



المركز الفلسطيني لحقوق الإنسان PALESTINIAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

State of the Gaza Strip Border Crossings 01 -28 Feburary 2019

During the reporting period (February), the Israeli authorities continued to impose tightened restrictions on the movement of the Gaza Strip population as most of them are not allowed to leave or return to the Gaza Strip via the Beit Hanoun Crossing "Erez." However, the Israeli authorities narrowly allow some categorioes such as patients of urgent cases and their companions who undergo a very long and complicated process in order to get the travel permit and tightened security measures while traveling through the crossing. During February, the Israeli authorities stationed at Beit Hanoun "Erez" Crossing allowed the travel of 788 patients out of the total 2399 permit applications (i.e. 32.8%) referred for treatment in the hospitals in Israel and West Bank. The Israeli authorities rejected those applications under several pretexts, including rejected for security reasons, changing the companions, delaying responses to the permits and asking for new appointments and asking patients for security interviews.

The Israeli authorities continued to impose tightened restrictions on the exports and imprints of the Gaza Strip as they continued to ban the Gaza Strip exports for the 12th year consecutively, except for very limited quantities; most of them were agricultural products. The Israeli authorities also continued to impose restrictions on the entry of goods classified as "dual-use materials", which are around 118 types and include hundreds of basic goods and commodities.

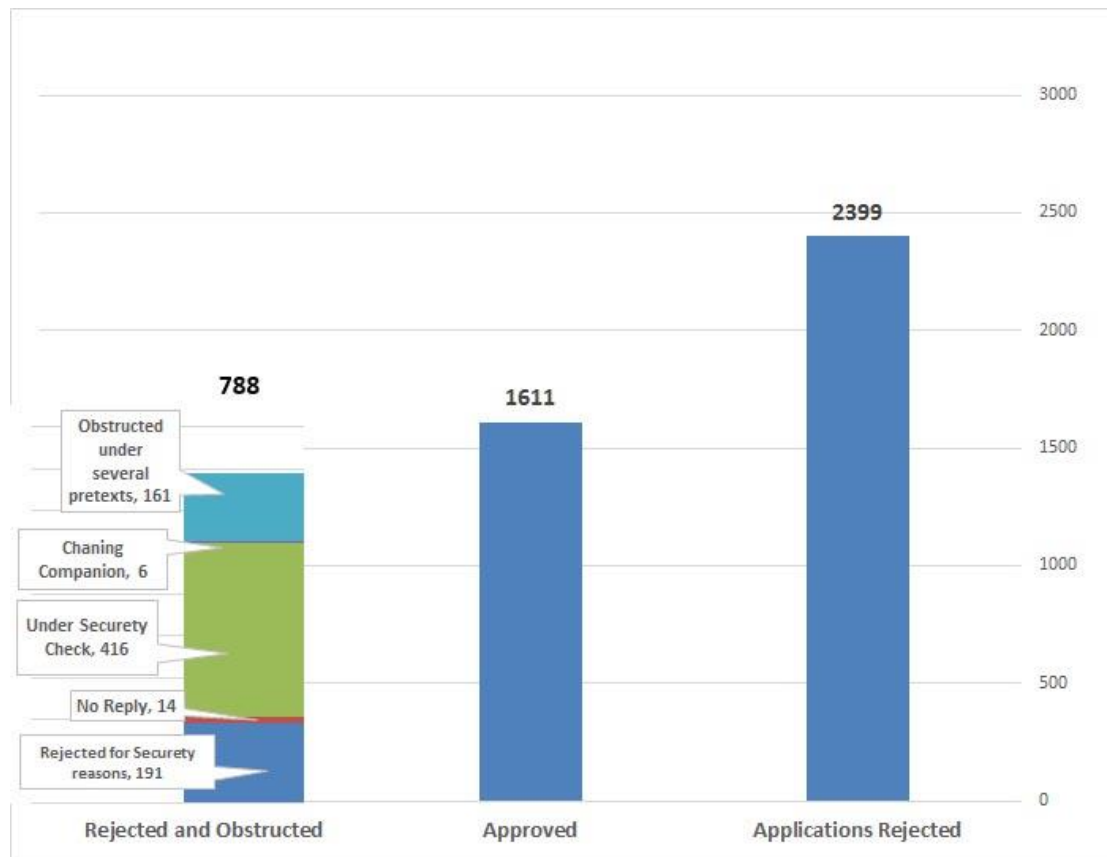
Restrictions on the Movement of Persons:

