrested in 1978 and released in the «Shalit» deal in 2011, after spending **33** years, he was re-arrested in 2014 and remains in detention.



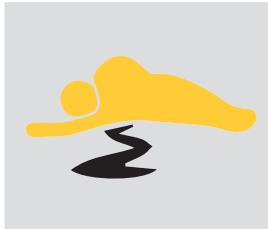
27 **Veteran Prisoners:**

These veteran prisoners have been in prisons since before the signing of the Oslo Accords in 1994, the Israeli occupation has refused to release them as part of the fourth batch released under the deal to revive negotiation in late 2013, all of them have been arrested for more than a quarter of a century.



Killed from the Prisoners' Movement

The number of killed prisoners since
1967 has reached **217** prisoners
amongst these prisoners:



75

Prisoners
were killed as a
result of deliberate
murder immediately
following their arrest



62

Prisoners
were killed as a
result of deliberate
medical negligence



73

Prisoners
were killed as a
result of torture



7

prisoners
were killed after
being shot inside
the prisons





Introduction

The policy of arrests has become a daily phenomenon and a tool of collective punishment against the Palestinian people (to raise the bill of their rights and protection). In the year 2018, the Israeli occupation continued the arrests of Palestinians in all sectors of society.



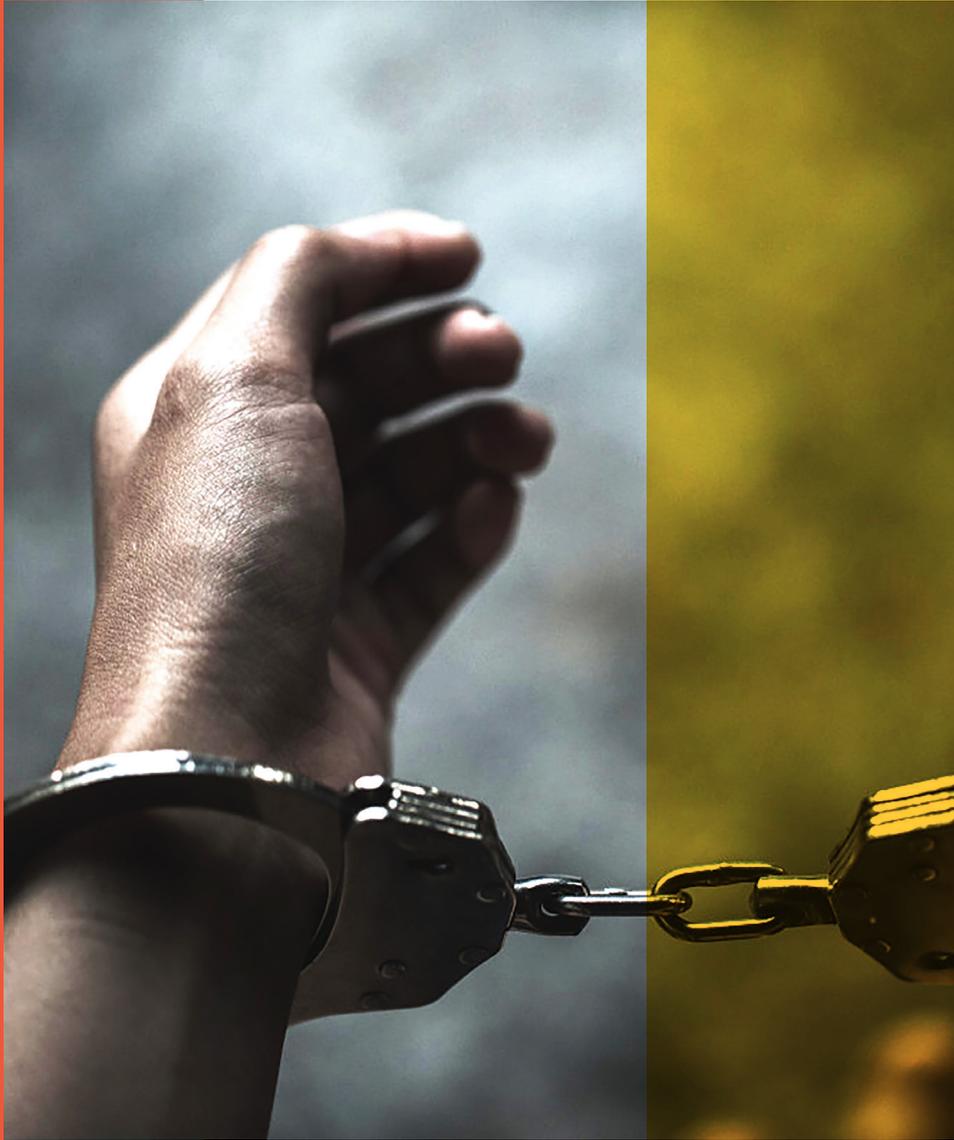
The occupation also maintained all its military, security and political institutions, using them to target Palestinian people with arbitrary decisions, forms of violation and restrictions of rights, confining their enjoyment of life, preventing treatment and visits, breaking into their homes and beating them.



The arrests afflicted all segments of Palestinian society including children, women, people sick, the disabled, the elderly, human rights activists, journalists, fishermen, legislators, faction leaders and others.

In this brief report, we monitor the arrests and developments of prisoners during the year of 2018.







First: Arrests

The daily arrests of Palestinians by the occupying forces constitute a flagrant violation of the rules of international humanitarian law. Moreover, the number of arrests during 2018 has reached approximately 5700.

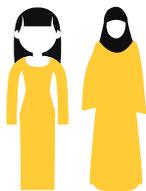
5,700

The
number
of arrests
during
2018





The number of arrests
among **children** under
the age of **18**



The number of
arrests **between**
women and girls

The total number of arrests among children under the age of eighteen has reached 980, including 16 children under the age of ten, and that they even dared arrest a child of 3 years old, «Durgham Karam Moswada» from Hebron, abusing him without reason.

The number of arrests between women and girls amounted to (175), including women, girls under the age of 18, old women, lecturers and university students, and journalists.

Furthermore, the occupation has arrested (145) sick people, some of whom suffer from physical and psychological disabilities. One of them, Sheikh «Ali Mustafa Hanoun»,⁵³ from Ramallah, is blind. The arrests affected many of the elderly, most notably, Haj «Ali Mustafa Alwahsh»,⁹² a prominent reformist figure in the West Bank.

