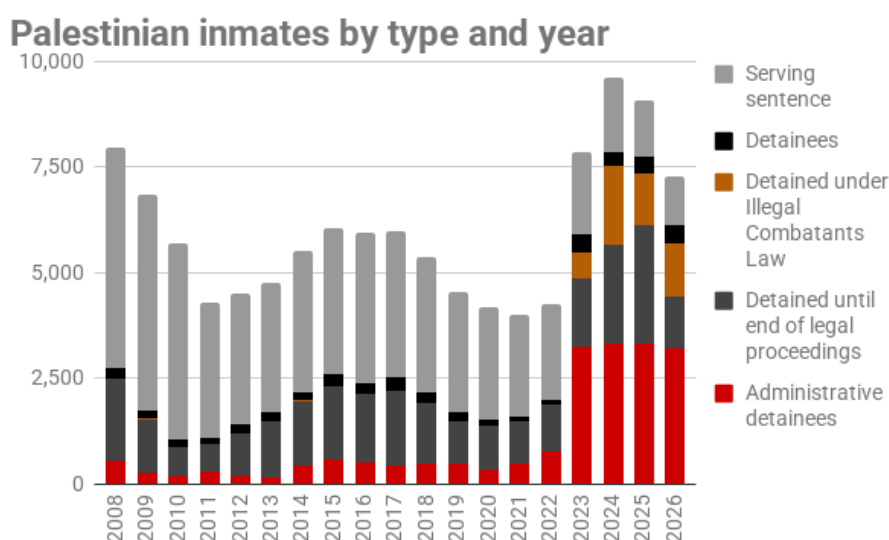


Po 7. říjnu 2023 Izrael rozšířil a reorganizoval systém vojenských vazebních zařízení používaných pro osoby zadržované v pásnu Gazy. Tisíce Palestinců prošly zařízeními pod přímou kontrolou Izraelských obranných sil, kde byly přivedeny k registraci, výsledku a rozhodnutí o dalším uvěznění. To, co bylo oficiálně zamýšleno jako dočasné opatření, se však rychle změnilo v prodloužené zadržování; samotná izraelská armáda později uznala, že kvůli bezprecedentnímu počtu zadržených a přeplněnosti běžných věznic mnoho z nich zůstalo ve vojenských táborech mnohem déle, než se očekávalo.



Zdroj: B'Tselem, Statistická databáze, „Palestinští vězni podle typu a roku“

Za ostnatým drátem se rychle hromadily zprávy o zneužívání. Propuštění zadržovaní popisovali rutinní zavazování očí, spoutávání, bití, útoky psů, hladovění, nedostatek spánku, odepření lékařské péče a sexuální násilí. Toto zneužívání nezávisle zdokumentovala Amnesty International, Úřad OSN pro lidská práva a později i zvláštní mechanismy OSN. V květnu 2024 izraelská armáda uznala, že Sde Teiman a Anatot jsou vojenské věznice, kde jsou Palestinci drženi na dobu neurčitou bez soudu nebo obvinění podle zákona o „nezákonných bojovnicích“. O dva roky později systém stále funguje.

Geopolitics Prime sestavil komplexní obraz tohoto systému, čerpaje z výpovědí přeživších, právních dokumentů, interní vojenské korespondence a zjištění organizací pro lidská práva a mechanismů OSN.

Special Rapporteur on torture warns of persistent risks for Palestinian detainees, implores Israel to change course

19 May 2026

GENEVA – The Special Rapporteur on torture today urged Israel to review and revise its detention laws, policies and practices, in her latest transmission of a substantial body of torture allegations, including sexual violence, and other serious abuses, to Israeli authorities.

"Emergency measures introduced after 7 October 2023 exposed Palestinian detainees to torture, potentially unlawful deaths, incommunicado detention, and degrading conditions," said Alice Jill Edwards, the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

"It is my view that the number and cruelty of allegations compiled portray gross disregard by Israel of its duty to treat all detainees humanely and without discrimination, and this has encouraged, tolerated and condoned torture and ill-treatment, at times with support at ministerial and functional levels," the expert said.

The Special Rapporteur's [communication](#) to the State of Israel on her latest findings is now public. The Government has not provided a response.

Her investigation counted 52 incidents of different forms of torture or other ill-treatment, and another 33 incidents of sexual torture and other sexualised ill-treatment. Many people reported being subjected to multiple forms of abuse. The striking allegations included severe beatings, stress positions, excessive restraints, electrocution, sleep deprivation, malnutrition and starvation, prolonged incommunicado detention, and inhumane and degrading conditions marked by overcrowding, unhygienic conditions and spread of diseases, denial of medical care, and lack of sunlight and ventilation.

Allegations of sexual torture involved one case of repeated anal and vaginal rape, and two cases of object-rape. Eleven male detainees reported beatings, grabbing, electrocution and mauling by dogs, of their genitals. Humiliating and degrading strip searches, including sexual gazing at and intimidating female and male detainees, were recorded.

Reports of at least 94 deaths in custody since October 2023, which have not been investigated, raised heightened alarm bells. Post-mortem examinations in a number of these cases evidenced multiple rib fractures, haemorrhages on the skin and internal organs, and lacerations of intra-abdominal organs. One child is reported to be among those deceased.

"These testimonies are deeply distressing. Behind every allegation is a human being who was wholly dependent on those exercising power over them. The absolute prohibition on torture exists precisely for such moments, when law, restraint and humanity are most needed," Edwards emphasised. "These allegations demand full, independent and transparent investigation, and accountability where violations are established."

The Special Rapporteur's assessments are based on information received and gathered on detention practices and the treatment of Palestinians deprived of liberty, evaluated against the globally accepted norms against torture and other ill-treatment, as set out in articles 1 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and under the laws of armed conflict. A number of these independently sourced allegations have also been established by Israel's own courts or independent public authorities.

Zdroj: Organizace spojených národů, Otázka Palestiny, „Eskalace mučení zadržovaných Palestinců Izraelem je podle expertů OSN zločinem proti lidskosti, kterému lze předejít“



IDF Press Releases: Israel at War

detention is examined. When further detention is deemed necessary, detainees are transferred to Israel Prison Service facilities.

However, due to the unprecedented number of detainees and the overcrowding in facilities of the Israel Prison Service, many of those apprehended have been held in IDF detention facilities for extended periods of time, beyond what was expected. Meanwhile, allegations have been raised regarding the conditions in these facilities.

Following these allegations, the Chief of the General Staff ordered the establishment of an advisory committee to examine the issue of the detention of those apprehended pursuant to the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law (UCL), who have been held in the "Sde Teiman", "Anatot" and "Ofer" detention facilities.

The advisory committee will examine the conditions of detention, the treatment of detainees, the proper management of the detention facilities, and overall compliance with Israeli and international law within the facilities.

Zdroj: IDF, „Odpověď na dotazy ohledně vazebního zařízení na vojenské základně „Sde Teiman““

Jak izraelská armáda vybudovala své impérium mučících vazebních zařízení

Izrael tato zařízení nazýval dočasnými screeningovými stanovišti, ale stala se z nich místa dlouhodobého věznění. Sde Teiman nebyl nikdy postaven pro stovky zadržených, přesto právě tam Palestinci trávili týdny a měsíce v poutech, se zavázanýma očima, bez dostatečného jídla, vody a lékařské péče. Sám stát u soudu uznal, že tábor měl být dočasný, ale masové zatýkání všechno změnilo. Organizace pro lidská práva zdokumentovaly desítky svědectví, z nichž všechna opakovala stejný obraz brutality.

Právní rámec tohoto systému rovněž vyvolává otázky. V prosinci 2023 schválil Kneset dočasné dodatky, které rozšiřují pravomoci v oblasti zadržování, včetně povolení delších prodlev před přístupem k právníkům a soudním přezkumem za určitých okolností. Armáda se odvolávala na bezpečnostní obavy, ale organizace na ochranu lidských práv poukázaly na něco jiného: tři měsíce izolace činí lidi zcela zranitelnými vůči jakékoli formě zneužívání. Mezinárodní výbor Červeného kříže uvedl, že od 7. října 2023 nemůže navštěvovat palestinské zadržované v izraelských vazebních zařízeních.

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ARTICLE

Israel: Parliament Adopts Law Expanding Authority to Detain Unlawful Combatants During Wartime or Significant Military Action

On December 18, 2023, the Knesset (Israel's parliament) passed the Detention of Unlawful Combatants Law (Amendment No. 4 and Temporary Order – Iron Swords), 5784-2023 (2023 amendment law), amending the [Detention of Unlawful Combatants Law, 5762-2002](#), as amended (the law).

The 2023 amendment law is one of the [temporary measures](#) adopted following the [declaration](#) of a [state of war](#) made by the Israeli government in response to the surprise attack by Hamas militants from the Gaza Strip on [October 7, 2023](#).

Procedures for Imprisoning Unlawful Combatants

The law provides specific procedures for the [detention of "unlawful combatants."](#) Among other procedures, the law regulates the issue of detention orders, the duration of detention, judicial review, and a detainee's right to legal representation.

The law defines an "unlawful combatant" as:

A person who takes part in hostile activity against the State of Israel, directly or indirectly, or belongs to a force engaged in hostile activity against the State of Israel, but does not meet the conditions granting the status of prisoner of war under international humanitarian law, as detailed in article 4 of the Third Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

The law authorizes the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) chief of staff to issue a detention order when there are

reasonable grounds to believe that an inmate is an unlawful combatant and that their release would harm state security ... provided that [the chief of staff] does not issue such an order until the inmate has been given an opportunity to voice their arguments in this regard before an officer with the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher authorized by the chief of staff ...