- The Israeli authorities continued to impose tightened restrictions on the movement of the Gaza Strip population through Beit Hanoun "Erez" Crossing and allow limited categories to travel via Beit Hanoun crossing: patients and their companions, Arabs holding Israeli ID cards, international journalists, workers of international humanitarian organizations, businesspeople, relatives of prisoners in the Israeli jails, and persons travelling via al-Karama crossing.
- **Patients:** During the reporting period, the Israeli authorities stationed at Beit Hanoun "Erez" Crossing obstructed the travel of hundreds of patients referred for medical treatment in the hospitals in Israel or the West Bank under various pretexts, including security reasons, changing the companions, waiting for a new appointment and asking the patient for a security interview. In February, Israel allowed the travel of 788 patients of the total number of patients (2399) who applied for travel permit for treatment (i.e. 32.8% of the total applied permits.) The Israeli authroitiies stated rejection of 191 applications for security reasons (7.9%); didnt reply to 14 applications (0.6%); delayed replies (claiming under security check) to 416 applications (17.3%); informed 6 patients to change their companions (0.3%); and delayed the travel of 161 patients (6.7%) under several pretexts.



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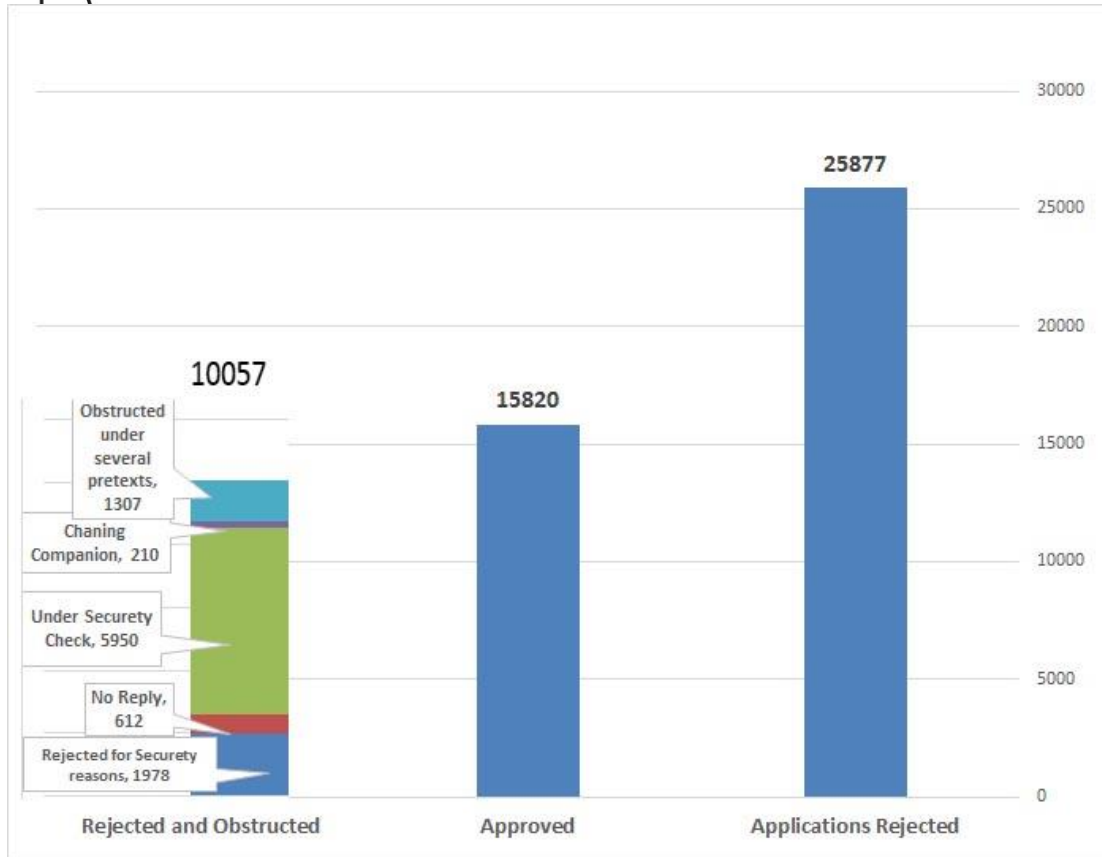
Israeli authorities repries to Patients' applications via Beit Hanoun Crossing in February 2019



- In 2018, out of 25,877 travel permit applications for treatment, the Israeli authorities obstructed the travel of 10,057 Gaza Strip patients referred for treatment in the hospitals in Israel and the West Bank, including occupied Jerusalem, (i.e. 38.8% of the total number of applied applications.) The Israeli authorities attributed the rejection of 1,978 patients for security reasons (7.6%), while they did not reply to 612 applications (2.3%). Moreover, they delayed the replies to 5,950 patients' applications (22.9%), claiming under security check. Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities asked 210 patients to change their companions (0.8%) and delayed the travel of 1,307 patients (5.1%) for various pretexts.



