



New Laws

and

Legal Amendments

in 2023



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Successive Israeli governments have systematically implemented an apartheid system in the occupied Palestinian territory, but such an apartheid system has become more severe and harsh since the extreme right-wing government took power early in 2023. The new Israeli government swiftly enacted laws and amendments directly targeting prisoners and their families, aiming to impose stricter sanctions. These measures include financial penalties, revocation of Jerusalem residency, deportation of family members, and denial of medical treatment funds for Palestinian prisoners from East Jerusalem. Many other laws have been passed, the number of which exceeded 30 new laws or amendments to laws[1]. These numerous laws do not include how the events of October 7 were exploited to impose a legal reality on both sides of the Green Line while maintaining policies of racial discrimination. These measures are applied to the Palestinians in a varying manner in terms of durations and certain procedures between oPt and historic Palestine [the 1948 occupied territories], and the Israeli government's announcement of a special state of emergency on October 8 has become the legal basis for all these amendments and procedures.

Laws as a Deadly Weapon in the Hands of the Right-wing Government

The right-wing extremist government's assumption of power in the occupying state since the beginning of 2023 constituted a sharp shift in policy and legislation in general, and concerning security prisoners in particular. This right-wing government began enacting a series of legislation that falls under the umbrella of racism, targeting Palestinians in particular.

A significant legislative measure is the direct targeting of healthcare aspects, as Palestinian prisoners were deprived of their basic health rights in a flagrant violation of international laws and humanitarian ethics. This racist trend reflects inequality in the healthcare sector and embodies one of the aspects of racial segregation that targets Palestinian security prisoners, not criminal prisoners – in Israeli prisons. On February 22, 2023, the Knesset General Assembly preliminarily approved a bill that strips prisoners of their right to medical treatment and prohibits state funding for medical procedures deemed "unnecessary" to "enhance quality of life," which includes medications not covered under the standard health services package[2].

In response to this law, Ben-Gvir stated that dental treatment, which includes initial examinations for prisoners, will all be at their expense. Israel Prison Service (IPS) began deducting from the prisoners' funds deposited in their canteen accounts to pay for their dental treatment. For every hour of treatment that a prisoner spends in the prison clinic, an amount of 175 shekels will be deducted, and at the beginning of the second half of 2023, the deduction process started by subtracting money from some prisoners in Asqalan Prison[3]. It is worth mentioning that each Palestinian prisoner is allowed a canteen deposit of only 1,200 shekels per month.

[1] Not all of these laws have been approved, as some are still under deliberation while others have not been approved by the Israeli Knesset.

[2] <https://main.knesset.gov.il/activity/legislation/laws/pages/lawbill.aspx?t=lawsuggestionssearch&lawitemid=2196049>

[3] Palestinian Prisoners Club. 'The prison administration is implementing the extremist Ben-Gvir's decision to deduct funds from the prisoners' canteen for dental treatment.'

<https://ppsmo.ps/home/news/9188?culture=ar-SA>

On a financial level, the new government's policies demonstrate its desire to control the finances and assets money of Palestinian prisoners and their families. These policies are becoming part of a system that aims to establish hegemony and economic control, which exacerbates discrimination against security prisoners and their families. On 12 June 2023, the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, chaired by Knesset member Yuli Edelstein, began its deliberations to prepare a proposal for a bill to compensate the families of victims of 'terrorism.' The bill stipulates that those affected by terrorist attacks are permitted to file damage claims against the perpetrators and seek compensation for the damages they sustain. Court rulings can enforce these claims by seizing property belonging to Palestinians involved in such attacks or by using frozen funds allocated by the Palestinian Authority, as per the 2018 law that freezes funds paid by the Palestinian Authority to individuals involved in attacks[4].

The Israeli government has made use of what it has to target and deprive East Jerusalem and bring the number of Palestinians living there to a minimum, by developing a proposal for an arbitrary criminal law that reflects the extremism inherent in members of the Knesset. Such a law suggests the revocation of the Israeli citizenship or residency of Palestinian convicts from Jerusalem or the 1948 occupied territories if it is proven that they receive financial support from the Palestinian Authority. What confirms that the main goal of these laws is to target and suppress the Palestinians is that members of the Knesset came forward to vote on the proposed bill without adhering to the two weeks to present it to the Knesset. Based on this bill, permanent residency can be revoked by the Minister of Interior after consulting with an advisory committee and obtaining the approval of the Minister of Justice, while citizenship can be stripped by a court order at the request of the Minister of Interior after consulting with an advisory committee and obtaining the approval of the Minister of Justice. The new legislation was ratified on 15 February 2023[5] and entered into force, and thus became applicable to all prisoners on 19 February 2023.