In 2018, the Israeli occupation courts issued (920) administrative detention decisions, between new, and renewed orders.

At the moment, the number of arrests under the pretext of incitement against the occupation through their posts on social media is 54, including women and children, mostly from Jerusalem.

During the past year, Israeli courts sentenced four Palestinian prisoners to life imprisonment, accusing them of involvement in operations that killed settlers or soldiers.

By the end of the 2018, 6000 Palestinian prisoners are still detained without fair trial; only (4264) out of them are sentenced, 514 out of which are sentenced to life imprisonment, while 1800 are still awaiting their trial to occur, in addition to 450 prisoners are under arbitrary administrative detention.

Among the prisoners, there are 54 women, including the deputy in the Legislative Council, «Khalidah Jarrar.» [freed in February 2019]

There are also 250 children whose ages do not exceed eighteen, including 150 convicts, while the rest await trial, two children are subject to administrative detention, eight deputies from the Palestinian Legislative Council, and 22 journalists.

Also, 1,100 prisoners suffer from various diseases, 27 out of them suffer from cancer. The number of murdered of the prisoner movement has reached 217 since 1967.

Moreover, the number of prisoners who have spent more than 20 years in prison has reached (47), (13) out of them, spent more than 30 years, while the oldest, «Karim Younis», from the occupied territories, has spent 48 years.





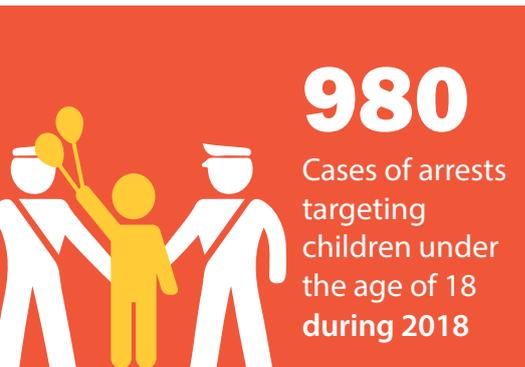
Second: Arrest of Children

During the past year, the occupation has continued to target children under the age of 18, arresting, summoning, imposing sentences and high fines. Currently, there are 250 children in Megiddo and Awfar prisons, in addition to others being in a number of detention centers and interrogation centers.

250

Children in
Megiddo and Awfar
prisons during
2018





The report identified 980 cases of arrests targeting children under the age of 18, including those who were shot before being arrested, sick and disabled, and those whom their ages do not exceed 12 years old.

The occupation continued to impose administrative detention and high sentences on child prisoners, in addition to imposing heavy fines accompanying said sentences, raising the bill for the participation of their children in resisting the occupation.

This contravenes the provisions of article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which defines a child as a person under the age of 18, and the Israeli Penal Code. Moreover, it violates article 16 of the same Convention: «No child shall be subjected



to any arbitrary or unlawful exposure to his or her private life, family, home or correspondence, nor to any unlawful violation of his or her honor or reputation. The child shall have the right to be protected by the law against such exposure or prejudice.»

However, the Israeli occupation authorities do not abide by these international laws. It has been decided since 1967 that Palestinian prisoners and detainees should not be subjected to the Third Geneva Convention, despite its signing by Israel, which made the prisoners and detainees be trialed under the rule of military decisions that are not subjected to any international controls or standards.

The Awfar Military Court issued a harsh sentence for 35 years in prison for the wounded boy, Ayham Sabbah, 16, from Beitunia and a 1 million NIS fine. He was only 14 when he was arrested after being shot and moderately wounded.

Also, the Israeli occupation forces arrested a number of kids whom are under the age of 12 years, including the child «Zeid Taha», 6, from Hebron, while going out to play with his relatives in the vicinity of his home.

The Occupation has also arrested a number of wounded children after shooting and transporting them in harsh conditions to the investigation with them immediately before treatment.

While the Israeli military courts continued to impose heavy fines on the child prisoners as part of a policy that is programmed and



270

thousand dollars

**The financial fines
imposed on the
children in Awfar
court only in 2018**

approved, making it a burden on their families in light of the deteriorating economic conditions. The financial fines imposed on the children in Awfar court only, reached in 2018 (997) (Equivalent to \$ 270,000), for the Israeli occupation to register an additional violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention through articles (107, 124, 125, 143).

Noting that, over the past year, the occupation has imposed more than 95 domestic prison sentences on kids under the age of 18. 31 children have been removed from their homes to relatives in remote area,

95

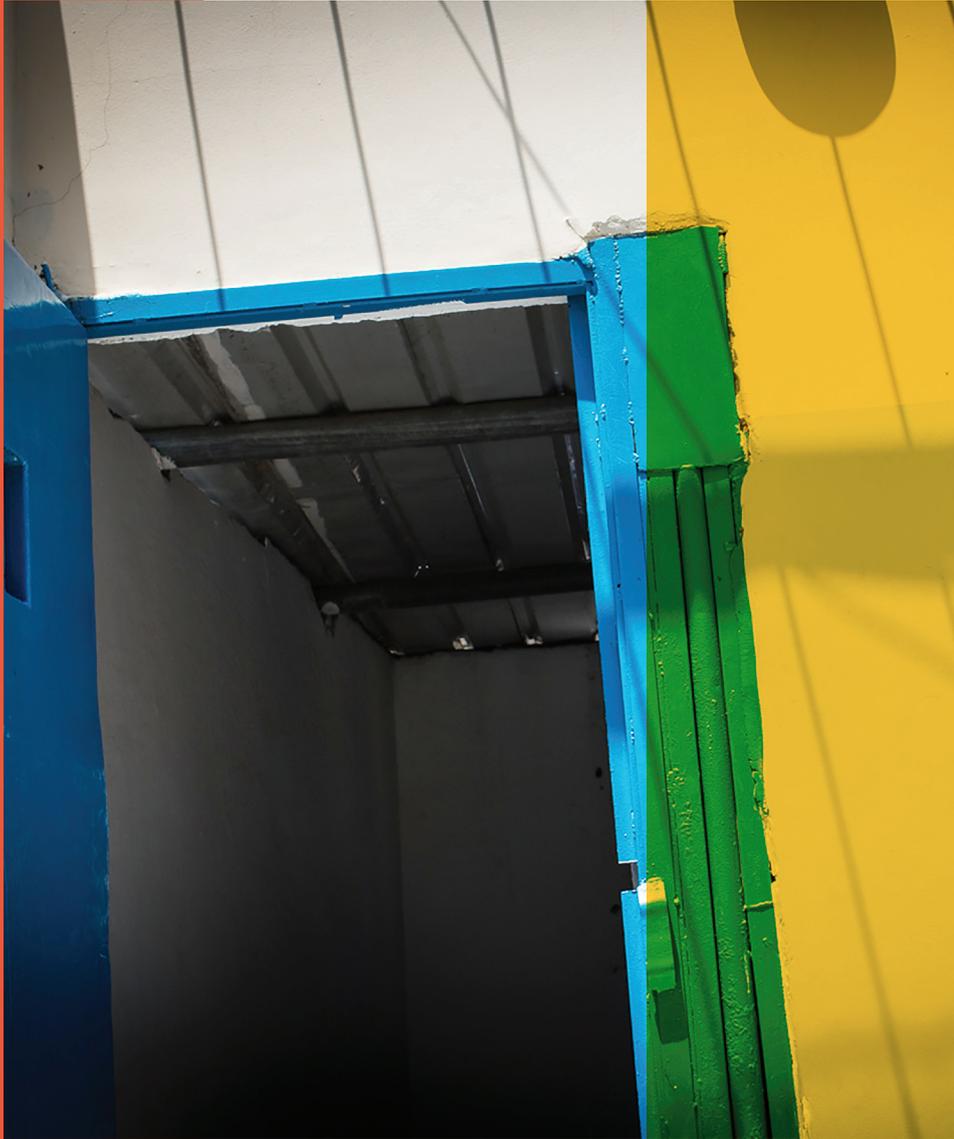
Domestic
prison
sentences on
kids under the
age of 18