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- The Israeli authorities continued to impose restrictions on the travel of the very limited categories, who are allowed to travel via Beit Hanoun "Erez" Crossing. These restrictions include extending the time required to check the applications of Gaza exit-permits from 24 to 70 days for those requesting permits for studying, trade, and travelling abroad; 50 days for visiting a sick relative, attending conferences, appointments in Embassies and Consulates in the West Bank or Israel; and 23 days for non-urgent medical referrals applications. It should be noted that this period does not include the weekends: Fridays and Saturdays.
- The Israeli authorities also imposed new restrictions on the travelers' needs, which they are allowed to have while traveling through Beit Hanoun "Erez" Crossing. These restrictions include preventing acquisition of electronic and electric devices, cosmetics, and foodstuffs; and preventing travelers from putting their belongings in wheel bags.
- **Prisoners' Visits:** In January, the Israeli authorities allowed 110 family members, including 37 children, of prisoners to visit 61 of their sons in the Israeli prisons according to the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in Gaza. The number of family visits to prisoners in the Israeli jails during February was very limited comparing with the number of visits reached in the agreement between the Israeli authorities and prisoners in May 2012. Moreover, the families of prisoners were subjected to arbitrary practices, obstacles and degrading and immoral searches during their visit.

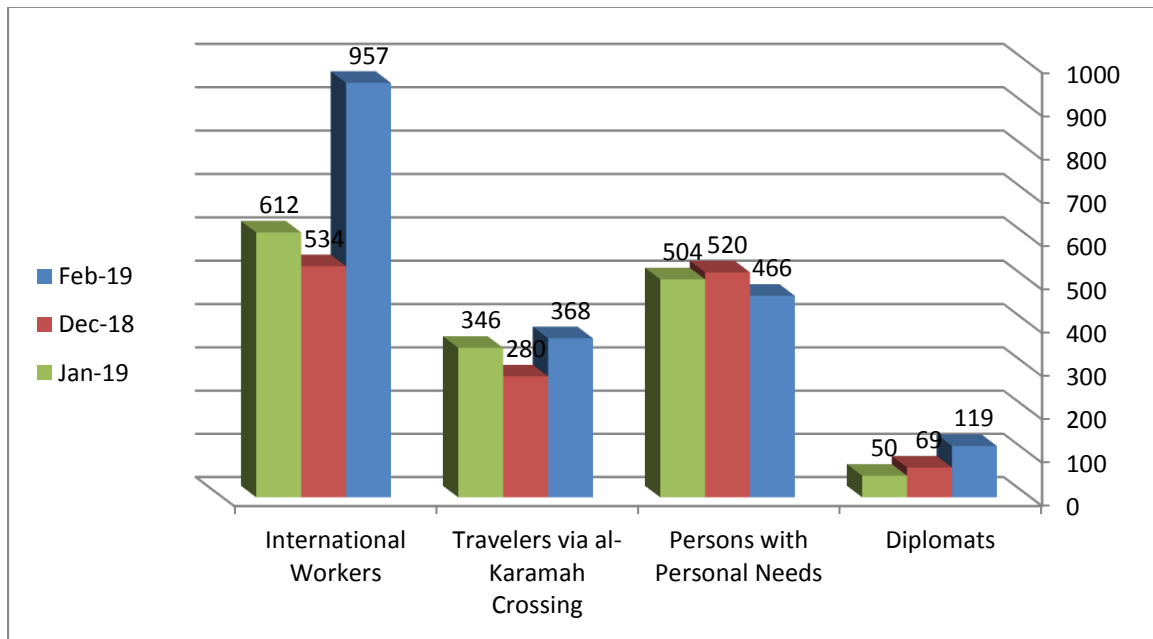
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- **Businessmen:** the Israeli authorities continued to impose restrictions on the movement of businessmen via Beit Hanoun "Erez" Crossing. In February, they allowed 9,247 businessmen to travel via Beit Hanoun "Erez" crossing, according to the General Authority for Civil Affairs (GACA). The Israeli authorities still ban the travel of hundreds of businessmen without any reasons.
- **Other categories:** According to GACA, the Israeli authorities allowed the entry of 957 international workers; 119 diplomats; 466 persons with personal needs; 368 travelers via al-Karama (Allenby) crossing; 259 Arabs in Israel, and 86 persons to training courses. during the same period, the Israeli authorities denied the elderlies' access to al-Aqsa Mosque to perform prayers. It should be mentioned that these statistics do not represent the real number of persons allowed to enter as the permit holders are far less than the passing times and can cross via the crossing many times with the same permit in one month.