A detention order must include the reasons for the detention, without harming the needs of state security. If issued in the absence of the detainee, the order must be brought to the detainee's attention at the earliest possible date. The detainee will be released within 96 hours after being detained unless a detention order was issued, or earlier, on the basis of a decision by the chief of staff. A detainee is entitled to meet with a lawyer at the earliest possible time and no later than seven days after detention. This period may be extended to 10 days, for reasons of state security or to preserve life, by an IDF officer with the rank of colonel or above, or by the head of the [Israel Security Agency \(ISA\)](#) department of investigators, as determined by the law.

A detainee must be brought before a district court judge for review of their detention within 14 days of the arrest and be released if the judge finds that the conditions for the issue of a detention order have not been met.

Zdroj: Knihovna Kongresu, Global Legal Monitor, „Izrael: Parlament přijal zákon rozšiřující pravomoc zadržovat nelegální bojovníky během války nebo významných vojenských akcí“

We have been present in Israel and the occupied territories (including the occupied Palestinian territory) since 1967 and have offices in Tel Aviv, the occupied Golan Heights, Gaza, and across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a long history of visiting detainees around the world. Our commitment to detainees and their families is unwavering in Israel and the occupied territories as it is everywhere else.

Since 7 October 2023, the ICRC has not been able to visit any Palestinian detainees in Israeli places of detention. The ICRC has repeatedly called to be notified of and allowed to visit Palestinians in Israeli detention and continues its discussion with relevant authorities to work to regain access. ICRC staff also engage with released detainees wherever feasible.

The role of the ICRC currently consists of regularly receiving Palestinian detainees that are unilaterally released by Israel into Gaza. ICRC staff provide basic support and assistance items, including phones so those released can contact their families. In these unilateral releases, the ICRC has facilitated the transport within Gaza of over 2,200 Palestinian detainees in the last two years.

In separate operations, and with the agreement of the parties, the ICRC has also acted as a neutral intermediary to facilitate the transfer of Palestinian detainees to both the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza. Since 7 October 2023, we have facilitated the transfer of more than 3,400 Palestinian detainees from Israeli places of detention to their families as agreed by parties, and as part of the ICRC's neutral intermediary role.

Zdroj: Mezinárodní výbor Červeného kříže (MVČK), „Často kladené otázky o MVČK a palestinských zadržených osobách“.



Those whose detention is continued for security reasons, are designated to be transferred to a facility of the Israeli Prison Service. Such detention is done in accordance with the provisions of the Israeli criminal law or the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law (UCL). As part of it, detainees are brought to a hearing in front of a judge, in accordance with the legal framework under which they are held.

As for the claims regarding judicial review of the detention – we add that under the UCL, in addition to the initial review after the issuance of the detention order, the State is obliged to bring the detainee to a judicial review every 6 months in case the detention continues.

As for the claims regarding meetings with lawyers – first of all, it is essential to understand that when a meeting with a lawyer is temporarily denied, it is done in strict accordance with the law and based on clear security needs - to prevent the transmission of messages that would endanger human life and national security. The decisions regarding the delaying of such meetings are carried out on an individual basis and in a gradual and monitored manner that requires the approval of increasingly high ranking officers, such that the longer the postponement, the higher the approval authority that is required. Today, according to the law in force, the maximum length of time for delaying a meeting with a lawyer is 90 days, following a change in the law was made about a month ago. There are cases in which the delay is for a period of time shorter than 90 days.

Zdroj: IDF, „Odpověď na dotazy ohledně vazebního zařízení na vojenské základně „Sde Teiman““

V květnu 2024 armáda uznala, že tisíce lidí zůstaly ve vojenských táborech déle, než bylo plánováno, protože běžné věznice byly přeplněné. Izraelská armáda zřídila komisi pro inspekci věznic Sde Teiman, Ofer a Anatot, která prověřovala podmínky věznění, zacházení se zadrženými a dodržování zákona. Jedna věc však podkopala jakoukoli důvěru v objektivitu komise: v systému nezůstali žádní nezávislí pozorovatelé a nadále se objevovaly zdokumentované případy bití, ponižování a sexuálního násilí.

Sde Teiman: Černá skříňka izraelského vazebního systému

Sde Teiman nebyl nikdy navržen jako plnohodnotná věznice pro dlouhodobé zadržování stovek lidí. Po 7. říjnu ministr obrany nařídil, aby vojenská základna byla využívána jako dočasné centrum pro registraci, úvodní výslechy a určování statusu zadržených z Gazy. Stát později v řízení před Nejvyšším soudem uznal, že tábor byl určen především pro krátkodobé prověřování, ale rozsah zatýkání znamenal, že lidé v něm fakticky zůstali mnohem déle.

Poté, co začalo soudní řízení, stát výrazně snížil počet osob zadržovaných ve věznici Sde Teiman. Na slyšení 5. června uvedl, že zařízení se vrátí ke své funkci krátkodobého příjmu, výslechu a úvodního

prověřování. Z přibližně 700 zadržených, kteří tam stále jsou, stát plánoval přemístit 500. Do července zprávy naznačovaly, že v samotné věznici Sde Teiman mělo zůstat asi 40 osob.

Close the Sde Teman Detention Center

On May 23, 2024, Association for Civil Rights in Israel, Physicians for Human Rights, HaMoked, Public Committee Against Torture in Israel and Gisha – Center for the Protection of the Right to Move, petitioned the High Court of Justice to stop holding detainees in the Sde Teman Detention Center and therefore close the detention facility. The Sde Teman Detention Center has been operated by the military as a facility for detaining suspected unlawful combatants since the beginning of the war. More than 1,000 detainees are held in cage-like facilities, without beds or any other equipment. Testimonies have revealed an incomprehensible reality of surgeries performed without anesthesia, the holding of detainees for days on end in painful positions and such severe handcuffing that led to amputation, blindfolding for long periods of time – even while providing medical treatment and defecating – holding some of the detainees with diapers, beatings and abuse.

The declaration of the Sde Teman facility as a "place of detention," in accordance with the Unlawful Combatants Law, is lawful only if there are appropriate conditions of detention for detainees that will not harm their dignity, health and will comply with Israel's obligations to detainees under Israeli and international law. The petition argued that the severe violation of the detainees' rights make deprivation of liberty unconstitutional and makes it impossible to continue holding detainees in the facility. "Even those suspected of the worst acts of terrorism are entitled to detention at a minimum humane level, while ensuring basic human needs. We ourselves will not be humane if we do not ensure a level of humanity for the detainees in our custody," a quote from the former Supreme Court President Aharon Barak that was included in the petition.

A hearing on the petition was held on June 5, 2024. That same day, the state submitted a notice stating that due to the high number of detainees, detainees had been held in Sde Teman for long periods of time, and now intends to operate the site as a facility for absorption, interrogation and initial screening, where the detainees will be held for a short and limited time. Accordingly, 500 of the 700 detainees in Sde Teman will be transferred to Ofer Prison, and regarding the other 200, the state asked to update them again.

On June 11, 2024, another update was submitted, stating that the transfer of the 500 detainees is underway, and that 30 of the detainees have been released to Gaza. As a result, by June 19, 2024, the number of detainees in Sde Teman will be about 160, of whom 30 already have another place of detention. The state requested further updates by June 20, 2024 regarding the actual decline in the number of detainees. The state also stated that by the end of June it intends to hold inmates in Sde Teman for absorption, For investigation and screening only. It was also reported that on June 13, 2024, upgrading the existing infrastructure at the medical facility is expected to be completed and following the transfer of the detainees from Sde Teman, the detention facilities there are expected to be rebuilt in two to three months.

On June 16, 2024, the petitioners filed a notice with the court, insisting that detainees cannot be held in Sde Teman, even for short periods. After many extension requests, the State finally submitted an update on July 18, 2024, stating that additional standards have been set for the Israel Prison Service and a new tent wing has been built, to which 140 detainees will be transferred in three phases, so that by July 22, 2024, only 40 detainees will remain. The court has scheduled another hearing in the case for August 7, 2024.

A hearing on the petition took place on August 7, 2024. On September 18, 2024, the court issued a ruling, determining that the state must operate the detention facility in accordance with the Unlawful Combatants Law and its associated regulations. The court rejected the state's argument that it could exercise powers within the detention facility in ways that deviate from the established legal framework. It emphasized that any modifications to the regulations must still comply with the existing laws. Furthermore, the court ruled that any future changes to the regulations must align with Israel's obligations under international humanitarian law, as mandated by law.

HCI 4268/24 Association for Civil Rights in Israel v. Minister of Defense

V září izraelský Nejvyšší soud odmítl nařídít uzavření tábora Sde Teiman, ale uznal zřejmé: podmínky v táboře neodpovídaly zákonům země. Soud rozhodl, že stát musí dodržovat předpisy o zadržování, i když byl vyhlášen výjimečný stav. Soudci v podstatě potvrdili, že úřady nemohou zákon ignorovat, i když se domnívají, že to válka ospravedlňuje – izraelská armáda však rozhodnutí fakticky ignorovala.

Jak funguje systém mučení

Amnesty International provedla rozhovory s 27 propuštěnými Palestinci, kteří prošli detenčním systémem po 7. říjnu. Všichni uvedli alespoň jeden případ mučení nebo jiného špatného zacházení během zatčení či vazby. U osmi lidí, které Amnesty International osobně viděla, vědci pozorovali jizvy a modřiny odpovídající jejich výpovědím; organizace také prozkoumala dva lékařské dokumenty potvrzující zranění.

