

# Documenting the crime of torture in the Palestinian Authority's Territories

Arab Organisation for Human Rights in the UK  
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## What others have to say about this report

*'This report is very significant, first for documenting the awful abuses of human rights continuing on a daily basis in the West Bank, and second for illustrating the depths to which the Palestinian Authority, the Israeli occupation forces and the US and EU funders and supporters of the current approach have allowed the situation to sink. There will be shocking consequences if these issues are not addressed, above all by finding a realistic, determined and honourable way to end the occupation.'*

### **Sir Jeremy Greenstock**

Former British ambassador to the United Nations



*'A shocking and important report documenting torture and abuse within the Palestinian security system. What little human rights focus the world deploys in the Middle East is trained upon the very obvious effects of the Israel/Palestine conflict. Too much of what goes on within the Palestinian Authority itself goes largely ignored.'*

### **Jon Snow**

Journalist and TV presenter, Channel Four



*What this report shows with such stark clarity is that the Western discourse of liberal good governance and rights, which sounds very nice because they relate to real human aspirations, is a façade behind which a police state has emerged. A security-led project of this nature – with its economic aspect as well as its 'law enforcement' dimension – has little relation to true institution or state-building. It is no accident that parliamentary oversight, accountability and systems of justice have atrophied, whilst massive Western assistance has been directed to so-called 'security-service reform'.*

### **Alastair Crooke**

Former adviser to EU Foreign Policy Chief, Javier Solana, and director of Conflicts Forum



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# Documenting the crime of torture in the Palestinian Authority's Territories

## Introduction

The Arab Organization for Human Rights in Britain has issued several reports on human rights violations in the territory of the Palestinian Authority highlighting the practice of torture in prisons. It is clear that the Palestinian security services have been using torture on a wide and systematic basis for several years using, inter alia, the following techniques: shabh (hanging) of all kinds, beating with cables, pulling out nails, suspension from the ceiling, flogging, kicking, swearing and cursing, electric shocks, sexual harassment and the threat of rape. At least six people have been killed while undergoing torture in Palestinian Authority centres: Shadi Shaheen, Ramallah; Majd Barghouti, Ramallah; Mohammed al-Haj, Jenin; Kamal Abu Taima, Hebron; Haitham Amro, Hebron; Fadi Hamadna, Nablus. Many ex-detainees have permanent disabilities. Mass arrests have taken place on political grounds.

Given the ongoing torture in the prisons of the Palestinian Authority, on a large scale and systematically, the Arab Organization for Human Rights in Britain has documented such crimes for the three years from October 2007 to October 2010. The work was based on several primary sources:

1. Meetings with victims or their relatives to find out what happened to them in custody and written testimonies of the victims explaining what they had been subjected to.
2. Distributing a questionnaire, in secret, to detainees in prisons.
3. The analysis of data and figures about detention and torture during the period mentioned.

Video testimonies of victims or their relatives.

We have taken these steps discreetly, away from the eyes of the security services. Where requested, some of the victims or witnesses have been promised anonymity so that they will not face further persecution.

An analysis of the data shows that in the period under review, the security services detained almost 8,640 people at a rate of 8 arrests per day; on occasions, there were between 600-900 arrests in the space of a few days. Every one of those detainees has been subject to humiliating and degrading treatment and stayed in cells for more than ten days. Many have spent the prime of their youth behind bars. The analysis also shows that an astonishing 95% of the detainees were subjected to severe torture, others feeling the detrimental effects on their health for varying periods. Seventy-seven percent of the detainees had been in the custody of the occupation before being released and rearrested by the Palestinian Authority on the same charges.

Men and women from all sectors of Palestinian society have been subject to arrest and torture: students, workers, teachers, doctors, engineers, university professors and lawyers. Like their Israeli counterparts, the Palestinian security services also detain minors.

There is no sanctity for the house, university or school; even hospitals are violated. Raids with personnel wearing civilian and military clothing take place in the middle of the night; citizens are abducted from their places of work or study in broad daylight. Arrests themselves are harsh and often accompanied by verbal insults and physical beatings; detainees' homes are ransacked and all too often valuables are stolen by the security forces. It is rare for an arrest warrant to be shown, the reasons for the arrest to be explained or the detainees' rights to be read out. The mandatory court hearing within 24 hours of arrest does not usually take place and the victim is subject to torture and interrogation from the moment he is detained.

### **Studying a sample of detainees**

Our researchers have looked at a number of detainees' case histories; the earliest was arrested on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2007; the latest was picked up on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2010. Questionnaires were distributed in secret, focusing on the conditions in detention, torture, health status, social/marital status, any trial that has taken place, overall negative effects and injury resulting from the arrest and detention.

This sample was used because the media and human rights organisations have picked up during the period in question the fact that prisoners held by the Palestinian Authority have been subjected to torture by security officers. The sample represents those still in prison and awaiting trial, or with military charges against them. The common factor for all is the exposure to torture in detention and illegal military tribunals.

### **Living conditions in Palestinian Authority prisons and detention centres**

Most of the prisons and detention centres in the West Bank are remnants of the Israeli occupation in which thousands of Palestinians were kept and tortured. Despite promises of reform by the Director of Prisons, Mustafa Dawabsheh, detainees claim that instructions for changes are not implemented by prison staff. There are daily two-hour exercise breaks in the afternoon and families can visit once a week for one hour. Visitors can bring vegetables and fruits and one cooked meal per room. Some basic items are allowed once a month, such as half a bag of detergent per room for washing clothes, one bar of soap for six people, one kilo of sugar per person, and half a kilo of tea per room.

Prison food, claim detainees, is very poor in terms of quality and quantity; it's even worse during Ramadan. Three meals a day are provided with one small loaf per person. Although medical treatment is available, there is a shortage of suitable medication which is often brought in by visitors at their own expense. Access to private doctors outside the prison is allowed after submission of a request in advance; several soldiers will accompany the detainee during the consultation. External visits for family celebrations are available on production of a military sponsor to guarantee that the detainee will return to prison.

Sanctions against detainees include being placed in cells which have no windows or other sources of fresh air, with very little light, for days on end prior to being moved to rooms in the Investigations Section for a month or longer. Sanctions are imposed for minor violations. In addition, various forms of collective punishment take place. PA prisons and detention centres vary in degrees of disrepute, but detainees regard those in the district of Jericho as the worst.

## Locations where political detainees are kept in the West Bank

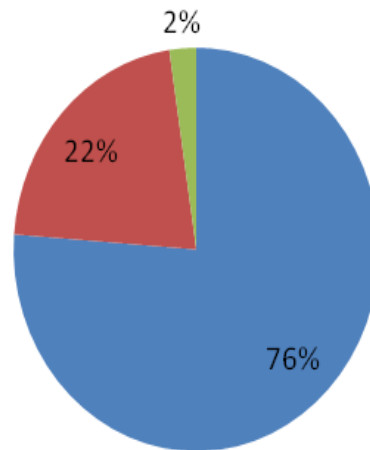
City	General Intelligence	Preventive	Military Intelligence	National Security	Police
Nablus	Aljunied + Jabal Al-Tur	Aljunied + Jabal Al-Tur	Aljunied		
Jenin	Intelligence centre	Preventive centre	Intelligence centre		
Tubas	= =	= =	= =		
Qalqilya	= =	= =	= =	National Security centre	
Salfit	= =	= =	= =		
Tulkarm	= =	= =	= =		
Ramallah	Balou'a centre	Beitunia centre	Um Alsharayet centre		
Bethlehem	Intelligence centre	Preventive centre	Intelligence centre		
Hebron	2 Intelligence centres	2 preventive centres	= =		
Al-Zaheria	Intelligence centre	Preventive centre	= =		
Tafouh	= =	= =			
Beit Kahil	= =	= =			
Beit Ula	= =	= =			
Halhoul	= =	= =			
Seir					Temporary detention
Jericho	= =	= =	Intelligence centre		

The prisoners in the study sample were usually imprisoned in their home province, but a few are kept in other areas nearby. The age group of the 32% of the detainees in the study sample was 20-30 years; the remaining 68% were over 30. Most (76%) were married and so their detention split them from their families who depended on the detainees to a large extent for their income; the number of dependents vary between 2 and 12 people per detainee, although statistics were unknown for almost half of the detainees.



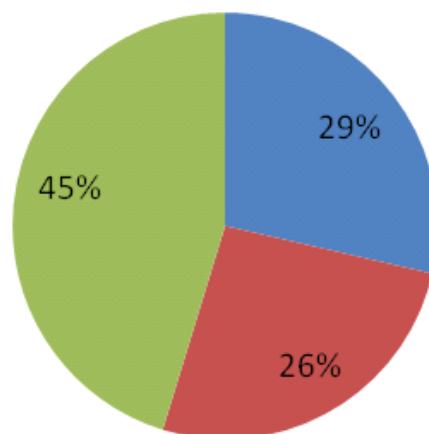
## Marital status

■ Married ■ Unmarried ■ Status not known



## Dependents of detainees

■ 1-5 dependents ■ More than 5 dependents ■ Unknown



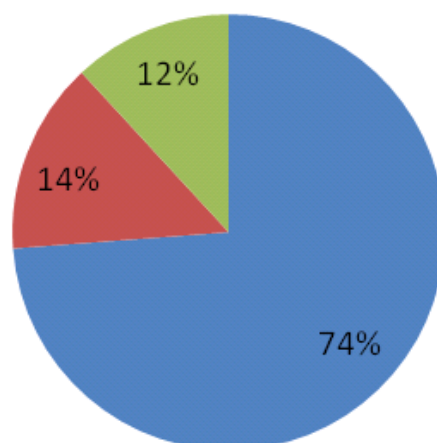
In answer to questions about their health, almost half (44%) of the detainees claimed to be suffering from a specific disease, injury or illness, including clogged arteries in the hand, swelling of the hands and feet, various infections, tinnitus, torn muscles, backache, heart problems, hernia, partial or total kidney failure, crushed vertebrae, asthma, seizures and diabetes. Most of the detainees were healthy at the time of the arrest. The costs of any operations or other such procedures have to be borne by the detainees and the families.

Detainees mentioned the torture most were exposed to, particularly Shabh (hanging) in its various forms (some reported that they were hung from the second floor, upside down like slaughtered animals); severe beatings with sticks and hoses; threats of rape; and other abuse, such as deprivation of sleep for long periods.

It is important to state that detainees were kept hanging for different periods; 76% said about 20 days, 12% for more than a month. In addition, some were in Shabh intermittently for between 20 -100 hours, or 200-500 hours, or up to 1,600 hours over a six months period. While in such positions, detainees often suffered foot beating, ten rounds or more with 50 lashes in each round; this would take place for many days.

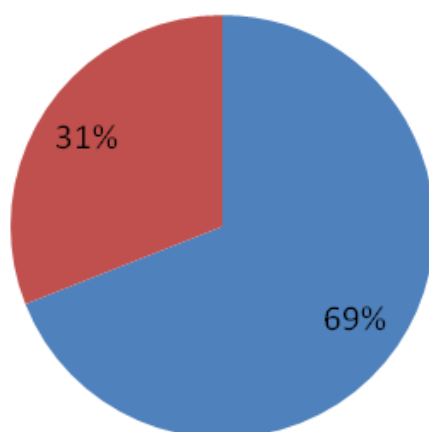
### Continuous “Shabh” in all its variations

■ 1-20 days ■ Month+ ■ Unknown



## Period spent in cells

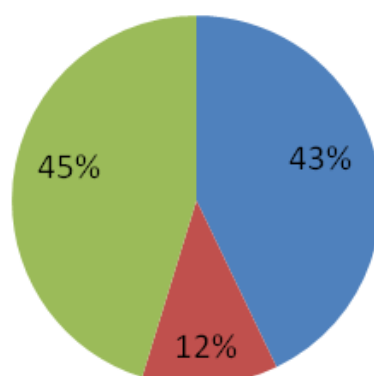
■ <100 days ■ >100 days



In order to put pressure on detainees, close relatives, even minors, are brought to the interrogation centre; they may be tortured as well, in front of the detainee, in order to try to force a confession of guilt. Some detainees claim that their close relatives (including the wife of one detainee) have been subjected to Shabh in front of them.

## Detention of a close relative to pressurise main detainee

■ Yes ■ No ■ Not Known



An incredible 81% of the sample group said that this was not the first time that they had been arrested by the Palestinian Authority. A number also said that they had had valuables taken from their family home at the time of their arrest, which put further financial pressure on the detainees' dependents. Seventy-seven percent of the detainees had also been detained at some stage and for varying periods by the Israeli occupation forces.

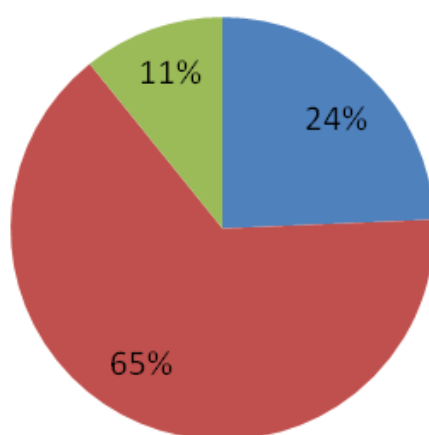
The so-called "revolving door policy" meant that some detainees have been arrested by the Israelis and then, when released, immediately rearrested by the Palestinian Authority on the same charges; 59% said that this had happened to them.

Charges laid against detainees by the PA are often the same as those used by the Israeli occupation forces, namely membership of a militia, terrorism, sedition, organising against the PA; 98% had seen the latter on their file.

In order to circumvent possible decisions in the detainees' favour by the Supreme Court, many were sent before military courts, which are "untouchable" by civilians. Sentencing is very quick – perhaps after one or a maximum of four sessions – and in some cases sentence is passed without a hearing. Lawyers cannot defend their clients or even talk to them; detainees are only rarely allowed to speak. The sentences themselves are usually predetermined as there is no system in place for detainees to be released from a military court. Of the sample surveyed, 65% of the detainees were sentenced by military courts to prison terms of more than 13 months; the longest term was five years.

## Period of military sentence

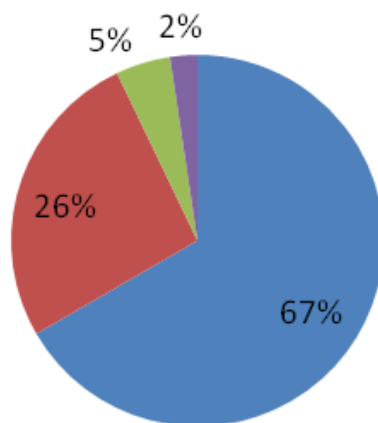
■ 1-12 months ■ 13 months and over ■ Suspended



The lead Palestinian Authority force for carrying out detentions and torture of Palestinians is the Preventive Security, followed by the General Intelligence and Military Intelligence.