On the other hand, the radical government's policies are implemented through harsh measures that include expelling the families of prisoners from their places of residence. Such a measure has become part of a broader strategy to achieve racist goals, as the families of the targeted prisoners are stripped of their most basic rights and become subject to exclusion and forced displacement from their places of residence. The arbitrary nature of these laws is demonstrated by their provision for the deportation of family members of prisoners or martyrs if they knew in advance of their children's activities. On 15 February 2023, the Knesset General Assembly approved in the preliminary reading a draft law presented by Knesset member Hanoch Milwidsky, requiring the deportation of families of prisoners or martyrs who are aware of terrorist acts – as expressed by the Knesset – or have expressed their support, encouragement or sympathy for them.

[4] Knesset News. 'The Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee begins discussing the proposed Terrorism Victims Compensation Law, which would allow compensation for those affected to be released from the frozen funds of the Palestinian Authority.' 13 June 2023.

https://main.knesset.gov.il/ar/news/pressreleases/pages/press13062023_4.aspx

[5] The Knesset. 'The Knesset finally approves a legislation revoking citizenship or residency of terrorists receiving financial support for carrying out terrorist acts.' 15 February 2023.

https://main.knesset.gov.il/AR/News/PressReleases/Pages/press15022023_6.aspx

These practices, which target a portion of the population, only show another side of the Israeli apartheid system. Such policies are characterized by violence and injustice and reflect a spike in discrimination according to racist criteria. Furthermore, these actions represent a lack of respect for basic human values and a grave threat to the stability and development of society.

Ben-Gvir's amendments to the Early Release Law have eliminated the option of early release as a punitive measure for prisoners categorized under "acts of terrorism." The amendments specifically targeted Article 68, which previously allowed for the early release of Palestinian prisoners who had served a designated portion of their sentence and met the required conditions, primarily to address prison overcrowding. This is a temporary amendment that will remain in effect until July 2024 and was approved in the Knesset in the third reading on 19 September 2023[6].

Racism and discrimination reached their peak when the National Security Affairs Committee in the Knesset, chaired by Zvika Fogel from Otzma Yehudit [Jewish Power] Party, discussed the draft law to legalize the death penalty for Palestinian prisoners, which was re-introduced by the Israeli government after Operation Al-Aqsa Flood [the 7 October attack] to approve it in the first reading and speeding things up by approving it in the second and third readings to be effective immediately. The draft law states that "any person who intentionally or out of indifference causes the death of an Israeli citizen when the act is carried out from a racist motive or hate to a certain public, and with the purpose of harming the State of Israel and its security and the rebirth of the Jewish people, shall be sentenced to death." However, the current version of the draft law does not have any details about how the death penalty will be carried out.

"The Knesset will discuss on Monday [20 November 2023] preparations for the first reading of the death penalty law for Palestinian prisoners," Ben-Gvir said, according to the Maariv newspaper. In a preliminary reading last March, the Knesset approved the draft law that would allow courts to impose the death penalty on Palestinian prisoners convicted of killing Israelis, submitted by Ben-Gvir and was then supported by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, but the law was not passed in the second and third readings.

[6] The Knesset. 'The Conditional Release from Prison (Temporary Order) (Amendment No. 3) Law of 2023. <https://main.knesset.gov.il/Activity/Legislation/Laws/Pages/LawBill.aspx?t=lawsuggestionssearch&lawitemid=2208654>

