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## **ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES**

### **@NASIM MIKHA'IL HILAL - ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION**

Nasim Mikha'il Hilal (ID no. 99478521, prisoner number 23073-9D) aged 51 comes from Beit Sahur in the West Bank. He was arrested on 17 October 1991 and issued with a six-month administrative detention order which dates from 13 October 1991. He is currently held in the Ketziot detention centre in southern Israel.

An appeal against Nasim Mikha'il Hilal's administrative detention order is scheduled to be heard on 25 November 1991.

Nasim Mikha'il Hilal has previously been held in administrative detention for a period of one year from 1 July 1989 to 1 July 1990. The reason for his detention given on his order states that he is active in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and that he resumed his activities after his release from administrative detention in 1990. He is currently due for release on 12 April 1992.

Amnesty International does not have enough information to determine whether Nasim Mikha'il Hilal 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 immediately unless he is charged and 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.

Since August 1989 each order can be issued for a maximum period of 12 months, but can 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.

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 where family visits do not take place and conditions are harsh.

## **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 given an adequate opportunity to exercise effectively their right to challenge their detention -- in accordance with internationally recognized safeguards for detainees' rights -- or be released.**

**Amnesty International is also urging the Israeli authorities to review the appropriateness and necessity of maintaining the practice of administrative detention without charge or trial. It believes that administrative detention should not be used as a substitute for, and a means of avoiding the safeguards of, a criminal justice system.**