## Unit carrying out the arrest

■ Preventive Security ■ General intelligence  
■ Military Intelligence ■ Unknown



## Torture methods

From the close scrutiny of the violations carried out by the Palestinian Authority over a number of years, and according to our sample testimonies, we can summarise torture methods as follows:

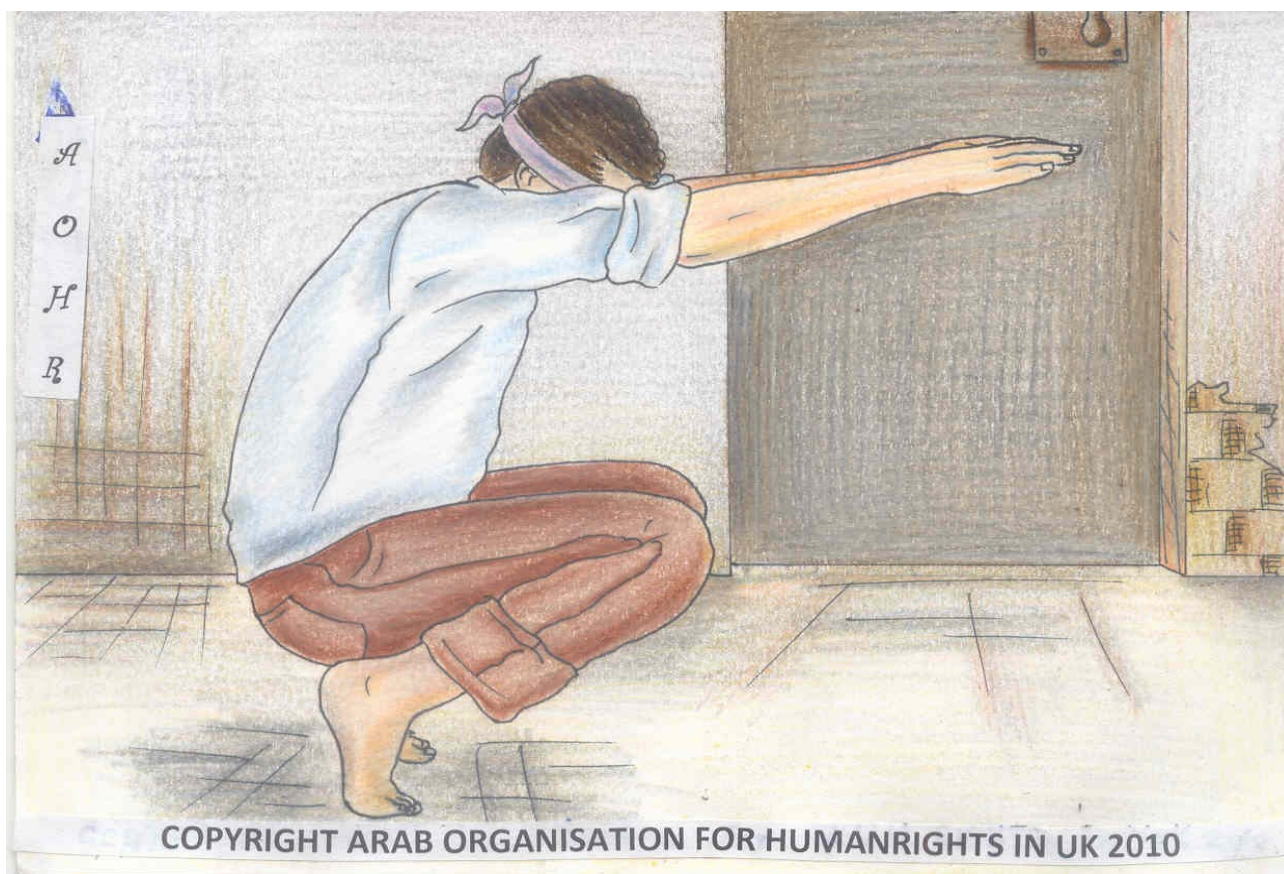
Shabh, with its various forms

### Banana Shabh

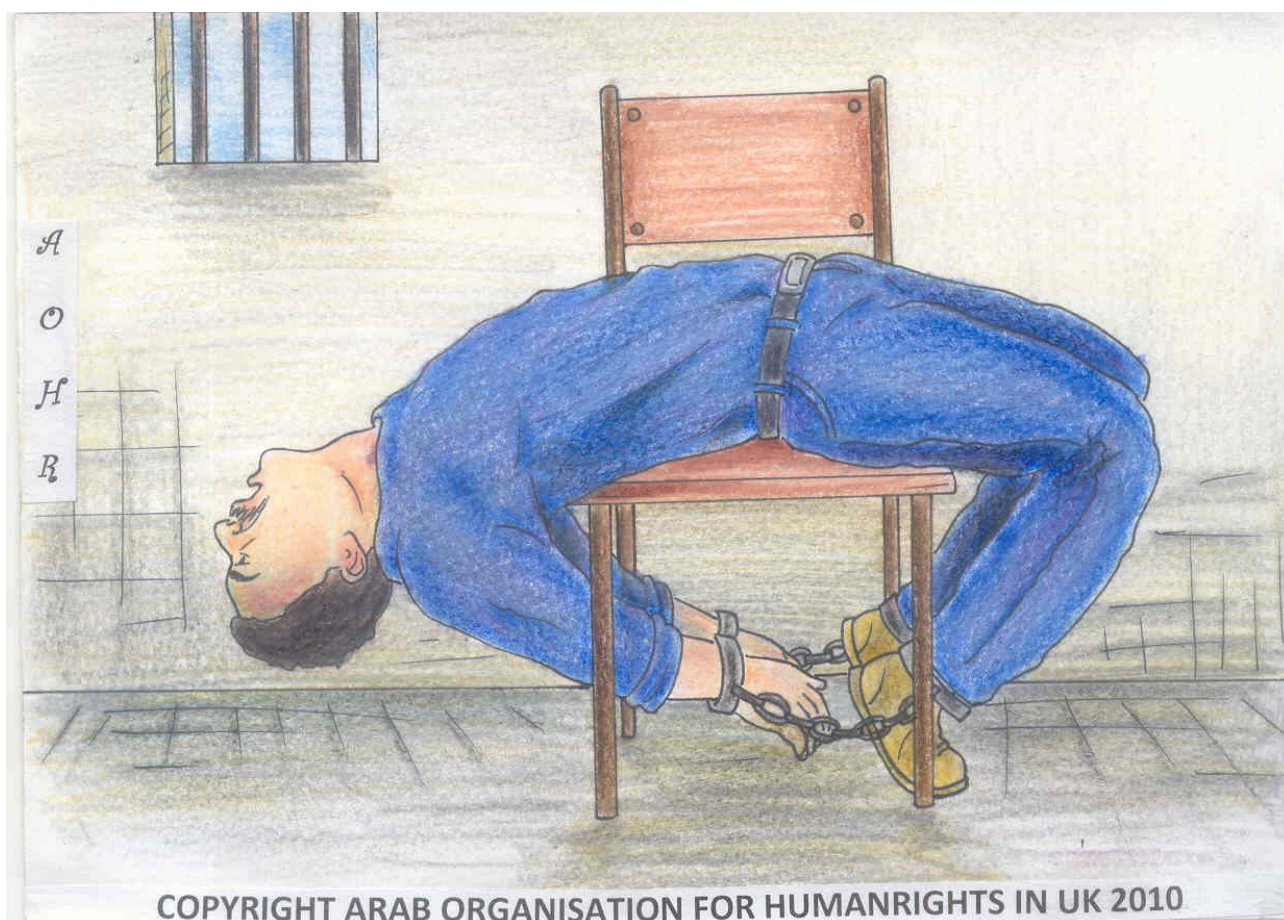




### Squat Shabh

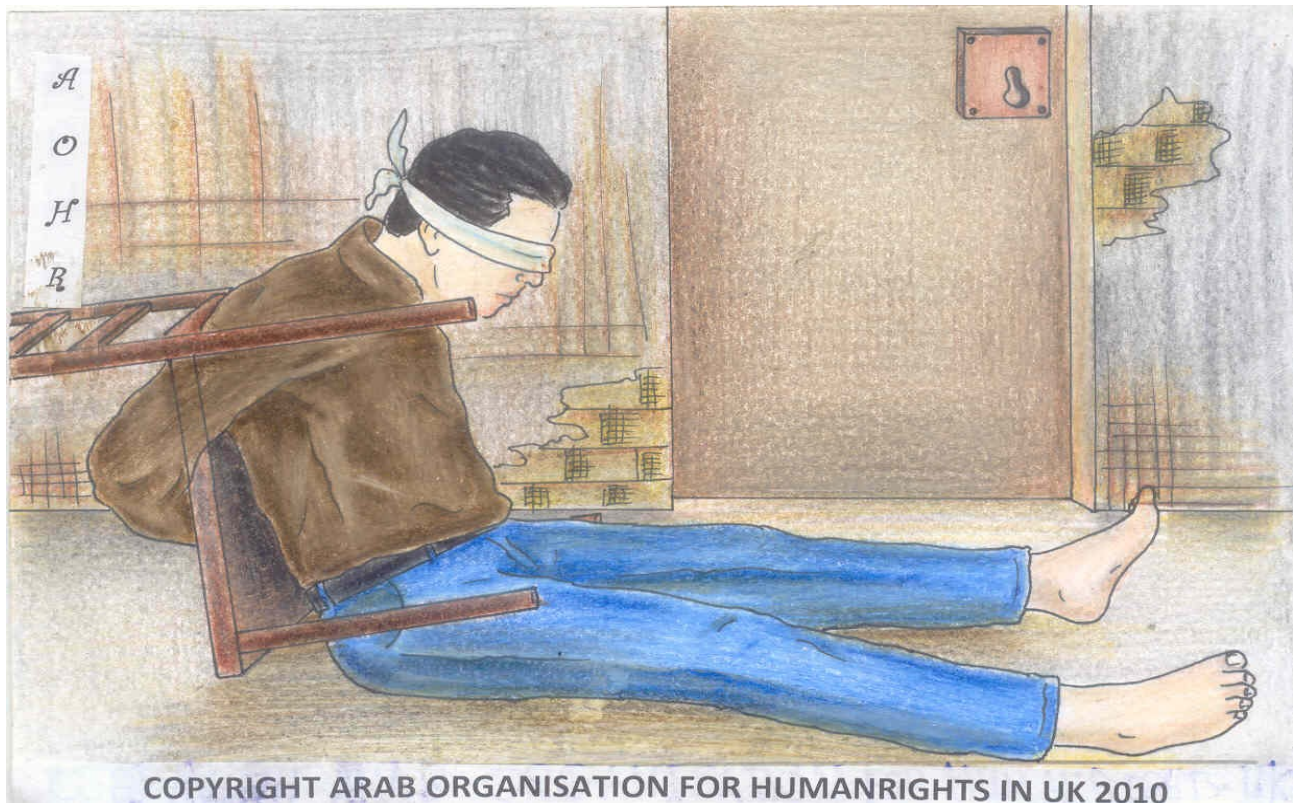


### Banana shape using chair

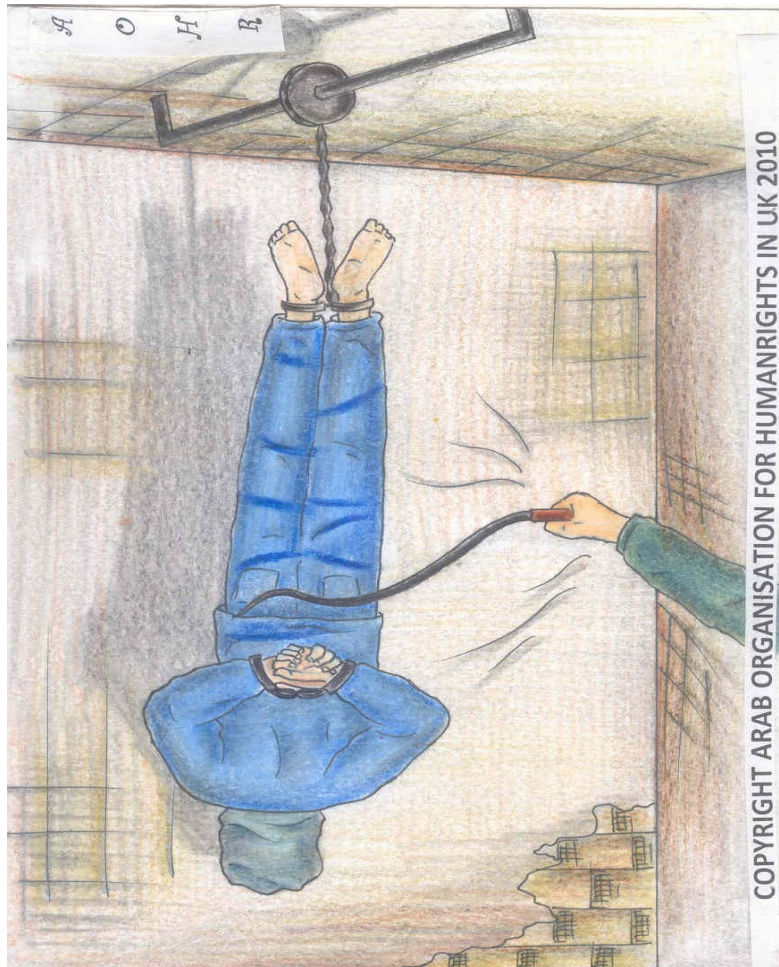




## Back breaker

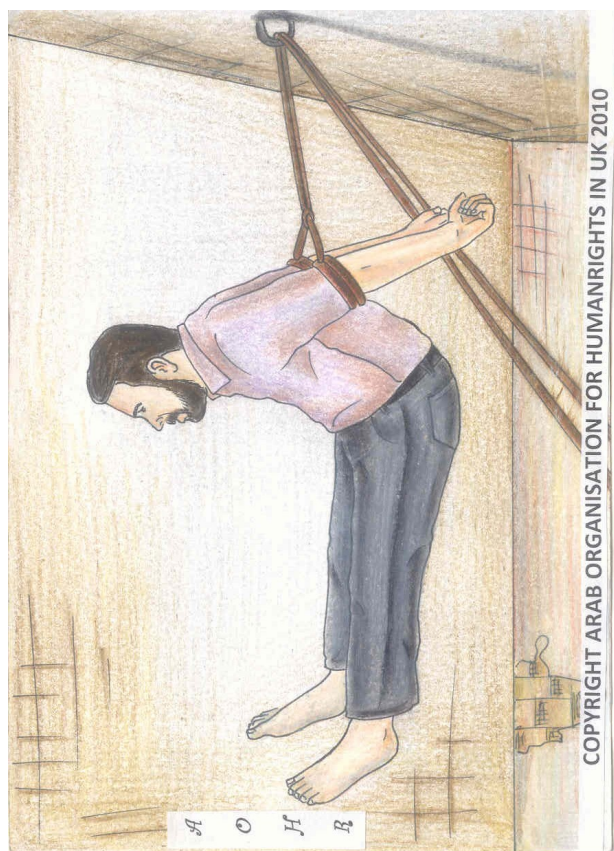


## Like a slaughtered animal





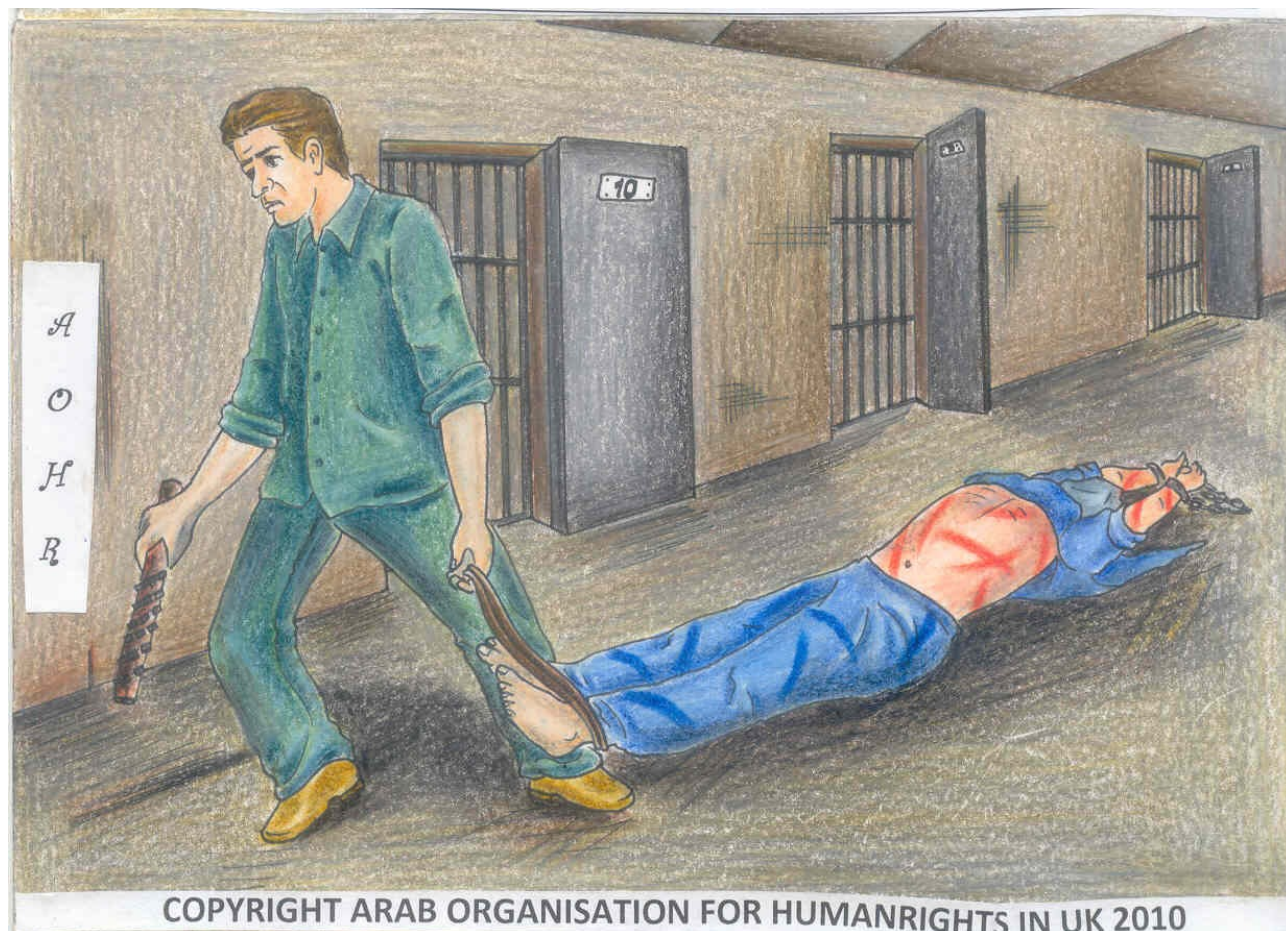
Hanging from the elbows



Hanging from hands using a pulley

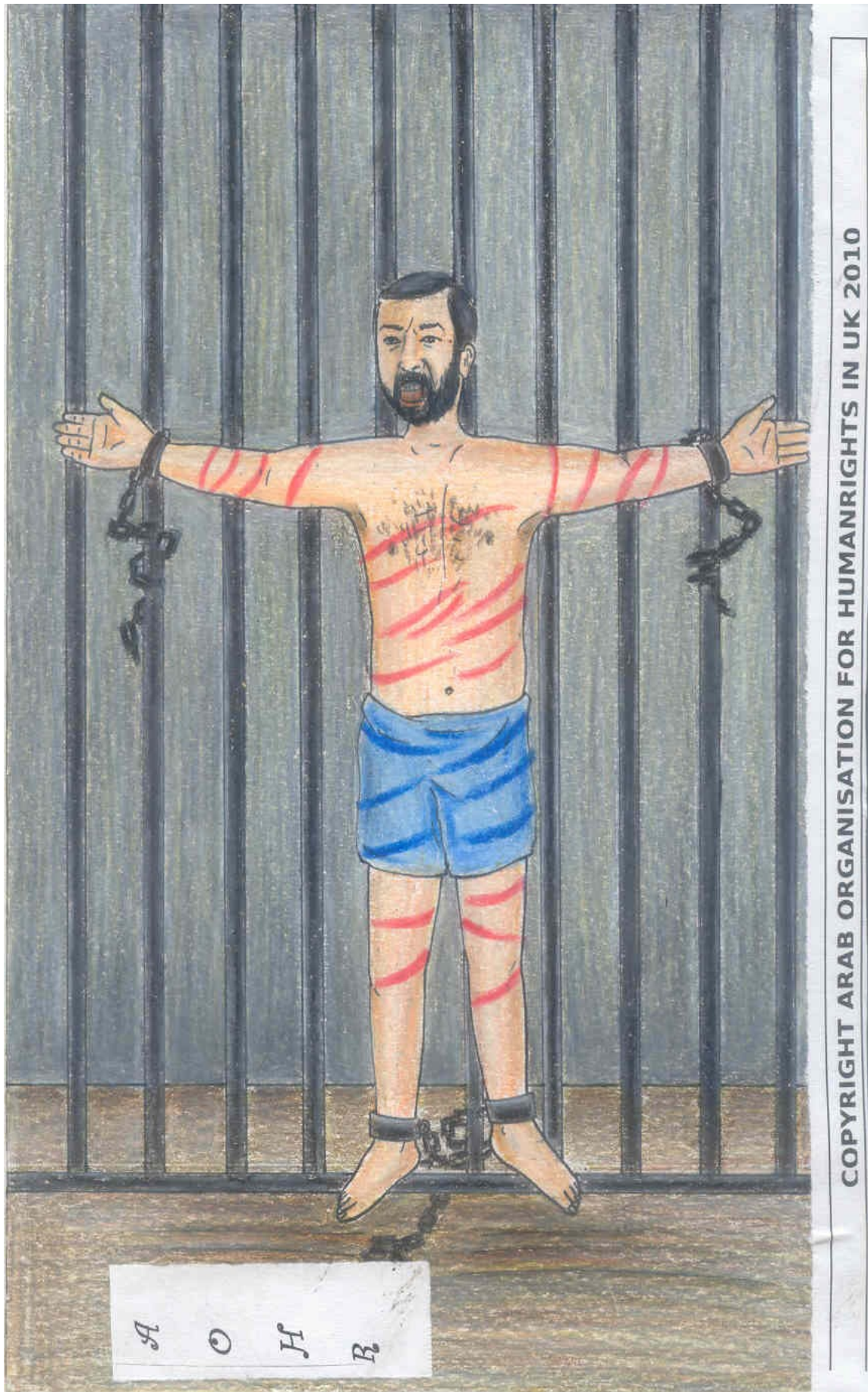


Beating with hands, legs, hoses and sticks all over the body





## Crossification



- Electric-shock which may be accompanied by putting boiled eggs in the anus of the detainee, and then passing electricity through his body so that the muscles relax and the egg falls down; he is then mocked for “laying an egg”.
- Pulling-out finger- and toenails, plucking beard hair, shaving the head
- Beating detainees’ feet
- Threats of rape
- Threats of sitting on a bottle (in the anus)
- Detaining relatives of the detainee and torturing them in front of the detainee
- Sleep deprivation for long times using different methods
- Solitary confinement for a period that may exceed six months in a cell of an area not more than 90 cm wide and 180 cm long.
- Psychological torture using curses and insults
- Death threats
- Biting the buttocks
- Intimidation with dogs
- Pressuring detainees to work as informers
- The threat of indecent assault
- Threats of losing employment
- “The Refrigerator”: detainees’ blankets and bedding are removed from the cell, which is flooded with water and the detainee is forced to stand in the water without rest. Occasionally, bedding may be brought back for a short time, and then removed again.
- Deprivation of family and lawyer visits.

## Deaths during torture

In 2008, two detainees died during torture in Palestinian Authority prisons; in 2009, four detainees died. In all cases, the PA denied responsibility, claiming that the cause of death was suicide or illness. Independent investigations and witness testimonies showed that the detainees were executed under torture and post-mortem examinations confirmed visible signs of torture. It is noted that those whose health deteriorates due to torture are sent to hospitals under false names without the knowledge of their family; the medical team is prohibited from publishing anything relating to the status of such patients.

The following are the detainees who died under torture:



**Majd Abd al-Aziz al-Barghouti, from Cooper in the Ramallah district, age 44 years; died under torture on 22nd February 2008 a week after his arrest at the hands of the General Intelligence Service.**

**Shadi Shahin, of the city of Ramallah, age 27 years; died under torture on 29th September 2008 in Jericho Central Prison, where he was detained by the intelligence service for the charge of shooting at Nabil Amr in 2002.**

**Mohammed Abdul Latif Jameel Al Hajj, from the village of Jalqamus in the Jenin district, age 26 years; died under torture on 8th February 2009 in Jenin prison, where he was detained by the Preventive Security Service.**



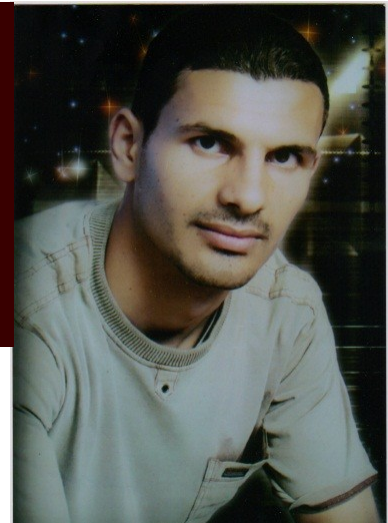
**Haitham Abdullah Amr from the village of Beit Rewish Fawqa in the Hebron district, age 33 years; died under torture on 15th June 2009 at the headquarters of the General Intelligence Service in Hebron, four days after his arrest.**





Kamal Abu Ta'eima, a resident of Fawar camp, in the Hebron district, age 44 years; died due to torture on 4th August 2009 at Medical City Hospital in Jordan, where he had been arrested by the Preventive Security Service a year before.

Fadi Hosni Hamadna, from the village of Assira, age 28; died under torture on 10th August 2009 in the prison of Junaid, where he had been detained by the General Intelligence Service since 15th June 2009.



### Security Services which practice torture

The Palestinian Authority's Preventive Security, General Intelligence and Military Intelligence Services all have detention and investigation centres across the West Bank. The Preventive Security has 17 detention centres; each province has a main investigation centre supervised by the Department of the Assembly in Ramallah. The General Intelligence also has 17 detention centres with a main investigation centre in each province except Jericho, where there is a centre for investigation and arrest. All of these centres are supervised by the intelligence service in Ramallah. There are 11 detention centres belonging to the Military Intelligence scattered across various districts.

The detention centres of all security services have one thing in common – they all operate outside the law; under the current laws in the Palestinian Authority areas, reform and rehabilitation centres are the only places where detention is permitted. Those run by the security services are not subject to any judicial control.

From an administrative and organisational point of view, the General Intelligence, Preventive Security and Presidential Security all answer to Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas. The Military Intelligence, National Security Forces and the police, however, are answerable to and are part of the Ministry of Interior. The latter coordinates with the Preventive Security Service in matters of internal security and is subject in terms of regulations to the authority of the Palestinian Prime Minister.

### Palestinian Academy for Security Sciences

This institution was established on the initiative of the former Head of the General Intelligence Services, Major General Tawfiq Tirawi. Building work started in 1998 under a Presidential Decree, registered with the Ministry of the Interior and inaugurated by President Mahmoud Abbas in September 2007. The Board of Trustees is headed by Major General Tirawi. This college provides the security services and police personnel with training in various security technology, theory and practice. It is known that graduates who join the security services are trained to be agents for the

arrest and torture of Palestinians. From the subject matter that is taught at the centre it is obvious that human rights are marginal; the focus is on the security of the Palestinian Authority and how to protect it.

## U.S. Support and supervision

After the founding of the Palestinian Authority in the mid-nineties, the United States of America provided support to the nascent body's security services and activities as part of the "war on terrorism". Following the death of Yasser Arafat in late 2004 and the election of Mahmoud Abbas as his successor as PA President in early 2005, the U.S. State Department created the office of U.S. Security Coordinator (USSC) for Israel and the Palestinian Authority to help reform, train, and equip PA security forces.<sup>1</sup>