and 12 were arrested under the pretext of incitement through their posts on Facebook.

Domestic confinement is considered an arbitrary and immoral measure, violating to the rules and provisions of international humanitarian law and to all international norms and conventions, foremost of which are the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977, which constitute collective punishment for the family as a whole, which forces the family to remain in a state of constant alert, anxious to protect their child from the risk of consequences for exceeding the imposed conditions.







Third: Arrest of Women

Palestinian girls and women are continuously being targeted by the Israeli Occupation forces by arrests, summonses, and high sentences, not excluding those under the age of 18, nor the elderly. In 175 arrests of girls and women, 14 girls under the age of 18, the youngest being «Razan Muslim Abu Sal» of 13 years old from Hebron who was arrested near the Al Haram Al Ibrahimy, then was released after a month were all observed.

175

Arrests of girls
and women
during 2018





N o t
t o

mention that, a number of women were arrested on the background of their posts on facebook including «Susan Abu Ghannam» mother of the martyred «Mohammad Abu Ghannam» who was charged with incitement, she was also sentenced to 11 months of imprisonment. This contravenes article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which affirms the right to freedom of expression, which includes the search for, the reception and transmission of information and ideas through any intermediary, regardless of borders.

The Israeli Occupation also arrested the wounded «Khawla Sabeeh» of 43 years old after shooting her causing her to be moderately injured in her feet. There is also «Fatima Abdel Rahman



Abu Shab'a» of 38 years old, from Hebron, who was arrested after being shot and wounded near the Al Haram Al Ibrahimy.

In addition to that, elderly women were not spared of the arrests, in which «Zahra shtayeh» of 80 years old was arrested by the Israeli Occupation, she is also the mother of the prisoner «Jawad Ashteh», who is sentenced to 30 years of imprisonment, during her visit to her son in Jilboa prison, then was released after investigation.

While the Israeli occupation forces arrested a number of women activists and journalists, as well as university students, including university lecturer «Fayrouz Na'alwa» from the city of Nablus, and the 2 human rights researchers at the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the occupied territories «B'Tselem», Manal Ja'abari» and «Manal Danna» from Hebron.



Moreover, the Occupation's Military courts has issued several harsh sentences during the year against women prisoners including «Fadwa Nazeeh Hamada»,³¹ from Occupied Jerusalem, who got a sentence to 10 years of prison and a fine of 30 thousand NIS issued against her, noting that she is a mother to 5 children. Furthermore, the Occupation issued similar sentences to 10 years to imprisonment against the woman prisoner «Amani Khaled Hashim»,³¹ from Jerusalem, noting that she is a mother to two kids. Prisoners are still being subjected to all forms of abuse and violation, either by depriving them of their basic rights or breaking into the rooms, humiliating them by traveling by bus in difficult conditions, not to mention depriving them of water and food, all while shackling their hands and feet, noting that everything aforementioned, is considered a violation of privacy.

The Occupation violates the Convention against Torture, which prohibits inhumane and degrading treatment, in particular the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Security Council resolution 1325, regulating the treatment of women and girls during interrogation and detention and organizing their lives in prisons.

Lately, the Occupation started closing the women's division in Hasharon prison, transporting all of them to Damoon prison in a new division that accommodates about 100 women prisoners.

Furthermore, several ill women prisoners continue to suffer because of the deliberate medical negligence, noting that, the prisoner «Esraa Riad Jabais»,³⁵ from Jerusalem, is in need of several urgent surgeries, with the prison management procrastinating in performing them, which puts her life at risk. There is also the prisoner «Nasreen Hassan Aboukmail»,⁴³ from Gaza, who suffers from diabetes. There are also fears of amputation in her toes after the appearance of dark spots under the fingernails due to high diabetes.





Fourth: Arrest in Jerusalem

The Numbers of arrests from Jerusalem during the past year formed one third of the total number of arrests that happened all throughout the Occupied Land during said year, in which it reached 1800 detention case including 450 children, 74 girls and women, and 22 elderlies who are over the age of 55 years.

1,800 Number of arrests throughout the Occupied Land during 2018

450 Children

74 Girls and women

22 Elderlies who are over the age of 55 years.

Pointing out that the Occupation targeted dozens of kids who are under the age of 10, including to siblings, «Hatem Abu Rumailah» ,8, and «Amir Abu Rumailah» ,10, after breaking into their houses in Beit Hanina north of Jerusalem, and the child «Omar Hussein» who is 9 years old.