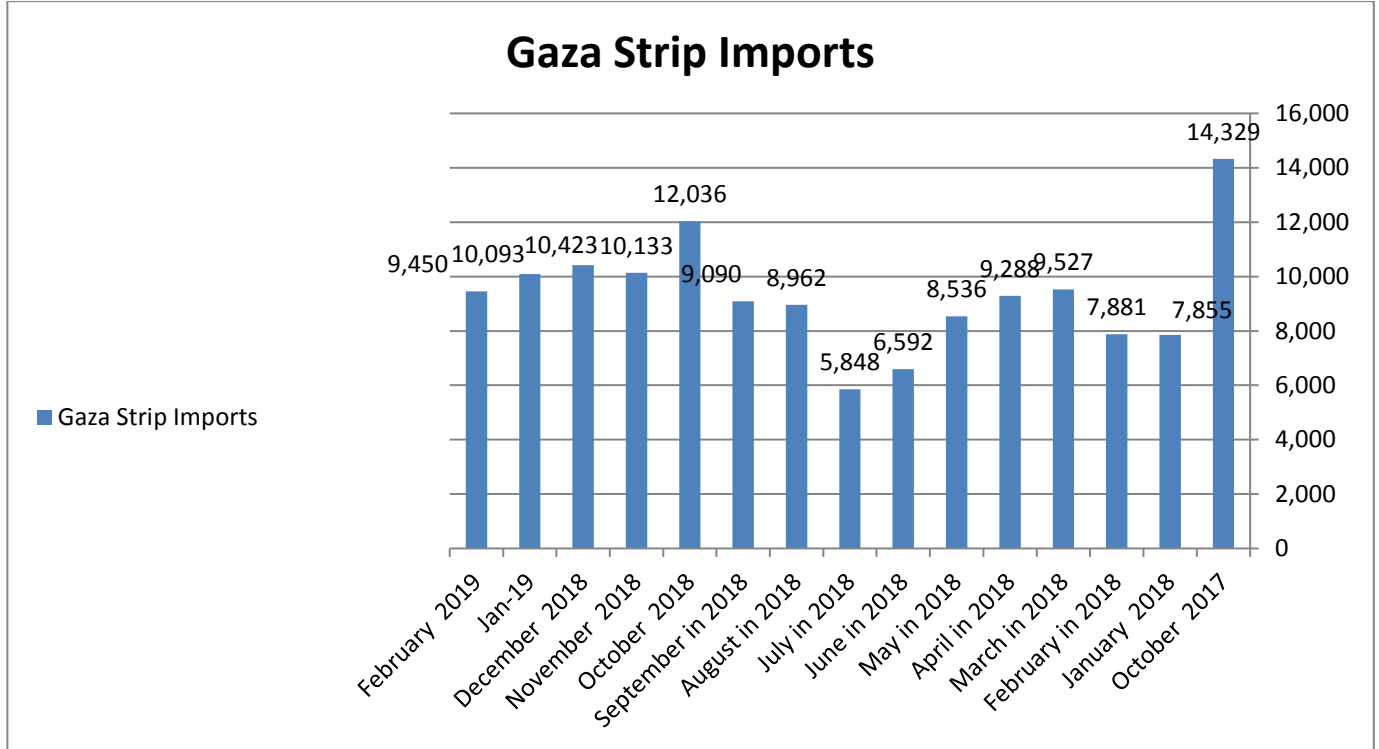
Restrictions on Goods Movement

Although the tightening restrictions on imports into the Gaza Strip continued, the Israeli authorities allowed the entry of 9,450 truckloads. In February, the imports recorded an increasing rate of 6.3%, comparing with last month (January) and 21.4% comparing with the imports in

