



Defence for Children International – Palestine Section

**In their own Words:
A report on the situation facing Palestinian children detained in
occupied East Jerusalem**

**Reporting period:
1 January to 30 June 2011**

**Submitted:
22 September 2011**

Submitted to:

- 1) UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- 2) UN Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers;
- 3) UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; and
- 4) UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967.

This report is submitted on behalf of Defence for Children International–Palestine Section (DCI-Palestine), a national section of the international non-governmental child rights organisation and movement, Defence for Children International, established in 1979, with consultative status with ECOSOC.

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1. Executive summary

- 1.1 Since the commencement of 2010, organisations working in East Jerusalem have reported a sharp increase in the number of children being arrested and accused of throwing stones. Most of these children come from the neighbourhood of Silwan, which is situated just outside the walls of the Old City, and is home to approximately 16,500 Palestinians.
- 1.2 According to the UN, Silwan has become one of the main centres of Israeli settlement activity and is currently home to 380 settlers who live in properties taken over by various means from their original Palestinian residents. According to the UN, Palestinian residents of Silwan report harassment and intimidation by the settlers and their security guards, and clashes between residents and soldiers and police are frequent, which in turn, leads in many cases to arrest and detention. On 21 June 2010, the Jerusalem Municipality's Planning and Building Committee approved a plan to demolish 22 Palestinian houses in Silwan to make way for an archaeological garden, adding to tensions in the neighbourhood.
- 1.3 This report covers the period 1 January to 30 June 2011 (the reporting period), and is based on **118** cases in which DCI-Palestine provided legal assistance to children detained during the reporting period. The report also relies on the sworn testimonies of **16** children detained during the same period. The most common complaints and issues of concern raised by the 16 children in their testimonies are presented in the following table:

Table 1 – Common complaints and issues of concern – 1 January to 30 June 2011

#	Common complaints and issues of concern	Number of cases	Percentage of children
1	Not informed of the right to silence	16	100%
2	Interrogated in the absence of a parent	11	69%
3	Hand ties	9	56%
4	Physical violence	8	50%
5	Threats	7	44%
6	Signed/shown documents written in Hebrew	7	44%
7	Arrested between midnight and 5:00 am	5	31%
8	Verbal abuse	3	19%
9	Confession during interrogation	3	19%
10	Blindfolds	2	12%
11	Detained with adults	2	12%
12	Interrogation of children under 12 years	2	12%

2. Introduction

- 2.1 This is the second six-monthly report submitted by DCI-Palestine to the UN in which the situation facing Palestinian children detained by Israeli authorities in occupied East Jerusalem is considered. The first report in the series is available online, and the executive summary to the first report is included in **Annex 1**.¹
- 2.2 This report covers the period 1 January to 30 June 2011 (the reporting period), and is based on **118** cases in which DCI-Palestine provided legal assistance to children detained during the reporting period. It should be noted that these cases do not represent the totality of cases involving the arrest of children during the reporting period – they are simply those in which representation was provided by DCI-Palestine. The report also relies on the sworn testimonies of **16** children detained during the same period.
- 2.3 During the reporting period, DCI-Palestine also collected 45 sworn testimonies from children living in the occupied West Bank who were prosecuted in the Israeli military court system. These cases are dealt with in a separate report as Israeli authorities generally apply civilian law to Palestinian children living in East Jerusalem, whereas Israeli military law is applied to Palestinian children living in the West Bank. The application of Israeli civilian law in East Jerusalem follows the annexation of the east of the city following the cessation of fighting in June 1967. It is important to note that the annexation has no legal effect and is not officially recognised outside Israel.² The report relating to the military court system is also available online.³
- 2.4 Since the commencement of 2010, organisations working in East Jerusalem have reported a sharp increase in the number of children being arrested and accused of throwing stones. Most of these children come from the neighbourhood of Silwan, which is situated just outside the walls of the old city, and is home to approximately 16,500 Palestinians.⁴ According to the UN, Silwan has become one of the main centres of Israeli settlement activity and is currently home to 380 settlers who live in properties taken over by various means from their original Palestinian residents.⁵ According to the UN, Palestinian

¹ Available at: <http://www.dci-palestine.org/documents/submission-situation-facing-palestinian-children-detained-occupied-east-jerusalem>

² See the International Court of Justice's (ICJ) advisory opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (2004) (the ICJ Wall Opinion (2004)) – available at: <http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1677.pdf>