100

Decision imposing
house arrest during
2018



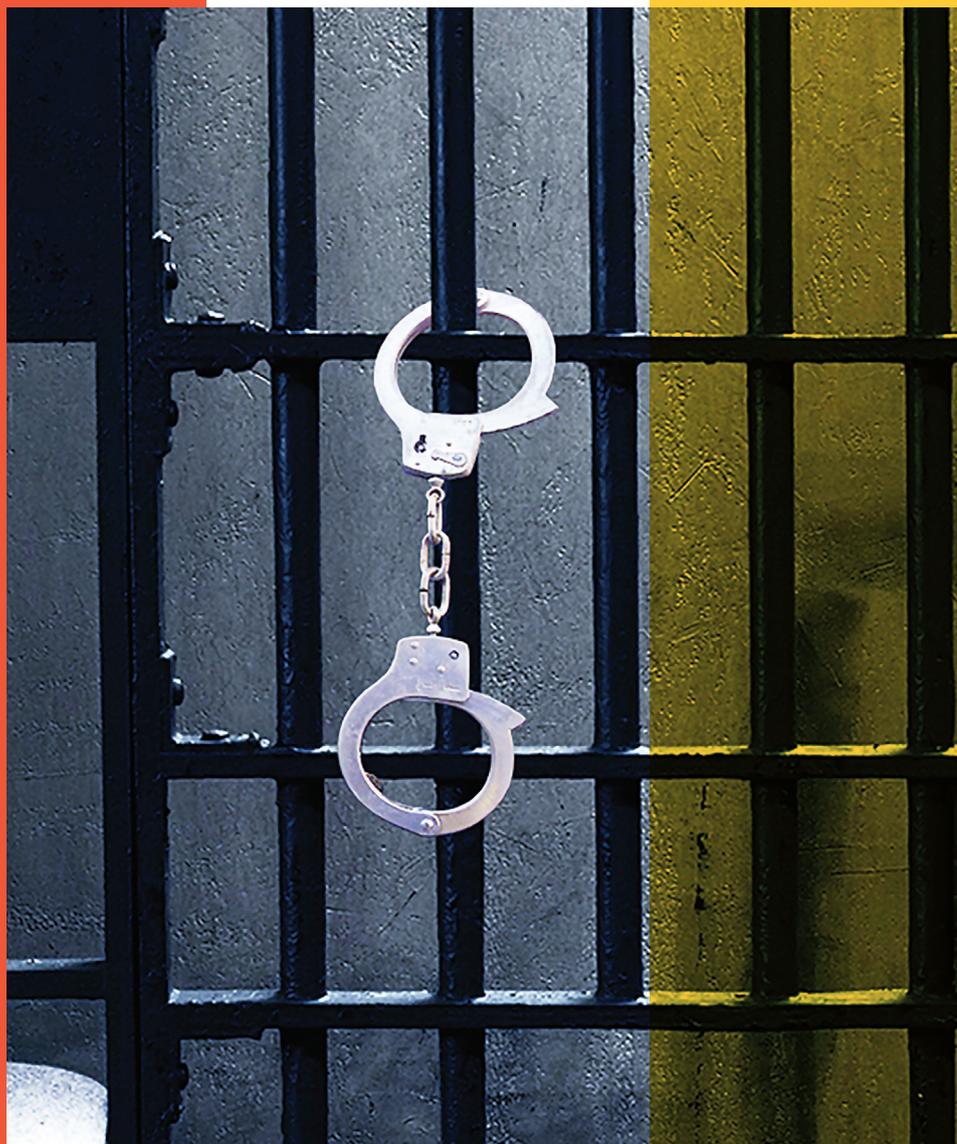
The occupation also continued targeting Jerusalem women activists in Al-Aqsa Mosque, arresting many of them during the year, imposing house arrest on them, fines, sometimes evicting them from their houses, and denying them entry to Al-Aqsa Mosque for various periods of time.

While the Jerusalem Prisoner «Aziz Mousa Awaisat» ,53, from Jabal Al Mokabber, died as a result of the being barbarically attacked in Ishel

Prison by the Special Units causing a brain hemorrhage. Note that the Occupation continues to hold his body until now, and refuses to hand it over to his family.

Yet, the Occupation continues to target girls under the age of 18 who are inside prison, the youngest being «Mai Bassam Asila» ,14, from Shuḡfat refugee camp, detained under the pretext of possession of a knife and gas bottle, and the girl «Sarah Nazmi Shamansh» of 14 years old.





Fifth: Arresting Deputies

2018 is considered the least year that the deputies of the Palestinian Legislative Council have been subjected to arrests since the Occupation started his fierce campaign to arrest the elected deputies in 2007, in which only 7 were monitored, who are:

7 elected deputies
subjected to arrest
during 2018



➤ **Deputy «Ahmad Mohammad Aton» ,52, from Jerusalem**

after breaking into the house he stays in since he was sent away from his home, not to mention that he spent 12 years in the Occupation's



prisons, he's also obliged to stay away from Jerusalem since 2010, so, he's now staying in Al-Bireh, to be then sentenced to 6 months of administrative detention.

➤ **Deputy «Nasser Abdullah Abdul Jawad» ,50, from Salfit**

He was re-arrested, then had an administrative detention decision issued against him, which was also renewed twice. Not to mention that he was already arrested several times before, including 16 years in prison, 12 out of them were continuous.

➤ **Deputy «Mohammad Mtalak Abo Jhesha» ,63, from Hebron**

Was re-arrested and transferred to administrative detention. He also was previously arrested several times, spending around 10 years in the Occupation's prisons.

➤ **Deputy «Mohammad Ismael Attal» ,51, from Hebron**

Was previously arrested several times as well, with a total of 11 years in prison. He also suffers from severe cases of diabetes and chronic stress, and heart problems.

➤ **Deputy in the Deputy Council
«Yasser Dawood Mansour»
,48, from Nablus**

Was arrested several times including what is more than 10 years in prison.



➤ **Deputy «Ibrahim Saeed Abu Salem» ,70, from Jerusalem**

was re-arrested and investigated with for 5 hours in Muskoubiya before being released. Also. He has already spent more than 10 years in prison.

➤ **Deputy «Omar Mahmoud Abdurazzak» ,53, from Salfit**

Was re-arrested then released after several hours of investigation. He was also previously arrested, spending what is more than 7 years in prison.

That is besides breaking into the houses of several other deputies, arresting their relatives, investigating with them inside their homes, and threatening them. One of which is deputy “Anwar Mohammad Azzaboun”,50, who has been arrested in his house, then threatened against doing anything that would endanger the safety and security of the Occupation, that is, according to what was said by an Occupation Officer.

