



State of Palestine
Palestine Liberation Organization
Negotiations Affairs Department

THE SYSTEM OF THE ISRAELI COLONIAL OCCUPATION & THE PALESTINIAN PRISONERS

March 2018

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AN ENTIRE POPULATION IS HELD CAPTIVE BY A COLONIAL POWER

Since the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, Israel has pursued a systematic policy of unlawful and discriminatory imprisonment and arrest, which damages the social and economic fabric, and psychological will of the Palestinian people. In pursuit of this unlawful imprisonment regime, Israeli military authorities promulgate military orders and racist legislation that are legitimized by the judiciary. These military orders permit prolonged unlawful and arbitrary detention in violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law norms. The arbitrary detention regime has impacted almost every single Palestinian family, with Israeli military authorities having arrested 800,000 Palestinian civilians since 1967, representing 20 percent of the population of the occupied Palestinian territories. Forty percent of Palestinian males, including children, have been arrested in their lifetime.

This briefing paper focuses on the prisoners' boycott of military tribunals established by the Israeli occupying authorities. It also provides the official Palestinian position regarding the Israeli detention policy.

THE PALESTINIAN PRISONERS' BOYCOTT OF ISRAELI MILITARY TRIBUNALS

ISRAELI MILITARY TRIBUNALS: A TOOL OF MILITARY OCCUPATION AND A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The Israeli occupying authorities have turned the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War into a convention on the protection and sustainability of military occupation. The Fourth Geneva Convention (GCIV) on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949 provides that **“the Occupying Power may issue legislation and establish military courts in the occupied territory, provided that the Occupying Power complies with its obligations and the norms and principles of this Convention.”**

- Israel has selectively applied portions of GCIV in order to reach favorable and unlawful results for itself. The occupying power is allowed to establish military tribunals for the purpose of complying with the Geneva Convention, maintaining public order, and finally, providing for their security. However, Israel has disproportionately favored its security to the detriment of complying with the Geneva Conventions and the maintenance of public order. Furthermore, Israeli military tribunals have extended their powers beyond legitimate and lawful jurisdiction, to encompass all aspects of Palestinian life in the occupied territory, including in the sectors of health, education, land ownership, home building, freedom of movement, and rights to assembly.
- Military tribunals and their functions have been established contrary to the basic principles of international humanitarian law, in particular Article 66 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which requires that military tribunals be of a non-political nature.
- The military judiciary legitimized Israel's administrative detention policy by providing legal cover and an purported legal framework that appears to, but does not actually, provide due process protections.
- Palestinian detainees are brought before military tribunals that disregard the principles of a fair trial even in the presence of all the components of a court, i.e. judge, prosecutor and lawyer. The court proceedings take place in Hebrew, which most detainees do not know, and no formal indictment is presented. A classified file is presented to the judge and the defense lawyer is prevented from looking at it. The file remains with the judge, and the decision whether to extend or repeal the

arrest order remains in the hands of the military intelligence. The court session is not public and the family of the detainees is not allowed to go into the court house.

- Successfully appealing administrative detainee orders is nearly impossible with an almost non-existent success rate, just as there is almost no success in appealing the decision of military courts before the Israeli Supreme Court.¹
- Military judges and the prosecutors who preside over the tribunals often do not meet the conditions of judges and prosecutors that are appointed in Israeli civil courts. As a result, thousands of Palestinian detainees were tried before such tribunals composed of Israeli military officers and soldiers who have no legal or judicial expertise, and are not familiar with the considerations required for a fair trial.
- Most cases end in negotiated deals, with judgments issued without proving through conclusive evidence, the charges against the detainee. Appeals are almost always rejected.
- The rate of conviction in the Israeli military tribunals system amounted to 99.74%. In contrast, only 7.4% of the complaints Palestinian lodge against settlers are meaningfully investigated. Even in case of full or partial conviction, Israeli settlers or soldiers often go unpunished. From 2000 to 2016, the Israeli human rights organization B'tselem submitted more than 740 complaints to the Israeli military authorities: a quarter of which were not investigated at all, half of which were closed without any procedures taken, and only 25 indictments were ever filed. During the same time period, the Israeli military authorities actually lost 44 files.²
- Israel is the only state in the world that prosecutes minors in its military tribunal regime.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAINEES BOYCOTT ISRAELI ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION COURTS