³ Available at: <http://www.dci-palestine.org/documents/submission-situation-facing-palestinian-children-detained-israeli-military-detention>

⁴ B'Tselem, 'Caution: Children Ahead – The Illegal Behaviour of the Police towards Minors in Silwan Suspected of Throwing Stones,' (December 2010) – Available at: http://www.btselem.org/Download/201012_Caution_Children_Ahead_Eng.pdf

⁵ UN OHCHA, 'The Humanitarian Monitor,' (September 2010) – Available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2010_10_19_english.pdf

residents of Silwan report harassment and intimidation by the settlers and their security guards, and clashes between residents and soldiers and police are frequent, which in turn, leads in many cases to arrest and detention. On 21 June 2010, the Jerusalem Municipality's Planning and Building Committee approved a plan to demolish 22 Palestinian houses in Silwan to make way for an archaeological garden, adding to tensions in the neighbourhood.⁶

[Silwan] – *“My father has decided to leave Silwan and take us to Anata because we get tired of soldiers and settlers harassing us. Settlers who live in our neighbourhood keep insulting us and soldiers arrest us whenever something occurs in the neighbourhood. My brother was released yesterday and he's been put under house arrest for six months. My father is summoned from time to time and our house is under threat of demolition. My father has decided to leave Silwan to spare us the suffering.”*

L. R. – 15 years

Arrested: 12 January 2011

[Silwan] – *“Since that day I don't leave the house except for school. I don't want them to lock me up and make my family pay 2,000 shekels. I'm sure the next time they see me in the neighbourhood they'll take me away. They always come to the neighbourhood in their jeeps and provoke children. I don't want any trouble. If I want to play, I play in front of the house. I don't go to the store anymore [...] I don't want them to see me and take me away.”*

M. A. – 10 years

Arrested: 21 January 2011

[Silwan] – *“There is a house near ours where a number of settlers live. They bother us sometimes and throw things at us. They turn on the television on high volume at night and they have a dog that keeps barking at us. That's why children throw stones at their house.”*

Y.R. – 13 years

Arrested: 16 January 2011

⁶ B'Tselem – Available at:

http://www.btselem.org/English/Jerusalem/20100628_JM_Municipality_plans_to_demolish_22_houses_in_Silwan.asp

3. DCI cases during the reporting period

- 3.1 During the reporting period, DCI-Palestine provided legal assistance to 118 Palestinian children arrested in East Jerusalem. In **94 cases (80 per cent)** the children were charged with throwing stones. In the remaining 20 per cent of cases, the children were charged with a combination of throwing stones and Molotov cocktails and assaulting policemen. In **76 cases (64 per cent)** the children were held in detention for a period in excess of 24 hours prior to being released on bail or sentenced.

Table 2 – Ages of children represented/interviewed by DCI during the reporting period

Ages	Number	Percentage
0 - 11	2	2%
12 - 13	7	6%
14 - 15	50	43%
16 - 17	57	49%
	116⁷	100%

4. General protections under Israeli civilian law

- 4.1 Under Israeli civilian law which is applied in occupied East Jerusalem, children should only be arrested as a last resort, and children below the age of 12 years are not criminally responsible and must not be detained.⁸ Further, no child below the age of 14 years should be held in pre-trial detention or be given a custodial sentence.⁹
- 4.2 Israeli civilian law also places restrictions on the questioning of children at night, and requires that children below the age of 14 must be brought before a judge within 12 hours of their arrest, and 24 hours in the case of older children. Importantly, all children have the right to remain silent and are permitted to be accompanied by a parent whilst being questioned by the police in cases where they are not formally under arrest.¹⁰ Further, only appropriately trained youth interrogators are permitted to interview children.
- 4.3 In regards to the mistreatment of children whilst in custody, there are no express legislative provisions in the Israeli civilian legal system that specifically prohibit the crime of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, as

⁷ In two out of the 118 cases, DCI-Palestine could not ascertain the child's age.

⁸ Penal Law (1977) – Section 34F. See also Amendment 14 to the Youth (Trial, Punishment and Modes of Treatment) Law (2008).

⁹ Youth (Trial, Punishment and Modes of Treatment) Law (1971) – Section 25(d).

