



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) at the western entrance of Silwad village, north of Ramallah city. The IOA fired live bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of a Palestinian. (Wattan 27 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation gunboats opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats, while they were sailing at As-Sudaniya shore, northwest of Gaza strip. (Raya 27 March 2015)

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Bilin village, west of Ramallah city. The IOA fired rubber bullets, teargas and stun grenades, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 4 people. (PNN 27 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Kafr Qaddum village, east of Qalqilyah city. The IOA fired live bullets, teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases and the injury of 5 people. During the operation, the Israeli bulldozers razed the main water network at the entrance of the village. (Wafa 27 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) raided the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Al-Masara village, south of Bethlehem city. The IOA assaulted the participants, causing the injury of a number of them. (Al-Quds 27 March 2015)
- Dozens of Palestinians suffered gas inhalation, after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly non-violent protest against the segregation wall and settlements in Nilin village, northwest of Ramallah city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at the participants. (Maannews 27 March 2015)
- Three Palestinians suffered gas inhalation after the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) opened fire at a group of Palestinians, while they were at the eastern parts of Abbsan and Al-Khaza'a towns, east of Khan Younis city, south of Gaza strip. (Maannews 27 March 2015)
- Clashes erupted between Palestinians and the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) near the protest village "Al-Quds gate", east of Abu Dis town, east of Jerusalem city. The IOA fired teargas and stun grenades at Palestinians, causing dozens of suffocation cases. (Maannews 27 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected an Iron gate at the main entrance of Az-Za'ayem village, east of Jerusalem city. (Al-Quds 27 March 2015)
- The Israeli Civil Administration submitted a building scheme in Al Quds Daily Newspaper for Public Review¹. The Regional Plan No. (115/17/1), in the Israeli settlement of Alfei Menashe, in pool No. 2 parts of Khallit Al-Barmel in Azzun village, southeast of Qalqilyah city. The plan indicates a modification of the use of agricultural land to commercial areas, road network, public buildings and open areas. (Al-Quds 27 March 2015)

¹ It is the last step before approving the building scheme, after which, building permits and tenders may be issued

Israeli Arrests

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Mustafah Jihad Ibrahim Al-Hawareen (25 years) after storming his house in Hebron city. The IOA transferred the arrestee to unknown location. (Wattan 27 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested two Palestinians from Qalandiya refugee camp, south of Ramallah city. (ARN 27 March 2015)
- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) arrested Khalid Ismail Swidani (18 years) from Azzun village, southeast of Qalqiliyah city, while he was working in his family land at the eastern entrance of the village. (Al-Quds 27 March 2015)

Israeli Settler Violence

- Israeli settlers living in Pedu'el settlement used their bulldozers to raze Palestinian land in Khirbet Ad-Dir area, west of Kafr Ad-Dik village, west of Salfit city. (Pal Today 27 March 2015)

Israeli Military Orders

- Israeli Occupation Authorities handed out military orders to stop the construction in a Palestinian concrete plant (batch plant), a 200 square meters under construction house (consist of 2 floors) and an agricultural road benefit hundreds of dunumd of Palestinian land, in Al-Buwib area, northeast of Yatta town, south of Hebron city. The targeted house is owned by Ahmed Mohammad Hassan Da'ajnah. (Maannews 27 March 2015)

Erection of Israeli checkpoints

- Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) erected three military checkpoints at Al-Mashajer area, near Mevo Dotan settlement and at the entrance of Barta'a Ash-Sharqiya village in Jenin governorate. The IOA stopped and searched Palestinian vehicles and checked ID cards. (PNN 27 March 2015)

Other

- Israel applies its penal code across the West Bank. In a key exception, however, Palestinians may not ward off settler attacks. Central Command chief Nitzan Alon signed an order applying Israel's penal code to Palestinians in the West Bank, hours before he left office earlier this week. The new order's significance is mainly declarative. Parts of

the Israeli penal code have already been adopted by military judges in the West Bank. And in general, arrest, detention and penal procedures are significantly harsher when applied to West Bank Palestinians than to Israeli citizens. However, an aspect that will not apply to the West Bank is the so-called Shai Dromi amendment enacted in 2008, which exempts a person from criminal responsibility for an “act urgently required to ward off someone who breaks into his home, business or farm.” This aspect would have let Palestinians ward off settler attacks without bearing criminal responsibility. Attorney Smadar Ben-Natan, who researches military law, told Haaretz that while the move is positive, since the Israeli penal code contains clearer definitions, it would also confuse Palestinian defendants and attorneys. “It provides a whole world of precedents and terms they are unfamiliar with,” she said. “Also, the amendment (the order) continues the application of foreign law in the West Bank without considering the possibilities of using local Palestinian law.” Palestinian civilians are tried in military courts in the West Bank based on the Defense (Emergency) Regulations introduced by the British in Mandatory Palestine, the Jordanian penal code and orders issued by the Central Command. In 1994, at the initiative of Prof. Mordechai Kremnitzer, Israel introduced Amendment 39 in Israel proper, redefining the offenses in its penal code. The new definitions require proving the existence of criminal intention; they also introduce the element of negligence and the notion of an offense that was attempted but did not succeed. The definitions distinguish between a perpetrator, abettor and someone who persuades another to commit a crime. The amendment also contains exemptions from criminal responsibility, such as in cases of children under 12, insanity and a lack of self-control. In the past decade the military prosecution has prepared the grounds for applying the amendment to the West Bank. The decision was delayed by the Shin Bet security service, which argued that the definitions of persuader and abettor did not fit the characteristics of terror cells in the West Bank. The Shin Bet also objected to taking into consideration an offender's remorse. Recently, following discussions with the Justice Ministry, the Shin Bet dropped its objections, and on Tuesday Maj. Gen. Alon signed the 11-page order hours before leaving office. The Justice Ministry feared that applying the same procedures to the West Bank could be interpreted as an annexation of the territory, but it agreed to the amendment in a bid to achieve legal clarity and to protect defendants' rights. The military prosecution said in a statement the amendment would introduce “new arrangements considered more advanced and appropriate, in keeping with the unique reality of the region.” It would also bring the penal code for the West Bank Palestinians closer to

Israeli law, which military courts frequently lean on. ([Haaretz](#) 27 March 2015)

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