Discrimination is evident in the treatment of Palestinian children within Israeli legal frameworks. Israeli civil law protects children from night arrests, entitles them to have a parent present during interrogations, and limits the length of time a child may be detained before having access to a lawyer and being brought before a judge. However, Palestinian children routinely experience night arrests, interrogation without parental presence, prolonged detention without timely judicial review, and denial of legal counsel. Furthermore, Israeli authorities have demonstrated intent to prosecute Palestinian children labeled as "terrorists" by proposing a bill that lowers the prosecutorial age to 12, despite the legal threshold for prosecution and imprisonment being 14 years. On 5 July 2023, the Knesset approved the preliminary reading of a bill proposed by MK Yitzhak Kreuzer, allowing courts to impose custodial sentences on Palestinian children, as young as 12, instead of placement in rehabilitation institutions if convicted of carrying out 'terrorist' acts or 'nationalistic-motivated' offenses[7] that the Israeli occupation classifies as acts of terrorism. A statement published on the Knesset's official website indicated that in 2016, this draft law was introduced as part of the temporary laws valid for three years, and the temporary law allowed the imprisonment of Palestinian children convicted of murder or attempted murder, but the actual serving of the sentences would be deferred until the children reach the age of 14. The new draft law, however, proposes amending the temporary law that expired in 2019 into becoming permanent legislation while limiting it to murders/manslaughters committed as part of a terrorist act and removing the condition that the punishment be carried out until the children reach the age of 14[8].

Legal Amendments in the West Bank after October 7

The Israeli mini-ministerial council for national security issues [the "Security-Political Cabinet"] convened on 7 October 2023 and declared a state of war, followed by Israeli aggression on Gaza. In parallel and since this declaration, the Israeli occupation authorities have mobilized its capabilities, including legislators – the Knesset and ministers and military commanders, to make amendments and propose bills that would serve as an executive instrument used by the Israeli forces to expand arrests in the West Bank and 1948 occupied territories alike. The conditions and places of detention were, therefore, amended to accommodate the largest number of Palestinian detainees even if such amendments lead to grave violations of their basic rights.

The first amendment came through 'Temporary Military Order No. 2141,' regarding holding sessions to extend detention, judicial review, and administrative detention orders via videoconferencing[9]. All proceedings in the files in which indictments had previously been filed have been suspended.

[7] Madar. "Approving the preliminary reading of a draft law proposing a prison sentence on children under the age of 14". 10 July 2023. <https://rb.gy/4tg1c>

[8] The Knesset. "The Knesset approves the preliminary reading of a proposed law that allows the court to impose a prison sentence on a minor under the age of 14 if convicted of murders committed as part of a terrorist act." 6 July 2023. https://main.knesset.gov.il/ar/news/pressreleases/pages/press06072023_5.aspx

[9] Order No. (2141) on holding sessions via video conference for prisoners and detainees during the state of emergency (temporary instructions) (Judea and Samaria) 2023. Effective on 15 October 2023.

The order was later amended to include indictment hearings and the opening of trials via videoconferencing[10]. In parallel with these legal amendments, the Director of the Israel Prison Service, Katy Perry[11], began issuing instructions regarding procedures within the IPS, aiming to restrict Palestinian prisoners' activities to a minimum through her announcement, which was published on 16 October 2023, through which she announced operating under the Emergency Law while suspending IPS laws that stipulate the political rights of Palestinian prisoners and the relationship that governs IPS with prisoners.

Under this pretext, Perry issued instructions to prison units regarding Palestinian prisoners, urging them to maintain prison security. However, these instructions were translated into repressive practices and severe beatings that did not spare any Palestinian prisoner in any of the Israeli central prisons. In turn, Perry issued a different statement, returning to work under IPS regulations in the part related to Israeli criminal prisoners[12], while security prisoners remain under a state of emergency.

Arrest procedures based on 'Military Order No. 1651', specifically under Article (31), allow for the arrest of a person for 96 hours before being brought before a judicial authority, and this procedure has been applied since 2012. However, the Israeli authorities maintained the procedure that allows the person to be arrested for eight consecutive days without being brought before any judicial authority if the arrest comes in the context of a 'military operation' or a 'war on terrorism.' In this case, a detainee is immediately prohibited from meeting with a lawyer for two days from the date of the arrest[13]. Later, Article 33 was amended to clarify that the eight-day period means a full 192 hours from the date of signing the arrest warrant[14]. This allowed more time to detain Palestinians before being presented to a judicial authority due to the number of arrests that had been continuously increasing since October 7th. For the prosecution and military courts to work on all these files, these amendments were made, which contradict the detainee's right to fair trial guarantees.

Furthermore, the amendments affected detention procedures concerning issuing administrative detention orders, as well as judicial review procedures. The so-called 'emergency instructions'[15] replaced the period of detention to issue an administrative detention order from 72 hours to 144 hours, which is equivalent to six days. If a Palestinian is held in custody for purposes related to filing an indictment or interrogation and a judge decides to release him, the military prosecution can request that the detainee be detained for 144 hours to examine the possibility of issuing an administrative detention order.