Israel is determined to continue its policy of administrative detention, while the international community refuses to hold Israel accountable. As a result, around 450 Palestinian administrative detainees, who have not had their complaints justly redressed, have had no choice but to launch an open boycott of Israeli military courts in order to expose the brutality and oppressive nature of the tribunals, and exercise their fundamental human right to refuse to deal with the illegitimate judiciary of the occupying power. These Palestinian administrative detainees have refused to appear

1 Prisoner's Club

2 Hagai El-Ad, B'tselem Human Rights Organization Executive Director, Speech in 2016.

before Israeli military tribunals in order to prevent legitimizing them.

On February 19, 2018 Palestinian administrative detainees issued a public statement condemning their arbitrary and prolonged arrest, and called to end it:

“From the dark dungeons of Israeli jails, we declare our determination to openly boycott the illegitimate Israeli courts. The jails have taken away from us many years of our life through an unjust administrative detention law that is continuously and illegally applied to us and backed up by collusion with tribunals of the Israeli intelligence, the *Shabak*. The Israeli military authorities attempt to give a legal character to the crime committed against us and drain us in despair, frustration and surrender. The occupying authorities have extended and renewed administrative detention against us at least four times, and the periods of detention ranged between 24 to 60 months for each arrest. Many of us have spent 15 years in administrative detention and most spent between 5 to 15 years without charges, under the pretext and claim of classified files that judges use to make decisions but we can never see because it supposedly constitutes a security danger against the Israeli state and its citizens. Therefore, we have taken this step to boycott the military tribunals in an attempt to end the Israeli occupying force’s misleading characterization that its measures and policies are in line with international law and that they have the right to protect their state from the so-called security danger caused by Palestinian detainees. These Palestinian detainees comprise the political and intellectual elite of the resisting Palestinian people who seek a dignified and honorable life like the rest of the peoples of the world.”

CASE EXAMPLE³

Palestinian Legislative Council member Khalida Jarrar, responsible for the Prisoners File and a human rights activist: Khalida was arrested by the Israeli occupying authorities in July 2017 and she was sentenced to administrative detention for 6 months. As of late February 2018, she is still being held under administrative detention. Israeli forces had previously arrested Khalida in 2015 for about 15 months.

3 Prisoner’s Club

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL POSITION

The Palestinian official position condemns all the racist Israeli policies and practices against the Palestinian people, including the policy of arbitrary arrest, while calling for their immediate repeal and the unconditional release of all Palestinian political prisoners. This must be done in order to move forward any political process towards the achievement of a just peace.

- Palestine does not recognize the legitimacy of Israeli military tribunals or their distorted judicial system. Furthermore, Palestine does not recognize as legitimate the authority of these military tribunals operating in the occupied territory of the State of Palestine, nor the right of Israel to arbitrarily detain or arrest Palestinians without the basic protections called for by due process. Israel's military tribunal and administrative detention system blatantly violate provisions of international humanitarian and human rights law.
- Palestine supports the right of administrative detainees to boycott military tribunals and praise their heroism in the face of injustice and oppression. It calls on all countries and international institutions, including the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, to work towards the release of the prisoners and exert pressure to hold Israeli occupying authorities accountable under international legal norms.
- Palestine continues to exercise efforts in all international fora and institutions, and calls attention to our recent accessions to the Geneva Conventions, the Convention against Torture, and the Rome Statute. The State of Palestine requests the ICC Prosecutor prosecute Israeli leaders accountable for serious violations of international humanitarian law, and hold them accountable for systematic violations of the rights of our people and our families. Palestine seeks international protection for its own people, the release of Palestinian political prisoners from Israeli jails, an end to the occupation that began in 1967, and the creation of a fully independent and sovereign Palestinian state on the 1967 borders with Jerusalem as its capital, and a just solution to the refugee issue guaranteeing the return of refugees in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194.

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION: WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT IMPACTS PALESTINIANS

Administrative detention in the occupied Palestinian territories is based off state of emergency laws around since British mandate times which grant Israel the right to arrest and hold Palestinian civilians without charge based on allegations that they will commit a crime in the future. Israel can arrest Palestinians in the Palestinian occupied territory without pressing charges, on the basis of classified evidence and detain them for 75 days. For 60 days of this period, Palestinian detainees are denied the right to see a defense counsel. The period of detention can then be extended, and can be renewed indefinitely.