Thus, the illegal abduction of ministers and deputies is a flagrant violation of international norms and conventions in accordance with the provisions of Article 147, and Article 7 of the Fourth



Geneva Convention of 1949, not to mention that their abduction of legislators and ministers is in contravention of the provisions of the Interim Israeli-Palestinian Agreement - on the West Bank and Gaza Strip - September 1995, see chapter I of the Convention.

Moreover, the house of Deputy “Khaled Ibrahim Tafesh”,⁴⁸ was also broken into, in Bethlehem, threatening him against doing anything that would endanger the safety and security of the Occupation, confiscating 1800 NIS from him, in the pretext that



said money was being used to support “terrorism”.

They also broke into the house of the deputy from the Hebron governorate, “Nizar Abdel Aziz Ramadan”,⁵⁸, searching him, then investigating with him and a number of his family members on the ground, threatening to arrest them in case any of them participated in anything that would endanger the safety and security of the Occupation.

Then, there is also the break into the house of deputy “Fathi al-Qarawi”, from Tulkarem, and re-arresting his son the freed-prisoner “Hamza”,³¹.

And, the break into the house of deputy “Mohammed Maher Badr”,⁶¹, and arrested his wife Mrs. “Saida Badr”.

Knowing that it is prohibited to subject Deputies and Ministers to investigation and torture because they are only demanding their legal right to remove the Occupation according to the legal and natural right of the Palestinian people, as well as a conclusion of Security Council resolutions 242 - 338- 425 - 1397 - 1402 - 1403 - 1405.





Sixth: Martyrs of the Prisoners' Movement

The killing of the prisoners' rebellion never stopped in 2018, in which 5 new prisoners were killed to increase the list of numbers of those killed to 217.

217

Martyrs of
the Prisoners'
Movement



➤ **The Killed Aziz Awaisat**

On 2 / 5 /2018, prisoner «Aziz Musa Awaisat» ,53, from Jerusalem was subjected to a barbaric attack in Ishel prison by the hands of the special units with kicks and clubs against his head, his neck, and his abdomen, which led him to suffer from the collapse of all of his body organs, damage to the lungs, and internal bleeding. He went into a severe coma; to which he was transferred to Ramleh Hospital. And as a result of their disregard for his life, he suffered a severe heart attack. So, he was transferred to intensive care at Assaf Harofeh Hospital afterwards. Despite all what was said, the Occupation refused, still, to release him early, and so he died.

Not to mention that, the killed «Awaisat» was already arrested on 8 / 3 /2014, and that he was sentenced to 30 years of prison.

➤ **The Killed Yassin Saradih**

On 22 / 2 /2018 «Yasin Omar Al Saradih» ,33, from Jericho, was arrested by the Occupations' units after them breaking into his house, then they assaulted him, beating him severely in the upper areas of the body, shooting him directly from a close range, when he presented no danger to the Occupation forces, which caused him to lose consciousness. He was then transferred to an unknown location. Four hours after his arrest, the Occupation announced his death.

➤ **The Killed Mohammed Anbar**

On 2 / 4 /2018, the Israeli Occupation forces opened fire on the civilian «Mohammed Sobhi Anbar» ,46, from Tulkarm refugee camp, at Jabara checkpoint, south of Tulkarm. He was then arrested and taken to Meir hospital. He stayed for intensive care until he died.

➤ **The Killed Mohamed Marshoud**

On 8 /4 /2018, the Red Cross informed the family of the wounded «Mohammed Abdel Karim Marshoud» ,30, from Nablus, that their son was killed the day after he was arrested as a result of shooting by settlers in East Jerusalem and seriously injured near Ma'aleh Adumim settlement» East of Jerusalem.

➤ **The Killed Mohammed Khatib**

On 18 / 9 /2018 The Israeli Occupation special forces, arrested «Mohammed Zaghoul al-Khatib» (al-Rimawi) ,24, from Ramallah, after breaking into his house, taking him to «Helmish» settlement, beating him severely and violently with sticks and rifle butts. The Occupation announced his death after 2 hours of his arrest.





Seventh: Deterioration of the Prisoners' Health Conditions

The conditions of the sick prisoners in the Israeli jails are in serious jeopardy as a result of the continued occupation of the policy of medical negligence against them and the failure to provide real medical care. The occupation deliberately neglects their treatment and leaves them exposed to death or incurable diseases. This is a blatant violation of the articles of the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions, in articles 29, 30 and 31 of the Third Geneva Convention, and in articles 91 and 92 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, that guarantees the right to medical treatment and care, providing appropriate medication for sick prisoners, and conducting periodic medical examinations.

Also, during 2018, the prisoners' suffering continued as a result of said policy, which in turn led to the deterioration of the health of dozens of the prisoners, to which, some of them reached the gravest level, the most significant ones are:

➤ **Prisoner «Jamal Hamamra», 52**

From Bethlehem, suffers from a lump on his chest that causes severe pain, he also suffers from weakness of the heart muscle and blockages of the arteries. He needs a catheterization surgery as soon as possible; however, the Occupation still delays the operation, and the necessary treatment.

➤ **Prisoner «Ibrahim Ghanimat», 40**

From Hebron, he suffered from a heart attack due to the deliberate negligence towards his medical condition, to which he suffers from weakness of the heart muscle, continuous pain and fatigue, and the closure of three valves in the heart.

➤ **Prisoner «Ali Hanoun», 22**

From Qalqiliya, suffers from cancer of the lymphatic glands. He received treatment before his arrest, but since his arrest he has not received any real treatment for his condition. There is a danger to his life. In spite of knowing all that, the management of the Megiddo detention center continues to neglect his health condition.



➤ **The health status of prisoner «Mahmoud Attallah»**

from Nablus, has deteriorated clearly, where he suffered from a stomach germ for a long time, and he needs urgent medical examinations, but the prison management procrastinates transferring him to the hospital, abuses, and isolates him.

➤ **Sick prisoner «Mohammed Said Bisharat» ,33**

From Tammun, suffers from complete kidney failure, and needs a kidney transplant. Despite the willingness of his family to provide a donor, the occupation delays the approval of a complete transplant, and refuses to release him, even though he has 9 months left, after spending 17 years in prison.