¹⁰ Youth (Trial, Punishment and Modes of Treatment) Law (1971) – Section 9H.

required under international law.¹¹ However, the Penal Law does impose a prison term of up to three years for a public servant who uses force, violence or threats in order to obtain a confession or to gather information regarding a crime.¹² Further, the Supreme Court has ruled that a “a reasonable investigation is necessarily one free of torture, free of cruel, inhuman treatment of the subject and free of any degrading handling whatsoever.”¹³

5. Specific issues of concern

5.1 This section of the Report considers the main issues of concern raised by 16 children who provided DCI-Palestine with sworn testimonies during the reporting period. The common complaints and issues of concern raised by the children are presented in Table 3:

Table 3 – Common complaints and issues of concern – 1 January to 30 June 2011

#	Common complaints and issues of concern	Number of cases	Percentage of children
1	Not informed of the right to silence	16	100%
2	Interrogated in the absence of a parent	11	69%
3	Hand ties	9	56%
4	Physical violence	8	50%
5	Threats	7	44%
6	Signed/shown documents written in Hebrew	7	44%
7	Arrested between midnight and 5:00 am	5	31%
8	Verbal abuse	3	19%
9	Confession during interrogation	3	19%
10	Blindfolds	2	12%
11	Detained with adults	2	12%
12	Interrogation of children under 12 years	2	12%

¹¹ This lack of incorporating a crime of torture and ill-treatment into domestic Israeli legislation has been the subject of recent comment and criticism by both the UN Committee Against Torture (May 2009) and the UN Human Rights Committee (July 2010) in their Concluding Observations on Israel’s state reports under the Convention Against Torture and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

¹² Penal Law (1977) – Section 277.

¹³ Public Committee Against Torture in Israel v The State of Israel (1999) (HCJ 5100/94) – page 15. Note that the Court left open the question of whether an interrogator accused of engaging in torture or ill-treatment could rely on the defence of necessity, suggesting that, contrary to international law, the prohibition against torture in Israel is not absolute.

A. *Arrested between midnight and 5:00 am (31%)*

- 5.2 In five out of 16 cases (31%), the children report being arrested from their family homes between midnight and 5:00 am. The practice of arresting children during the night has a tendency to terrify the individual child and the entire family, leading to a lasting sense of insecurity.
- 5.3 Although the Israeli civilian legal system does limit the circumstances in which a child can be interrogated at night, there are no specific provisions relating to the time of arrest. However, it is difficult to reconcile these night time arrests with one of the guiding principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which provides that ‘in all actions concerning children ... the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration.’ There is no apparent good reason why the families of all children wanted for questioning can not be served with a summons to appear at a police station during daylight hours – as occurred in many of the cases documented by DCI-Palestine.

[Silwan] – *“At around 5:00 am, I was sleeping on the couch in the living room [...] when I woke up to a strong light focussed in my eyes. I got startled and jumped up. I saw five men in civilian clothes and one of them was holding a flash light in his hand. ‘Who the hell are you?’ I asked. ‘We’re the police.’”*

M.S. – 14 years
Arrested: 5 January 2011

[Silwan] – *“At around 4:30 am I woke up to a loud voice screaming. I opened my eyes and saw three men in black uniforms, aiming their long black rifles at me. I got startled and jumped out of bed without knowing who they were. ‘Don’t be scared, it’s the Israeli police,’ my mother said to me, but that scared me even more.”*

A. S. – 13 years
Arrested: 24 January 2011

[Ras al Amud – 5:00 am] – “‘What do you want from him?’ my father asked. ‘You’ll know everything once we finish questioning him,’ the intelligence officer said. ‘He’s just a child, he didn’t do anything,’ my father said. ‘I hope so,’ the intelligence officer said.”

Y. M. – 16 years
Arrested: 28 February 2011

B. Hand ties (56%) and blindfolds (12%)

- 5.4 In nine out of 16 cases (56%), the children were handcuffed, often painfully so, and in two cases (12%), the children were also blindfolded. In a number of cases the children report that the cuffs restricted the blood flow causing their hands to become swollen. Under section 10B of the Youth (Trial, Punishment and Modes of Treatment) Law, alternatives to restraints should always be considered and they should not be used beyond what is strictly necessary. Restraints should only be used to prevent escape or to prevent harm to others, and should never cause pain and suffering to the child.¹⁴

[Inside a police station] - “I was still handcuffed and feeling pain because the handcuffs were very tight [...] I kept sitting there alone for about three hours. My hands started swelling and turning blue.”