The Israeli oppressive policy of administrative detention is considered a war crime under international humanitarian law since it willfully deprives Palestinian detainees of their right to a fair trial pursuant to the Rome Statute. The Israeli policy of administrative detention has been legitimized through courts that the occupying authorities have established to put Palestinian detainees on trial.

- Israel has used its administrative detention policy to detain thousands of Palestinian non combatants, including children, youth, women, intellectuals, academics, writers and artists, trade unionists, journalists and peace activists. They are held without charge or trial for indefinite periods of time.
- When there are political developments and protests, Israel escalates its policy of administrative detention and amends military orders accordingly under the pretext of security concerns. For example, after the breakout of the first intifada in 1987, Israel arrested around 10,000 Palestinian civilians, and in 2002 after the breakout of Al-Aqsa Intifada, Israeli military forces swept the West Bank and arrested around 3,000 Palestinian civilians. During the popular uprising in 2015, the Israeli forces arrested dozens of Palestinian children in Jerusalem under administrative detention policies—the first time this had been applied to East Jerusalem ID holders.¹
- Since 1976, the Israel has issued more than 52,000 administrative detention orders, including new, renewed or extended orders.²
- Since 2000 the total number of administrative detention orders issued is more than 27,000, including new, renewed and extended orders.³

1 Article by Sahar Francis, Director of Addameer Association: <http://thisweekinpalestine.com/mass-imprisonment-palestinians/>

2 Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs

3 Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs

- In 2017, the Israeli occupying authorities issued 1,060 administrative detention orders, including 379 new orders. The orders targeted Palestinian youth, especially university students and independents who are not affiliated with political factions and parties.⁴
- As of early 2018, there are between 450-500 Palestinian administrative detainees in Israeli jails including 3 women, 2 minors (under 18 years of age) and 8 members of the Legislative Council.⁵
- For half a century of military occupation, Palestinian prisoners organized individual and collective strikes to gain their basic rights, including putting an end to administrative detention. Prisoners have partially boycotted tribunals and held open hunger strikes initiated by detainees like Khader Adnan, Samer Issawi, Mohammad Allan, Hanan Shalabi, Ayman Sharawneh, Mohammad and Mahmoud Balboul, and Mohammad Qeeq, among others. In reaction, the Israeli forces have escalated the policy of administrative detention and re-arrested dozens of Palestinian prisoners who took part in the hunger strikes.
- Dozens of Palestinian prisoners spent up to 15 years in administrative detention intermittently without knowing the reason for their arrest and detention, or having meaningful due process protections.⁶
- Various IGOs (Inter-Governmental Organizations) and NGOs (Non-governmental organizations), including United Nations Committee against Torture, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the United Nations Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch among others, condemn Israel's policy of administrative detention and call for an end to it.

4 Prisoner's Club

5 Ibid

6 Ibid

THE ISRAELI LAW DEDUCTING PALESTINE'S PAYMENTS TO PRISONERS & FAMILY MEMBERS FROM TAX REVENUES ISRAEL TRANSFERS TO THE PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY

RACIST LAWS ARE AN INSTRUMENT FOR CONTROLLING AND SUBJUGATING THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Israel utilizes racist laws and legislation in support and furtherance of its colonial project in Palestine. Since the start of the 20th Knesset, Israel has introduced some 150 racist laws.

Israel has approved many laws that aim to weaken the prisoners' movement and to impose collective punishment on prisoners, such as the law permitting the forced feeding of prisoners on hunger strike, the law permitting prosecution of children under the age of 14 years, the law increasing the punishment on stone throwers and imposing a prison term between 5-20 years, and legislation permitting the arrest of Palestinians on the basis of posting opinions and photos on social networking sites. This is in addition to the proposed law which will deduct tax transfers from Israel to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) by the amount the PNA pays salaries to prisoners and allowances to the family members of martyrs.

