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## **ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

### **IBRAHIM YA'QUB SULAYMAN SA'D - ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION**

Ibrahim Ya'qub Sulayman Sa'd (prisoner number 90/25433) is 29 years old and comes from Bir Zeit on the West Bank. He was arrested on 29 November 1990 and issued with a 12-month administrative detention order, which was renewed on expiry. He is currently held in the Ketziot detention centre in southern Israel.

Ibrahim Ya'qub Sulayman Sa'd has appealed twice against his original detention order. His first appeal was held on 26 March 1991 and his detention order was reduced by 18 days. At his second appeal held on 3 September 1991, his order was reduced by 13 days. He was due for release on 15 November 1991 but he received a renewal order for another four months in administrative detention. He is now due for release on 14 March 1992. Amnesty International does not know the reasons for his arrest and detention.

Amnesty International does not have enough information to determine whether Ibrahim Sa'd is a prisoner of conscience, detained solely on account of his non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of expression and association. If this is the case, it calls for his immediate and unconditional release. Otherwise he should be released unless he is to be given a prompt and fair trial.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION IN ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

In Israel and the Occupied Territories, administrative detention orders can be issued by the Minister of Defence or a military commander if they believe that security reasons so require.

In Israel and East Jerusalem administrative detention orders are issued by the Minister of Defence for up to six months, renewable. They must be reviewed within 48 hours by a District Court, which has the power to uphold, shorten or cancel the order. The detainee can petition the High Court against the decision of the District Court. The District Court is also required to automatically review the order no later than three months after the first judicial review.

In the Occupied Territories (except for East Jerusalem), administrative detention orders are issued by military commanders. Since March 1988 administrative detainees only appear before a military court judge if they decide to appeal against their detention order. The military court judge has the same powers regarding administrative detention as the District Court judge in Israel. Detainees can go on to petition the High Court against the decision of the military court judge.

In August 1989 a military order was issued allowing each administrative detention order to be issued for a maximum period of 12 months. Each order would be renewed indefinitely thereafter for further periods of up to 12 months. In August 1989 an automatic judicial review was introduced if the detainee did not appear before a military court judge for a period of six months. In late 1991, another military order was issued, limiting the period of each detention to a maximum of six months.

Since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising in December 1987, more than 15,000 Palestinians have spent some time in administrative detention. These have included students, labourers, human rights workers, journalists, trade unionists and teachers. The vast majority have been held in a military detention centre at Ketziot, in the desert of southern Israel.

### **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S CONCERNS**

**Amnesty International opposes the detention without a fair trial of all political prisoners, including administrative detainees. It believes that the practice of administrative detention in Israel and the Occupied Territories violates fundamental human rights.**

**Administrative detention can and has been used by the Israeli authorities to detain prisoners of conscience, held for their non-violent exercise of the right to freedom of expression and association. This is facilitated by the broad formulation of the grounds for detention.**

**Existing procedural safeguards are insufficient to prevent abuse of the detainees' right to challenge their detention, particularly their right to be informed promptly and fully of the reasons for their detention. In many cases the first if not the only opportunity detainees have to find out why they are detained is at an appeal hearing which they have to initiate themselves. It takes place several weeks, sometimes months, after arrest. Even then in almost every case detainees and their lawyers are not given sufficient information concerning the grounds for arrest to enable them to exercise effectively the right to challenge the detention order.**

**Amnesty International is urging that all administrative detainees held on account of their non-violent political opinions or activities be released immediately and unconditionally, and that the others be released unless they are to be given a fair and prompt trial.**

**Amnesty International believes that administrative detention should not be used as a substitute for, and a means of avoiding the safeguards of, a criminal justice system.**