➤ **The health of prisoner «Yasser Rabaya» ,44**

From Bethlehem, has clearly declined, to which he was transferred to Soroka Hospital, where he suffers from cancer in the colon and is undergoing chemotherapy, not to mention that, his health has been exacerbated by the procrastination of the administration of the Israeli occupation authorities in providing the necessary treatment.

➤ **Prisoner «Rajai Abdel Qader» ,35**

From Ramallah, sentenced to 45 months in prison, suffers from a cancerous lung and liver tumor. To which he is considered is one of the most difficult cases in prison, although he has only a few



months left, still, the Occupation authorities refuse to release him, while refusing to provide him with the appropriate medical care. And only recently has he begun receiving chemotherapy sessions with his hands and legs shackled for eight hours.

➤ **Prisoner «Yasser Yassin al-Tarwa» ,21**

from Hebron, suffers from a difficult health condition. To which, he was shot seven times during his arrest. One of the kidneys and a gall bladder were removed. He needs super medical surveillance that is not available in Israeli prisons. He was also sentenced to 17 years to prison by the Occupation.

➤ **Prisoner «Yusri Attia al-Masri» ,33**

From the Gaza Strip, is still suffering from a deterioration in his already difficult health condition. He suffers from advanced liver cancer, enlarged lymph nodes, suffers from a heart problem and chest pain. The prison facility does not provide him with any appropriate treatment.





Eighth: **Administrative Decisions**

The Occupation's military courts in Awfar and Salem courts continued in 2018 to issue administrative detention decisions for both new prisoners and administrative renewal orders for detainees for new periods of detention. During the year, 920 administrative decisions were issued, the majority of which were the renewal of detention.

920

**Administrative
decisions were
issued during
2018**



It is a violation of the freedom and dignity of the administrative detainee. Not to mention that his arrest and detention are arbitrary, for lack of a specific charge, or failure to try a fair trial in accordance with international legal rules. Which violates the provisions of article 9 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

Although the decisions issued in 2018 constitute a 13% decline from 2017, this does not mean that the Occupation has retreated from the use of this repressive policy, which violates all the norms set by international law to limit its use and refrains from applying this type of detention. But the nature of the situation in the West Bank is what governs the increase or decrease in the number of administrative detainees.

The number of decisions issued for the first time against the prisoners during the year reached 381, knowing that most of them were renewed during the same year, and that most of them were freed prisoners in the occupation prisons that were arrested again. Meanwhile, the number of renewal decisions reached 539, that might be extended between two to six months.

By the end of 2018, prisoner «Ibrahim Abdullah Al-Arouj»,³⁵ from Bethlehem, completes his third year in administrative detention after being renewed by the administrative courts for the tenth time in a row, which makes him the oldest administrative prisoner in the Israeli prisons. He has been transferred to solitary confinement in Megiddo prison on orders from the intelligence services since the beginning of the year on the pretext that he poses a threat to the Occupation.

Over the past year, dozens of prisoners have been engaged in individual hunger strikes that have continued for long periods, protesting against their continued administrative detention, and against the renewal of their detention, without legal justification.

As a result of the escalation of the policy of administrative detention of prisoners, the administrative prisoners of about (450) administrative detainees decided on February 15 to boycott the administrative courts of all kinds, which lasted 7 months, during which the Occupation courts did not stop issuing administrative orders against the prisoners, to which 590 administrative order were issued during these months. It confirms that these courts are nothing but a sham, that they are unreal, and that the courts follow the orders of the intelligence sector.

It is noteworthy that the failure of the administrative detainee to appear before a management committee or a competent court is a violation of the principle of litigation and a violation of the text of Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates: «Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him».

In March of the last year, the Spanish Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously to pass a law introduced by Senator Sarah Villa, a member of the leftist Podemos party, urging Israel to stop administrative detentions and not arrest Palestinian children.





Ninth: Violations Against Journalists

Despite the fact that many UN resolutions demand the protection of journalists during the course of their work, in the year of 2018, the occupation continued to target Palestinian journalists by arresting, summoning or detaining them for hours, issuing verdicts against them, confiscating their equipment, and preventing them from working, in which the report monitored 165 cases of arrest and summons of journalists during the year.

 **165**
of arrest and summons
of journalists during
2018

Moreover, the Israeli Occupation forces arrested the director of al-Quds TV in the West Bank, Alaa Hassan al-Rimawi because of his press work. He was released on the condition of paying a financial guarantee and

prevented from practicing his work for two months.

The journalist, «Asra Khader Lafi Ghunaimat»,³⁵ was arrested from her house in Hebron and charged with incitement through the press. The journalist, Lama Khater, from Hebron who was also charged with incitement. Then, there is also the director of the Palestine Prisoners Center for Studies, «Usama Hussein Shahin»,³⁵,



from Hebron, who was arrested and put in administrative detention, which was renewed twice.

The Occupation forces closed the Al-Quds satellite channel and prevented it from operating inside the occupied territories in 1948 and inside Jerusalem. Not to mention, preventing it from being dealt with, by companies that provide information services. They stormed the headquarters of the Palestinian News and Information Agency (WAFA) in Ramallah, detained its employees, fired tear gas at them, and closed and confiscated several equipment, printing presses, and media sites.

The occupation thus constitutes an additional violation of the repression of freedoms and freedom of expression other than resolution 1738 of the UN Security Council, Recalling the Geneva Conventions, in particular the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 that concerns the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977, in particular article 79 of the Additional Protocol concerning the Protection of Journalists.

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Tenth: **Racist Decisions**

The past year has witnessed vigorous attempts by the Occupation to undermine the legal and political status of the prisoners and to undermine their legitimate identity and legitimate struggle, and to present them to the world as murderers, terrorists with their hands stained with blood, not fighters and resisters defending the rights of their people, within the framework of the resistance of international law.

The extremist members of the Knesset hurried to propose bills to introduce racist laws, targeting the rights of the prisoners, to submit them to the Knesset for approval and implementation. In the monitored year of 2018, several arbitrary laws were introduced and discussed having as targets the conditions of prisoners and their rights, while some of them were approved, others are still being studied by the Occupation. Which are:

The Law of Executing Prisoners

The draft law imposing the death penalty on Palestinian prisoners was first put forward by the extremist party «Yisrael Beiteinu» (Israel is our Home) in 2015, which was opposed by all the other parties.