THE LAW TO DEDUCT THE VALUE OF SALARIES OF PRISONERS AND FAMILIES OF MARTYRS AND WOUNDED FROM THE VALUE OF TAX REVENUES

- The "Ministerial Committee on Legislation" approved a bill to deduct the amount of salaries paid to detainees from the tax revenues collected by Israel for the PNA. The draft law, which has received support and will likely pass and become law in the Knesset, stipulates that the Minister of Defense shall submit a report to the Ministerial Committee for National Security Affairs, detailing the amount paid by the PNA during that year to "terrorist activists and their families." Upon receiving the report, the Ministerial Committee shall decide whether to deduct the entire sum or whether it will only deduct part of it from tax revenues collected by Israel for the PNA and transferred monthly to the PNA under the Oslo Accords.
- According to the draft bill, "Israel can decide whether to freeze the transfer of tax funds temporarily or completely, on the basis of the "national security and Israel's

foreign relations.” The funds deducted from tax revenues will be used to pay out judgments issued by Israeli courts against the PNA.

- The sponsor of this bill, Defense Minister Avigdor Liberman said: “The payment that will be deducted will be used to prevent terrorism and to compensate the Israeli victims.”
- The bill was proposed and approved by the Ministerial Committee as a governmental bill, and not a privately introduced bill.

THE LAW OF DEDUCTION IS A RACIST LAW THAT VIOLATES INTERNATIONAL LAW AND SIGNED AGREEMENTS

- This racist law violates Israel’s obligations as an occupying power under international humanitarian law, specifically the principles laid out in Articles 81 and 98 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which impose an obligation on Israel to provide for basic maintenance for imprisoned members of the protected population and their dependent family, and to permit allowances to be transferred to the prisoners.
- Article 81 requires that the Detaining Power provide for the imprisoned individual free of charge, not deduct maintenance amount from their allowances or salaries, and provide for the imprisoned individual’s dependent family members if so required.
- Article 98 states that “Furthermore, internees may receive allowances from the Power to which they owe allegiance, the Protecting Powers, the organizations which may assist them, or their families, as well as the income on their property in accordance with the law of the Detaining Power...All internees shall receive regular allowances, sufficient to enable them to purchase goods and articles, such as tobacco, toilet requisites, etc.”
- Israel’s prison authority reported that since 2004 it has run prison canteens through private Israeli companies that generate annual incomes of over US \$ 33 million from the sale of foodstuffs, cleaning materials and other basic materials to Palestinian detainees at prices significantly above market rates.
- According to the Paris Economic Protocol of the Oslo Accords, Israel receives three percent handling fee for the collection of PA taxes. This outdated number meant only for the interim period and which should be re-negotiated, significantly outstrips costs, permitting Israel to already reap huge sums of money from the tax transfer scheme.

ISRAEL FUNDS ITS ISRAELI PRISONERS AND WAR CRIMINALS AND THEIR FAMILIES.¹

Israel grants itself the right to provide social welfare assistance to the families of Israeli criminal prisoners in its jails, regardless of the crime they have been convicted of. The Israeli government also provides funds in addition to physical, social, moral and political care to Israeli criminals held in its own jails and to their families through the National Insurance Institute. It provides monthly allowances, compensation, annual grants and lump-sum allocations to Israeli soldiers and settlers who committed crimes against the people of Palestine.

- Israel has a program called “Prisoners of Zion and Families of Martyrs”, which provides financial assistance to “combatants who have ideas that cost them their freedom, health and sometimes lives for their return to the land of Zion.”
- The Israeli government provides financial aid from the Israeli State budgetary to various associations, among them is the “Hananu” organization that was established by settlers in the settlement of Kiryat Arba in Hebron in 2001. “Hananu” aims at providing financial and legal assistance to Jewish prisoners and their families who have committed crimes and terrorist and racist acts against the Palestinian people. It appoints lawyers to represent them in Israeli courts if they were arrested, and to pay the necessary fines for their release. If they were not released, they will provide all the necessary financial requirements for the families. This organization provided support and assistance to the Israeli criminal Ami Bur, who killed 7 Palestinian workers in 1990, and raised funds for the murderer of Yitzhak Rabin Yigal Amir.²
- In addition, the Israeli government provides financial support directly or indirectly to the “Dr. Goldstein Organization” which was named after the terrorist murdered Baruch Goldstein who carried out a terrorist attack at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron in 1994, which resulted in the massacre of 29 innocent worshippers and 150 wounded.³

THE CASE OF THE PALESTINIAN MARTYR, ABDEL-FATTAH AL-SHARIF: ISRAELI GOVERNMENT COVER UP AND JUDICIAL COMPLICITY

The Israeli occupying authorities, members of the Knesset, and large segments of the judicial and religious sectors of Israeli society supported the Israeli soldier Eleazar

1 See Annex 1

2 Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees Affairs.