In November 2005, Lt. Gen. Keith Dayton was appointed head of this office to assist in the restructuring, arming and training of the Palestinian Authority security services. By June 2009, the training of around 400 members of the Presidential Guard was complete, along with 2,200 members of the security services. All of the training took place at the Police International Training Centre near Amman in Jordan. Trainees were selected through a careful procedure, whereby their records were checked against a database in Washington as well as that belonging to Israel's internal security force, Shin Bet. Anyone shown to have been active in campaigns against Israel was rejected; by March 2008, more than 6,000 applicants had been rejected in this way.<sup>2</sup>

According to the US State Department, "Potential recruits (s) are checked through different databases... in order to detect relationships with terrorist organizations, and violation of human rights..." If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs found important evidence that members of the security forces and presidential guards who are candidates for the training committed violations of human rights or are in a relationship with terrorist organizations, they are excluded from the training. Official Western sources say that fewer than 4.4% were excluded. The preferred age for recruits is 20 to 22 years.

**Table showing US support for Palestinian Authority security services from 2007-2009 (figures in US\$m)**

**Table I. INCLE Assistance for the Palestinian Authority (FY2007-FY2009)**  
(current year \$ in millions)

Item	FY2007 <sup>a</sup>	FY2008	FY2009	Total
<b>Total Appropriated</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>295.4</b>
Security Force Training	28.6	12	78.1	118.7
Non-Lethal Equipment	22.6	13	37	72.6
Construction of Facilities	18.6	-	49.4	68
Ministry of Interior	6	-	7.5	13.5
Criminal Justice Reform	-	-	2	2
Egypt – Border Enhancement	-	-	3	3
Program Administration	10.6	-	7	17.6

<sup>1</sup>. J. Zanotti, *US Security Assistance to the Palestinian Authority*, Congressional Research Service, 8 January 2010, p. 2

<sup>2</sup>. Ibid., p.21

## European support

The European police mission started its work in the Palestinian Authority's territories on the first of January 2006 (see Annex - 2 -); its core declared functions are training and supplying the Palestinian security services with modern security technologies and tools necessary to maintain security in the occupied territories. In addition, the aims are to develop the professionalism of the local police service, build detention centres, provide the security headquarters with the latest equipment, construct and renovate prisons. All of this is done through joint sessions with Israeli counterparts.

The European Union is the world's largest donor to the Palestinian Authority.<sup>1</sup> Between 1994 and the end of 2009, the EU committed approximately €4.26 billion in assistance to the Palestinians through various geographical and thematic instruments.<sup>1</sup> It is estimated that since June 2008, the European Union has provided nearly \$47m, which has been spent on police and criminal justice system development programmes. However, the results of this "development" are not promising; the criminal justice system falls far short of acceptable standards for a service which is supposed to be there to serve and protect the community. The prisons are overcrowded and do not meet international standards in terms of health provision and food; human rights are ignored by prison officers, with torture as the primary means of interrogation; police officers support security personnel on night raids and arrests, using force against their fellow citizens; lethal force is used on occasions in arrest procedures, and families of detainees are beaten up and abused; the courts have been put into the service of the security apparatus. Importantly, in the context of this report, the police service is viewed as an extension of its Israeli counterpart, attending joint training and collaboration sessions. In November 2010 Israeli media sources reported that Israel's "West Bank most-wanted terrorist list has dwindled to almost nil" for the first time since the outbreak of the Aqsa Intifada in 2000. The Israeli newspaper Haaretz (8/11/2010) claimed the fact that Israel's list of wanted Palestinians is "almost nil" is a "reflection of both the improved security situation in the West Bank and the increasing cooperation between Israeli and Palestinian Authority security forces".

## Palestinian judiciary system

The procedures carried out by the security services circumvent the normal court system; when the latter release a prisoner facing charges filed by one arm of the security services, he is often rearrested immediately by another arm using varied ruses to do so. In effect, this undermines the court system and robs the courts' rulings of any meaning or credibility. Article 106 of the Basic Law makes it a crime punishable by law to undermine or manipulate the judicial system in this way: "Judicial rulings are enforceable and to refrain from or delay in executing in any way is a crime punishable by imprisonment and removal from office if the accused is a public servant or in charge of a public service". The security services' personnel are supposed to be public servants.

**The procedures carried out by the security services circumvent the normal court system; when the latter release a prisoner facing charges filed by one arm of the security services, he is often rearrested immediately by another arm using varied ruses to do so.**

<sup>1</sup> D. Cronin, *Europe's alliance With Israel*, Pluto Press, London: 2011), p.60

<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/countrycooperation/occupied\\_palestinian\\_territory/occupied-palestinian-territory\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/countrycooperation/occupied_palestinian_territory/occupied-palestinian-territory_en.htm)

## Adaptation of the Judiciary system

The failure to respect the decisions of the highest judicial body means that the Palestinian judiciary system serves the goals of the security services. In a further twist, military courts are also used to try detainees as there is no appeal to the Supreme Court in any case. So, military personnel are trying civilians almost at random, even though such rulings against civilians are illegal under the Revolutionary Penal Code of 1979. According to Basic Law Article 101, paragraph 2, "military courts are established by special laws, and these courts have no specialties or jurisdiction outside the scope of the military matters".

Civil courts now provide support to militias outside the law whereas they treat citizens accused of resisting Israel's military occupation as criminals. Everyone charged on such matters is held until the security services decide to release him; this may take up to six months. Even then, if bail conditions are set, the cost may be too high for most people, as much as 10,000 Jordanian dinars (around \$14,000).