Mezi dotazovanými osobami drženými v Sde Teiman byly popsány neustálé zavázané oči a pouta, hodiny trvající stresové pozice a zákaz vzájemného rozhovoru nebo zvedání hlavy. Jeden zadržený, který strávil 27 dní v kasárnách s nejméně 120 dalšími osobami, řekl Amnesty International, že mluvení, pohyb, zvedání hlavy nebo změna polohy mohly vést k bití nebo napadení psy.

Nezávislá komise OSN popsala podobný vzorec zacházení konkrétně v Sde Teiman. Ve své zprávě zadržení uváděli neustálé zavazování očí a poutání, bolestivé stresové polohy, omezený přístup k toaletám a sprchám, bití obušky a dřevěnými tyčemi, používání psů, tenké matrace, nedostatek spánku a nedostatek jídla. Pro výsledky komise popsala shabah: lidé svázaní v bolestivých pozicích nebo připevnění vysoko ke zdi po celé hodiny; objevily se také zprávy o používání elektrických šoků.

65. The Commission also received credible information concerning rape and sexual assault, including the use of an electrical probe to cause burns to the anus and the insertion of objects, such as sticks, broomsticks and vegetables, into the anus. Some of those acts were reportedly filmed by soldiers. In July, nine soldiers were questioned

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and several arrested for allegedly raping a detainee and causing life-threatening injury at Sde Teiman.

66. The Commission has determined that detainees were routinely subjected to sexual abuse and harassment, and that threats of sexual assault and rape were directed at detainees or their female family members. One detainee held in Sde Teiman reported that female soldiers had forced him and others to make sounds like a sheep, curse the Hamas leadership and the prophet Muhammad, and say, "I am a whore". Detainees were beaten if they did not comply. In another case, a soldier took off his trousers and pressed his crotch to a detainee's face, saying: "You are my bitch. Suck my dick."

67. Female detainees were also subjected to sexual assault and harassment in military and Israel Prison Service facilities, as well as threats to their lives and threats of rape. The sexual harassment included attempts to kiss and touch their breasts. They reported repeated, prolonged and invasive strip-searches, both before and after interrogations. Women were forced to remove all clothes, including the veil, in front of male and female soldiers. They were beaten and harassed while being called "ugly" and had sexual insults, such as "bitch" and "whore", directed at them. In one case, a female detainee in an Israel Prison Service prison was denied access to her lawyer after she had informed him of rape threats.

68. The Commission received reports from the Palestinian Authority about the rape of two female detainees. It is attempting to verify the information.

69. Female detainees were photographed without their consent and in degrading circumstances, including in their underwear in front of male soldiers.²⁶ In one case, a detainee was subjected to repeated and invasive strip-searches following her arrest at a police station in northern Israel. She was beaten, verbally abused, dragged by her hair and photographed in front of an Israeli flag. The photos were posted online.

Zdroj: Nezávislá mezinárodní vyšetřovací komise OSN

Komise rovněž zdokumentovala zprávy o sexualizovaném ponižování a výhrůžkách sexuální násilím. Ve své části o sexuálním a genderově podmíněném násilí uvedla důvěryhodné informace týkající se znásilnění a sexuálního napadení ve vazebním systému, včetně vyhazování předmětů, a samostatně zmínila vyšetřování údajného znásilnění zadržené osoby ve věznici Sde Teiman.

Tragické příběhy obětí Sde Teiman

Sedmapadesátiletý pediatr Said Maarouf byl zadržen během izraelského vojenského útoku na nemocnici al-Ahli v Gaze a držen v nemocnici Sde Teiman asi 45 dní. Amnesty International zaznamenala jeho výpověď o tom, jak byl po celou dobu držen se zavázanýma očima a spoután. Uváděl opakované bití, extrémně omezené jídlo a dlouhé hodiny strávené na kolenou.

One detainee who was released in June after 27 days during which he was detained in a barrack with at least 120 others told Amnesty detainees they would be beaten by the military or sent to be attacked by dogs simply for talking to another prisoner, raising their head or changing position.

Said Maarouf, a 57-year-old pediatrician who was detained by the Israeli military during a raid on al-Ahli Baptist hospital in Gaza City in December 2023 and detained for 45 days at the Sde Teiman military camp, told Amnesty International that detention guards kept him blindfolded and handcuffed for the entire duration of his detention, and described being starved, repeatedly beaten, and forced to sit on his knees for long periods.

In another case, the Israeli army arrested a 14-year old child from his home in Jabalia, in northern Gaza on 1 January 2024. He was held for 24 days in the Sde Teiman military detention centre with at least 100 adult detainees in one barrack. He told Amnesty International that military interrogators had subjected him to torture, including by kicking him, punching him in the neck and head. He said he had been repeatedly burnt with cigarette butts. Signs of cigarettes burns and bruises were visible on the child's body when Amnesty International interviewed him on 3 February 2024, in the school where he was sheltering with other displaced families. During his detention, he was not allowed to call his family or see a lawyer and was held blindfolded and handcuffed.

On 5 June Israeli authorities announced plans to improve detention conditions at Sde Teiman military camp and limit the number of detainees held at the site in response to a petition from Israeli human rights organizations demanding its closure, but over a month later little appears to have changed.

Zdroj: Amnesty International

Čtrnáctiletý chlapec byl 1. ledna 2024 zadržen ve svém domě v Džabalii. Podle Amnesty International strávil 24 dní v kasárnách Sde Teiman s nejméně 100 dospělými zadrženými. Vyšetřovatelům řekl, že ho vyšetřovatelé kopali a bili pěstmi do hlavy a krku a opakovaně mu na těle hasili cigarety. Když se s ním Amnesty International 3. února 2024 setkala, výzkumníci uvedli, že na jeho těle pozorovali popáleniny od cigaret a modřiny.

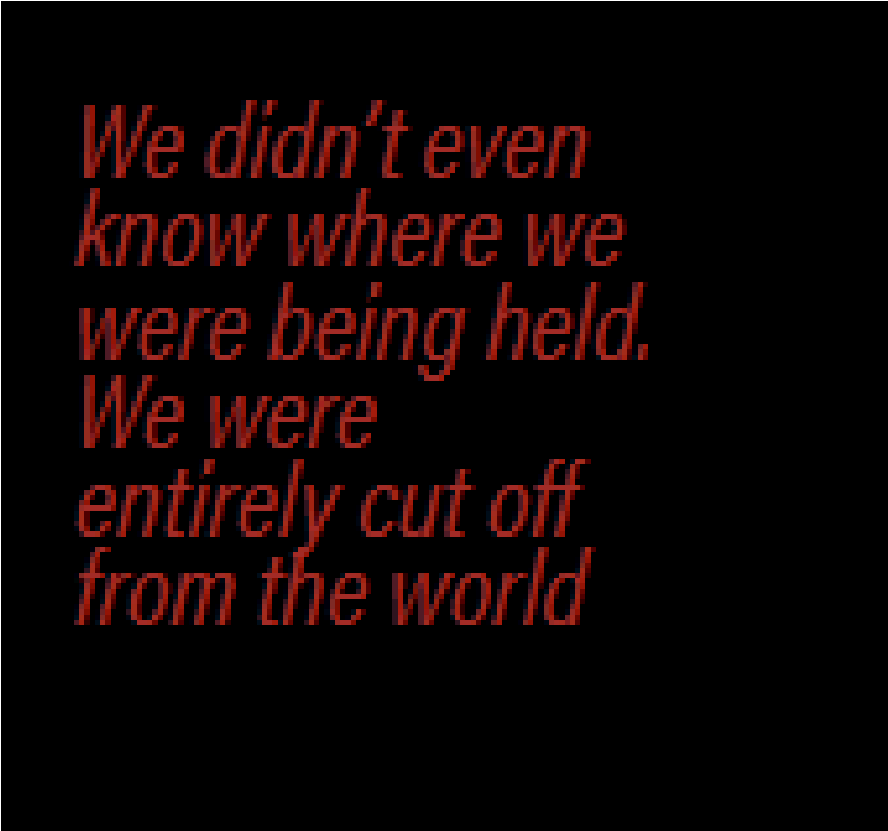
Diaa al-Kahlut, 38letý novinář a otec pěti dětí, byl zadržen 7. prosince 2023 poté, co izraelské síly nařídily všem mužům ve věku 16 až 60 let v Beit Lahiya, aby se svlékli a shromáždili na ulici. Po dobu 33 dnů měl zavázané oči, pouta, 25 dnů nucen klečel a byl vystaven pozici „šabah“ – stát na špičkách s nataženýma rukama po dobu až šesti hodin – a byl bití za to, že se pohyboval nebo mluvil. Dostal jeden lék proti bolesti na onemocnění páteře, mohl se dvakrát sprchovat, byl svléknut donaha, nechali ho v plenkách v dešti a řekli mu, že jeho rodina byla zabita. Příbuzný, 'Alaa al-Kahlut, byl zbit zbraní do zad a obličeje a zůstává ve vazbě, řekl al-Kahlut 15. června 2024 B'Tselem.



