



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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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

- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) in An-Nabi Saleh village, north of Ramallah city. (PNN 16 July 2015)
- Israeli police officers assaulted two Palestinians in Shufat town, north of Jerusalem city. The Palestinians were identified as: Marwan Nader As-Salaimah (16 years) and Azmi Nassar As-Salaima (18 years). (SilwanIC 16 July 2015)

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mahmoud Mohammad Yousif Abu Safeen (21 years) after storming his house in Rummana village, northwest of Jenin city. As a result, clashes erupted between Palestinians and the IOA, where the IOA fired stun grenades at Palestinians. (Wafa 16 July 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) Qassam Musa Haliqah (25 years) after storming his house in Ash-Shuyyukh village, north of Hebron city. During the operation, the IOA fired rubber bullets at his brother Mohammad. (Al-Quds 16 July 2015)

Other

- **State seeks to demolish about half of the village of Susiya before HCJ hearing.** In a letter sent this morning to the Civil Administration, representatives of the village of Susiya demanded that the authorities freeze all the demolitions planned over the coming days in the village. The letter was sent after it emerged that the scale of destruction the state seeks to sow in Susiya is much greater than was previously thought, and includes almost half the structures in the village. If the structures are demolished, the residents will have no way to survive in the area in conditions of extreme heat and cold. Accordingly, the action effectively constitutes the expulsion of the residents from their land. The urgent letter was sent by the village's legal advisors, Attorneys Quamar Mishriqi Asad and Avital Sharon, to Major Eran Gross, the deputy head of the Infrastructure Division in the Civil Administration. The letter noted that the planned demolitions constitute improper political pressure rather than a plan based on considerations of proper planning or concern for the welfare of the protected residents and public order. The demolitions Israel seeks to execute next week, after the festival of Id al-Fitr, are intended to placate the settlers, who over the years have seized the private land of residents of the village without any intervention on the part of the Civil Administration. Last Sunday, the Coordinator of Government Actions in the Territories (COGAT) and representatives of the Civil Administration held a meeting on their initiative with residents of the village of Susiya. During the meeting, the officials threatened that due to pressure from the settlers, they would be executing demolitions in the village even prior to 3 August 2015, the date scheduled for a hearing in the petition filed by residents of the village at the High Court of Justice. Yesterday evening, a letter from Major Gross was forwarded to the residents detailing the list of buildings the Civil Administration wants the

residents to demolish. The list includes around thirty structures, including residential homes, animal shelters, the village clinic, storerooms, outhouses, etc. These structures serve 74 of the residents of Susiya, including 35 minors, and facilitate the survival of the residents. In addition, the Civil Administration included six other structures in the list in the community of Wadi Jahish, which is adjacent to the village of Susiya, despite the fact that this community does not form part of the petition. These buildings serve 17 residents, 10 of whom are minors. Of the buildings slated for demolition by the Civil Administration, 21 were constructed with funding from European governments. The heads of all the missions of the EU member states in Palestine toured Susiya last month and urged the Israeli government to refrain from demolishing the village. The letter quotes the opinion of Prof. Eyal Benvenisti that the planned demolition over the coming summer will constitute a grave breach of international humanitarian law, which prohibits the expulsion of protected persons: "The significance of the execution of the demolition orders that are the subject of this opinion is effective 'transfer' of protected residents by creating physical conditions that require the protected persons to leave the place in which they are present against their will. Following the planned demolition of the buildings, there will be no way to survive within the area of the village without shelter and other facilities ensuring the residents' ability to survive and make a livelihood. In addition to the indirect transfer, the demolition of the buildings in the village as described above constitutes the demolition of buildings vital for the survival of the residents of the village; this, too, is prohibited. "It should be emphasized that the demolition policy applied by the Israeli authorities in Area C, of which the planned demolition of Susiya forms part, is not based on considerations of planning, building, law and order. Rather, it constitutes the cynical manipulation of planning laws in order to restrict the presence of the Palestinian population and to expand the settlement enterprise. If the demolition is executed, this will create irreversible damage and immense suffering for the residents of Susiya. Meanwhile, the residents of the adjacent outposts, which were also built without building permits or outline plans, will continue to enjoy the support of the authorities and connection to water and electricity services, without facing threats to demolish their homes. ([B'Tselem](#) 16 July 2015)

- Israel forgives West Bank and Golan settlements \$132.3 million debt. Haaretz has learned from a senior official in the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Division that up to 90 percent of loans have been forgiven. The World Zionist Organization's [Settlement Division](#) has forgiven about half a billion shekels (\$132.3 million) of

debt owed by settlements in the West Bank and the [Golan Heights](#) over the past four years. The debt resulted from long-term loans given by the Settlement Division to settlements in the Golan Heights West Bank and Gaza, primarily in the 1970s and 1980s. The Gaza debts were wiped out by cabinet decision in 2010. The loans were given to both individual settlers and settlement associations for construction and farming. In the government's annual fiscal report, released Thursday, the Finance Ministry noted that "collection over the years of loans given through the Settlement Division is negligible or non-existent." It was also noted that "conditions have not yet been determined for the repayment" of loans for construction. In light of the division's mismanagement and failure to keep accurate books, it was decided in May 2011, together with the Finance Ministry, to launch a debt repayment campaign for loans given up to the end of 2003. Beginning in May 2011, borrowers could apply to a joint committee of the government's accountant general and the division for their loan to be expunged. In 2010, before the loan relief policy was instituted, the debt was 588 million shekels. By 2011, that figure had declined to 320 million shekels. In 2012, it was 275 million shekels, and in 2013, it was 120 million shekels. Yesterday's fiscal report put the debt at only 35 million shekels. The report notes that efforts have been made in recent years to "implement a general mapping of the debts in the Settlement Division and that "the Settlement Division is working together with the accountant general to implement extensive arrangements for these debts." Only the remaining debt is noted in the report; not the amount that has been forgiven. Part of the reduction is due to sums that have been partially paid back. Haaretz applied to the Finance Ministry in January this year for information about the rate of financial haircuts and the circumstances in which the loans were incurred. The application, under the Freedom of Information Law, was turned down on the basis that it should have been made to the Settlement Division. However, the Settlement Division is not subject to the Freedom of Information Law. Haaretz then asked the district court to intervene; a hearing is scheduled for September. However, from conversations with individuals in the settlements and the Settlement Division, it emerges that the haircut rate is high. A senior official in the Settlement Division told Haaretz that the haircut was 90 to 95 percent of the amount of the loan. ([Haaretz](#) 16 July 2015)