## Examples of Supreme Court rulings which have not been implemented

Name of detainee	Date of Court Order for release	Security Agency which ignored court order
Jouda Doghor	14 October 2009	Military Intelligence
Walid Moussa Hamid Hussein	18 October 2009	Preventive Security
Nael Dweik	26 October 2009	General Intelligence
Bahjat Yamin	22 November 2009	Military Intelligence
Atif Raba'a	15 December 2009	General Intelligence
Adnan Schumann	20 December 2009	General Intelligence
Mohammed Bitar	20 December 2009	General Intelligence
Easa Saleh	21 December 2009	General Intelligence
Wisam Azzam Kawasmeh	19 January 2010	General Intelligence
Wagdy Anwar Fradehp	14 March 2010	Military Intelligence
Hussein Mustafa Zageh	12 April 2010	Military Intelligence
Tariq Ziad Hussein Sheikh Ali	17 May 2010	General Intelligence
Nidal Mustafa Al-Asmar	4 July 2010	Unknown
Ziad Moussa Hamed	5 July 2010	General Intelligence
Samer Essam Zaher Suleiman	7 July 2010	Preventive Security
Mohamed Essam Zaher Suleiman	10 July 2010	Preventive Security
Gomaa Saad Abu Jabal	11 July 2010	General Intelligence
Ahmed Mahmoud Sahouri	9 August 2010	Unknown
Mohammed Hussein Ibrahim Khatib	30 August 2010	General Intelligence
Abdul Karim Hussein Halaiqa	5 September 2010	General Intelligence



Name of detainee	Date of Court Order for release	Security Agency which ignored court order
Majdi Raja Abu Al-Hija	6 September 2010	Unknown
Mohamed Ahmed Abu Tamea	6 September 2010	Unknown
Mohammed Majid Ibrahim Mera'i	18 September 2010	Unknown
Abdel Fattah Azzam Mohammed Al-Hasan	21 September 2010	Unknown
Mahmoud Abed-Mousa Warasna	22 September 2010	General Intelligence
Mohamed Ahmed Soqeya	1 October 2010	General Intelligence

### Examples of military sentences against civilians

Name	Date of Arrest	Sentence
Mohamed Abu Amshe	Unknown	Two years in prison
Tareq Abu Zaid	Unknown	One and a half years in prison
Amjad Zamel	Unknown	One and a half years
Ala'a Al-Sarkaji	Unknown	One and a half years
Isam Shbeta	Unknown	One year
Ghasan Khaled	Unknown	Seven months
Isa Dababes	Unknown	Eight months
Hasan Mustafa hasan Alzagha	14 December 2009	Two years
Osama Hazem Rashad Salama	11 April 2010	One year
Abdulla Zuhair Tawfiq Wilel	10 January 2010	One and a half years
Adnan Ibrahim Samhan Salman	18 December 2009	Two years
Sameh Suliman Mohamed Eliwi	30 March 2010	One year
Ahmed Ali Mahmoud Enkhili	17 November 2009	Two years
Ragheb Ahmed Mohamed Eliwi	26 January 2010	Two years
Zuhdi Zuhdi Alsayegh	11 November 2009	Five years
Tareq Abdullah Altaher	14 April 2010	One year
Ahmed Basem Abdul Halim Kharaz	19 January 2010	Three years
Ahmed Rashid Hasan Abu Nejim	30 December 2009	Eight months
Issa Yaqoub Yousef Dabas	2 January 2010	One year
Mohamed Salah Hijazi	13 February 2010	Six months
Khaled Rouhi Alsousa	2 November 2008	Two years
Tareq Abdul Razeq Daoud Abu Zeid	15 August 2009	One and a half years
Ala'a Fo'ad Ibrahim Hassouna	12 November 2008	Four years
Abdul Latif Husein Ahmed Abdullah	13 October 2007	Three years
Muhannad Husein Ahmed Abdullah	13 October 2007	Three years

Name	Date of Arrest	Sentence
Ghanem Sawalma	Unknown	One and a half years
Mohamed Qasem Mutlaq Hawash	31 January 2010	One year
Maher Taher Mohamed Salah	15 December 2009	One and a half years
Ahmed Uthman Abdullah Zaghloul	11 November 2009	Two years
Rami Fahmi Naser Naser	16 November 2009	Two years
Samer Khaled Yousef Ouda	18 November 2009	One year
Hamdi Abdul Hakim FAhmi Abu Zahra	12 November 2009	Two years
Ayman Ahmed Hammad	15 November 2009	Two years
Mohamed Thabet Mohamed Abu Amsha	22 March 2009	Two years
Bahjat Fat-hi Yousef Yamin	8 April 2009	Four years
Amjad Yousef Ahmed Awad	21 January 2010	Three years
Mohamed Abdul Rahman Bana	2 January 2010	Eight months
Raed Fareed Ghanem Abu Zant	25 October 2009	Five years
Jaser Arafat Awada	14 November 2009	Two years
Ameed Sa'eed Mohamed Ayad	27 November 2009	One and a half years
Ma'amoun Ihsan Abdullah Ashour	31 December 2009	Two years
Abdul Qader Jawdat Abas Alnadi	10 April 2010	Six months
Husam Basheer Mohamed Daud	1 March 2010	Two and a half years
Mohamed Ramadan Yousef Hoteri	23 March 2010	One and a half years
Saher Sabri Abu A'asb	2 February 2010	Two years
Muhsen Mohamed Ali Shrem	10 January 2010	Three years

## Victims' Testimonies

No matter how impressive the statistics are, they is no substitute for testimony from the victim, or a victim's relative, an indispensable part of any court case.

### First testimony: Mounir Mer'ei, Bani Hassan, Salfit

I was arrested by the intelligence service on 12 April 2010 after being summoned on the day before to attend an interview. I went to the intelligence service HQ in Salfit at 10am and sat in the waiting room until 2pm, at which time a soldier took me to a room which contained a mattress, a pillow and a blanket, and it had a metal door.

After sitting in the room for about a half an hour one of the investigating officers called Fadi, from the town of Hares, gave me a set of papers and asked me to write everything I know about the arms and security "Majd", and about the money of Hamas, and then he left. Ten minutes later, the head of investigations, an officer called Adnan Shawahneh from Kafr Thuluth came and told me the same thing, and then he also left. Just before sunset one of the soldiers came and

told me the same thing, and then he also left. Just before sunset one of the soldiers came and took me to an interrogation room, where Shawahneh sat and started to speak with me, using a soft approach; he accused me of having weapons, knowing that he had no evidence. He told me to answer as quickly as possible so that I could be released quickly; he stayed until 10pm, then took me back to the room where I stayed until the following morning.

One of the soldiers came in the morning and took me to the cells, where I stayed for forty days. They lacked lighting, comfort, a bathroom and water, and I estimate their size as similar to that of a regular mattress, about 1x2 metres.

I was there from Monday to Friday, four days with “normal” investigation, no “Shabh” beating, just questions and chats. On Friday, the investigation took a more serious turn. Another investigator took me; he was the deputy director of the investigation called Rami Khater, “Abu Laith”, from Brukin. On Friday, Shabh started: at first it was on a short iron chair, almost 30 cm high, and they would tie my hands behind my back and blindfold me. I was kept in this position for a whole week; I only slept for four hours throughout the week and was only untied for prayer, food or interrogation in the investigation offices. The chair was in a cell with no bedding and the investigator Abu Laith told me while I was in the Shabh position that I could get out if only I’d hand over what I was alleged to have. Someone confessed about you, he claimed. Then he told me the name of that person. I spoke to him through the cell door and he told me that he had said nothing about me, and that they are also charging him with the same charges as me. When Abu Laith took me for interrogation, he would use curses, insults and profanities, even cursing God and making indecent remarks against the martyrs and leaders of Hamas and the government in Gaza. He used to say to me that they had the power to do anything, and that I wouldn’t be able to leave until I had gone through everything.

Interrogation took place at intervals during the day for many hours at a time. Most sessions took place at night, beginning just before sunset until the time of the dawn prayer.

**“He used to say to me that they had the power to do anything, and that I wouldn’t be able to leave until I had gone through everything.**

**Interrogation took place at intervals during the day for many hours at a time. Most sessions took place at night, beginning just before sunset until the time of the dawn prayer.”**

I had written a statement a week after my arrest, in which I told them about my former activity with Hamas; then they took me to the military prosecutor and they extended my detention for almost 15 days. When I went to the Court, the person sitting behind the desk wore civilian clothes and did not introduce himself; he was the person asking me questions. With him was the Legal Counsel of the intelligence service along with another person who was writing everything being said. He asked me about my activities in Hamas and the reason I was arrested by the Israeli occupation authorities. I said that I was arrested by the Israelis due to my affiliation with the Hamas movement and working in a military group to resist the occupation and trying to make weapons. When asked why I was doing that I answered, to resist the occupation. He asked if my activities were directed against the Palestinian Authority and I told him no; I was arrested originally before the problems that occurred in Gaza, and I was arrested while the political relationship between Hamas and Fatah was more or less very good in our area. The official told the other person to write down what I had said, and ruled for an extension of my detention based on that.

When I returned from the court, they took me to Abu Laith; when he noticed my denial of the arms charge, he not only put me in the Shabh position on the small metal chair, he also subjected me to Shabh on the window of one of the interrogation rooms. By tying my hands behind my back, blindfolding me and tying my hands to the top of the window, almost 2 – 2.5 metres high, he raised my hands high up and opened my legs wide. I remained in this position for many hours. They also put me in Shabh from the evening prayer until nine o'clock the next morning; when they untied me and put me in another Shabh position on the chair until sunset. Then Abu Laith took me for interrogation and put me in the Shabh position on the window again. By this time interrogator Ala'a Zidane, from the village of Deir Estia, was present; he was there just for the purpose of beating me. He told me that he had been trained to obtain confessions by force and that his job was not talking but action; he said that he had the power to do anything he wanted to do with me. What was important, he said, was to make me talk, and "If you don't want to talk with your mouth, I will make you talk with your behind."

The interrogators also used another method called "scroll down and up", whereby my hands were strapped/tied to my back - sometimes with handcuffs and sometimes with rope - and a blindfold was put on me. Ala'a Zidane would sit on his chair with his feet on the table in front of my face; I'd be standing in front of the table, and he would be clutching a mobile phone listening to music. He said, "Come on young man, you think you're a man, come on go up and down, and I want to hear you count, come on quickly", and he forced me to go up and down (bending my knees) until I lost all my strength and could no longer stand. I would go up and down about 400 times without stopping; sometimes, he would leave the room, popping back in every two minutes or so – or sending another soldier in his place – to check up on me and make sure that I was still bending and standing. He'd scream, "Hurry up! You think you're a man, we'll see how much you can take!"

When he saw me on the floor, unable to stand, he told me to rest. Then he began to "crucify" me on the wall, pushing my forehead and nose against the wall, as well as my arms, he separated my legs as far as possible by beating me on each leg. I fell over due to my legs being spread so far apart. He left me in this position for about two hours. After that he told me that now I had rested, why not go to Abu Laith and finish this thing off? When I told him that I said all I have to say and nothing is left, he warned me that I would be put back to the window, or moving up and down.

Once when I was squatting and standing, Ala'a Zidane asked me my name; I told him, and he said, "No, your name is rabbit". I said I am not a rabbit and he screamed back that when he asks for my name I must say "Rabbit, sir". When I insisted it is not rabbit, he punched me in the stomach and head. He did this until I admitted that my name is "rabbit". All of this took place while I was moving up and down.

During the spells of Shabh and torture, Ala'a Zidane would take me to Abu Laith for interrogation and told me that if I came back he would hurt me and cut me in pieces. Abu Laith would repeat his speech accusing me of baseless crimes, and would threaten that if I did not speak, he would return me to Ala'a, saying, "You know what Ala'a will do to you; Ala'a is a criminal." When I told him that I had nothing to say, he would tell the soldier, "Take him to Ala'a and let Ala'a hang [Shabh] him and do what he wants with him. This one has a hard head [is stubborn]; but I will break him, he thinks he's a man." When I was back with Ala'a, he would yell and scream, curse and use verbal abuse and beatings and make me go up and down like the previous occasions.

Once, Ala'a saw that I was very tired from squatting and standing, so he untied my hands (but left the blindfold in place) and made me run up and down the room while he used a hosepipe to hit me on the back and legs. It was very painful.

One day, someone with "Military Justice" written on his epaulettes came in. He was with a team of investigators and intelligence agents. He went round all the cells and when he reached mine he saw me standing with difficulty. He asked what was wrong; I said that nothing was wrong and he told me that I shouldn't be scared to speak out. So I told him that I was tired of the interrogation and Shabh. He asked if I had been beaten up so I told him about the hose pipe. When he had left, Abu Laith and another person came into my cell and said, "You told him that we hit you. Who hit you?" I told him about Ala'a and the hose pipe. "Did you see him?" he asked. "How could you if you were blindfolded?" When I said that Ala'a was screaming and cursing while he was hitting me and we were the only people in the room, he told me that I was making it up and left.

That was in the afternoon; at dusk a soldier came and took me to the interrogation room where the deputy director of intelligence (Abu Jihad) was with Abu Laith. The deputy director asked, "Who hit you?" I repeated what I had told Abu Laith. He said, "We know our people and know what they do, so do not accuse anyone without seeing them with your own eyes." Abu Jihad asked me who hit you? I said the same thing. He said, "We know our people and know what they do, so do not accuse anyone without seeing them with your own eyes." Then they returned me to the cell.

The number of methods used to torture me increased. They started to hang me on a door between the cells which has an iron ring at the top; this was known as the red rose. They started hanging me (Shabh) there on one leg, with my hands tied to my back and one of my legs tied with a hand at the top of the door, blindfolded. My back was pulled into a semi-circle and I was left like this for about two hours. The leg I was standing on would be shaking from exhaustion by the end of this period.

On occasions I was blindfolded and thrown onto the floor on my stomach; Ala'a Zidane would tie my right hand with my left leg and my left hand with my right leg, behind my back. I was pulled into a banana shape. I would be left in the TV room with the soldiers until I had a back spasm and my hands and legs turned blue; this was after about two hours. I was then untied and put in a Shabh position against the wall for another three hours. I was blindfolded all of this time.

**"The number of methods used to torture me increased. They started to hang me on a door between the cells which has an iron ring at the top; this was known as the red rose. They started hanging me (Shabh) there on one leg, with my hands tied to my back and one of my legs tied with a hand at the top of the door, blindfolded. My back was pulled into a semi-circle and I was left like this for about two hours. "**

Then Ala'a Zidane came to the TV room and said "Don't you want to finish this?" I answered: "I swear by God, I have nothing left to say." He then punched me and slapped me on my face, and he told me to go down and up again; so I did, 200 times, and then he told me to do pushups. I was wearing socks and my legs became slippery because of the socks and I could not do the pushups. I told him so but he told me to shut up and just do them. I tried more than once, until

he was satisfied that I was speaking the truth when I said that I couldn't actually do them.

He told me to lie on my back and lift my midriff. I tried but was unable to do it, so he started screaming and cursing. When I said that I couldn't, he called me a liar and said I was acting. The more I tried to do it, the more my waist hurt badly. When he saw me like this, he started to kick my shins and tried to lift me with his feet under my back and realised that I was not faking the severity of my fatigue. He yelled at me to get up and put my hands inside a plastic chair with its seat on top of my head. I was left like this for a long time before he asked again, "Don't you want to end this?" When I tried to answer him, he told me that he didn't want to hear anything from me apart from "I want to end it".

There were times when they took the bedding out of the cell so that I had to sleep on the cold, hard floor.

They also put me in an empty cell, with my hands tied behind me with a long rope which they would take outside of the cell through an opening in the door and leave me all day. I would only be untied for prayers and food. Sometimes they did not let me wash for prayer or say my prayers at all. On those occasions I used to pray while in Shabh on the window or the chair.

One day, one of the soldiers took me to Ala'a Zidane's room and made me stand against the wall with my hands tied behind me. When Ala'a came in he said, "Listen, a person has to have dignity, and if he loses his dignity he loses his humanity, so don't make us strip you of your dignity, because if you don't want to finish this, and hand over what you have, we will strip off your clothes and sit you on a bottle." I said, "Allah is sufficient for me, I have nothing [more to say]." So he called a soldier and told him to bring a bottle. The soldier asked, plastic or glass? He was told to bring the glass bottle, "because the plastic one may rupture his behind". After a short while the soldier came back and said, "Save yourself; Ala'a has gone to the Director to get permission to sit you on the bottle". Ala'a did not come back until the next day and he did not sit me on the bottle.