In 2016, the same draft law was presented again by the same party, and so, a mini ministerial committee was formed to examine the draft before it was submitted to the Knesset for vote. In January 2018, the Israeli Knesset approved the preliminary draft of the racist law that allows the execution of the death penalty against Palestinian prisoners who participated in the killing of Israelis and was supported by 52 members of the Knesset, against the opposition of 49 members.

The draft law grants the military Occupation courts, the power to impose the death penalty by a majority of two judges on the Palestinian prisoners, and not as is followed by the full consensus of the judges.



52 members of the Knesset, against the opposition of 49 members.

Draft Law to Deduct Salaries Paid by the Authority to Prisoners of Tax Funds

In July, the General Assembly of the Knesset approved, in the second and third readings, a bill to freeze the payment of allowances for the families of Palestinian victims, prisoners and wounded by the Palestinian Authority, deducting these allocations from the tax revenues that are collected by the Occupation authorities and transferred to the Palestinian side.

A law that deprives prisoners of visits

In October, the Knesset approved the preliminary reading of a bill submitted by extremist MK of the Likud party, Oren Hazan, under the name of «Amendment of the Prison Authority

Regulations», which provides for the deprivation of prisoners belonging to the Palestinian factions holding Israeli hostages, from visits from family and the Red Cross, especially prisoners of Hamas.

The law on the Freezing of Funds Transferred to the Treatment of Prisoners

The Israeli government approved by majority, a law to freeze the funds transferred to the treatment of Palestinian prisoners, which will deprive prisoners of the simple amount of treatment and surgical operations carried out by the prison administration for prisoners, which puts their lives at great risk.

Draft Law Banning the Early Release of Palestinian Prisoners

The Ministerial Committee for Legislative Affairs in the Knesset approved a draft law banning the early release of Palestinian prisoners. The law prohibits the early release or shortening of one-third of the sentence (Shlish) issued against Palestinian prisoners.

Exemption of Palestinian Security Prisoners from the Decision to Increase the Area Allocated to the Detainee

The Israeli Supreme Court approved a request by human rights organizations to expand the area allocated to each detainee,

to become 4 and a half square meters instead of 3, and this includes all detainees, including Palestinians.

This decision did not appeal to the Israeli Minister of Internal Security who sought to enact a new law that would allow the prison administration to exclude Palestinian prisoners from this judicial order and carry it out to criminal detainees only. Indeed, the second and third readings of the law were approved by the Knesset to amend the law to exempt Palestinian security prisoners from this order to expand the area and limit it to criminal prisoners only.

Prohibition of the Release of Prisoners in Exchange for the Bodies of Israeli Soldiers

The Knesset Legislation Committee passed the three readings to prohibit the release of Palestinian prisoners in return for the bodies of Israeli soldiers held in Gaza in any exchange deal, and restricted the authority of the head of the entity to grant amnesties or to determine the sentences of prisoners convicted of carrying out operations and sentenced to life imprisonment, transferring this power to the courts, which makes it difficult to negotiate future prisoner exchange deals.

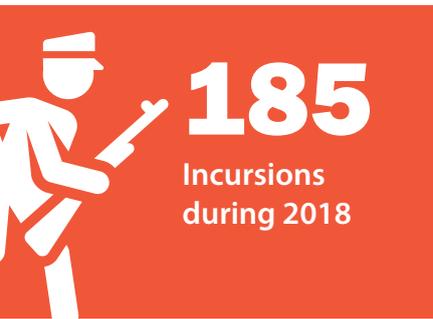




Eleventh: Abuse of Prisoners

The occupation authorities have confiscated from all Palestinian prisoners and detainees all their human rights guaranteed by all international conventions. It has intensified its repressive measures, arbitrary steps and unfair laws, from torture, beatings, and solitary confinement, to the imposition of nude searches, denial of visits to parents, denial of treatment and medical negligence, and denial of education. All that, and still it does not end with raids, incursions, and the use of excessive force against the prisoners.

It has also created a state of tension and instability in most prisons by practicing the policy of individual and collective movements, which have taken up whole sections, conducting inspections and night raids.



During the year, the occupation continued oppressive, repressive, and incursive operations, in prisons and sections. The report monitored (185) incursions during the year, an increase of 26% over 2017, that witnessed (145) incursions.

All of the aforementioned measures contravene Chapter II of the Third Geneva Convention, articles 25,26,27 on food, clothing and shelter. Isolation also violates articles 82,98 of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 and articles 117 and 126 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, especially that the occupation isolates prisoners as a kind of psychological pressure and torture to pressure them and weaken their strength.

Not to mention that, the prison administration has confiscated 4800 books from the prison library, all of which were scientific and public culture books, in addition to the prisoners' own copy books under the pretext that the prison administration did not issue a special permit for studying and education violating by that, Article 38 of the same Convention on the right to education, culture and

entertainment, to which all the prisoners copybooks has originally arrived in prison with the administration's consent, and according to prison administration laws, either through Red Cross, or visits.

During the year, the Minister of Internal Security, Gilad Erdan, issued a decision to set up a special committee to examine the conditions of the prisoners' detention. Their task was to tighten the conditions of their detention to the minimum, describing them as «terrorists» which reflected negatively on the prisoners' conditions, to which, they were subjected to even more constriction, repression, incursions into prisons, abuse of prisoners, abuse of their rights and achievements.

Furthermore, most of the incursions were accompanied by penalties imposed on the prisoners, including imposing fines, withdrawing electric appliances, closing the sections, turning it into isolation divisions, withdrawing the prisoners, depriving a number of prisoners of their visits, cutting off hot water, reducing the number of Arab channels, and preventing them from going to the Alfora(Rest) area.

Not to mention, preventing entering any educational books during family visits, canceling all purchases of frozen foodstuffs, and preventing the entering of materials used to manufacture sweets inside prison.

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Twelve: Arrests in Gaza

The occupation's activities have increased significantly during the last year of the arrests of the children of the Gaza Strip, where the report monitored 214 cases of arrests of Palestinians from the Strip, which forms a 90% increase from 2017, which witnessed 118 cases of detention only.

214



Cases of arrests of
Palestinians from the Strip



90%

The arrests
increased from
2017

This is contrary to the Israeli measures aimed at keeping the file of detainees in the Gaza Strip with Article 77 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which obligates the occupying state to hand over protected persons convicted by its courts in the occupied territories to the liberated land authorities.