J. M. – 16 years

[Jerusalem] – “One of them pointed a handgun to my head, whereas another one shackled my hands behind my back. They kept me on the ground shackled for about an hour. In addition to all of this, they fired tear gas canisters that landed beside me. They also threw a stun grenade at my mother, which hit her in the leg.”

A.B. – 15 years
Arrested: 13 May 2011

¹⁴ See also the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – article 37(c); the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 10 – paragraph 89; the UN Standard Minimum Rules – rules 33 and 34; and the Tokyo Rules – rule 64.

[Silwan] – *“The jeep travelled for about 15 minutes; during which time my hands were tied with plastic cords from the front and my head was between my legs. My hands were hurting because of the tight handcuffs. I was very scared because it was the first time I was arrested.”*

H.R. – 13 years

Arrested: 25 January 2011

C. Physical violence (50%)

5.5 In eight out of 16 cases (50%), the children report experiencing some form of physical violence during their arrest, transfer or interrogation. The types of violence typically reported include punching, slapping and kicking. Although law enforcement officers conducting a lawful arrest are permitted to use reasonable and proportional force in order to affect an arrest, many children report being subjected to violence after they have been taken into custody, and in some cases, whilst tied. The UN Committee Against Torture has concluded that in circumstances where law enforcement or military personnel use excessive force, this may amount to torture and/or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In order to make such a determination, the particular facts of each individual case must be considered, and subjective factors, such as age and position of inferiority must also be taken into consideration.¹⁵

[Silwan] – *“When I fell down, two Israeli soldiers attacked me and started kicking me in the left leg and punching me in the back. I kept screaming because of the pain. I was very scared. One of them tied my hands with plastic cords from the front and blindfolded me with the cover I was wearing on my head.”*

H. R. – 13 years

Arrested: 25 January 2011

¹⁵ See The United Nations Convention Against Torture – A Commentary, Nowak and McArthur (2008) – pages 62, 66, 542, 551, 557, 559 and 566 to 568; and the International Criminal Court for the Former Yugoslavia, Prosecutor v Brdjanin, Case No. IT-99-38-T, Trial Chamber, 1 September 2004 – paragraphs 83 to 484.

[Inside a military jeep] – *“He punched me twice on the head and I kept crying, but in a low voice because I didn’t want him to hear me and hit me again.”*

M. A. – 10 years

Arrested: 21 January 2011

[Jerusalem] – *“While we were having lunch, members from Israeli special units suddenly stormed the house and attacked me and my brother and kicked us in the face, stomach and legs. I recall there were 10 of them with their faces covered in masks. They broke items in the house, especially the ones on the table. Some of them fired tear gas canisters into the house, and my pregnant sister fainted [...] After that they took us out of the house and knocked us to the ground. They didn’t allow us to put on our shoes. They handcuffed us with one set of shackles behind our backs and kept us on the ground in the street for about half-an-hour, until a big white car arrived.”*

A.T. – 16 years

Arrested: 13 May 2011

D. Threats (44%) and verbal abuse (19%)

- 5.6 In seven out of 16 cases (44%), the children report being threatened, most commonly during their interrogation. In a further three cases (19%), the children also report being verbally abused. The absolute prohibition against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment relates not only to acts that cause physical pain, but also to acts that cause mental suffering to the victim, such as intimidation and other forms of threats.¹⁶

[Inside a police station] – *“You’re still crying? We’ll teach you a lesson so you’ll never throw a stone.”*

M.A. – 10 years

Arrested: 21 January 2011

¹⁶ Report of the Special Rapporteur: Question of torture, and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (2001) – A/56/156.

[Inside a vehicle] – “*‘Don’t you want to tell us what you did?’ the soldier sitting in the front seat said to me. ‘I didn’t do anything,’ I said. ‘Tell us now so we can send you home,’ he said. ‘I didn’t do anything,’ I said. ‘Then we’ll take you to Al Mascobiyya (The Russian Compound) and let the police beat you to make you tell us what you did,’ he said, and I didn’t respond.*”

O.G. – 10 years
Arrested: 1 February 2011

[Al Mascobiyya] – “*‘Shadi [the interrogator] forced me to kneel down and face the wall with my hands behind the back of my head. ‘Don’t say a single word or I’ll beat the hell out of you,’ he said to me. I didn’t say a single word because I didn’t want him to beat me. They kept me in this position for about three hours, during which time Shadi and the other man were sitting in chairs about one metre away from me and kept smoking and talking to each other. Whenever I moved my head they would slap me on the neck.*”

L.R. – 15 years
Arrested: 12 January 2011

E. Interrogated in the absence of a parent (69%)

- 5.7 Although children are generally entitled to have a parent present during questioning under the Israeli civilian legal system, 11 out of 16 children (69%) report being questioned without a parent for at least part of their interrogation.¹⁷ Ensuring that a parent is present during questioning not only calms a child, but also provides some protection against the use of improper and illegal interrogation techniques.