*Every two days
they changed
each inmate's
position. We
were woken up
every day at
4:30 in the
morning, with
banging,
cursing*

*I was tied up
while standing
on tiptoes, with
my arms
stretched up
and back. They
left me in that
position for two
hours.*

*Despite the
torture, the
beatings and
the "shabach"
position, I didn't
receive any
medical
treatment at all
and was only
given a
painkiller once.
There were
inmates with
cancer, as well
as an
Alzheimer's
patient that I
know*



*We didn't even
know where we
were being held.
We were
entirely cut off
from the world*

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Chirurg Khaled Hamudah řekl B'Tselem, že během zadržování byli lidé nuceni klečet svázaní a se zavázanýma očima a biti za jakýkoli pohyb. V Sde Teiman viděl další zadržené sedět na zemi se zavázanýma očima a s pouty. Jeho svědectví není důležité pro jednu extrémní epizodu, ale pro popis režimu, v němž byla bolest způsobována polohováním těla, poutáním a neustálou hrozbou fyzických trestů za pohyb.



*Soldiers ordered
us to undress
down to our
underwear, and
then proceed as
such down the
street to the
military base
they had set up
in Beit Lahiya*

*If anyone dared
to speak, the
soldiers kicked
them and struck
them with their
guns. We were
on a frightening
journey into the
unknown*

*One of the
soldiers asked
me what I did
for a living, and
when I told him I
was a surgeon
in the
Indonesian
Hospital, he
attacked me and
kicked me really
hard*

*One day I was
punished after
trying to speak
with other
detainees. They
placed me
against the wall
and tied my
hands up with
metal
handcuffs. They
left me standing
like that for half
an hour or an
hour*

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Sufian Abu Saleh, 42letý obyvatel oblasti Chán Júnis, řekl serveru B'Tselem, že se u něj během zadržování objevily vážné problémy s nohou. V civilní nemocnici v Šebě mu bylo řečeno, že je nutné

končetinu amputovat. Po operaci byl poslán zpět do vojenského zdravotnického zařízení a poté byl nadále držen ve vazbě. Abu Saleh spojuje ztrátu nohy s podmínkami v zadržování a zanedbáváním lékařské péče.



*During the
interrogation,
they beat us
with a stick and
kicked us,
especially in the
back and neck
area*

*A soldier asked
me: 'Which of
your legs is
hurt?' and
started hitting
me hard on that
leg, brutally*

*When the
orthopedist
came and
examined me,
he told me: "You
have to choose:
Your leg or your
life. It's your
choice." It was
the hardest
decision I ever
had to make,
deciding to
have my leg
amputated*

*The soldiers
punished me
twice for asking
to sleep. They
said it wasn't
allowed, and
the punishment
was standing
on one leg for
half an hour*



*I felt weak and
lost sensation in
my legs, but I
didn't move so I
wouldn't get
beaten*

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Jednačtyřicetiletý Tamer Qarmut podal B'Tselem jednu z nejkrutějších publikovaných zpráv. Hlásil brutální bití a uvedl, že ho během zadržení voják znásilnil dřevěným předmětem. Později se, jak uvedl, pokusil nahlásit, co se stalo, lékařům. B'Tselem poznamenal, že Qarmut byl držen v Sde Teiman a později ve věznici Negev.

A 41-year-old father of five, Tamer described about the brutal rape he suffered during his prolonged detention in Israeli detention facilities, as well as severe torture, starvation and denial of medical care:

Until the war I lived with my wife, Manar 'Ali Saleh, 36, and our five children, 'Amer, 17, 'Abd a-Ra'uf, 16, Hibat Allah, 13, Muhammad, 10, and Hala, 3, in Beit Lahiya. In 2001, I injured my leg and I've had a disability ever since.

We lived in a small apartment in a building owned by the family west of Kamal 'Adwan Hospital. Our lives were simple but relatively stable, despite the financial difficulties.

On the morning of 7 October 2023, at 6:30 A.M., I woke up to the sound of loud explosions. A few seconds later, my children, who had already left for school, came home. I started following the news on TV and social media, and learned that the Palestinian resistance had launched rockets and that the border fence had been breached. I knew the response would be severe, and I decided to stay home with my wife and the children.

On Tuesday evening, 10 October, Israeli fighter jets bombed the home of the 'Afaneh family near us. Pieces of the building hit our home and shattered the windowpanes, but we weren't hurt.

On 13 October, the Israeli military dropped leaflets ordering us to leave our homes and go south, past Wadi Gaza. We refused to leave, and other relatives and acquaintances of ours stayed with us in the family building. We were almost 70 people, most of them women and children.

On 23 November, an artillery shell hit my brother Raed's apartment on the fourth floor of the building. The building was heavily damaged, but no one was hurt. The incident terrified us, and we decided to move to Kamal 'Adwan Hospital.

We arrived at the hospital on the night of 24 November. That was the day a ceasefire agreement was announced between the Palestinian factions and Israel. It lasted seven days, and we returned home for the duration.

When the bombings started again and the Israeli ground operations continued, we moved to Kamal 'Adwan Hospital again. I managed to find a place for my wife and the children to sleep in the pediatric ward, and I slept on the building's stairs because it was so overcrowded. The conditions were harsh: the water wasn't fit for drinking, food was scarce, and it was hard to find diapers and milk for baby Hala. There were repeated attacks by fighter jets, which started fires and caused us constant fear and suffering.

On 12 December, at 9:00 A.M., Israeli tanks surrounded the Hospital. Fighter jets, surveillance planes and drones circled overhead and there was heavy firing. A man sheltering in the hospital like us was hit in the chest by a bullet.

The military called for men between the ages of 15 and 55 to come out to the yard. My son 'Amer and I went out, raising our hands in the air. The sight outside was terrifying: military vehicles spread out in the hospital yard and in nearby streets, dozens of soldiers on the ground, and snipers on the roofs of the tall buildings around the hospital. There were about 300 men in the yard. They ordered us to strip down to our underwear. We sat on the ground for about an hour, and then they moved us to a plot of land behind the al-Barawi gas station, where they scanned my eyes, gave me pants and a shirt, blindfolded me and tied my hands with zip ties.

They took me to a building nearby and started interrogating me. They demanded my personal details, and the interrogator accused me of belonging to the Hamas movement. I denied the accusation, and the interrogator threatened that if I didn't confess, he would get my wife and order the other soldiers to rape her. He also accused me of belonging to the Islamic Jihad movement, which I also denied. During the interrogation, he swore at me. He called me "son of a bitch," "son of a whore" and other insults.

After that, four soldiers attacked me savagely. They beat me, kicked me and hit me with their rifle butts. One of the blows hit me on the back of the head. I lost my balance, fell and passed out.

When I partly came to, I realized the soldiers were dragging me and throwing me into a truck with other detainees inside. We didn't know where the truck was taking us. The driver sped and then braked suddenly several times during the ride, making us slam into each other over and over. The truck finally stopped and I was taken out. Immediately, a dog jumped on me and started butting me very aggressively, even though its mouth was muzzled. Meanwhile, the soldiers beat us and cursed us and our mothers.

The soldiers focused their blows on my head: I took eight straight punches to the head, which made my left ear bleed. Since then, my hearing in that ear has been damaged, and I still have ringing in both ears.

The soldiers forced me to strip naked and lie face down. They left me like that for about two hours, in the bitter cold and pouring rain. The whole time, the soldiers beat me hard. That went on for a long time. When the beating stopped, I noticed there were no other detainees around, and I was alone in the yard.

B'Tselem field researcher Muhammad Sabah: "At this point, the witness stopped talking and went silent for a few moments. Then I heard him sobbing loudly over the phone. He broke down. For five minutes I tried to calm him down, and then he spoke again. He said the soldiers had done something to him that he was ashamed to share. I urged him to speak, and explained it was important to report everything that happened. He said:"

During the torture, one of the soldiers raped me. He shoved a wooden stick up my anus, left it there for about a minute, and pulled it out. Then he shoved it back in, even harder, and I screamed at the top of my lungs. After a minute, he pulled the stick out again, told me to open my mouth, pushed the stick into my mouth and forced me to lick it. I was flooded with feelings of injustice and humiliation. The insult was so powerful, I passed out for a few minutes.

At some point, a female officer arrived and ordered the soldiers to stop abusing me. She took the zip ties off my hands and made sure I was given a white jumpsuit. I put it on, and then she said, "Wait, wait," and brought me a cup of water. I told her I needed to go to the bathroom because I could my anus bleeding. She gave me toilet paper. When I got to the bathroom, the soldiers removed my blindfold. I saw that I really was bleeding. After I finished cleaning myself and the bleeding stopped, I put the white jumpsuit back on. When I came out of the bathroom, they blindfolded me again and tied my hands behind my back with zip ties.

Then I was taken to a room where several detainees were being held, and they kept me there for about eight hours. During that time, the soldiers took turns attacking us, beating us and humiliating us.

After that, they transferred us by bus to a place whose name we didn't know. During the transfer, they beat me again, kicked me and hit me with their rifle butts. The ride lasted close to two hours, and when the bus stopped, they took us out again, while hitting us. They gathered all of us in a yard, and then the soldiers untied our hands and took off our blindfolds, and gave us gray pants and a gray shirt. I put them on without underwear. That was also where I got my prisoner number: 0525422.

They took me in for a medical examination. They weighed me. I weighed 108 kg. The doctor asked if I had any chronic illnesses. I told him I did not, but that I had a disability in my leg and now it hurt even more because of the severe beating I had taken. The doctor gave me a painkiller. When I started telling him that I'd been raped with a stick, the doctor cut me off and told the soldiers to take me out of the examination room.