In addition to that, the occupation also continued to exploit the citizens' need to cross for treatment or trade inside the occupied territory. Pointing out that the occupation turned the only Pass to the Strip into a trap, to kidnap Palestinians, including patients, traders, students and even women, where 17 cases of arrests and detentions of citizens were monitored during 2018 at the Beit Hanoun Pass.



Moreover, fishermen from the Gaza Strip has been subjected to continuous attacks by the Israeli boats that fire at them, destroying their boats, and arrest them. The number of fishermen arrested

during the year reached 77. Noting that the fisherman «Ismail Saleh Abu Riala»,¹⁸, was killed, and that the fisherman, «Mahmoud Adel Abu Riala,» was wounded by a rubber-coated metal bullet in the chest after the Israeli occupation forces opened fire on their vehicle while they were fishing.

Furthermore, the Occupation's warships stood in the way of several boats that were launched from the Gaza Strip in order to break the siege, carrying students, patients, and journalists on board. The Israeli occupation's navy forces kidnapped 18 citizens on board said vessels, which left the Gaza Strip heading towards Greece, including a woman, then were all released but the ship's captain, Suhail Mohammed al-Amoudi,⁵⁶, who was sentenced to a one-and-a-half year in prison.

77

**Of fishermen
arrested during the
year**



It arrested 9 other citizens who were aboard a ship breaking the siege «2», which was launched from the shores of Gaza towards Greece and were released after interrogation, including 4 wounded.

The occupation also arrested 12 foreign solidarity activists who were aboard the Freedom ship after being seized in international waters during their journey to the Gaza Strip to break the siege. Where they transported them to a black port deporting them to their countries, including the BRC T.V. crew from London.

Conclusions & Recommendations



First: Results

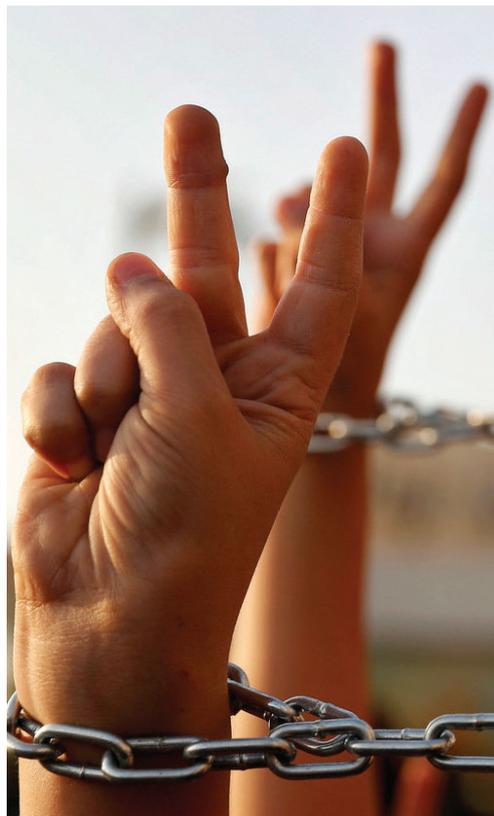
- During the year of 2018, the occupation continued policy of arrests, targeting all segments of society, where most of the arrests are conducted for security and preventive reasons without any legal justification.
- The occupation continued the policy of issuing administrative decisions against the prisoners. To which he issued (920) administrative decisions during the year, between the new, the renewed, and the extended, that reached a number of deputies of the Legislative Council, women, and children.
- The continuation of the policy of killing prisoners, where the list of victims of the prisoner movement rose to (217) with the murder of 5 new victims.
- Continued targeting of the Palestinian children whom are under the age of 18, by detaining and abusing them, where the number of arrests between kids under the age of 18 has reached (980), including a number of wounded and people with special needs.
- A clear escalation in the policy of repression and abuse of prisoners during the year of 2018, which witnessed a (185) process of repression and storming accompanied by an attack on some prisoners, and the isolation of others, all while imposing sanctions against them.

- Continuation of the policy of medical negligence, which leads to the deterioration of the health of dozens of sick prisoners, in addition to the enrollment of new prisoners in the said list, where some of them showed that he had serious diseases such as cancer.
- Continued targeting of Palestinian journalists and media people by arresting, detaining, summoning, investigating, and closing many of their media institutions.
- The issuance of several laws and unjust decisions that targeted prisoners, their rights, and their struggle, most notably, the ratification of the occupation's Knesset on the law of the execution of prisoners.
- Continued exploitation of the Passes needed by the people of the Gaza Strip to transport, travel, and treatment, by the occupation and turn, using it as a trap to arrest Palestinian citizens or extort them to work for the occupation.
- The continued detention of the deputies of the elected Palestinian Legislative Council, where (7) cases of arrest against them have been identified, in addition to storming others' houses and threatening them, or arresting their sons and wives.

■ Second: Recommendations

- Continuing the solidarity activities with the prisoners so as to ensure their survival at all times and making them a priority to the officials.
- The Palestinian Authority should formally adopt the issue of prisoners, it should also raise urgent cases against the occupation before international courts, accusing the occupation of committing war crimes against them, that, it should as well go to the International Court of Justice obtain an advisory opinion on the legal status of prisoners in Israeli jails.
- Working to prosecute the officials of the prisons of the occupation and investigators before international courts for violations committed against Palestinian prisoners and Arabs.
- Continue to try to mobilize as many solidarities with our prisoners, and convince the international community of the justice of their cause.
- Care and support institutions and centers supporting the issue of prisoners in the Arab and international levels, to increase its effectiveness, strength, and impact, and support it to achieve its objectives, and expose the occupation's crimes.
- Work to activate the Security Council resolution 1322 (2000), which called on Israel to comply with its responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

- Cooperating with Arab governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to work for the release of Palestinian prisoners as a legitimate resistance force in accordance with International legitimacy and international law.
- Calling on the International Red Cross to carry out its duties towards the prisoners and their families, and protect the prisoners from the occupation's aggressions during their families' visits, especially the families of the prisoners from the Gaza Strip.
- Exploiting the new media in the implementation of large electronic campaigns, for the solidarity with the prisoners, highlighting their suffering and trying to bring legal support and media, and international sympathy with their cause.





- Focusing on the humanitarian aspect in the issue of prisoners when communicating with foreign media, because it is the best way to raise public opinion and gain it in favor of solidarity with prisoners.

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