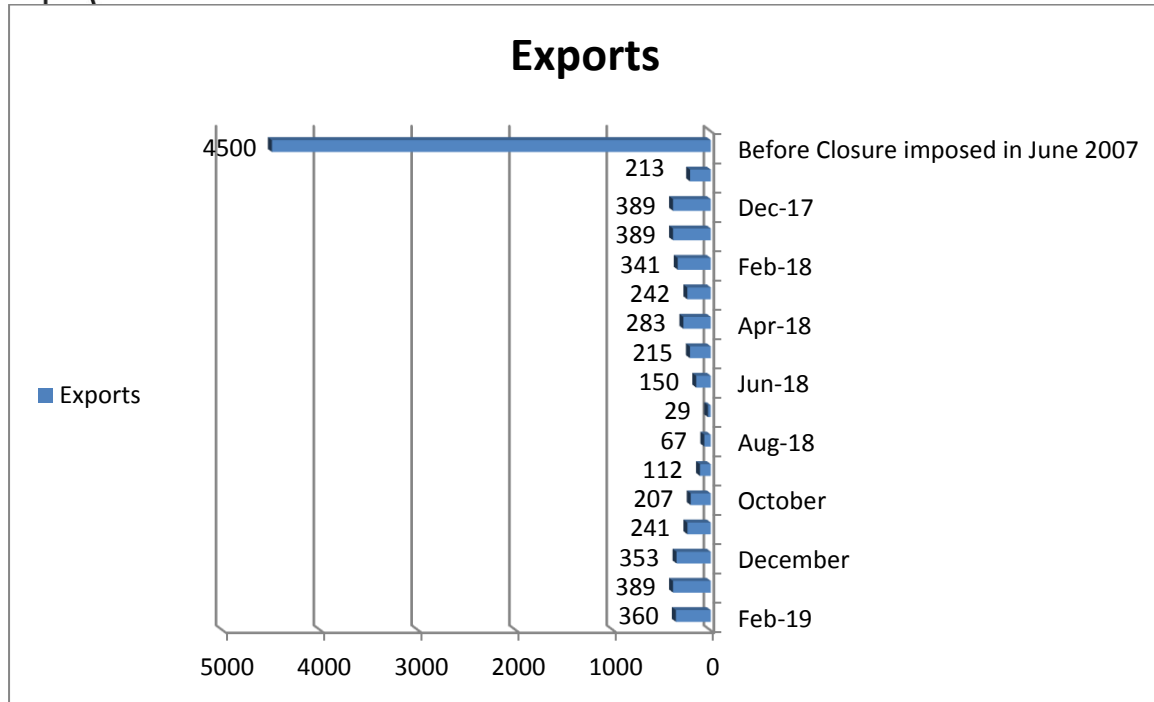


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October 2019 when 12,036 truckloads entered. During February, the crossing was closed for 8 days (i.e. 28.5% of the total days in the reporting period).



- **Ongoing ban on Gaza Strip exports:** The Israeli authorities continued to ban the Gaza Strip exports. However, in a limited exception, they allowed the exportation of very limited types of goods; most of which are exported to the West Bank and only the other very small quantities are exported to Israel and other countries. In February, the Israeli authorities allowed the exportation of 360 truckloads (291 were exported to the West Bank, 39 to Israel and 30 abroad.) Those truckloads included agricultural products, fish, furniture, animal skin, aluminum scrap, and clothes.
- The exports rate in February was 8% of the monthly exports before June 2007 (4500 truckloads monthly), noting that the lowest exports rate was reported in last July as only 29 truckloads were exported.



- The Israeli authorities continued to impose tightened restrictions on the goods classified as "dual-use materials", which are around 118 types and include hundreds of basic goods and commodities. The dual-use materials are essential to the life of the population, so imposing restrictions on them contribute to the deterioration of infrastructure and economic, health and education conditions. These items include communications equipment, pumps, big generators, iron bars, iron pipes in all diameters, welding equipment and welding rods used in welding, various types of wood, UPS devices that protect the electric devices from breaking down when the electricity suddenly cuts off, X-ray machines, cranes and heavy vehicles, elevators, types of batteries and several types of fertilizers.
- The process of submitting applications by the Gaza Strip population to enter goods classified by the Israeli authorities as dual-use goods is very complex and ambiguous. These residing the Gaza Strip should send a request to the Palestinian Coordination Committee for the Entry of Goods that refers the request to the Israeli Coordination and Liaison Office at "Erez" Crossing. After that, the goods will be classified and sent to the relevant Israeli officer to check it. Moreover, the Palestinian trader should close the transaction with the Israeli seller or broker and pay for it to be able to submit the request. If the response was positive, the coordination for the entry of goods will be allowed through the Karm Abu Salem (Kerem Shaloum) crossing. A number of traders and contractors said to PCHR that the abovementioned measures are very complicated as the Israeli authorities deliberately delay



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responses to applications for months. Additionally, in many cases, the Israeli forces stationed at (Kerem Shaloum) crossing return the goods that had been already approved on to enter. This inflicts heavy losses on traders who pay large amount of money for the storage and demurrage charges and to contractors who undertake to deliver their projects on time.



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