3 Committee: Convicted Israeli terrorists receive support from Israeli state.» Maan News Agency, July 10, 2017. <http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?ID=778017>

Azaria, who summarily and extra judicially executed the Palestinian martyr Abdel-Fattah al-Sharif in the city of Hebron in March 2016. Various government ministers extended their solidarity and sympathy to the criminal Azaria and to his family. After wide support and campaigns were organized calling for his amnesty and release, the military court reduced the sentence to 18 months.

THE OFFICIAL PALESTINIAN POSITION AND DEMANDS

- The official Palestinian positions considers this racist legislation illegal, a breach of international humanitarian and human rights law, and a violation of the binding provisions of the Oslo Accords. This legislation comes in the context of organized Israeli campaigns to criminalize the Palestinian people's struggle and to mislead international public opinion by labeling our struggle against Israeli occupation as terrorism.
- Despite the fact that Israel, as the occupying power, is financially responsible for the imprisoned population under international law, Israel is not only violating international law by not providing basic goods in prison, providing the prisoners' basic allowances, and supporting their dependent families—but it is forcing them to pay for their food and basic needs at elevated market rates.
- At a time when Palestine is facing a vicious campaign by Israel and the world because it provides pensions to Palestinian political prisoners imprisoned pursuant to an unfair military tribunal system, which lacks the basic foundations of due process, we contend the following:
 - 1 The State of Palestine pays a financial price for the occupation because Israel refuses to uphold its international obligations regarding prisoners, and our people pay a larger price because the international community has failed to hold Israel accountable. Despite that that these financial burdens are onerous, it is the national responsibility to provide and care for the detainees. They cannot be abandoned.
 - 2 Paying the allowances to the families of the detained, martyred and wounded is an obligation the State of Palestine accepts. It must provide support and protection to those families suffering from the consequences of Israel's policy of arbitrary detention, and must ensure their dignity and not leave them to suffer because the main bread-winner cannot provide. Palestine follows the world, including Israel, which has adopted a social welfare system to ensure the socio-economic stability of convicted detainees and their dependents.
 - 3 The struggle of Palestine and its people against colonial occupation is a historic and legitimate struggle to fulfill our rights, similar to all colonized people under

occupation. Since 1967, the Palestinian people and their leadership have been engaged in this national struggle in order to free Palestine from the last occupation and colonial project of the modern era. More than 800,000 Palestinians have been arrested by Israel, with the majority of Palestinian leaders that defend human rights and peaceful struggle being former prisoners.

- 4 The State of Palestine demands Israel, the occupying power, abide by international humanitarian laws and the Oslo Accords, by renouncing the proposed legislation immediately and uphold its obligations to pay allowances under Article 81 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which includes support to the families of prisoners, since the vast majority of the detainees are the main bread winners for their families.
- 5 The State of Palestine demands that Israel, the occupying power with obligations under Article 81 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, compensate the Palestinian people for maintenance they have not provided since the beginning of the occupation, which, as a result, has come from the pockets of the Palestinian community.

ANNEX 1

THOSE ISRAELI TERRORISTS RECEIVE FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND LEGAL PROTECTION FROM THE OCCUPATION GOVERNMENT ¹

Names of a number of Israeli terrorists who committed murders and crimes against Palestinians, receiving financial support and legal protection from the State of Israel.

Many of them were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering Palestinians, but they spent only a few years (5-7) in Israeli prisons, as the law was justified and given amnesty even before they entered prison:

a. Jewish underground organization, which had 27 members, mostly former Israeli army officers, were convicted in 1984 of security and terrorist charges, such as bombing houses and cars of heads of municipalities like Bassam Shak'a, Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim Tawil. They also attempted to explode the Dome of the Rock and murdered three university students at Hebron University, and were convicted of exploding 19 of Halhul and Bethlehem buses. They were headed by Yehuda Etzion, Yitzhak Nir, Menachem Livni, NatanNatanzon, Israel Zach and others.