I was taken into a large shack with about 100 detainees. It was very cold, because the shack was open on all sides and the roof was made of tin sheets. The soldiers tied my hands in front and blindfolded me. In that place, they forced me to kneel on the ground. We were given very little food, not enough to feel full, and also very little water. I was in the shack from 13 to 22 December 2023.

For a year and two months we suffered from the spread of scabies. That whole time, we were given water to wash ourselves only twice. We were also given medical ointment that gradually eased the itching. The itching lasted for a long time but gradually became less severe.

I was in Tent 1, and I heard about a guy called Khalil Haniyeh from Tent 4 in the same wing, who died after he got scabies and boils. They said he blacked out, fell on his head and died as a result of the fall. One of the guys was nicknamed "green scabies" because his condition was so bad. His entire body was covered with it, and his weight dropped to 40 kg. Then he was transferred to another place and we feared for his life. I still don't know what happened to him.

I was held in that wing for a long time. In early July 2025, they moved me to a wing called al-Bakh, which was a large tent (Tent 18) surrounded by iron on all sides. There was a gate with an intercom on one side. At first, we relieved ourselves in a bucket.

Dr. Ahmad Mhanna was also held in that wing, in a nearby section, and a tragic incident occurred in Tent 18: A detainee called Abu Isma'il from Khan Yunis died after suffering from urinary retention and constipation, which caused him severe swelling and internal poisoning because of an intestinal rupture. After that incident, they were forced to install toilets for us instead of the bucket, and to guarantee us a regular supply of drinking water.

On Friday, 10 October 2025, at 5:00 A.M., they moved me along with other prisoners to another room in Wing 1 and gave us new clothes. We were 13 prisoners. The next day, 11 October, around 8:00 P.M., two Red Cross representatives visited us. They filled out forms, asked whether I preferred to go back to the Gaza Strip or go abroad, and told me that I was officially on the list of prisoners due to be released as part of the deal.

On Monday, 13 October, at around 3:00 A.M., soldiers arrived, tied our hands and legs, and took us to the prison yard. There, they untied us and gave us gray tracksuits with the Israel Prison Service logo. At 4:00 A.M., they put us on buses and left us sitting in them for about seven hours. Then the buses started driving. Throughout the ride, the soldiers humiliated us and beat us, until we reached the Karam Abu Salem (Kerem Shalom) Crossing. We entered the Gaza Strip, where Red Cross representatives received us, and we were taken in other buses to Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis.

My family welcomed me with great joy, but the hard news came immediately. I learned that two of my friends had been killed: Muhammad Qarmut, 28, who is also my cousin on my father's side, and Lugman al-Ajuri, 38. I was also told that my son 'Abd a-Ra'uf was run over by an aid truck and injured in his right leg, and that my other son, 'Amer, had been shot in his right thigh. They were both injured going to get aid packages from the Zikim area for my family, which was left without a breadwinner. I also learned that my wife's brother, Hani 'Ali Saleh, 20, had been killed in the Zikim area. We no longer have a home to live in. I saw with my own eyes the massive destruction in Gaza and heard about the mass killings of so many people.

I'm still in severe pain from the beatings I took. I also have severe pain in my anus and sometimes it bleeds, especially when I'm outside or sitting on a chair, which is very embarrassing. I'm still full of sorrow because of the torture and the harsh experiences I went through in detention, painful memories that would hurt anyone.

* Testimony given to B'Tselem field researcher Muhammad Sabah on 8 November 2025
צ'לם מוחמד סבאח ב-8.11.25

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Bývalý vězeň, kterého B'Tselem identifikoval jako SS, uvedl, že v Sde Teiman strávil asi tři měsíce – svázaný a se svázanými očima, nucen klečet celé hodiny denně, s minimem jídla a téměř bez přístupu k toaletám nebo sprchám. Popsal noční razie s bitím, které mu zanechalo zlomená žebra a zranění hlavy, které vyžadovalo stehy. Během výslechu uvedl, že byl bití a pravidelně dostával elektrické šoky. Také uvedl, že byl držen nahý, byli na něj pouštěni psy, bil ho do genitálií a měl penis svázaný plastovou páskou, což mu způsobovalo otoky a krvácení.

*They transferred
us to a nearby
military post.
We stayed there
the whole night,
naked, with our
hands and feet
tied. Soldiers
peed on us,
beat us and
swore at us
nonstop.*

*A doctor
examined us,
and then they
moved us to
another cage
with about 100
detainees. That
was when I first
received
clothes, and the
guards told me:
"Welcome to
hell."*

*They held me
naked, and
soldiers set
dogs on me that
attacked me.
They beat me
on the penis,
tied it with a
plastic cord and
caused swelling
and bleeding.*

*When my
children saw
me, they didn't
recognize me.
They were
afraid of me. I
also had
difficulty
recognizing my
brothers.
People's
appearances
changed so
much during
the war.*

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Šestadvacetiletý Mahmoud Abu Ful již žil s amputovanou nohou, když byl přivezen do Sde Teiman. Ve svém vyprávění pro B'Tselem popsal každodenní bití a uvedl, že během výslechu byl bil do amputované končetiny, dokud nekrvácela, poté byl bil udeřen do obličeje, načež ztratil vědomí. Když se probudil, prý nic neviděl. Také řekl, že byl později na několik dní umístěn do stísněného uzavřeného prostoru, který přirovnal k rakvi, téměř bez vody a jídla.



The soldiers pushed me down to the ground, stepped on me and hit me all over my body. I couldn't stand up on my own because of my amputated leg, and other detainees helped me to my feet. There were moments when I thought I was close to death from the force of the beating.

*When I came to,
I couldn't see
anything. I
couldn't open
my eyes, and
they hurt
terribly. I started
crying.
Someone told
me he was a
doctor, and that
I was in a
hospital. He
said to me in
Arabic: "You're
blind, son of a
bitch. You'll
never see
again."*

A soldier said to me: "We're going to leave you in this coffin until you die, son of a bitch." I was terrified and thought they were going to kill me. I stayed locked in that coffin for several days, completely isolated, without food and with almost no water.

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Anatot: Když se ponížení stane režimem

Anatot zůstal po dlouhou dobu mnohem méně známý než Sde Teiman. Přesto se také jednalo o vojenské vazební zařízení používané v rámci systému zadržování osob podle zákona o nelegálních bojovnicích. Samotná izraelská armáda v květnu 2024 zařadila Anatot po bok Sde Teimanu a Oferu a zahrnula ho do inspekce podmínek zadržování, zacházení se zadrženými a správy zařízení.

Podle shromážděných čestných prohlášení byli lidé drženi v oplocených úsecích po asi 50 lidech; neustále měli zavázané oči a svázané ruce, přičemž pouta jim často způsobovala bolest. Bylo jim zakázáno spolu mluvit celé dny. Přes den museli sedět těsně u sebe na tenké podložce na zemi; v noci spali na tenkých matracích v chladu bez dostatečného množství dek.

17.12.2024

Human rights organizations in an urgent appeal to the Military Advocate General: the incarceration conditions at Anatot camp are illegal and amount to torture; inmates must be moved to regulated incarceration facilities

On December 16, 2024, human rights organizations – ACRI, HaMoked, PCATI and PHR-Israel – sent an urgent appeal to the Military Advocate General regarding the inhumane conditions in the military incarceration facility Anatot in the West Bank and the abuse and humiliation of inmates in this facility.

The letter was based on affidavits collected by HaMoked attorneys from detainees held in the Camp. According to these accounts, the incarceration conditions are similar to those that existed at the beginning of the war at the Sde Teman military detention facility and include routine of abuse and inhumane treatment amounting to torture: inmates are held in corrals, some 50 people in each corral, blindfolded and their hands shackled, often painfully, at all times; there are forbidden from communicating with each other for days on end; during the day, they must sit crowded together on a thin blanket on the ground; and at night are made to sleep on a thin mattress, in the cold without adequate blankets. In addition, the inmates are prevented from sleeping throughout the night as they are woken by soldiers every hour and made to stand for half an hour and so on, so they do not get more than three-hours of sleep per night; there is inadequate access to the bathroom and insufficient toilet paper; they are given a change of clothes and a shower only once a month; food is insufficient and there is no access to medical treatment; detainees are not allowed a walk in the open air. In addition, detainees reported that soldiers humiliate them, spit on them and curse them.

In their letter, the organizations noted that the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law requires holding those held pursuant to this law under adequate conditions, such that they meet “the State of Israel’s obligations under international humanitarian law”. At a minimum these conditions include, among other things, a bed and a mattress, sanitary and hygienic conditions, medical treatment, and the minimum required living space. The organizations also noted the High Court judgment in their petition to close the Sde Teman incarceration facility, which stated the obvious and applies equally to Anatot: “the Regulations, which establish detailed rules regarding incarceration conditions, constitute a law which binds the State in the operation of the facility... the claim that in principle powers may be exercised in an incarceration facility in a manner which deviates from the stipulations of the Incarceration of Unlawful Combatants Law cannot be accepted...”.

The organizations demanded that all inmates be transferred from Anatot camp to regulated incarceration facilities where they would be accorded the conditions they ought to receive according to Israeli and international law. The organizations also demanded that a thorough investigation be initiated into the conduct of the troops, particularly the commanders of the facility, in view of the accounts of harsh and humiliating treatment.