¹⁷ Youth (Trial, Punishment and Modes of Treatment) Law (1971) – section 9H. See also: B’Tselem, Caution: Children Ahead – The Illegal Behaviour of the Police towards Minors in Silwan Suspected of Stone Throwing, (December 2010) – page 12.

[Al Mascobiyya] – “After that, they took me to a room. I wasn’t blindfolded. There was a man in civilian clothes sitting behind a desk. There was a chair tied to the floor in front of the desk, and a computer screen on the desk. Once I walked into the room, the man slapped me across the face. ‘Why did you throw stones?’ the interrogator asked. ‘I didn’t,’ I said, and he slapped me again, and that broke my glasses. ‘Sit,’ he ordered me and I sat down. He then started interrogating me without allowing any of my family to attend the interrogation. He didn’t inform me of my rights either. He interrogated me in Arabic, and I was shackled the entire time.”

A.T. – 16 years
Arrested: 13 May 2011

[Al Mascobiyya] – “About an hour later, a man in civilian clothes took me inside one of the rooms. There was an interrogator in the room. He spoke Arabic and ordered me to sit in a chair in front of a desk [...] He didn’t tell me what my rights are and I didn’t have a lawyer or a family member present. ‘What were you doing in the street?’ the interrogator asked me. ‘I was on my way home from the store after buying things for my little sister,’ I said. ‘Why are you lying dog?’ he said. ‘I’m not lying and don’t call me dog,’ I said. At that point, he got up and approached me. He knocked me down and started beating me on the legs. ‘Get up,’ he ordered me, though I was still handcuffed behind my back. I tried to stand but I couldn’t, so the interrogator grabbed me by the hair and pulled me up.”

A.B. – 15 years
Arrested: 13 May 2011

F. Confession during interrogation (19%)

- 5.8 In three out of 16 cases (19%), the children report confessing at the end of what is, in many cases, a coercive interrogation. In other cases, children report being forced to sign documents written in Hebrew without understanding their contents. Accordingly, a number of children do not know whether they signed a confession or not.

[Inside a police station] – *“I’m not joking with you,’ he screamed. ‘If you don’t answer my questions properly, I’ll bring someone to make you do so and I’ll kick your mother out,’ he said. ‘Okay, I threw one stone,’ I said.”*

N. A. – 12 years
Arrested: 15 February 2011

[Al Mascobiyya] – *“‘What’s your name?’ the interrogator asked me [...] ‘You’re accused of throwing stones at settlers,’ he said. ‘I threw one stone but I didn’t hit the house,’ I told him because I was scared he might hit me.”*

Y.R. – 13 years
Arrested: 16 January 2011

[Al Mascobiyya] – *“Then the interrogator showed me another picture of me, but this time I was throwing a stone. ‘At whom were you throwing stones?’ he asked. ‘I only threw one stone,’ I said. He got up, approached me, and slapped me across the face and said: ‘You should’ve told the truth from the beginning.’ I started crying. He left me alone in the office and went out.”*

A.S. – 13 years
Arrested: 24 January 2011

G. Signed/shown documents written in Hebrew (44%)

- 5.9 In seven out of 16 cases (44%), the children report being shown, or forced to sign, documentation written in Hebrew – a language the overwhelming majority of Palestinian children do not understand.

[Al Mascobiyya] – *“The interrogator then forced me to sign three papers he wrote in Hebrew. I was afraid he would hit me again, so I signed the papers.”*

A.S. – 13 years
Arrested: 24 January 2011

[Al Mascobiyya] – *“About half-an-hour later, the interrogator finished writing some papers in Hebrew. ‘Sign them,’ he said as he handed them over to me. ‘What’s written in there?’ I asked. ‘What you said.’ I was scared that he might slap me again if I didn’t sign, so I signed them.”*

M.S. – 14 years
Arrested: 5 January 2011

[police station] – *“The policeman stopped typing and went out for a minute. Then he came back holding four papers typed in Hebrew. ‘Write down your name,’ he said. ‘Write down my name where?’ I asked. ‘On your statement so you can go to the hospital,’ he said. I was so scared I wrote my name on the four papers.”*

