

HaMoked appealed the decision to close the file. The appeal was denied, with the argument that the shooting was justified.

In 1995 a petition was filed with the court.

In 1996 compensation was awarded.

**File number 7803**

In 1995 the complainant went to the canteen of the detention center in Jerusalem in order to purchase goods for his daughter living in an area under curfew, and was requested to push his identity card under the door so that he could be listed in line; this was the standard procedure of the canteen at this time. The identity card was never found.

In 1996 the police noted that this procedure has been cancelled and compensation was awarded to the complainant.

**File number 1131.2**

In 1989 the complainant was shot in a street of Hebron with rubber bullets by soldiers. HaMoked immediately demanded that an investigation be conducted.

In 1991(!) the investigation had yet to be commenced.

In 1996 compensation was given to the complainant.

**File number 4513**

The complainant, a resident of the West Bank, went abroad in 1991 but when he attempted to return, his entry was prevented by the authorities.

The family turned to HaMoked at the end of 1993.

HaMoked examined the situation with the authorities and found that the reason for the prevention his entry was an "administrative error."

The complainant returned to his home in the West Bank at the beginning of 1994.

In 1996 he received compensation.

**File number 4677**

In 1993 soldiers established (without a legal order) an observation point on the roof of a family home in the Kalandia refugee camp. The behavior of the soldiers was hurtful and degrading. A complaint was filed with the police two days after the establishment of the observation point.

Ten days later, HaMoked sent a complaint to the Central Command Attorney concerning numerous additional events examples of the behavior of the soldiers. The attorney justified the observation point as an operational need.

In April 1995 a compensation suit was filed in court and in 1996 the court awarded damages to the complainant for the holding of the roof until 1993.

The roof is still being held by the army. HaMoked continues to treat this case.

The amounts of money paid in the aforementioned cases ranges from NIS 300 to NIS 180,000.

It must be noted that the filing of a compensation suit is the last stage in the treatment of HaMoked of a complaint.

**6. Freedom of Movement**

The first half of 1996 was characterized by a drastic reduction in the little freedom of movement which had previously been permitted in the territories. At the end of February, at the beginning of the wave of attacks, the existing closure of the territories was strengthened and all existing entry permits into Israel were cancelled. Even the

easings of the closure, which came at later stages, did not improve the situation as the majority of them dealt with the economy--the entrance of workers, traders and goods. The non-resident spouses of Israelis or residents of East Jerusalem are still not permitted to leave the territories and live with their spouses and children. Students are not permitted to enter Jerusalem for studies, and students from the Gaza Strip are not allowed to travel to the West Bank for studies. There were also several cases of death resulting from the blocking of the passage of women in labor to hospitals. In light of the overall policy of a total closure, HaMoked was generally not able to assist Palestinians, except in "emergency cases," and "regular" requests which had been dealt with by HaMoked as of February 1996 were frozen by Israel.

In addition to the "external" closure, which has been in effect in the territories since 1991, an "internal" closure was imposed in March 1996 which prevented movement between and among villages of the territories. The internal closure lasted for ten days (several areas were closed for much longer periods) and completely upset the normal course of life, including the transport of goods, the sick and the connection between family members. The use of curfews was also widespread, occasionally for long periods of time.

The arrangements for "safe passage" which were determined in the Oslo agreements between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were not implemented again in 1996. The closure of the Gaza Strip includes the forbidding of entry to the area, including for persons who are residents of Israel and East Jerusalem who want to enter Gaza to be with their spouses. During the first part of the closure, in March 1996, it was not at all possible to obtain permits to enter Gaza.

#### Leaving for Abroad

The Oslo agreements did not alter the status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as closed military territories, the entry to and exit from which are determined by the consideration of the Israeli military commander of the area.

121 persons turned to HaMoked for assistance in leaving for abroad in 1996, after their request was denied or they were not permitted to cross the various border points.

As of the end of 1996, the position of the authorities concerning these 121 cases is as follows: 77 of the requests were refused; 2 of the requests were permitted with the agreement that the Palestinians would agree in writing not to return to the territories for several years, 33 requests were permitted and 9 requests have yet to be answered. In addition, HaMoked continues to advocate on behalf of 35 additional persons who requested assistance prior to 1996, but as of now have yet to receive a response from the Israeli authorities.

It should be noted that the vast majority of requests for assistance were to leave for Jordan. The authorities are even stricter concerning persons who wish to leave Israel from the airport. In general, the exit through the Ben Gurion airport in Tel Aviv is not permitted for residents of the territories.