Zdroj: HaMoked, „Organizace pro lidská práva v naléhavé výzvě generálnímu vojenskému prokurátorovi“

Stejná čestná prohlášení popisovala systematické narušování spánku: vojáci údajně budili zadržené každou hodinu a nutili je stát půl hodiny, což vedlo k maximálně třem hodinám spánku za noc. Zadržení uváděli nedostatečný přístup k toaletám a toaletnímu papíru, sprchám a převlékání pouze jednou za měsíc, nedostatek jídla, nedostatečný přístup k lékařské péči a nemožnost volného pohybu venku. Zadržení také uváděli, že je vojenský personál urážel, plival na ně a ponižoval je.

Hlasy zničených životů

Pětatřicetiletá obyvatelka Gazy identifikovaná jako SSM sdělila Palestinskému centru pro lidská práva, že v Anatotu byla ona a dvě další ženy drženy se zavázanýma očima, spoutány a bity zbraněmi – utrpěla těžkou ránu do hrudníku, která jí způsobila dlouhodobou bolest a později vyžadovala ošetření. Vojáci jim podle ní vyhrožovali sexuálním násilím a znásilněním a nutili je hodiny stát nebo klečet na kamenech, svázané a se zavázanýma očima.

Řekla, že jedna z těhotných zadržených, která s nimi byla, byla zbita a později potratila, ačkoli žádná nezávislá lékařská dokumentace nepotvrzuje příčinnou souvislost. Ženy byly poté umístěny do malého oploceného prostoru s protékající kovovou střešou, kde snášely chlad, tenké deky, chudé jídlo a noční bití a prohlídky, dokud nebyla po 10 dnech propuštěna Červenému kříži v Kerem Shalom.

Date of testimony: 19 May 2025

S.S.M., a 35-year-old woman, originally residing in Gaza City – Al-Rimal neighborhood, is currently forcibly displaced in Gaza City – Al-Azhar camp.¹

A year prior to the war's outbreak, I accompanied my sister-in-law to Nablus, where she was undergoing long-term treatment for bone cancer at Al-Najah Hospital.

In January 2024, while returning from Huwara to our residence in Nablus, our vehicle was stopped at an Israeli military checkpoint. Soldiers were conducting arrests of Palestinians from Gaza, demanding identification cards from all passengers. Upon learning I was from Gaza, I was immediately arrested.

I was transported to a prison whose location I did not know. Interrogations began immediately, and I was subjected to a barrage of questions. I spent two nights in solitary confinement before being moved to another prison, also of unknown name, where I underwent a new round of questioning and spent an additional night. The following day, the Israeli police handed me and two other women over to the military at a facility called "Anatot." We left the prison in the early hours of the morning and arrived at the facility around noon.

When we were taken off the blue bus, I was still with the two other women. From the moment we were handed over to the military, the soldiers blindfolded us, handcuffed us, and shackled our feet. Before my eyes were covered, I glimpsed that the place was extremely vast and surrounded by barbed wire.

From the very first moment the soldiers took charge of us, they began to hurl abusive and humiliating insults. One of them yelled at me, "You are Hamas, a dirty woman, Sharmouta [a whore]," and then they started beating us with their weapons. I received several blows to my back, and one particularly strong blow to my chest caused severe pain that lasted for a long time and required subsequent treatment.

We were kneeling, our hands and feet bound, crying and pleading, but the more we cried out, the more intensely they beat us. There was a pregnant woman with us who was also beaten, which later led to her losing her fetus as a result of the direct violence she endured.

One of the soldiers was threatening us with unspeakable obscenities, his voice rising terrifyingly. He made direct threats of assault against our honor, and to sexually harm and rape us. Some soldiers around him tried to stop him, but the fear I felt then was indescribable.

We remained in this state – restrained, blindfolded, kneeling on stones – for two or three hours, subjected to non-stop beating and humiliation.

Later, female soldiers escorted us to another area within the detention facility for a search. Our blindfolds were removed, and we were ordered to take off all our clothes, which were then thoroughly searched. We were then moved to another space within the facility, no more than 200 meters in size, surrounded by barbed wire and with a dilapidated zinc roof. The weather was rainy and very cold, with no heating available. There were only exposed iron beds in the middle of the yard, and we were freezing from the intense cold. We asked for blankets, and they provided us with blankets that offered no protection from the rain or warmth. We asked for additional clothing, and they only gave us three jackets, but the conditions were harsh and uninhabitable, and rain continuously seeped in.

As for food, it arrived in meager quantities at specific times. Often, it consisted only of a can of hummus with an unbearable taste, or a small amount of labneh with one tomato. The soldiers would place the food through a small opening beneath the third door, without anyone entering our area, and then call us to retrieve it. Three securely locked iron doors separated us from them.

The living conditions were utterly inhumane. The place was not even fit for animals. At night, we could barely sleep due to the severe cold, and if we did manage to sleep briefly, the soldiers would violently awaken us by banging loudly on the doors, ordering us to undergo searches.

During the last two days of detention, an elderly woman was brought to be held with us. She remained with us in the same harsh conditions, with no consideration for her age or health.

After ten days of detention, which was a mixture of psychological and physical torture and humiliation, the army blindfolded us, bound our hands, and tied the legs of every two of us together with iron restraints. We were then placed on a bus in preparation for our deportation to Gaza.

Upon our arrival at the Kerem Shalom crossing, a Red Cross team was there to meet us. They provided us with 300 shekels, a lunch, blankets, and biscuit packets. They also conducted an interview with us to document the violations we endured during our detention.

After my release, I traveled to Rafah, where my children were staying with my brother in the Ibn Sina school in the Shaboura area. I returned to Gaza after the last truce ended, but my return was delayed by twenty days due to the difficult circumstances. I had to sell my son's laptop to be able to return at that time.

Today, I live with my children in a tent amidst harsh humanitarian conditions. We suffer from severe food shortages and a complete lack of privacy. My children are unable to continue their education under these deplorable circumstances, which only increases my feelings of sadness and helplessness.

Svědectví pochází z dokumentace Palestinského centra pro lidská práva a je doslovně zaznamenáno tak, jak jej zaznamenal přeživší.

Enas Badwan byla do Anatotu převezena po několika dnech zatčení a převozů na jiná místa. Anat popsala jako široký otevřený prostor za ostnatým drátem s kovovými zdmi a zinkovou střechou, kde bylo drženo dalších sedm žen z Gazy. Spaly na dřevěné plošině s tenkou matrací a malou dekou, která poskytovala jen malou ochranu před zimním chladem, uvedla. Badwan uvedla, že měla neustále spoutané ruce, a to i při jídle, pití a používání toalety.

Druhý den se její stav prudce zhoršil, objevilo se zvracení, závratě a silná zimnice. Když začala menstruat, hygienické potřeby byly prakticky nedostupné, uvedla, a její žádosti o ně se setkaly s ponižujícím zacházením.

Testimony Date: 20 August 2025

I am Enas Ahmed Abdel-Fattah Badwan, 32 years old. I studied Primary Education and obtained a Bachelor's degree in the field. I lived a normal life with my family in the Al-Zaytoun neighbourhood of Gaza City, dreaming—like other young women—of a stable life filled with safety and peace. But the war that erupted after 7 October 2023 completely altered the course of my life.

When the Israeli military assault began, just four days of heavy shelling on our area forced my siblings and me to flee our home. We took refuge with the Abu Othman Al-Sarhi family, whom I had met during Umrah in Saudi Arabia. We moved into their house near the Latin Monastery School in Gaza, trying to shield ourselves from the relentless bombardment.

On 8 December 2023, Israeli forces invaded the area, surrounding the house for a full week. We lived in continuous terror—artillery shelling all around, heavy machine-gun fire encircling the home, and smoke grenades thrown inside causing suffocation and fainting. We were completely cut off—no communication, no way of knowing if anyone outside even knew we were alive. They were pitch-black days, each moment feeling like death was closing in on us.

On the morning of Friday, 15 December 2023, after seven days under siege, we raised white flags, hoping to leave in peace. But as soon as we stepped out, we were all arrested—eight women and four men. Among us was a young woman suffering from epilepsy who urgently needed her medication.

We tried to explain that we were civilians and that a patient required her medicine, but from the very first moment, the soldiers treated us with brutality and humiliation. The men were separated from us and stripped of their clothes, including their undergarments. As for us women, we were forced to partially remove our clothing in front of male soldiers—no female soldier was present. They raised our underwear, pointed their rifles at us, and laughed mockingly. They ordered us to lift our tops, pull down our trousers, and spin around in a degrading, humiliating position. Even Umm Othman Al-Sarhi, who was veiled, was forced to remove her niqab, then ordered to lower her trousers at gunpoint. It was deliberate degradation—a violent violation of human dignity, etched into my memory as an unhealed wound.

After this humiliating search, the men were taken to a neighbouring house for interrogation while we were returned to the Al-Sarhi home. Then the Israeli forces began seizing personal property—\$600,000 in cash and 1.5 kg of Saudi gold belonging to the Al-Sarhi family—along with the epileptic daughter's medicine stored in the same bag. When her father pleaded with soldiers to retrieve her medication, they coldly refused, claiming the bag had been sent to Israel.

Afterwards, an Israeli officer ordered his soldiers to each take a woman by the hand and lead us outside. The sight was horrifying—nearly 200 Israeli soldiers surrounded the area. They brought the men and youths down with us, forcing us to march ahead of them as human shields while the army followed behind, fully armed.

We marched until we reached the Al-Shuja'iya area, near *Big Market* beside *Al-Yazji Bakery*. There, we were made to sit on the ground. They asked if we were hungry, then gave each of us a piece of stale bread. I tried speaking English with them, but before I could eat, I was summoned. The officer was holding an iPad with a list of names. I saw my name marked in red. I asked: "Where will you take me? Are you going to kill me?" He replied: "We'll see."