A number of them were sentenced to life imprisonment while others ranged from 3 to 15 years, additionally, during their stay in prison they received monthly allowances (according to the law) by social affairs and national insurance. Where are they now? Three of them work in the Prime Minister Office and another one works as an advisor to the minister (Nathalie Bennett), he isNatanNatanzon, Yehuda Etzionestablished the Third Temple Society and he still serves as its chairman. Some of them have become heads of regional councils or councils in the settlements.

b. Danny Eizman, Michal Hillel and Gil Fox were convicted in 1985 of kidnapping and killing a Palestinian driver (KhamisTotnigi) and sentenced to life imprisonment. They were released after 5 to 7 years, during which they received aid and allowances from national affairs and insurance.

c. David Ben Shimol, had fired a Lao missile at a Palestinian bus, killed one person, and wounded dozens. He was sentenced to life imprisonment but released after less than 10 years.

d. Ami Popper killed Seven Palestinians and injured 12 others. He was sentenced life

¹ This is a report published by WEWIV (We Watch Israeli Violations) <http://bit.ly/2oLbcUu>

imprisonment for seven times. He got married three times while he was in prison. He has six children. He spends most of his time outside the prison and receives three regular monthly salaries from affairs, insurance and Honino charitable society.

- e. Ze'ev Wolf and GershonHerszkowicz threw a grenade at a cafe in Jerusalem. One Palestinian was killed and 20 others were injured. They were released after six and a half years. They were and still receiving their rights from Affairs and Insurance.
- f. YoramShkolnik killed an Arab blindfolded and handcuffed worker who was arrested by the Israeli army a few minutes earlier. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and 10 years. He was released after seven and a half years in which he received a monthly salary from national affairs and insurance. He received government assistance to open an economic project.
- g. Nahshon Waltz killed a Palestinian woman working in private olive field. He was sentenced to life imprisonment but was released after 11 years, during which he received monthly salaries from Affairs and Insurance. He now works as a security officer in a settlement.
- h. Bat Ayin terrorist organization, a number of its members were convicted of placing a bombed in a girls' schoolyard in Jerusalem in 2009. Some of its members are still receiving allowances from the National Insurance and Social Affairs, in addition to allowances from settlement associations, mostly from Il-A'ad.
- i. YoramShtenhil, who burned the Duabshah family and killed the parents of the child, is still in prison receiving allowances from Affairs and Insurance, as well as a monthly salary from Honinu organization. Since his arrest, he has received about NIS 600,000 in a year according to Israeli newspapers.
- j. Yigal Amir killed the Prime Minister (Rabin), sentenced to life imprisonment and he is still in prison. He got married in prison and had a child, he and his wife receive allowances from Affairs and Insurance and generous donations from right-wing extremist groups.
 - 1. The soldier EliorEzrai, who killed the martyr Sharif in Hebron. Although he was convicted of murder, he was sentenced to only a year and a half. He receives his salary from the army and a charity was established on his name, which is run by his father, this association collected donations of more than 8 million shekels.
 - 2. J-b. Ehud Yatom, the former Shin Bet deputy, killed three Palestinians after hitting their heads with stones, (they had kidnapped the Deir al-Balah bus, the Shin Bet scandal). Hewas convicted along with three of his colleagues, Shimon Malka and Yossi Genusar, but theydid not enter the prison in advance because of a prior

amnesty from the Head of State. They received all their allowances from the apparatus, Ehud Yatomis a well-known arms dealer who became a millionaire, and Yossi Genasur was appointed as an adviser to the Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

3. J-c. The association receives a direct government budget of 6 million and a half shekels a year, in addition to support from semi-official associations (right-wing associations and organizations of settlers, as well as external donations). The association supports the families of Israeli terrorists, – tag price- through monthly salaries.
4. J-d. Dr. Goldstein Society, who killed 29 Palestinians in Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in 1994, this society works to commemorate his name as a national hero and receives direct and indirect support from the government.
5. J-e. RehavamZe’evi Gandhi society, he is a Knesset member and former minister who was killed by a group of the Popular Front, was an extreme right wing and he had the idea or theory of transfer to the Arabs. He is considered the heir to Kahane. This society receives official allowances from Netanyahu government.