Instead, he used a different method of Shabh with me, which was to hang me on a pulley on the ceiling in the middle of the soldiers' TV room. They tied my hands in a strange way: the palm of the right hand was put on the left wrist, and the palm of the left hand was put under the right wrist; then they tied them tightly so that my hands could not move at all. I was then tied by the hands to the long rope through the pulley, with my legs also tied together, either with rope or foot-cuffs. Every now and again they would hoist me up a bit more until I was standing on my tiptoes. Spasms of pain affected my back and my hands turned blue. All of my joints were hurting.

Another of the interrogators was called Younis, "Abu Raad", from Hares; he was very bad. He used a lot of obscenities and cursed me a lot, and cursed all of the leaders and martyrs of Hamas. He tied me to the ceiling and kicked me with all his strength to the point that I was pushed forward by the force of his blow. He slapped me on the side of the face with the palm of his hand so badly that I lost the hearing in my left ear; I couldn't hear for three weeks. I wasn't given any medical treatment and was beaten severely when they cut and changed the rope.

Sometimes, while I was in the Shabh position hanging from the ceiling, Abu Laith, Younis and Ala'a would meet in the room and turn the TV on to watch sleazy movie and music channels. Abu Laith would say, "Do you want to hand over the gun you have? If you do, I will untie you,

otherwise, you will stay where you are.” Younis used to say: “By my daughter’s honour, and I consider her more honourable than the cover of the Ka’bah, no one will untie you from here until you give up everything you have and hand over the gun and the M16; even if angels come, they won’t be able to untie you [I ask forgiveness from Allah the Almighty for repeating this], I swear to God that I will hang you upside down from your feet, and let all the blood run into your head so you would get a stroke and die just like what happened with Majdi Barghouti.”

I would say to Younis, for God’s sake, be merciful. He would reply, “You are from Hamas and do not deserve mercy, and I’m known for having no mercy.”

Abu Laith would tell them to make me stop screaming (in pain), so they would beat me more and then gag me. When my legs were shaking with the pain they would mock and say that I was a good dancer.

Every time that I would ‘confess’ what I had done they would bring some other charge up. They brought multiple charges against me but none of them are true.

In the last few days of the investigation I was hanging on the pulley and the soldier came and untied me half an hour before sunset; he took me to the interrogation room where Abu Laith and Ala’a were. They sat me on a chair and asked, “Don’t you want to finish this thing? Come on finish it so you can leave.” I had to sit with Younis and deal with him. He told me that he had confirmed and precise information and if I agreed with him about it, I would be telling the truth, and the issue would be finished; if I didn’t agree, I’d be hung up again in Shabh, “and this time I will hang you from your feet and leave you until the morning, and let the whole town hear your screams”.

His first point was about a meeting that supposedly took place and which I was alleged to have attended. I told him that I did not attend any such meeting and did not work in security for the top people in Hamas. He started to scream at me again; I had to suffer even more, he said, and if someone dies in captivity, they are covered by the law. Then he swore on his paralysed daughter’s honour like before.

Younis took me back to Abu Laith and Ala’a Zidane and said, “Mounir does not want to be saved and I have a green light to do what I want, and nothing is forbidden.” Ala’a told him to hang me up again on the pulley, take my clothes off and “do a homosexual act with him”. He did all of those apart from the homosexual act. “Scream,” he told me, “let all of Salfit hear your screams. You think you’re a macho man but we’ll see how much you can tolerate.” He left me for hours. The following morning I was untied and after that was only questioned, without torture, a little each day. I found out later that this was because they had been exposed by the media and the people outside knew what was happening.



The Director, Adnan Shawahneh, asked about my ear and claimed that he did not know that I needed treatment. When he heard how my hearing had been damaged he said that he would avenge me on the person who did it as this sort of thing was not allowed. He also asked me not to tell anyone about it, especially the Red Cross or human rights organisations.

**“Subsequently, the Red Cross visited the Intelligence Centre and met all the detainees, including myself. Just before it was my turn to meet the Red Cross representatives I was told by the intelligence officers not to tell them anything as I would be “causing trouble” for myself.”**

Subsequently, the Red Cross visited the Intelligence Centre and met all the detainees, including myself. Just before it was my turn to meet the Red Cross representatives I was told by the intelligence officers not to tell them anything as I would be “causing trouble” for myself.

I stayed in the cells for 40 days, did not go out to the yard during that period apart from twice and each time for half an hour.

I was released on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2010 and they gave me a day for review on Saturday, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2010. I was arrested by the Israeli occupation forces in early 2007 and was released at the end of 2009. God is sufficient, and in God we trust.

## **END OF TESTIMONY**

### **Second testimony: from the family of detainee Samih Elewi**

**Full Name:** Samih Suleiman Mohammed Elwi

**Mother's name:** Fethiye

**Date and Place of Birth:** Nablus, 7 July 1963

**ID number:** 990 656 464

**Marital status:** Married, with four daughters and four sons

**Occupation:** Jeweller

**Address:** Bayareq Jewellery, Gold Market, the Old Town, Nablus.

**First arrest:** 20 October 2007 by the Palestinian intelligence service.

**Second arrest:** 5 March 2008 by the Palestinian Preventive Security.

**Third arrest:** 28 July 2008 by the Palestinian Preventive Security.

**Fourth arrest:** 1 December 2008 by the Palestinian Preventive Security, for a period of 11 months.



**Fifth arrest:** 27 March 2010 by the Public Prosecutor; still in detention.

On 20 October 2007, the detainee went to the Palestinian intelligence service at the officers' request for a meeting; he was held in Aljunied prison for approximately 11 days, and spent most of them in the Shabh basements, receiving beatings and other torture. This pattern of arrests and torture was repeated as noted above. He was denied his prescribed medicine during these periods.

During the eleven months' detention, aside from the by now usual Shabh and beatings, he suffered sleep deprivation, his nails were pulled out, his hair and beard were plucked out and then shaved completely, and underwent verbal abuse and insults as well as psychological threats against his honour. He had to be sent several times to hospital for treatment.

**"During the eleven months' detention, aside from the by now usual Shabh and beatings, he suffered sleep deprivation, his nails were pulled out, his hair and beard were plucked out and then shaved completely, and underwent verbal abuse and insults as well as psychological threats against his honour. He had to be sent several times to hospital for treatment."**

When his medical reports were sent to hospitals and specialists in Jordan, they recommended intensive treatment for a period of not less than two months there. Even the doctor of the military medical services mentioned the detainee's poor health due to torture; his ailments included chest pains, asthma, high blood pressure and irregular heartbeat; the advice was for him to keep away from physical and mental effort, and psychological discomfort, and check his fluid levels periodically. The doctors demanded that the security officers take the detainee's health into account during interrogation.

Hospital visits came one after the other, after psychological crises and a heart attack; the detainee was held in a cell with a number of smokers in a tiny cell after which he was admitted to hospital for cardiac catheterization at his own expense. The surgery revealed blocked arteries, irregular heartbeats and lack of blood flow to the heart; the medical recommendation was for the detainee to be kept in a larger cell. This did not happen.

On the same day as the heart surgery, the Preventive Security officers raided the detainee's shop and confiscated goods before sealing with door with red wax; his business partner was arrested. Visitors were stopped from seeing him in intensive care. Instead, the Director of Investigations, Faleh Arar (aka Abu Ansar) spent the night interrogating him; this included beatings on the head and death threats and all while he was still in intensive care in hospital. The detainee was then moved and prevented from watching his daughter's graduation or seeing her before she travelled; he was then taken back to the investigation cells.

He was asked to hand over the rest of the gold which the shop raid did not find. The officers threatened him and his family. A number of people took part in the interrogation: Faleh Arar, Ayman Achtoi, Muneeb Najjar, Nafiz Drooby, and others.

Visits were denied for a month, during which time he went to hospital several times. Family appeals were made to the Red Cross, Al-Haqq Institute, Aldameer Human Rights Institute and legal officials in Fatah and the Office of the Preventive Security Service in Ramallah, but to no avail.

On 4 October 2009, the Supreme Court ordered his release; he was informed of this decision the following day. When he left the main gate to get his identity card, a soldier ordered him to turn around and go back in; he was re-arrested. The Preventive Security bypassed the Supreme Court order by releasing him and then starting a new detention. The detainee's mental health was affected and he had a minor stroke. After another spell in hospital, he was released on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2009.

During his time in custody, the security forces raided the detainee's family home and confiscated his children's computers, a number of books and clothing; no items have been returned yet. Female officers were used to search women in the household in a rough manner. Two of his sons, Mohammed, 20, and Mutasim, 17, were also arrested. The gold that they had been looking for in the shop was given to them by the detainee's business partner.

As a result of the closure of the detainee's shop and the "confiscation" of his stock of gold jewellery, he has no income. As a result – and following the security officers' instruction to "sue us" to have the gold returned – the detainee filed a case against the Preventive Security Service.

Thus it was on the night of the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2010 that Preventive Security officers went to the detainee's house and told his sons that their father will be detained for two hours, or ten minutes or a day at most; he remains in detention to this day.

During this raid, they confiscated his son Mohammed's computer, which contains his graduation project, a new mobile phone, and sleeping bags; the family was prohibited from visiting him in the first 50 days, apart from when he was in hospital, or in one of several courts (state security court, civilian court, military court, court of interrogation and court of briefings and hearings). He was acquitted of all charges and released subject to the consent of the Preventive Security Services; this consent was refused. It was argued that the nature of the case for which he was arrested (ie submitting a complaint against Preventive Security) should preclude the same state security body from having any say in the detainee's release.

The matter was referred to another court and a hearing date was set for 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2010, which was postponed until 19<sup>th</sup> July 2010. He has met all of the requirements for release but he is still in detention; the judge announced that he had been told that if the detainee was released, the Preventive Security would imprison him (the judge). A mediator was sought and the case was again postponed, this time until 19 September 2010. There is no apparent legal reason why the detainee is still being held.

## **END OF TESTIMONY**

A further 15 testimonies have been filed. For reasons of space and anonymity where requested, they have been condensed into bullet points; this is in no way intended to undermine the seriousness of what they allege or discredit the detainees.

- Held in small, windowless cells for long periods, often in solitary confinement.
- Pressured to become informers and spies.
- Placed in Shabh position with heads covered.
- Summoned to attend “meetings” at security service headquarters and held all day without charges being pressed; jobs were lost because of such absenteeism, causing great financial hardship.
- Sexual abuse and threats thereof.
- Forced to lick blood and other bodily fluids off the floor.
- Gagged with interrogator’s socks.
- Forced to urinate while in Shabh position.
- Spouse and other family members threatened.
- Prevented from performing daily prayers.
- Use of metal hand- and ankle-cuffs.
- Broken bones left untreated.
- Beatings with a stick of such force that the stick broke.
- Sleep deprivation.
- Beatings with a length of hosepipe.
- No heating or bedding, even during winter.
- Arresting officers threaten sexual abuse of female members of detainees’ families.
- Installation of secret cameras in family bedrooms.
- Collaboration with the Israeli security services, who use dogs to threaten detainees’ families.
- Internal injuries left untreated.
- Deprived of visitation rights.
- Security services ignore Court release orders.
- Family property stolen by security officers.
- Students arrested just before final exams to prevent graduation.
- Cells flooded so that detainees could not sit or sleep.

## Legal Framework

The actions taken by the Palestinian Authority, from arresting people without a legal warrant and searching their homes, to arrests in security detention centres are contrary to the rules provided by the Palestinian Criminal Procedure Code and the Basic Law, which guarantee for all citizens freedoms which cannot be restricted except in accordance with the procedures set forth therein.

Article 12 of the Basic Law of 2002 and its amendments says, “Every person who is arrested or detained must be informed of the reasons for his arrest or detention, and must be informed promptly in a language he/she understands of the accusation/charges against him, and has to be able to contact a lawyer, and brought to trial without delay.”

As provided in Article 17 of the same Basic law, “The residencies shall be inviolable; they may not be monitored nor entered or searched unless through a causal judicial warrant and in accordance with the provisions of the law. Null and void are all consequences of violating the provisions of this article and those who suffer from such a violation have the right to fair compensation guaranteed by the Palestinian National Authority.”

The Code of Criminal Procedure No. 3 of 2001 also state that those empowered to carry out procedures of arrest and detention centres, and intelligence services and their centres, are not part of them and that no citizen may be detained for more than 24 hours without being presented to the public prosecutor, in which case the latter must bring him before the judicial system; this has the power to release him or extend the detention period of 15 days, within 48 hours.

Articles 39-52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure No. 3 of 2001 state the strict procedures for searching homes and violations of these procedures result in their invalidity.

The Palestinian Authority’s transfer of political opponents to military justice under the Revolutionary Penal Law of 1979 is contrary to the provisions of the Basic Law, which defined the ordinary judicial system as the “normal” system for disputes between individuals or between public rights and individuals, and no decrees contrary to working with this system may be issued. Thus the decree to announce a state of emergency issued by President Mahmoud Abbas in 2007 which froze regular court work is therefore null and void; the Basic Law did not give the head of the Authority the right to declare a state of emergency - Article 97 clearly identified that the judiciary is governed by the law not by decrees: “The judiciary authority is independent and vested in the courts with all its different kinds and levels, and the law shall define its composition and terms of reference and its rulings are issued according to the law, and rules are declared and executed on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people.”

Article 101/2 of the same law stresses that civilians may not be the tried before military courts: “Military courts are set up by special laws, and these courts do not have any jurisdiction beyond military affairs.” Since the referral of civilians to military courts is invalid, there is no need to talk about the oppression of detainees before these courts, starting from the right to self-defence to the right to a lawyer, in a manner that is in contravention of the minimum requirements of a fair trial.

The provisions of the Basic Law are in harmony with the rules of international law which ensure that everyone has freedom and the right to appear before a regular judge and access to a fair trial. Hence, the proceedings of the Palestinian Authority and its security forces are in violation of the rules of international humanitarian law which provide for the inadmissibility of arbitrary arrest or keeping in custody of anyone and depriving them of the right to a fair trial (according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

**The Palestinian Authority is aware of Article 13 of the Basic Law, which states, “No one shall be subjected to any duress or torture, and defendants and other persons deprived of freedoms shall receive proper treatment. All statements or confessions obtained in violation of the provisions of the first paragraph of this article are null and void.”**

Of course, the Palestinian Authority is aware of Article 13 of the Basic Law, which states, “No one shall be subjected to any duress or torture, and defendants and other persons deprived of freedoms shall receive proper treatment. All statements or confessions obtained in violation of the provisions of the first paragraph of this article are null and void.” Nevertheless, not only does the Authority ignore human rights, but it also takes actions which go against those rights. Torture is used to terrorise political opponents and extract “confessions” about the resistance to the military occupation; the PA is, of course, coordinating security with the Israeli occupation authorities. Media or human rights personnel who try to expose the PA’s torture chambers are often exposed to the same treatment.

Torture is carried out by the Palestinian Authority security services systematically using facilities originally prepared for public benefit. The torturers strip themselves of their human dignity through their violations of detainees’ dignity and human rights. In doing so, they affect the whole of humanity, as the dignity of the human being is a fundamental part of international values.

In theory, at least, international law responds to such a crime as torture in a way that should ensure that perpetrators do not escape justice; in this, if carried to its logical conclusion, the pursuit and punishment of torturers acts as a deterrent to others. Criminal accountability lies not only with the torturer but also the head of the institution on whose behalf the torture is carried out. If that person knows that torture is taking place in institutes under his nominal control, he has a duty to put a stop to it, by all necessary means.

Torture within the territory of the Palestinian Authority is considered unique as it is carried out in an occupied land where the occupation forces oppress the civilian population in ways that are prohibited internationally. It is without doubt that most abuse against political dissidents and resistance groups is coordinated with the Israeli occupation authorities; the PA security services simply cannot ignore the orders of the occupation authorities to arrest a Palestinian citizen or subject him to cruel interrogation in order to extract confessions from him. According to PA President Mahmoud Abbas, this makes it “the cheapest occupation in history” (statement on Israel’s Channel One, 17<sup>th</sup> October 2010). It is thus even more imperative for the application of the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of civilians under occupation or relating to armed conflict. The provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, as well as the annexed Protocols to those conventions of 1977, enshrine the humane treatment of prisoners during international and internal wars, in addition to the protection of civilians, who are prohibited from being subjected to any torture or cruel treatment, inhuman or degrading treatment.