I saw the three Al-Sarhi boys blindfolded and handcuffed. They led us all together, leaving their father, mother, and sick sister behind. I was the only one whose eyes were not blindfolded, yet I was made to walk beside the three young men. My shoes came off along the way, and I had to walk barefoot over rough, stony ground, surrounded by soldiers.

We continued walking long distances, repeatedly sitting, while tanks circled around us—heightening the sense we were being led to execution. Along the way, I saw military trucks carrying water crates, tanks lined up, and heavily armed soldiers.

All I could think of was death—feeling it close, certain I would be executed without my family ever knowing where I had gone or what had happened to me. Exhaustion overtook me, and I dozed off briefly while sitting on the ground—until a soldier's heavy blow to my back jolted me awake. It was past 2:00 a.m. That brief sleep—though abruptly ended—was a fleeting escape from a nightmare that had not yet ended.

The Israeli army ordered us to keep walking, and we marched long distances through the streets of Al-Shuja'iya, not knowing which routes they were taking us through. The streets looked as though an earthquake had struck them—nothing but rubble and demolished houses with no clear landmarks, as if the city had been wiped off the map.

While we walked, I heard one soldier speak in English to his colleagues, saying: "Kill them all." My heart trembled. I began reciting the *Shahada* and verses from the Holy Qur'an, raising my hands in silent prayer, pleading with God to save us from their hands.

After a while, an armoured personnel carrier arrived. The soldiers forced the three young men from the Al-Sarhi family to climb inside, beating them harshly as they did. One soldier then took a shirt from one of them and tied it over my face to blindfold me. Then it was my turn. They arrested me violently, shackled my hands tightly, and hurled degrading verbal threats at me. I was in severe psychological shock—especially as a young, unmarried woman, subjected for the first time in my life to such humiliating, forced arrest. Finally, they shoved me into the armoured vehicle.

Inside, we were crammed together while the soldiers struck our heads repeatedly. It was close to three o'clock in the morning, and we were utterly exhausted—physically and emotionally. But when the soldiers noticed that some of us were dozing off from sheer fatigue, they screamed in our faces: "Don't sleep! The road is long!"

They also confiscated my personal bag containing \$400, 200 shekels, two ATM cards—mine and my father's—and my mobile phone, which remains in their possession. The young woman's health deteriorated badly without treatment, yet the soldiers refused to relent—even when she begged to use the bathroom, permission was granted only after much pleading.

Soon after, the soldiers began interrogating us: *"Why are you in this place?"* They then dragged me to the fifth floor for questioning, violently and accompanied by a muzzled attack dog that lunged at me until the officer pulled it back at the last moment. Terror gripped me—I was certain they would execute me on that floor.

Inside one of the apartments, a masked Israeli officer—speaking both Arabic and English—began questioning me in a harsh, threatening tone. He shouted constantly, demanding my name, my siblings' names, and my family's whereabouts. Then he asked bluntly: *"Where is Sinwar?"* I replied that I did not know.

Later, another masked officer arrived, introducing himself as "Mousa." His voice was sharper, his tone even more severe. He opened with a chilling phrase: *"Since October 7, 2023, we no longer believe in God."* Then he launched into questions about local residents, neighbours, and anyone who might have taken part in the events of October 7. He asked specifically about my 25-year-old brother—whether he had participated. I told him no. He demanded to know where I was on that day. I said: *"I was asleep."* He also asked what I had seen on social media and whether I had posted anything. I confirmed I had not.

They seized my phone and insisted on the password—it is still with them. They forced me to try calling my brother, but the call did not go through. I silently thanked God. Throughout, I kept my gaze on the floor, too terrified to meet the officer's eyes. He shouted: *"Lift your eyes! Look at me! I want to see your eyes!"*

Amid this intimidation, the officer threatened me in horrifying detail:

"We'll have ten men rape you. We'll imprison you. We'll kill you and your family. We'll bring the house down on your heads."

His words were like knives. I felt death was imminent and that his threats might be carried out at any moment. The interrogation lasted three full hours—yet felt like thirty years. My mind went blank; I lost the ability to think or comprehend.

Throughout, I heard the screams of young detainees from other floors, the sounds of dogs attacking, and soldiers beating them with rifle butts. The officer occasionally left to eat, while I sat trembling in fear. He appeared to be in his thirties, spoke Arabic with a Druze accent, and jotted notes in a notebook during the session.

One of his questions was: *"Why didn't you go south?"* I could only answer with silence. When the interrogation ended near sunset, they escorted me down. I could not believe I was still alive. I was utterly exhausted—physically and mentally—my head heavy with the trauma of those three hours that felt eternal.

Sitting inside the vehicle was a torture of its own. The restraints paralysed us, leaving our tired bodies no comfort or relief. My legs cramped severely, my entire body went numb, and I tried shifting slightly from side to side to ease the pain. But the soldiers were watching every move. Whenever they noticed us trying to adjust ourselves, they would shout terrifyingly: "Don't move!"

In those moments, I clung to my prayers, repeating the supplication of Prophet Yunus: "There is no god but You; Glory be to You! Indeed, I have been of the wrongdoers." I truly felt as though I was inside the belly of the whale—but perhaps the belly of the whale would have been more merciful and safer than where I was with the Israeli army.

Suddenly, after a long journey, the vehicle stopped. They ordered us to get out, and the soldiers began uttering words as cold as blades: "Welcome to Hell. Welcome to Israel."

As dawn approached, we reached an area near the sea—the ground was sandy—and I later learned it was the Zikim area. A female soldier removed the shirt from my face, replaced it with a blindfold, and we were taken—myself and the three young men—into a tent. They told us to sleep. Then they brought us wet blankets, and despite being soaked, we had no choice but to cover ourselves because of the freezing cold—the temperature felt close to the forties (Fahrenheit). We managed only three fragmented hours of sleep, shivering violently to the point where I thought my heart would stop from the cold.

While we were inside the tent, soldiers nearby amused themselves by acting out scenes of our execution—as though enjoying one more performance of terror for our benefit.

Later, a female soldier took me by vehicle, forcing me to sit in a back-breaking position with my head lowered, forbidden to lift it. I remained in this painful posture for nearly three hours on the road, on the verge of collapse from physical and emotional exhaustion.

When the vehicle finally stopped, I was taken to a place inside a zinc-lined container, where female soldiers were stationed. They ordered me to change clothes, handing me a light grey tracksuit, then re-blindfolded me.

I was then taken to a doctor for a blood sugar and blood pressure check. My pressure was critically low due to three days without food or water, compounded by my shattered mental state. The doctor told me to drink water, and I mustered the courage to ask him for some, but he simply replied that they would transfer me to a place where food and water were available.

Afterwards, they placed me in another vehicle and transported me to Anatot Detention Centre in Jerusalem, where I stayed for three full days. The detention site was nothing more than a wide, open space surrounded by barbed wire, with a zinc roof and metal sides—like an animal pen.

Upon arrival, they removed my blindfold, and I met seven other women from Gaza. Conditions were unbearably harsh—piercing cold, an open space without proper shelter, sleeping on a wooden platform with a thin mattress and a small blanket that offered no protection from the frost.

I spent three days there, which felt like thirty years. My hands were shackled at the front the entire time, and I was dressed only in a light tracksuit that did nothing against the cold. From the first moment, I was starving, having gone three days without food. When they finally brought us a meal, the entire scene was humiliating.

Svědectví pochází z dokumentace Palestinského centra pro lidská práva a je doslovně zaznamenáno tak, jak jej zaznamenal přeživší.

Amnesty International nezávisle vyslechla pět žen, které byly původně drženy v ženské části věznice Anatot a později převezeny do věznice Damon. Všech pět bylo podle organizace drženo v izolaci více než 50 dní. Amnesty International uvedla, že nebyly informovány o právním důvodu svého zatčení a nebyly během popsaného období předvedeny před soudce.

Women detainees

Among the detainees interviewed by Amnesty International were five women all of whom had been detained incommunicado for over 50 days. They were first held in a women-only detention camp at Anatot military detention centre, in an illegal Israeli settlement near Jerusalem in the occupied West Bank, then in Damon prison for women in northern Israel, under the control of the Israeli Prison Service. None of the five was informed of the legal grounds for their arrest or brought before a judge. All of them described being beaten while being transported to detention.

One of them, arrested on 6 December from her home, said she was separated from her two children – a four-year-old and a nine-month-old baby – and held initially alongside hundreds of men. She was accused of being a Hamas member, beaten, forced to remove her veil and photographed without it. She also described the torment of being subjected to the mock execution of her husband:

“On the third day of detention, they put us in a ditch and started throwing sand. A soldier fired two shots in the air and said they executed my husband and I broke down and begged him to kill me too, to relieve me from the nightmare,” she said.

““

On the third day of detention, they put us in a ditch and started throwing sand. A soldier fired two shots in the air and said they executed my husband and I broke down and begged him to kill me too, to relieve me from the nightmare

Former detainee

“I was terrified and scared for my kids all the time,” another released woman detainee told Amnesty that her repeated requests for information about her children were ignored by prison guards whom she overheard laughing and mocking her.

She told Amnesty International that after three weeks at Damon prison she was told she would be released. She was handcuffed, blindfolded and had her feet shackled and was taken to another location. Upon arrival there, instead of being released she was violently strip-searched by guards who used a huge knife to rip off her clothes. She was then returned to Anatot for 18 more days.

