



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt 16 April 2015

The daily report highlights the violations behind Israeli home demolitions and demolition threats in the occupied Palestinian territory, the confiscation and razing of lands, the uprooting and destruction of fruit trees, the expansion of settlements and erection of outposts, the brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army, the Israeli settlers violence against Palestinian civilians and properties, the erection of checkpoints, the construction of the Israeli segregation wall and the issuance of military orders for the various Israeli purposes.

The Violations are based on reports provided by field workers and/or news sources.

The text is not quoted directly from the sources but is edited for clarity.

The daily report does not necessarily reflect ARIJ's opinion.

Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian house in Hebron city. The targeted house is owned by the family of the two Palestinian martyr; Tareq and Jihad Dawfosh. (Pal Info 16 April 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian farmers while they were working in their land, east of Al Faraheen area, east of Abbsan town, south of Gaza strip. (Safa 16 April 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at Palestinian houses, east of Abu Rida area, east of Al Khaza'a towns, east of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip. (Safa 16 April 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Shufat refugee camp, north of Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (SilwanIC 16 April 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in Al Issawiya town in Jerusalem city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, houses and vehicles, causing dozens of suffocation cases, and the injury of three people. Also, three Palestinian vehicles were destroyed. (SilwanIC 16 April 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) near the Israeli Jail of Ofar, west of Ramallah city. The IOA fired teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Pal Today 16 April 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed and searched a Palestinian house owned by Al Ja'fari family in Ad-Dhuhaiha refugee camp, south of Bethlehem city, and summoned Ahmed Sami Al Ja'fari to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired rubber bullets and teargas grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian. During the clashes, the IOA detained Haitham Muzaher. (RB2000 16 April 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) uprooted 4 olive trees from the courtyard of Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city. (Safa 16 April 2015)
- Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem to implement a new project under-the ground of Bab Al Amoud area in Jerusalem city. The new project is a parking for buses and cars. (Pal Info 16 April 2015)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Sufiyan Bassam Meqdad (16 years) after raiding his house at the eastern part of Al Bireh city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (Safa 16 April 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) summoned Fouad Musa 'asous, and his two sons; Mujahed and Mohammad, and Mohammad Ibrahim Kamel, to interview the Israeli Intelligence Police in Salem military base, after raiding their houses in Ash-Shuhada village, south of Jenin city. (Wattan 16 April 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians while they were near the border fence, east of the central part of Gaza strip. (Raya 16 April 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Laith Ahmed Zakarnah (23 years) from Jenin city after storming him at Beit Eli checkpoint. (Al-Quds 16 April 2015)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers escorted the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) stormed Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem city, and toured its courtyard. (Safa 16 April 2015)

Home Demolition & Demolition threats

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) demolished a barrack and razed land in Silwad village, northeast of Ramallah city. The barrack is owned by Abdalla Halah Hamed. (Wattan 16 April 2015)

Israeli Closures

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the main entrance of Beit Ummer town, north of Hebron city. The IOA prevented Palestinians from entering or leaving the town. During the operation, the IOA detained and questioned dozens of Palestinians. (Al-Quds 16 April 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) closed the entrance of Beit Furik village, southeast of Nablus city. The IOA prevented Akram Ar-Rujoub the Governor of Nablus, and a delegation from the Palestinian Ministry of Education, from leaving the village. (Maannews 16 April 2015)

Other

- High Court upholds part of Anti-Boycott Law, strikes part and splits on '1967 Israel'. Court had previously frozen law that imposes sanctions on any individual or entity that calls for an economic boycott of Israel's settlements in the West Bank or of Israel itself. The High Court of Justice on Wednesday upheld two core parts and struck down one core part of the Anti-Boycott Law, and in a close 5-4 ruling upheld lawsuits against boycotters of "1967 Israel." The rulings that preserved core parts of the law came in a 9-0 vote on the authority of the finance minister to impose fines or withhold funding from Israeli NGOs calling for boycotts of businesses in all or parts of Israel, and a 8-1 ruling on

the ability to file lawsuits against those NGOs. One justice declared all lawsuits against boycotts unconstitutional. American-born Justice Neal Hendel called free speech the “lifeblood” of democracy and reviewed American law, noting that it has no provision for lawsuits against boycotters. At the same time, the court voted 9-0 to strike down as unconstitutional a core part of the law that would have allowed punitive damages in such lawsuits. Finally, in a 5-4 vote, the majority of justices said that the above lawsuits could go forward even if they were against groups that called only for boycotts of post-1967 Israel, meaning of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, whereas the minority said that such boycotts should be protected free speech. The minority explained that since there is a vibrant debate about whether Israelis should remain in Judea and Samaria, a boycott targeted only at that area and not at the rest of the country is legitimate speech and not trying to undermine Israel’s existence. ([JPost](#) 16 April 2015)

- Court: Absentee Property Law Kosher, But Avoid If Possible. The Absentee Property Law applies in Arab neighborhoods of Jerusalem, the High Court ruled - but it should be used only when necessary. The Absentee Property Law, which allows the state to confiscate property that has been abandoned by its former owners, applies in Arab neighborhoods of Jerusalem – but High Court Chief Justice Emeritus Asher Grunis recommended Wednesday that it not be enacted, as the court decided a long-standing case that allowed the state to confiscate property of Arabs who live in Palestinian Authority-controlled areas of Judea and Samaria who abandoned property in Jerusalem. The law was first enacted in 1950 after the great population transfer the state experienced in its early days, as Arabs Israel fled at the instruction of the seven Arab armies who prepared to “throw the Jews into the sea” in the 1948 War of Liberation. Israel emerged victorious in that war, but Arab states, in the hope that the nascent state would be crushed under the weight of millions of refugees, deported most of their Jews within the space of just a few years. With Arabs abandoning their property as they stood aside for the slaughter of the Jews, and Jews from Arab countries thrown out of their ancestral homes penniless, the Knesset enacted the Absentee Property Law in order to house all the new Jewish refugees. As such, said Grunis, explaining the Court's decision, the justices were reluctant to strike the law down, since it preceded Israel's Basic Laws, some of which might contradict the tenets of the Absentee Property Law. And there could be no doubt that the law applied to all of Jerusalem, which is Israel's capital and under the full administrative and legal control of Israel. With that, he said, the law should be enacted – i.e., the state should confiscate land in Jerusalem

belonging PA Arabs – only under “extreme” conditions, and only with the permission of the State Comptroller. He also urged the Knesset to consider revising it, because in its current form, the law could lead to “absurd” situations. For example, he said, an Israeli who moved from Tel Aviv to Ariel – which is legally under the jurisdiction of the IDF, because it is in Judea and Samaria and not within the 1948 armistice lines – could be confiscated by the state, which could declare the Tel Aviv property “abandoned” if the Ariel resident was away for ten years or more. “The authorities should avoid wherever possible to use the law,” Grunis said. “With that, I do not see any reason to strike down the law and impede its use under all circumstances. In our opinion there may be rare situations where the law will be enacted on property in Jerusalem that had been owned by Arabs living in Judea and Samaria. Under those circumstances, the government would need to get the permission of the Attorney General before acting.” High Court chief justice Miriam Naor said that she could not imagine what those circumstances might be, but she would defer to Grunis's opinion and not move to strike down the law. ([Israel National News](#) 16 April 2015)