[10] Amended by Order No. 2151 on 24 October 2023.

[11] See Appendix I of IPS Director Katy Perry's Declaration on Limitation of Routine Activities at Time of War.

[12] Israel Prison Service. 'Routine Activities in Time of War – Criminal Prisons.' (Update). 28 January 2024.

[13] Article 33 of Military Order No. 1651.

[14] Order Concerning Security Instructions (Amendment No. 80) (Judea and Samaria) No. (2146) of 2023, issued on 17 October.

[15] Order Concerning Extending Administrative Detention Dates (Swords of Iron) (Temporary Instructions) (Judea and Samaria) No. (2148) 2023, issued on 20 October 2023

When an administrative detention order is issued, the detainee under this amendment must be brought for judicial review of the detention order within 12 days instead of eight days as previously. The arbitrariness and racism of these amendments are demonstrated by referring to the Israeli law, which stipulates that persons must be brought before a judge within 24 hours of their arrest, and this can be extended to 96 hours if permitted in exceptional cases. On the other hand and under military law, unfair procedures and policies are applied to the Palestinians that affect their constitutional rights. The occupying state implements military law through its courts to impose the harshest penalties on the Palestinians through both procedures and the period of punishment.

Regarding punishments, a prevailing rule among Israeli authorities is to treat an accused individual as guilty of incitement until proven innocent. This approach is used to prosecute activists, journalists, students, and anyone who dares to express their opinions, with the aim of intimidating and exerting control over members of Palestinian society. Such practices are beyond racism. Hence, Palestinians in the 1948 occupied territories are accused of supporting terrorism until proven innocent, not the other way around. Consequently, all Palestinians who exercise the most basic constitutional rights, such as the right to express one's opinion, have become at the top of the Israeli forces' target list, in addition to turning demonstrations in support of the Palestinian cause in the 1948 occupied territories into opportunities to arrest and prosecute participants based on the Anti-Terrorism Law of 2016. For instance, the Israeli authorities suppressed the demonstrations in the cities of Um al-Fahm and Haifa, and some demonstrators were arrested. Adalah Center documents 12 cases of arrest in connection with Um al-Fahm demonstration on 19 October 2023, and some of them were kept in detention[16].

Moreover, the Israeli authorities considered the possibility of introducing an amendment to the police instructions, the aim of which is to allow the police to open fire on demonstrators because of their 'threat to public order.' Journalists, students, and activists in the 1948 occupied territories were not spared from persecution and targeting. Not only did the occupying state arrest them, but the occupation forces photographed some of them while handcuffed and published the photos on social media sites, such as in the cases of lawyer Asala Abu Bakr and actress Maysaa Abdel Hadi, which is a violation of their privacy and their right to a fair trial.

Accordingly, the penalty for offenses related to incitement and supporting a 'hostile organization' was amended to two years in prison, and the amendment specifically stipulates that the prison term should not be less than half of the actual duration, and this modification remains in effect until the beginning of the next year[17]. Within the 1948 occupied territories, Palestinians can be imprisoned for participating in gatherings of only 10 people on a topic that 'can be interpreted as political' without a license, while settlers can demonstrate without a license in gatherings of no more than 50 people in an open place and include 'political speeches and statements.' Although Palestinians and Israeli settlers live in the same area, they are tried under different laws, faced with different legal procedures that must be followed in courts, and faced with different sentences for the same 'crimes,' due to the failure to apply military orders to Palestinians in the 1948 occupied territories.

[16] Adalah Center. 'Adalah's Monitoring of War Violations: Hundreds of Cases of Various Persecutions of Palestinian Citizens.' 27 October 2023. <https://www.adalah.org/ar/content/view/10939>

[17] Order Concerning Toughening the Punishment for Incitement and Supporting a Hostile Organization (Swords of Iron) (Temporary Instructions) (Judea and Samaria) (No. 2153) of 2023, issued on 27 October 2023.