In any case, the Palestinian Authority is bound by international law to provide a decent living for its people regardless of belief, and not carry out acts such as torture or acts that may lead to acts of torture, cruelty, harsh punishment and inhuman or degrading treatment. The most important of these rules is stated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the United Nations Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture of December 1975, and the United Nations Convention against Torture adopted by the General Assembly in December 10, 1984 in its resolution 39/46, which is the most important document for the prohibition of torture at the global level.

The Convention consists of 33 articles, including detailed provisions on the prevention and suppression of torture, which is defined in the first article. The first part stipulates that State parties shall take applicable measures to realise the principle of prohibition in all its aspects, in an

effective manner and in any territory under its jurisdiction. Torture should not be practiced under any pretext, whether in exceptional circumstances such as war or a state of internal turmoil. It is also not permissible to say that someone had to obey an order issued by a higher level official or for a public authority to legalize torture.

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All acts of torture, attempts to commit torture and complicity or participation are serious crimes which must be dealt with by the criminal laws of the party States. Persons who are alleged to have committed acts of torture should be brought to trial. To combat the widespread torture within the territory of and committed by the Palestinian Authority; donor countries and in particular the European Union, which have sufficient evidence of violations by the Palestinian Authority and in particular the crime of torture, should act accordingly.

However, political considerations and influence means that little is being done in this respect. The EU's response is not consistent with the obligations of States on both the legal and moral levels, where its support for the Palestinian Authority, despite the prevalence of torture, is contrary to international law, and is also contrary to the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Convention in Europe of 1950 which provided for the establishment of a Commission and a Court of Human Rights in the City of Strasbourg; these two legal instruments were incorporated into the framework of a unified court, starting from November 1, 1998, representing an active element in the defence of human rights and the fight against torture, prohibited by Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights.

The EU supported the protection of human rights through a special provision concerning the fight against torture called the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment, 26 November 1987. The preamble states that the purpose of the Convention is to strengthen the protection of human beings against torture, through non-judicial ways represented in the establishment of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, which jurisdiction, in accordance with international procedures used before the international bodies for the protection of human rights, includes the prevention of torture in cooperation with the States concerned.

The paradox is that despite all of the international laws and conventions committing the international community to outlawing torture and all forms of degrading and inhuman treatment, such crimes are taking place daily in the full knowledge of the international community. Those responsible, who are known to the guardians of such universal values go unpunished due to political considerations. Indeed, financial and political support continues unhindered to the perpetrators of such crimes, making the donor states complicit.

## Summary and recommendations

After many years of systematic torture in the prisons run by the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank, the Palestinian government and the Palestinian security services admitted practicing



torture by declaring at the beginning of the October 2009 that they were stopping the practice of torture and referring dozens of those torturers to the justice system. If we think back, we would see how the media in the Palestinian Authority territory denied that torture took place in its prisons. During the month that followed the October announcement, the security services have been monitored and it turns out that torture has not been stopped; rather, it has grown more frequent and intense. The PA's announcement was window-dressing and deception to hide from reports which have exposed serious violations of human rights over the years.

Given the ongoing torture in the prisons of the Palestinian Authority, on a large scale and systematically, the Arab Organization for Human Rights in Britain has documented such crimes for the three years from October 2007 to October 2010. The work was based on several premises:

We have taken these steps discreetly, away from the eyes of the security services. All of the victims or witnesses have been promised anonymity so that they will not face further persecution.

The main objective of the documentation process was to be able to submit a comprehensive file about PA torture to international and European political and judicial bodies. We have been communicating with the Palestinian Authority represented by President Mahmoud Abbas and Salam Fayyad, asking them, as the heads of the executive branch responsible for its deeds, about the need to impose strict judicial control over the security services, but we have not received any replies. What made the issue more urgent is the escalation of arrests and torture practices inside Palestinian Authority prisons in recent months with the apparent support of and full coordination with Israeli and USSC.

According to the findings of our research, the crimes committed by the security services are carried out under political direction. The same politicians imposed a state of emergency, which led to the paralysis of the judiciary and a lack of executive control over the security services' actions against Palestinian citizens. The justice system now operates according to its own agenda, disrupting fair trials and challenging the rulings of the Supreme Court; the latter issued around 350 orders in the period under study for the release of detainees and restoring civil and legal rights. The politicians, meanwhile, created a special system in line with the PA's violations, referring civilians to military courts which issue harsher punishments; there are hundreds of detainees awaiting what passes for a "trial" in these courts.

The testimonies that have been collected confirm that the Palestinian Authority's security services have not ended their use of torture; that the torture is systematic; and it is carried out under orders from the highest level. The testimonies also revealed the use of previously unknown torture methods, such as an "electric shock machine" and putting a hardboiled egg in the victims' anus, as well as well-known methods, the most important of which are hanging detainees in the air like slaughtered animals; severe beatings and torture of relatives of the detainee; and the arrest of a

**Torture methods, such as an "electric shock machine" and putting a hardboiled egg in the victims' anus, as well as well-known methods, the most important of which are hanging detainees in the air like slaughtered animals; severe beatings and torture of relatives of the detainee; and the arrest of a close relative to put pressure on the detainee.**

close relative to put pressure on the detainee. It is a genuine cause for concern that at a time when the general population of the Occupied Palestinian Territories is facing unprecedented difficulties, the Palestinian Authority has increased its own human rights violations against its own people.

The Arab Organization for Human Rights in Britain is committed to exposing human rights violations in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, regardless of who is responsible. It is hoped that international and regional powers will consider the following statements of fact and recommendations:

1. The Palestinians living in the West Bank are under occupation and are “protected people” according to the Geneva Conventions and international law. Attacks on their rights, especially the right to life, liberty and physical integrity and mental health are violations of international law.
2. The Israeli occupation authorities violate Palestinians’ human and legal rights on a daily basis, including inter alia extrajudicial killing, arbitrary arrest, torture, confiscation of land and demolition of houses. The Palestinian Authority, through its security services, cooperates in these violations and complements them with its own detentions, torture and assaults on civil institutions and public freedoms. Both authorities combine to lower the morale of the Palestinian people and destroy their legitimate right to resist the military occupation for the sake of their freedom and self-determination.
3. Palestinian Authority cooperation with the Israeli authorities has reached an all-time low in terms of the effect on the dignity, life and freedom of ordinary Palestinians. The Palestinian security services, led by the USSC and with support from EU and other intelligence agents, are implementing an agenda designed to promote Israeli security at the expense of Palestinian rights.
4. General Majid Faraj, Director of General Intelligence, Brigadier General Nidal Abu Dukhan, Head of Military Intelligence and Major General Ziyad Hab al-Rih, Head of Preventive Security, are directly responsible for the arrest and torture of Palestinian citizens in centres beyond the control of the law. Moreover, every individual security officer, of rank or no rank, who carries out torture procedures and other illegal acts, is responsible for his actions and should be held accountable.
5. The President of the Palestinian Authority, Mahmoud Abbas, has the ultimate responsibility for the acts of PA employees and is thus responsible for the serious violations of human rights committed by the Authority’s security services against the Palestinian people. The state of emergency declared in 2007 increases the President’s responsibility.
6. The Jordanian government must share the responsibility for grave human rights violations committed by the Palestinian Authority because it trains members of the security services supplies them with the necessary equipment. We call upon the Jordanian government to end all such support forthwith.
7. The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, should act immediately to bring to justice all who are committing what amount to crimes against humanity in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.



8. Amr Mousa, the Secretary General of the Arab States League, and Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, should break their silence on this matter and condemn all human rights and legal abuses by the Palestinian Authority.
9. The European Union must stop funding the Palestinian Authority's security services under the guides of "support for state building". Such support should be given to a unified police force that will act on behalf of and defend the rights of the Palestinian public. The EU Presidency should establish a committee of legal and human rights experts to investigate accusations of violations in the PA-controlled territory. The European police mission should be withdrawn from the area until such time that the PA ends its abuses.

US President Barack Obama should withdraw his security envoy and the CIA mission from Palestinian Authority territories and help to bring the perpetrators of human rights violations to justice.

## Annexes

Table showing details of people detained in 2010

Place	Name	Date of arrest	Notes
Nablus	Sanan Mohamed Ahmed Abu Ayesh	27 February 2010	Former detainee who spent seven years in Israeli prisons
	Ahmed Albanna Aseeda	25 February 2010	Brother of the martyr Nasr Al-Dein Aseeda
	Asem Aseeda	25 February 2010	Brother of the martyr Nasr Al-Dein Aseeda
	Hazem Awni Ghanem	22 February 2010	Lecturer at Alnajah University and former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Mustafa Alshinnar	21 February 2010	Lecturer at Alnajah University and former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Juber Fayiz Aljeen	21 February 2010	Student and former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Abdul Ghani Samara	20 February 2010	Journalist and former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Murad Azzam	13 February 2010	Lawyer and legal council to the office of the Islamic movement's parliamentarians
	Firas Al-Zubeidi	9 February 2010	
	Khalid Alsafadi	9 February 2010	
	Nour Alsafadi	9 February 2010	
	Samer Abu Shueib	8 February 2010	
	Ashraf Ghazi Awad	8 February 2010	
	Mo'az Qawariq	8 February 2010	Student
	Amer Almasri	8 February 2010	Student
	Ziad Hawash	8 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Laila Saqer	7 February 2010	Wife of detainee Ahmed Saqer
	Mohamed Hamdan Amori	7 February 2010	
	Imad Awad Alsholi	7 February 2010	Student, previously detained by the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian Authority
	Rasem Saleh	5 February 2010	
	Hatem Yousef	3 February 2010	Student
	Reyadh Alnadi	4 March 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Abdul Hakim Alqadh	5 January 2010	
	Ghassan Khaled	1 January 2010	Lecturer at Alnajah University
	Mahdi Hadada	5 March 2010	
	Mohamed Aljitan	5 March 2010	Detained on 22 February 2010 by the same security services
	Ala'a Alzاهر	4 March 2010	Teacher
	Mohamed Abdul Raziq Bani Ouda	3 March 2010	
	Ragheb Bader	3 March 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces

Place	Name	Date of arrest	Notes
	Abdul Rahman Ishteh	1 March 2010	Student and former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ahmed Mohamed Alheh		
Ramallah	Hani Saed Dar Asi	25 February 2010	
	Ehab Suliman Ghizan	23 February 2010	Son of the martyr Suliman
	Ameer Abu Aram	23 February 2010	Student at Bir Zeit University
	Khaled Hasan	Detained in August 2010	
	Khaleel Alhaj Hasan Awad	22 February 2010	
	Musab Bassam Ghaizan	21 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces; student
	Baha'a Abdul Halim Alajrab	21 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces; student
	Musa'ab Abdul Halim Alajrab	21 February 2010	Student; brother of Baha'a
	Yousef Hasan Alabsi	21 February 2010	Qibia Municipal Council Secretary
	Mustafa Atta Bader	21 February 2010	Student, former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ashraf Ahmed Asi	20 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Rami Nabil Mousa	17 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Mo'taz Bahjat Mousa	17 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Arafat Yousef Asi	17 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Buker Rabah Asi	17 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Mousa No'aman Asi	17 February 2010	Spent four years in Israeli prisons
	Rasem Abas Asi	17 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Abdul Halim Thabet	15 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ahmed Noah Shalash	15 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Awad Taha Almasri	15 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Abdul Rahman Qadh	15 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Moaz Ziad Meshal	15 February 2010	Student, former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ziad Meshal	12 February 2010	Father of Moaz and member of the municipal council
	Ahmed Saleh Alarouri	15 February 2010	Student, former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Mohamed Hamed	11 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ayman Sameer	9 February 2010	
	Ayman Hamed	9 February 2010	

Place	Name	Date of arrest	Notes
	Fayiz Hamed	9 February 2010	
	Ashraf Hammad	9 February 2010	
	Tala'at Hamed	9 February 2010	
	Jihad Hamed	9 February 2010	
	Ibrahim Hamed	9 February 2010	
	Baha'a Hamed	9 February 2010	
	Ahmed Sameeh Shatat	5 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Mohamed Shreteh	5 February 2010	Student
	Khaled Abu Albaha	4 February 2010	Spent ten years in Israeli prisons
	Jihad Utwan	3 February 2010	Brotehr of Jerusalem MP Ahmed Utwan
	Abdullah Hamed		
	Khaleel Hamed		
	Loai Hamed		
Tulkarem	Yazeed Abu Daya	1 March 2010	Student at Jerusalem Open University
	Raed Qozeh		
	Bassam Abu Zeina	2 March 2010	Teacher
	Bassam Alasi	2 March 2010	
	Asa'ad Ziad Shdeed	27 February 2010	Student at Alnajah University
	Mure'b Fareed Abu Se'ada	22 February 2010	Former detainee
	Subhi Alkhateeb	20 February 2010	
	Anas Radad	15 February 2010	Student at Alnajah University
	Sufian Steteh	8 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Saem Abu Daya	8 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Tamer Sukar	8 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Raed Qozeh	7 February 2010	
	Ali Taqi	3 February 2010	Former detainee of the PA security services
	Fawzi Saqallah	3 February 2010	
	Adnan Alhusari	4 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Adnan Raja Shabrawi	4 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ibrahim Mahmoud Hanoun	4 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces

Place	Name	Date of arrest	Notes
	Mutasem Al'araj	4 February 2010	
	Ahmed Nakhilee		Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
Hebron	Jamal Alawawda	3 February 2010	Spent 16 years in Israeli occupation forces' prisons
	Husein Amro	24 February 2010	Spent 6 years in Israeli occupation forces' prisons
	Abdul Jaleel Ali	24 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Zuhair Haroub	24 February 2010	Teacher
	Bassel Doudeen	24 February 2010	Teacher
	Tha'er Ibrahim Halayqa	17 February 2010	Spent five years in Israeli occupation forces' prisons
	Ismail Alkhalayla	22 February 2010	
	Majed Kustero	15 February 2010	
	Nidal Shaour	15 February 2010	
	Ayham Jaraba'a	9 February 2010	Student
	Abdullah Mnasra	9 February 2010	Student
	Samer Almasri	9 February 2010	Student
	Mo'aweya Tayseer Alnatshe	5 March 2010	Student
	Jihad Suliman Amwas	3 March 2010	Teacher
	Ghassan Alqawasme	1 March 2010	Employee of the Islamic Society
Jenin	Naser Zakarna	23 February 2010	Spent 5 years in Israeli prisons; has a heart condition
	Abdul Baset Alhaj		Brother of Mohamed Alhaj who died as a result of torture in the PA's prisons. Abdul Baset was detained soon after being released from Israeli occupation prisons where he spent four years
	Abdullah Ribhi Kmel	13 February 2010	
	Ibrahim Abu Alrub	13 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Mohey Aldein Alhaj		Brother of Abdul Baset and Mohamed Alhaj
	Fisal Saba'ana		Spent ten years in Israeli occupation forces' prisons
	Mahmoud Qawasneh	16 February 2010	Muezzin in a mosque (the caller to prayer)
	Thaer Alfakhori	7 February 2010	Brother of martyr Fadi, and son of detainee Ziad, and a former detainee of the PA security services
	Akram Abu Rayan	7 February 2010	Student
	Abdul Rahman Ouda	5 February 2010	Former detainee of the PA security services

Place	Name	Date of arrest	Notes
	Mustafa Abdul Latif Alhaj	3 February 2010	Brother of martyr Mohamed Alhaj
	Khaled Mohamed Alhaj	3 February 2010	Student
	Durgham Alqerim	3 February 2010	
	Bassam Durgham Alqerim	3 February 2010	
	Mohamed Durgham Alqerim	3 February 2010	
	Faris Saba'ana	3 March 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Yaser Abu Ma'ala	2 March 2010	
Qalqilya	Ibrahim Rajih Noufal	26 February 2010	
	Shams Aldein Mansour	26 February 2010	
	Ammar Sweleh	26 December 2009	
	Sa'ad Hammad	25 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ameer Alhroub	25 February 2010	Student at Beir Zeit University
	Ibrahim Soui	23 February 2010	Brother of martyr Saleh Soui
	Qasem Soui		Detained for months. Brother of detainee Ibrahim and martyr Saleh Soui
	Mousa Soui		Detained for months. Brother of detainee Ibrahim and martyr Saleh Soui
	Jaser Enaya	23 February 2010	
	Yaser Enaya	More than two years ago	
	Waleed Hotari	24 February 2010	Detained more than once
	Amjad Nabeel Noufal	24 February 2010	Detained more than once
	Basheer Noufal	24 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ahmed Melhim	24 February 2010	
	Mohamed Alhourani	24 February 2010	
	Ayoub Yousef Ahmed	22 February 2010	Spent six years in Israeli occupation prisons
	Salah Ibrahim	22 February 2010	
	Mujahi Noufal	21 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian Authority
	Sameer Abu A'zbeh	21 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian Authority
	Yousef Enaya	21 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian Authority