K.N. – 17 years

Arrested: 9 May 2011

6. Concluding remarks and recommendations

- 6.1 In violation of international law, Israel applies its own civilian legal system to the residents of occupied East Jerusalem. However, in reality this civilian legal system contains many more protections and safeguards than the military orders that have been applied for the past 44 years to Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank. Be that as it may, this report indicates that Palestinian children living in East Jerusalem are routinely denied many of their legal rights under the Israeli civilian legal system, including the right to silence and the right to have a parent present during questioning.
- 6.2 Whilst noting ‘that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or status [...] of Jerusalem, or any part thereof have no legal validity and that Israel’s policy and practices of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those territories constitute a flagrant violation of the [Fourth] Geneva Convention,’ DCI-Palestine makes the following recommendations:¹⁸
- (i) The immediate end to the use of violence by the Israeli army and police during the arrest, transfer and interrogation of Palestinian children in East Jerusalem;
 - (ii) No child should be interrogated in the absence of their parents; and
 - (iii) All credible allegations of ill-treatment must be thoroughly and impartially investigated and those found responsible for such abuse be brought promptly to justice.

DCI-Palestine
22 September 2011

¹⁸ UN Security Council Resolution 465 of 1980.

ANNEX – 1

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 In 2010 there was a sharp increase in the number of reports of children being arrested from the Silwan neighbourhood, in occupied East Jerusalem. According to Israel Police figures, between November 2009 and October 2010, the Jerusalem District opened 1,267 criminal files against Palestinian children living in occupied East Jerusalem who were accused of throwing stones.
- 1.2 This Report covers a three month period between October and December 2010, and is based on the sworn affidavits of **13** children who were arrested and interrogated by Israeli security forces during this period. In **77** percent of these cases, the children were accused of throwing stones. The most common complaints and areas of concern, raised by the 13 children in their affidavits, are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Common complaints and areas of concern – October to December 2010

#	Common complaints and areas of concern	Number of cases	Percentage of children affected
1	Physical violence	10	77%
2	Interrogated in the absence of a parent	9	69%
3	Hand ties	8	62%
4	Threats	8	62%
5	Verbal abuse	6	46%
6	Blindfolded	5	38%
7	Confession during interrogation	4	31%
8	Detained with adults	4	31%
9	Signed/shown documents written in Hebrew	3	23%
10	Interrogation of children under 12 years	1	8%
11	Informed of the right to silence	1	8%

- 1.3 The Report also highlights the role played by illegal Israeli settlement activity in occupied East Jerusalem in raising tensions in the east of the City, which in turn gives rise to violent clashes between Israeli security forces and Palestinian children.
- 1.4 The Report recommends as a minimum safeguard, that no child below the age of 12 years be detained as a criminal suspect, and that no child is questioned by the police or other authority in the absence of his or her parent.

ANNEX – 2**Key**

1	Arrested between midnight and 5:00 am.	7	Interrogated in the absence of a parent
2	Hands ties	8	Signed/shown documents in Hebrew
3	Blindfolds	9	Confession during interrogation
4	Physical violence	10	Detained with adults
5	Threats	11	Interrogation of children under 12 years
6	Verbal abuse	12	Not informed of the right to silence

Table 6 – Cumulative table of issues of concern – 1 January to 30 June 2011

#	Name	Age	Date of arrest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	M.S.	14	5 Jan 2011												
2	L.R.	15	12 Jan 2011												
3	J.M.	16	13 Jan 2011												
4	Y.R.	13	16 Jan 2011												
5	M.A.	10	21 Jan 2011												
6	A.S.	13	24 Jan 2011												
7	A.Q.	17	24 Jan 2011												
8	H.R.	13	25 Jan 2011												
9	O.G.	10	1 Feb 2011												
10	N.A.	12	15 Feb 2011												
11	Y.M.	16	28 Feb 2011												
12	A.M.	14	28 Feb 2011												
13	M.M.	12	14 Mar 2011												
14	K.N.	17	9 May 2011												
15	A.B.	15	13 May 2011												
16	A.T.	16	13 May 2011												
Totals				5	9	2	8	7	3	11	7	3	2	2	16
				31%	56%	12%	50%	44%	19%	69%	44%	19%	12%	12%	100%