For the system of repression and control to be complete, inside and outside prisons, it was necessary to also make amendments to the laws of the Israel Prison Service (IPS), to legitimize the incarceration of thousands of new detainees in harsh and degrading conditions without the minimum requirements for human living. 'Prison Authority Orders Law' was passed on 18 October 2023[18], giving the 'National Security Minister' the power to proclaim a state of detention emergency. This state permits the incarceration of inmates without providing adequate sleeping quarters, resulting in overcrowding in detention facilities that do not adhere to the proper space requirements that the Israeli Supreme Court had previously mandated in 2017. This amendment was effective for three months from the date of its entry into force, and it may be extended for eight days each time and no more than 30 days.

A petition was then submitted by a group of human rights organizations objecting to the reduction of the living spaces for security prisoners only – not criminal prisoners, considering it unconstitutional and amounting to cruel, inhuman, and degrading punishment, and constitutes discrimination against security prisoners and violates their right to equality[19]. The Israeli Supreme Court rejected the petition, and the decision signed by Justices Yael Wilner, Khaled Kabob, and Ruth Ronen stated the following: 'The evaluation of human rights violations in times of war cannot be compared with the evaluation in peaceful situations. Having carefully examined the petition and the legal arrangement set out in the amendment – including being a temporary order for a relatively short period, its limits, the balancing mechanisms, the judicial restraint that generally accompanies judicial review of legislation, and the restraint that is strengthened during the prevailing exceptional circumstances in the country, upon which were imposed unexpectedly and require extreme caution – we have not found that there are grounds for legal intervention as required.[20]' Despite this petition, the Knesset General Assembly approved on 15 November 2023 to extend the 'Emergency Law' until 18 April 2024, as it originally ended on 22 January 2024[21].

[18] Law Amending Prison Service Orders (No. 64 – Temporary Instructions – Swords of Iron) (Detention Emergency) of 2023.

[19] Association for Civil Rights in Israel. 'Petition against a temporary order that allows for increased overcrowding in security prisoner' living spaces.' 23 October 2023. https://www.arabic.acri.org.il/post/___409

[20] See the court's response at https://www.calcalist.co.il/local_news/article/r1d6u46ft

[21] Madar Center. 'On first reading – extending the validity of an emergency law that allows reducing the space available for 'security prisoners' in prisons and detention centers.' 17 January 2024 <http://tinyurl.com/bdeb6myn>

Legal Amendments Regarding Gazan Detainees after October 7

Since its withdrawal from the Gaza Strip in 2005, Israel has continued to subject Gazan detainees to its civil laws, including the Criminal Procedure Law (Execution Powers – Arrests) of 1996, the Unlawful Combatant Law of 2002, the Prevention of Terrorism Law of 2016, and various other laws allowing for trials in Israeli civil courts. In contrast, West Bank detainees are tried before military courts. These laws have been implemented since then, and have continued to be implemented since October 7, but the Israeli authorities amended them to expand the powers of arrest, lengthen the periods of interrogation, and deny access to legal consultation, giving interrogators the power to maximize penalties on detainees during these periods.

Numerous instructions and orders have been issued by Israeli ministers since the beginning of the war, including the decision of Defense Minister Yoav Gallant to declare 'Sdet Yaman' camp, located near the city of Beersheba, as a place of detention for detainees declared 'unlawful combatants,' as of October 8 and for 10 weeks[22]. Since the issuance of this announcement until the end of 2023, Israeli occupation authorities prevented the International Committee of the Red Cross and lawyers from visiting detainees in this camp, and the Israeli authorities did not disclose the number of Gazans detained there or under what conditions, nor the classification of such detainees.

Until the end of the year, it was still unknown whether they were fighters, civilians, or workers who were inside the 1948 occupied territories on October 7. More than 5,000 workers were arrested and detained illegally without charge or trial, and approximately 3,000 of them were released and deported to Gaza through Karam Abu Salem crossing three weeks later. Many of the released workers recounted harsh conditions and inhumane treatment by the occupation army during their detention, including humiliation and physical assault. Some of these workers are still detained in Israeli prisons and detention centers and are being tried under the guise of entering without a permit under the 'Entry into Israel Law of 1952.'

Later, the Israeli government issued temporary orders allowing the detention of 'illegal residents' from Gaza until they are deported to Gaza amid the military operations there, aiming to cover up the detention of dozens without clear legal procedures[23].