Place	Name	Date of arrest	Notes
	Ahmed Melhim	21 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian Authority
	Ibrahim Dahmes	16 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian Authority
	Emad Mara'aba	16 February 2010	Student and former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces and the Palestinian Authority
	Mohamed Foad Hilal	7 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Saher Abu Asab	5 February 2010	
	Humam Alshanti	5 February 2010	
	Shehab Abu Saleh	5 February 2010	
	Mohamed Hamouda	5 February 2010	
	Asa'ad Abu Saleh	5 February 2010	
	Maysara Afana	5 February 2010	
	Mohamed Soyani	5 February 2010	
	Husam Basheer Daud	3 March 2010	
	Abdullah Mahmoud Asi	20 January 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces
	Ahmed Amro	1 January 2010	Former detainee of the PA security services
	Ahmed Nour Ibrahim		
	Abdullah Khaleel Noufal		
	Yasser Hammad	4 March 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces, arrested several times by the security services; brother of martyr Abdul Rahman
Salfit	Khaled Mouqidi	22 February 2010	Former detainee
	Mohamed Sabri Mouqidi	22 February 2010	Former detainee
	Izat Zeitawi	20 February 2010	Mayor of Jamma'in, sacked from his job
	Joma'a Ramadan	20 February 2010	Former detainee of the PA
	Abdul Latif Khuder Sunduk	17 February 2010	Spent four years in Israeli occupation prisons
	Nael Hammad	17 February 2010	
	Firas Ouda	17 February 2010	
	Zakaria Mustafa Shtat	3 March 2010	
	Ayman Aziz	3 March 2010	
Bethlehem	Fahd Shihada Alwahsh	22 February 2010	Former detainee of the Israeli occupation forces

Place	Name	Date of arrest	Notes
	Suhaib Alasa	21 February 2010	
	Husam Abu Daya	9 February 2010	Former detainee of the security services

### Some detainees arrested on the night of August 31<sup>st</sup> / September 1<sup>st</sup>

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
Governate of Hebron	Mustafa Shawar	Hebron	Lecturer at Hebron University; freed detainee from Israel prison; former detainee
	Nizar Shehadeh	Hebron	Former Director of the Office of Education
	Fathi Joulani	Hebron	
	Hussein Qawasmi	Hebron	
	Jawad Ghalma	Hebron	
	Noah Kafisha	Hebron	Detained several times previously - freed prisoner after more than 15 years in the prisons of the Israeli occupation
	Falah Nasser Al-Din	Hebron	Freed prisoner
	Rajab Abu Shukheidim	Hebron	
	Mohammed Abed Abu Shukheidim	Hebron	
	Hammouda Zoughair	Hebron	Freed prisoner
	Ruslan Alsiauri	Hebron	
	Wind Alsiauri	Hebron	
	Mohammed Fawzi Al-Khatib	Hebron	
	Joseph Muswada	Hebron	
	Mohammed Arafat Qawasmi	Hebron	
	Muhannad Alhimoni	Hebron	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Fadel Abdeen	Hebron	
	Shaher Abdeen	Hebron	
	Taher Abdeen	Hebron	
	Hisham Abdeen	Hebron	
	Muhyiddin Natsheh	Hebron	
	Osman Qawasmi	Hebron	Freed prisoner and the nephew of martyr Abdullah Qawasmi
	Zaid Mahmoud Qawasmi	Hebron	Freed prisoner and the nephew of martyr Abdullah Qawasmi
	Louay Azghir	Hebron	Freed prisoner

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Thaer Fakhouri	Hebron	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mohammed Idris Alemla	Beit Ula	
	Ahmed Younis Ala'adam	Beit Ula	
	Asad Sadeq Alemla	Beit Ula	
	Ashraf Ismail Aladam	Beit Ula	
	Easa Saleh	Yatta	Freed prisoner, detained previously more than 10 times
	Sheikh Talib Muslim al-Najjar	Yatta Yatta	Member of the governing body of the Islamic Society in Yatta - detained several times
	Atef Raba		Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Sheikh Ibrahim Alhzalin	Yatta	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Samir Bheis	Yatta	Freed prisoner
	Mohammed Alhreinni	Yatta	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Yasser Musa Rebie	Yatta	Brother of parliamentarian Khalil Rebie
	Fadel Najjar	Yatta	Detained several times
	Haitham Yousef Awwad	Yatta	Freed prisoner
	Rami Osman Ismail Tal	Alzahria	Brother of Deputy Mohammad Tal
	Bassam Mohammed Hussein al-Battat	Alzahria	
	Mahmoud Hassan Ashanior	Alzahria	
	Ibrahim Mohammed Shehadeh Abu Sharekh	Alzahria	
	Mohamed Ahmed Tal	Alzahria	
	Asad Abbas Alshaba'an	Alzahria	
	Mohammed Abbas Alshaba'an	Alzahria	
	Hamza Ismail Tal	Alzahria	
	Jihad Daya	Alzahria	
	Sheikh Mohammed Amr	Dora	
	Marwan Amr	Dora	Student at Hebron University
	Montaser Mohamed Amr	Dora	
	Raed Mahmoud Suleiman Aasafira	Beit Kahil	Teacher; freed prisoner and a former detainee

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Mohamed Khalil Aasafira	Beit Kahil	Student at Hebron University
	Engineer Moein Mohammed Zuhoor	Beit Kahil	Supervisor of the village of Beit Kahil
	Mo'ayed Mohammed Abdullah Atawna	Beit Kahil	Freed prisoner
	Sabri Mohammed Abdel-Kader	Beit Kahil	Former detainee
	Anwar Ali Mohamed Asafrah	Beit Kahil	Freed prisoner
	Said Ali Mohamed Asafrah	Beit Kahil	Former detainee
	Mohamed Ali Mohamed Asafrah	Beit Kahil	Former detainee
	Ibrahim Ali Muhammad Asafrah	Beit Kahil	Former detainee
	Shaher Abdul Hadi Ryan	Beit Kahil	Freed prisoner
	Sabri Abdel-Kader Zuhoor	Beit Kahil	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Raed Abdul Hadi Zuhoor	Beit Kahil	
	Adel Mohamed Dababseh	Beit Kahil	
	Abdul Hadi Kamel Fatafta	Beit Kahil	
	Ziad Ahmed Fatafta	Tarqumiya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Tawfiq al-Atrash	Halhoul	
	Emad Saadi	Halhoul	
	Mohammed Alqashqish	Halhoul	
	Iyad Anebtete	Halhoul	
Qalqilya	Ammar Sweileh	Qalqilya	A leader in the Hamas movement; suffering from several chronic diseases
	Aref Nofal	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Omar Hindi	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Qasim Sway	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Usaid Nassar	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mohamed Ahmed Helal	Qalqilya	Former detainee
	Sheikh Issam Lotfi Jaidi	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Bashar Altaweel	Ferata	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Nasser Ghanim	Immatin	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	A. Amjad Sawan	Immatin	Teacher; freed prisoner and former detainee
	Majdi Obaid	Immatin	Freed prisoner and former detainee

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Abdel Halim Attar	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Nael Nofal	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mohammed Shatat	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Hussam Abu Lebda	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner ; detained several times, and formerly sentenced for a year
	Sisam Baker	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Sheikh Ahed Sidqi Assaf	Kafr Laqif	Imam of the town mosque
	Muhammed Salih Assaf	Kafr Laqif	
	Mohamed Adel Nazzal	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Saleh Khadrawi	Qalqilya	Former detainee
	Mohammed Qaraqe	Qalqilya	Former detainee
	Munir Qaraqe	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Kamal Yassin	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Abdul Latif Khedr Sawandak	Jet	Freed prisoner; detained several times; student at Alnajah National University
	Mustafa Alsedda	Jet	Freed prisoner; detained several times; student at Alnajah National University
	Mahmoud Enaya	Azzun	Freed prisoner
	Adly Radwan	Azzun	
	Ahmed Barham	Qalqilya	Freed prisoner; former detainee
Nablus	Ahmad Al-Shareef	Nablus	Lawyer
	Muhammad Alaghbar	Nablus	Teacher in Islamic school
	Annan Shami	Nablus	Former detainee
	Samer Daoud Mansour	Nablus	Brother of parliamentarian Yasser Mansour; freed prisoner and former detainee
	Tha'er Daoud Mansour	Nablus	Brother of parliamentarian Yasser Mansour; freed prisoner and former detainee
	Zafer Daoud Mansour	Nablus	Brother of parliamentarian Yasser Mansour; freed prisoner and former detainee
	Raed Hijjawi	Nablus	Staff member at Alnajah University; freed prisoner; detained several times



Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Yazeed Altanbour	Nablus	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Ahmed Shishtri	Nablus	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Rami Alhamami	Nablus	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Maan Shebaro	Nablus	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Tayseer Jawad Sayah	Nablus	
	Hamad Al-Masri	Nablus	
	Yasser Manna'a	Nablus	Alnajah University student and former detainee
	Raji Eslim	Nablus	Former abduction victim; brother of detainee Mehdi Eslim
	Sheikh Mohammed Ribhi Almallah	Nablus	Al-Nour mosque imam; detained several times
	Alaa Salim Dweikat	Balata	Teacher at the Academy of Qur'an; a former detainee
	Engineer Mohamed Shakhshir	Balata	Freed prisoner; detained several times for long periods
	Atiya Saleh Hashash	Balata refugee camp	
	Radwan Qatanani	Askar refugee camp	Former detainee
	Bara Yassin	North Assira	Former detainee
	Adham Shuli	North Assira	Freed prisoner; student at Alnajah University
	Samer Sawalha	North Assira	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Alaa Taher Jarara'a	Assira	
	Nasser Ayyad Jarara'a	Assira	
	Hani Hamadna	Assira	Brother of the martyr Fadi Hamadna; former detainee
	Mahmoud Wajeh Kayed	Assira	
	Ahmed Hamadna	Assira	Freed prisoner and former detainee; a student at Alnajah National University
	Anas Yasin	Assira	Freed prisoner and former detainee; a student at Alnajah National University
	Bara Jarara'a	Assira	
	Sami Jarara'a	Assira	
	Osama Hamadna	Assira	
	Abdul Rahman Hamadna	Assira	
	Mohammed Hamadna	Assira	
	Ahmed Abu Hunood	Assira	Freed prisoner; detained several times; brother of martyr Mahmoud Abu Hunood

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Mahmoud Borini	Assira	
	Mohammed Abu Obeid	Deir Sharaf	Detained several times
	Qusai Tawfik Theeb	Deir Sharaf	Detained several times
	Rami Abdul-Fattah Tabari	Deir Sharaf	Detained several times
	Professor Najeh Asieda	Tel	Teacher; former detainee; sacked from his job
	Mu'az Yousef Rehan	Tel	Freed prisoner
	Jamal Naji Jabbour	Salem	Former detainee
	Gabriel Darawshe	Taluza	
Jenin	Abd al-Basit al-Hajj	Jalaqamus	Freed prisoner
	Khaled al-Hajj	Jalaqamus	Freed prisoner
	Sheikh Yahya Zayoud	Seila Alharithya	Freed prisoner
	Madi Samih al-Kilani	Seila Alharithya	Member of Seila Alharithya Municipality; freed prisoner; detained several times for long periods
	Ammar Jaber Jaradat	Seila Alharithya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Hassan Mustafa Jaradat	Seila Alharithya	Freed prisoner and former detainee; dismissed from the Education Service
	Yahya Theeb	Seila Alharithya	
	Ghassan Zughebe	Jenin	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Hisham Deirawi	Jenin	
	Mahdi Alhaifawi	Jenin	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Sheikh Muawiya Alfakh	Jenin	Detained several times
	Mohammed Jabri Ghanam		
	Obeida Rateb Rifai		
	Professor Wasim Abu Aoun	Jaba	Freed prisoner

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Professor Basil Ghannam	Jaba	
	Professor Hassan Zaghal	Zububa	Freed prisoner
	Muhammad Mufeed Nazal	Qabatiya	Freed prisoner and former detainee; son of detainee Mufeed Nazal
	Engineer Thamer Saba'neh	Qabatiya	Freed prisoner
	Sheikh Faisal Saba'neh	Qabatiya	Freed prisoner who spent 10 years in an Israeli occupation prison; former detainee
	Mohammed Bashir Abu al-Rub	Qabatiya	Former detainee
	Nasser Camille	Qabatiya	Freed prisoner
	Fares Saba'neh	Qabatiya	Freed prisoner
	Mahfouz Nazal	Qabatiya	
	Mohammed Abu Ma'ala	Maslia	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mehdi Morshed Bushnaq		Freed prisoner
	Abdullah Saleh Issa	A'aneen	Former detainee
	Fathi Tawfik Mansour	A'aneen	Sixty-four years old
	Professor Abdul Raouf Khamaysa	Yamoun	Detained several times
	Professor Salama Bassam Khamaysa	Yamoun	Detained several times
	Professor Tahir Hassan Zayed	Yamoun	
	Haitham Abdullah Houshia	Yamoun	
	Mohammed Jabri Houshia	Yamoun	Freed prisoner
	Mahmoud Ibrahim Al Zo'ubi	Yamoun	Former detainee
	Bilal Fadi Samara	Ceres	
	Ubada Ali Atiq	Burkin	
	Milad Massad	Gilboa	
Tulkarem	Jamal Haddaideh	Tulkarm refugee camp	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Fouad Mahmoud Al-Shalabi	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner; detained several times for more than a year and a half
	Amjad Hamshari	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner
	Bassel Abu Hajar	Tulkarem	Works at the Great Mosque; freed prisoner; detained several times

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Kassab Zaqout	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner
	Abdel Fattah Fayeze Kaddoumi	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner; detained several times for almost year
	Professor Nafez (Hassan) Theeb Abu Obeid	Tulkarem	Detained several times; member of the teachers' union in Tulkarm, dissolved by the Fayyad Government
	Jamal Sway	Tulkarem	Teacher; former detainee
	Islamboli Riad Bdeir	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Fadi Ahmed Amouri	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Bashar al-Karmi	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner; graduate student at Alnajah National University
	Yusuf Shalabi	Tulkarem	
	Jawad Claibi	Tulkarem	
	Nizar Shedeed	Tulkarem	
	Mahmoud Zorai	Tulkarem	
	Mohamed Salah	Tulkarem	
	Iyad Hosny	Tulkarem	
	Ayman Arif	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner
	Hatem Yassin	Tulkarem	
	Iyad Dakor	Tulkarem	
	Nasser Oweiji	Tulkarem	
	Nidal Oweiji	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner
	Amer Shedeed	Tulkarem	Teacher
	Sufian Astete	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Esam Jitawi	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner; former detainee
	Samir Jitawi	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Ali Hijazi	Tulkarem	
	Hussein Yaqoub	Tulkarem	Freed prisoner
	Yousef Abu Bih	Tulkarem	
	Rushdie Jayyousi	Tulkarem	Former detainee
	Mohammed Abu al-Khair	Nour Shams refugee camp	Freed prisoner
	Tayseer Jaber	Nour Shams refugee camp	
	Ahmed Alasas	Nour Shams refugee camp	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Iyad Asaad Shelbaieh	Nour Shams refugee camp	Freed prisoner; detained several times for long periods
	Nidal Abu Zareefa	Nour Shams refugee camp	
	Kamal Masharqa	Nour Shams refugee camp	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Nidal Abu Hilal	Nour Shams refugee camp	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Hazem Fathi Qaraawi	Nour Shams refugee camp	Freed prisoner; son of MP Fathi Qaraawi
	Ashraf Fouda	Nour Shams refugee camp	Detained several times
	Naim Ayadh	Nour Shams refugee camp	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Adnan Alhosari	Tulkarem refugee camp	Detained several times for long periods
	Amer Abu Leifa	Tulkarem refugee camp	Freed prisoner; detained several times for long periods
	Mahmoud Alasas	Tulkarem refugee camp	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Anas Alhosari	Tulkarem refugee camp	Freed prisoner; detained several times for long periods
	Alaa Samih Alaraj	Anabta	Freed prisoner; former detainee; Alnajah University student
	Ahmad Shehab	Anabta	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Murad Shehab	Anabta	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mazen Aabu Aoun	Anabta	Freed prisoner
	Amer Shehadeh	Anabta	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Tarek Radwan	Anabta	Detained several times for long periods; student at Quds University, Abu Dis
	Marwan Makhoulouf	Anabta	Detained several times for long periods
	Suhail Hamdan	Anabta	



Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Hani Barbarians	Bala	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Maher Hattab	Pharaoh	Freed prisoner; detained several times; student at Alnajah National University
	Mohammed Abdul Karim	Shweikeh	
	Iyad Nasser	Shweikeh	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mo'aweyah Shurafa	Shweikeh	
	Anas Mahmoud Radad	Saida	Freed prisoner and former detainee; student at Alnajah National University
	Ahmed Riyadh Radad	Saida	Son of MP Riad Radad
	Maaz Harshah	Qaffin	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Abdul Latif Abu Khmish	Kafr Labad	Freed prisoner
	Alaa Ragab	Kafr Labad	Former detainee
	Abdel-Rahman Alaswad	Kafr Labad	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Ahmad Jabara	Kafr Labad	Freed prisoner
	Hatem Yassin	Kafr Labad	
Salfit	Aziz Fattash	Salfit	Freed prisoner; Director of the Office of the Legislative Council
	Emad Abu Zaher	Salfit	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mazuz Damas	Salfit	Freed prisoner and former detainee for more than a year and a half
	Mohammed Fattash	Salfit	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Saher Abdel Hadi Doahqa	Salfit	Freed prisoner and former detainee; brother of the martyr Samer Doahqa
	Osama Abdel-Hadi Doahqa	Salfit	Freed prisoner and former detainee; brother of the martyr Samer Doahqa
	Emad Gabriel	Salfit	Brother of prisoner Zahir Jibril
	Ahmed Sameh Abu Hijleh	Salfit	

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Hossam Abd Allah	Deir Ballout	Detained several times
	Khaled Mo'uqidi	Alzawya	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mohammed Sabr Mo'uqidi	Alzawya	Former prisoner; detained several times
	Yasser Saber Mo'uqidi	Alzawya	Former prisoner
	Ahmed Al-dik	Kufer Dik	Freed prisoner; detained several times for long periods
	Osman Dik	Kufer Dik	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Saad Mer'ei	Bani Hassan village	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Said Hamad	Bani Hassan village	Former detainee
	Jamal Alarab	Bani Hassan village	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mohammed Amin Marei	Bani Hassan village	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Hamza Hamad Mari	Bani Hassan village	
	Sheikh Hammam Mari	Bani Hassan village	Imam of the Grand Mosque in the town; freed prisoner; detained several times
	Sa'ed Asi	Bani Hassan village	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Sheikh Yusuf Qmbz	Farkha	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Mo'aied Saleh	Farkha	Officer in the Education Department in Salfit
	Mohammed Shatat	Bedia	48 years old; freed prisoner and former detainee
	Younis Ayash	Rafat	Freed prisoner; brother of the martyr Yahya Ayyash
	Ibrahim Ayyash	Rafat	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Canaan Shatat	Bedia	
	Gasser Arbasi	Qira	Former detainee
	Sufian Al-Hayek	Zeta Jammai'n	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Rami Abdul Latif Hussein	Zeta Jammai'n	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Sheikh Abd al-Latif al-Shara	Jammai'n	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Gasser Zitawi	Jammai'n	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Mohammed Aziz	Jammai'n	

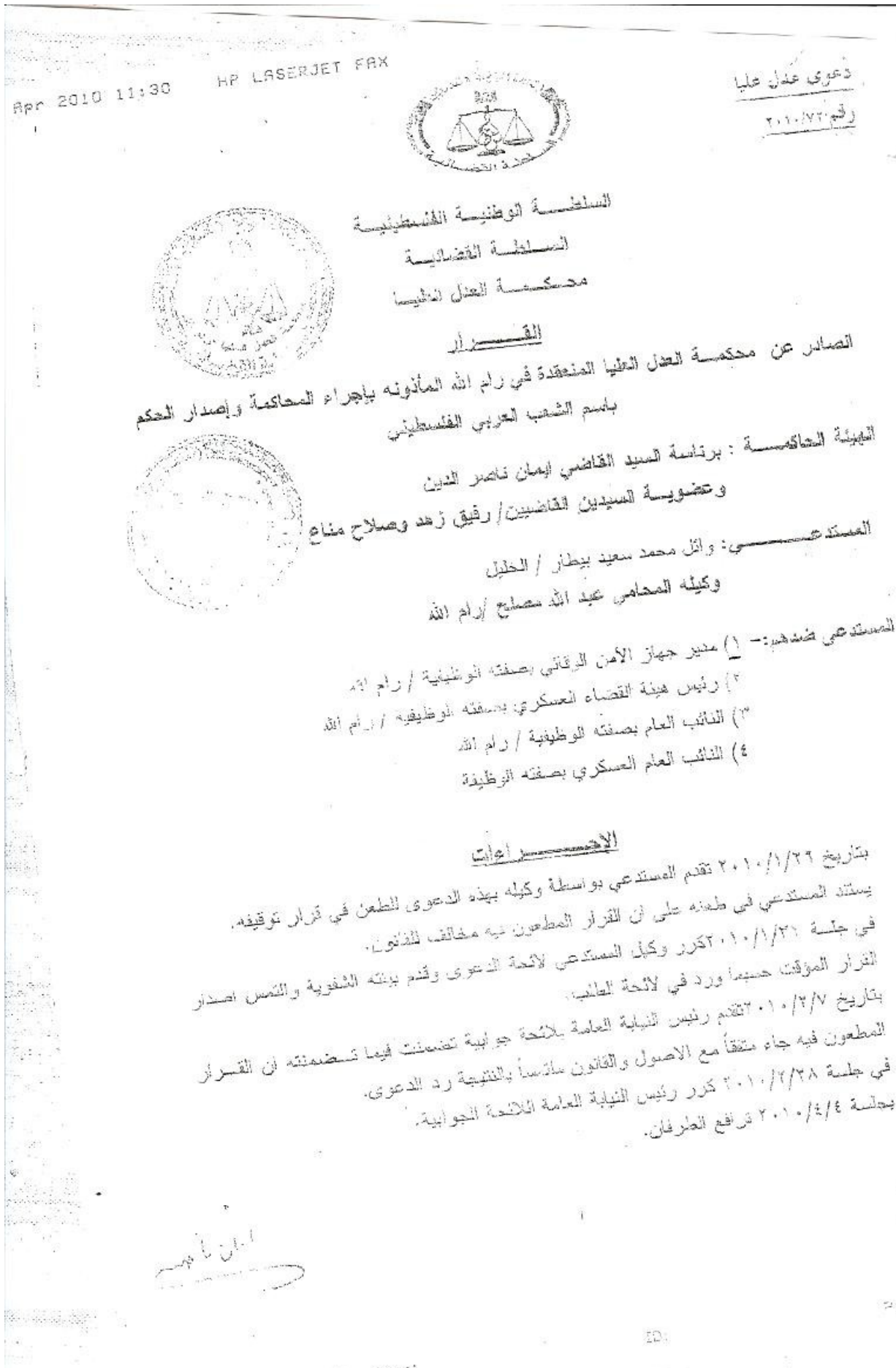
Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Rizq Hajj Ali	Jammai'n	Freed prisoner and former detainee; brother of the martyr Mohamed Hajj Ali
	Alaa Madina	Jammai'n	Freed prisoner; spent 7½ years in Israeli occupation jails; released recently
Tubas	Osama Sawafta	Tubas	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Firas Sawafta	Tubas	Freed prisoner and former detainee
	Ahmad Daraghmeh	Tubas	
	Mohammed Daraghmeh	Tubas	
	Nader Sawafta	Tubas	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Arafat Sawafta	Tubas	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Ammar Amin Abu Arra	Aqaba	
	Ahmed Taher Al-Masri	Aqaba	
	Bilal Asif Abu Arra	Aqaba	
	Ali Muhammad Khryosh	Tammun	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Abada Abdullah Toubasi	Tammun	Detained several times
	Ayman Emad Bani Odeh	Tammun	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Adam Abdel Aziz Bani Matar	Tammun	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Yassin Bani Odeh	Tammun	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Jalal Bisharat	Tammun	Member of the Municipality of Tammun
	Mounir Bisharat	Tammun	Teacher; freed prisoner
	Muhammad Jihad Subuh	Fara	Freed prisoner and former detainee; college student
	Mahmoud Abdul-Majid	Fara	Freed prisoner and former detainee; caretaker of Fara mosque
	Samer Sobh	Fara	Teacher in an UNRWA school; freed prisoner and former detainee
	Fadi Omar	Fara	Freed prisoner and former detainee; college student

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
Bethlehem	Mohammed Daamseh	Bethlehem	Freed prisoner; abducted
	Hassan El Wardian	Bethlehem	Freed prisoner
	Mahmoud Hassan El Wardian	Bethlehem	Freed prisoner; son of Hassan El Wardian
	Sheikh Jamal Saad Ahmed Ibrahim Alwahsh	Za'tara	
	Yasser Abdul Majeed Obaid Allah	Bethlehem	
	Mohamed Fouad Zaboun	Bethlehem	Freed prisoner; previously kidnapped
	Adel Shawawrah	Shawawrah	Freed prisoner; previously kidnapped
	Motasem Khatib	Shawawrah	Previously kidnapped
	Sheikh Yusuf al-Laham	Bethlehem	Freed prisoner; previously kidnapped; was fired from his job as Imam of the mosque
	Yasser Abdel-Majid	Bethlehem	Previously kidnapped
	Omar Alafandi	Bethlehem	
	Ahmad Hammad	Bethlehem	Previously kidnapped
	Mahmoud Adawi	Bethlehem	Previously kidnapped
	Mamdouh Hamamrah	Husan	Quds TV correspondent in Bethlehem and the south
	Hossam Yemeni	Bethlehem	
Jericho	Khaled Alra'i	Jericho	Freed prisoner
	Hazem Shweiki	Jericho	Freed prisoner
Ramallah	Ibrahim Alsaba'a		Freed prisoner; employee at the Office of the Ramallah Parliamentarians
	Mohamed Hassan Yousef	Albeera	Son of detained leader Sheikh Hassan Yousef; student at Birzeit University
	Hossam Gamal	Bitunia	Freed prisoner; previously abducted several times for long periods
	Mohammed al-Hindi	Bitunia	
	Mohammed Kifaya	Bitunia	Freed prisoner
	Iyad Kifaya	Bitunia	Freed prisoner
	Mohamed Amro	Bitunia	
	Moussa Amro	Bitunia	

Place	Name	Home town	Notes
	Islam Haider Tawil	Albeera	
	Sameh Mustafa Abed	Albeera	
	Yazeed Abu Ghosh	Albeera	Freed prisoner; abducted several times
	Ammar Wahidi	Albeera	
	Imad Awad	Albeera	Freed prisoner
	Ibrahim Yaqoub	Albeera	
	Mohammed Alaouri	Albeera	
	Mua'th Meshaal	Silwad	Freed prisoner; abducted several times; Alnajah University student
	Ayman Abu A'aram		Student at Birzeit University; former President of the Student Council; freed prisoner; formerly abducted
	Adham Abu Arqoub		Freed prisoner; student at Birzeit University
	Suhail Hassouna	Bitunia	
	Sheikh Ashraf Abu Ma'ala	Bitunia	Imam of the Great Bitunia Mosque
	Osama Ghareeb	Ramallah	Freed detainee
	Ghassan Aladasi	Albeera	Freed prisoner
	Musab al-Fathi Albarari	Albeera	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Mohammed Omar Hamdan	Bituniya	Freed prisoner; detained several times
	Ziad Daya	Albeera	Freed prisoner
	Nawaf Jarabaa	Petén	
	Mushhoor Salama		
	Walid Abu Salim		
	Azzam Alfahl		
	Yusuf Sharif		



## Annex: sample of decisions by Supreme Court





دعوى مدني عليا

رقم ٢٠١٠/٧٢

### المحكمة

بالتدقيق في اوراق الدعوى ولما كانت دعوى الإلغاء تقدم ضد مصدر القرار او من شارك في إصداره ولما كان المستدعي ضده الثالث لم يصدر القرار ولم يشارك في إصداره فبان مخصصته تكون غير واردة مما يستوجب رد الدعوى عنه شكلاً وبالتدقيق في الأوراق البينات المقدمة فيها تبين ان المستدعي شخص مدني وهو موقوف من قبل هيئة القضاء العسكري بتاريخ ٢٠١٠/١/١٠ حيث تؤكد ذلك في اللائحة الجوابية ولم يتم عرضه على النيابة العامة خلال مدة اربع وعشرون ساعة عملاً بأحكام المادة (٣٤) من قانون الاجراءات الجزائية رقم (٣) لسنة ٢٠٠١ التي تختص دون غيرها بالتحقيق في الجرائم وأنصرف فيها وفقاً لأحكام المادة (٥٥) من ذات القانون فقد جرى توقيفه من قبل السيد رئيس هيئة القضاء العسكري.

وحيث ان الامر يخرج عن نطاق اختصاص ولاية المحاكم العسكرية طبقاً لأحكام المادة (٢/١٠١) من القانون الاساسي التي نصت على تنشأ المحاكم العسكرية بقوانين خاصة وليس لهذه المحاكم أي اختصاص لو ولاية خارج الشأن العسكري وبالقالي فان قرار السيد رئيس هيئة القضاء العسكري بتوقيفه المستدعي يشكل غصباً للسلطة كما انه يمس حرية المستدعي الشخصية التي كفلها القانون الاساسي في المادتين (١٢ و ١١) ولذلك فبان قرار توقيف المستدعي يكون قراراً منعزلاً. وان النيابة العامة لم تقدم اية بيانات تناقض ما جاء باللائحة الاستدعاء مما يجعلها قائمة على وقائع لم تناقض وان التهم المنسوبة الى المستدعي يجوز اجراء محاكمته عليها امام المحاكم النظامية حسب الاصول واحكام القانون وعليه فان توقيف المستدعي يكون قد تم بوجه مخالف لاحكام القانون.

### في هذه الأسس

ولما تم بيانه نقرر الغاء قرار و/أو اجراءات توقيف المستدعي واث محمد سعيد بيطار / الخليل والإفراج عنه فوراً من مكان توقيفه ما لم يكن موقوفاً على ذمة قضائية أخرى ورد الدعوى شكلاً عن المستدعي ضده الثالث .

قراراً صدر ونثي علناً وأشهد بتاريخ ٢٠١٠/٤/٤

المرئوس

القاضي  
دقيق

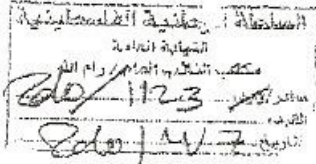
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

State of Palestine  
General prosecution  
General Attorney Office / Ramallah



دولة فلسطين  
النيابة العامة  
مكتب النائب العام / رام الله

التاريخ: ٢٠١٠/٠٤/٠٧



حفظه الله،،،

معالي الأخ النواع زياد هب الريح  
رئيس جهاز الأمن الوقائي،،

الموضوع: دعوى العدل العليا رقم ٢٠١٠/٧٢

بالإشارة إلى الموضوع أعلاه، وبما أن محكمة العدل العليا قررت بتاريخ ٢٠١٠/٠٤/٠٤ إلغاء القرار الصادر عن رئيس جهاز الأمن الوقائي وقررت الإفراج عن المستدعي وأهل محمد سعيد بيطار.  
لذا يرجى منكم الإيعاز لمن يلزم لديكم بضرورة تنفيذ قرار محكمة العدل العليا المرفق.

مع الاحترام،،،

النائب العام  
المستشار / حم  
أحمد المفتي



مرفق/ قرار محكمة العدل العليا

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