The occupation authorities deal with a large group of detainees under the 'Unlawful Combatant Law of 2002,[24]' which is similar to administrative detention in the sense that it allows for the arrest of individuals based on undisclosed evidence and without clear charges, with an indefinite duration [25]. On 26 October 2023, the Israeli government issued 'Emergency Orders' to deal with 'unlawful combatants,[26]' allowing an officer of lower rank than the IOF Chief of Staff to issue arrest warrants, facilitating the process of issuing arrest orders. Additionally, the deadline for issuing an arrest order after detention has also been extended to a period of 30 days instead of seven days, and judicial review of the order can take place after 45 days from the arrest, rather than the previous 14 days. This implies, of course, that a person may be held up to 75 days before being brought before any judicial authority whether or not the arrest was lawful, and the individual may be prevented from seeing their attorney for 45 days, and this prohibition might be extended for a further 60 days.

There is no doubt that this policy is regarded as a type of legally sanctioned enforced disappearance of captives. To continue the enforced disappearance of captives and deprive them of their right to appear before the courts or to meet with a lawyer, another amendment was issued on December 18 as part of several amendments to the 'Unlawful Combatants Law', raising the deadline for issuing an arrest order to 45 days, and for the judicial review to take place within 75 days. As for the ban on meeting with a lawyer, the individual may be prevented from seeing their attorney for a period of 75 days without a court order, and such a prohibition might be extended up to 180 days. This amendment has become the approved amendment, nullifying all amendments that conflict with what it stated. The amendment stipulates that its validity period is for months from the date of its publication[27].

The most recent amendments to the 'Unlawful Combatants Law' were on 22 February 2024, which was issued under the title 'Order to Imprison Unlawful Combatants' (Determining the Location of the Prison) (Time Order) (Amendment No. (2), and specified the places where captives are held in army camps, including Sdet Yaman, Anatot, and Ofer. This amendment is effective until 9 May 2024.

As for detainees from the Gaza Strip who were transferred to interrogation centers, they are held under the 'Criminal Procedures (Execution Powers–Arrests) Law of 1996,' and the 'Prevention of Terrorism Law of 2016.' These laws set the interrogation period before filing an indictment at 35 days, and a judge may extend it for the first time to 20 days[1]. However, the Israeli government issued new orders on 7 November 2023[2], allowing the detainee to be held for 45 days, renewable for an additional 45 days. The Israeli government had previously amended the 'Arrests Law of 1996' allowing the detainee to be prevented from meeting with a lawyer for up to 90 days[3]. These amendments revive the arrest and interrogation procedures under previous military orders that allowed a detainee to be held for three months without real judicial review, in complete isolation from the outside world, while being vulnerable to severe torture. Torture and arbitrary detention are war crimes under international humanitarian law and international criminal law[4]. This batch of laws comes in light of the enforced disappearance crime committed by the occupying state on all captives from the Gaza Strip, and the refusal of the Israeli authorities to disclose the locations, conditions, names, and numbers of detainees is supported by the decisions of the Israeli courts that rejected all petitions submitted by human rights institutions regarding detainees from the Gaza strip.

[22] Detention of Unlawful Combatants (Determining Places of Detention) Order (Temporary Instructions) of 2023, issued on 8 October 2023.

[23] Emergency Instructions (Swords of Iron) (Detention and Deportation of Illegal Residents of the Gaza Strip) 2023, issued on 9 November 2023.

[24] The Unlawful Combatants Law defines an 'unlawful combatant' (Section 2) as a person who is involved in hostile operations against the State of Israel, directly or indirectly, or is part of a force that conducts hostile operations against the State of Israel and who does not meet the conditions of a prisoner of war, as detailed in Article 4 of the Third Geneva Convention.

[25] To read more about administrative detention and its procedures, see Al-Addameer report, 'Administrative Detention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.' https://www.addameer.org/sites/default/files/publications/ar_for_web.pdf

[26] Emergency Orders (Times for Dealing with Unlawful Combatants in Time of War or Military Operations) (Amendment) 2023, effective until 9 January 2024.

[27] Emergency Orders (Times for Dealing with Unlawful Combatants in Time of War or Military Operations) (Amendment) 2023. Published in Law Book No. 3130, p. 302. Valid since 18 December 2023 and for four months from the effective date.

[28] Article 47 of the Prevention of Terrorism Law 2016

[29] Emergency Orders (Swords of Iron) (Extension of Detention for Suspects of Security Offenses) 2023

[30] Emergency Orders (Swords of Iron) (Meeting with a Lawyer for a Detainee on Security Offenses) 2023, issued on 24 October 2023

[31] Article 147 of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949. Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998.