She told Amnesty that she was threatened by prison guards who said: “We will do to you what Hamas did to us, we will kidnap and rape you”. She was never informed of the reason for her detention.

She and other detainees interviewed by Amnesty International said that they were dropped off near Kerem Shalom/Karem Abu Salem crossing and had to walk for more than half an hour until they reached an ICRC-run point for released prisoners. All detainees said that all or most of their belongings were never returned to them, including their phones, jewellery and money.

Amnesty International, „Izrael: Palestinci z Gazy držení v tajné vazbě popisují mučení – nová svědectví“, část „Zadržené ženy“

Jedna žena sdělila Amnesty International, že byla oddělena od svých dvou malých dětí, zbita a nucena si sundat hidžáb kvůli fotografování. Popsala také psychické týrání: vojáci na ni stříleli a říkali jí, že právě popravili jejího manžela, uvádí Amnesty International, která tuto epizodu prezentuje jako součást jejího vyprávění o zadržení. Další přeživší uvedla, že po třech týdnech v Damonu jí bylo řečeno, že bude propuštěna. Místo toho byla podle ní podrobena nucené osobní prohlídce a na dalších 18 dní se vrátila do Anatotu. Také hlásila hrozby únosu a znásilnění.

Bezrestnost: Jak izraelská vojenská justice uzavřela kruh

V červenci 2024 byl palestinský zadržovaný na základně Sde Teiman převezen do nemocnice s těžkými zraněními. Podle materiálů obžaloby, které byly později zveřejněny v případě, mezi zranění patřila zlomená žebra, poškození plic a natržení konečníku, které si vyžádalo chirurgický zákrok. Následně vojenská policie zatkla pět záložníků z jednotky Force 100, kteří na základně sloužili.

The Military Advocate General's Decision to Withdraw the Indictment against the "Force 100" Soldiers from the "Sde Teiman" Base

In February 2025, an indictment was filed with the military court against five reserve soldiers who served in an intervention force operating in the "Sde Teiman" detention facility ("Force 100"). The defendants were indicted for violent offenses towards a security detainee held at the facility.

Following the filing of the indictment, and concurrently with the proceedings before the Military Court, several significant developments occurred. These developments directly affected both the prosecution's ability to establish the charges in the case at the level required in a criminal trial, and the ability to ensure that a fair trial is conducted. In light of these circumstances, and after thorough deliberation, the Military Advocate General concluded that the indictment should be withdrawn.

Factual Background

The criminal investigation into the incident became overt in July 2024, and was opened following a report from the facility's staff regarding a detainee who was brought for urgent medical treatment. The decision to open the investigation and arrest the suspects led to a series of protests, including a mass breach of the Sde Teiman and Beit Lid military bases.

Several days after the investigation became overt, investigative materials were published in the media. These included a short fragment of the security-camera footage that documented the alleged incident, and the results of polygraph examinations performed on some of the suspects.

The publication of these materials caused widespread public criticism and calls to investigate the source of the unauthorized public release of the investigative materials, including by the suspects themselves. Accordingly, the former MAG, Major General Yifat Tomer-Yerushalmi, ordered a preliminary inquiry, led by the Deputy MAG, to identify those responsible for the release of the investigative materials.

This decision led to a petition filed to the High Court of Justice (HCJ), demanding that a criminal investigation be initiated regarding the materials' release, or at least to remove the preliminary inquiry from the hands of the Military Advocate General's Corps and the Military Police Criminal Investigation Division.

Simultaneously, the criminal proceeding continued. After a comprehensive investigation and a hearing procedure, the former MAG ordered the filing of an indictment against the soldiers, charging them with the offenses described above.

In October 2025, a police investigation was initiated following suspicions that the former MAG and senior officers in the MAG's Corps were involved in the unauthorized release of the investigative materials to the media while the investigation was still ongoing, and that the subsequent preliminary inquiry process was intended to conceal their involvement. Shortly thereafter, the former MAG requested to resign from her position, confirming in her resignation letter that she had ordered the release of the materials to a media outlet.

In her resignation letter, she explained that her actions were all an attempt to counter a false smearing campaign against the IDF law-enforcement agents who were handling the case, and were accused of filing the indictment against the soldiers without an adequate evidentiary basis.

As part of the ongoing police investigation, suspicions are being investigated that the former MAG and other officials knowingly misled executive and legal authorities, including the Chief of the General Staff, the Knesset committee that dealt with the matter, the Attorney General and the Supreme Court. This allegedly occurred through the conduct of the aforementioned preliminary inquiry as to the source for the unauthorized release of the investigative materials, during which the said officials announced that investigative avenues had been exhausted, despite them allegedly knowing the source of the materials' release. In light of these suspicions, which currently remain under investigation, the former MAG, her deputy, and several additional officers in the MAG's Corps were suspended from duty.

At the same time, during October 2025, a ceasefire agreement was reached between Israel and the Hamas terrorist organization in the Gaza Strip. Under the agreement, all hostages held in Gaza were to be returned, and approximately 2,000 detainees held in Israel were released, including the detainee involved in this case.

Following these developments, the defendants' counsel argued before the Military Court that the charges should be dismissed. The matter was referred by the court to the current MAG, Major General Itay Offir, shortly after he assumed office in November 2025.

Several work sessions were held by the MAG, in which the prosecution team led by the Chief Military Prosecutor presented him with the case, including the various developments that occurred in the proceeding since the filing of the indictment. The MAG has also agreed to meet and hear from the defendants' counsel following the counsel's request to present him with their arguments.

The Decision to Withdraw the Indictment

After weighing all the considerations pertaining to the matter, including the arguments raised before him, the evidentiary material existing at the present time, the procedural aspects and the prospects of conviction, the MAG decided to order the withdrawal of the indictment filed regarding the five defendants in the case.

The MAG concluded that the accumulation of several considerations justifies the withdrawal of the case: impairment of the evidentiary foundation, considerations under the doctrine of abuse of process, and procedural difficulties in the continued management of the case.

Evidentiary Foundation

The indictment was based on three central evidentiary pillars: a security camera footage from the facility which documented the alleged incident, as well as the detainee before and after the alleged incident; medical documentation and testimony from medical personnel regarding the detainee's condition following the incident; and the detainee's own statements during his interrogation.

The MAG found that the evidence in the case revealed a grave and very troubling picture, that stands in stark contrast to the expected norms and values, regarding the defendants' conduct.

However, the evidentiary picture was complex, inter alia regarding the defendants' shared intent to commit the acts they were all alleged to have committed as part of a group assault, the fact that part of the alleged incident was blocked from sight in the video footage, as well as different versions provided by the detainee.

Following the filing of the indictment, the evidentiary basis was significantly weakened. The detainee's release and return to the Gaza Strip created substantial uncertainty regarding the possibility of securing his testimony and allowing cross-examination. In these circumstances, key defense arguments concerning the reliability and examination of his testimony could also not be properly addressed.

Accordingly, the MAG and the prosecution team concluded that there was now a significant difficulty in establishing the charges in the case at the required criminal threshold.

Abuse of Process

The doctrine of abuse of process in Israeli criminal law is intended to prevent criminal proceedings that fundamentally conflict with principles of justice and fairness. The Supreme

Court has held that conduct by a prosecutorial authority that undermines procedural fairness may justify dismissal of an indictment, regardless of intent.

In May 2025, a TV documentary dealing with the matter was broadcast on the TV news show. During the program, a senior investigator and member of the investigation team was interviewed, and directly addressed the evidence collected during the investigation. This publication of the evidence, which was done in a detailed and explicit manner, while the proceedings regarding the defendants are still pending, materially prejudices their right to a fair trial.

In addition, and as previously stated, after the indictment was filed, a criminal investigation was opened against the former MAG and additional senior officials. This investigation concerns the unauthorized release of investigative materials to the media, obstruction of efforts to identify the source of the materials' release, and the provision of false information in related judicial proceedings, including before the High Court of Justice.

Although the police investigation has not yet concluded, in several interim decisions related to the case, the Supreme Court has already referred to these events as grave, exceptional, and unprecedented. They represent a significant deviation from the standards expected of law-enforcement authorities in the IDF, particularly those at its highest levels. The MAG determined that these events, which are directly linked to the investigation underlying the indictment, substantially impaired the defendants' right to a fair trial and struck at the core of the criminal process.

It was thus determined that the police investigation into the suspicions relating to the former MAG, including her involvement in the unauthorized release of the investigative materials and suspicions that senior officials provided a misleading picture regarding the inquiry, substantially impaired the defendants' right to a fair trial. These events undermined the sense of justice and fairness that must underpin criminal proceedings. Accordingly, significant consideration was given to arguments based on the doctrine of abuse of process.

Case-Management Considerations

The investigation into the unauthorized release of the investigative materials was expected to prolong the proceedings in this case, further impairing the defendants' right to a fair trial. Although conducted within the civilian law-enforcement system, the investigation's materials were likely to constitute relevant evidence in this case and may have supported arguments favorable to the defense.

Zdroj: Úřad generálního vojenského prokurátora izraelských obranných sil; obžalovací materiály v případě Force 100 týkající se údajného zneužívání palestinského zadrženého v Sde Teiman

V únoru 2025 izraelská vojenská prokuratura proti nim vznesla obvinění z hrubého násilí páchaného na zadržené osobě. Podle oficiálního prohlášení vojenské prokuratury se obžaloba týkala pěti záložníků Force 100 a „násilných trestných činů“ páchaných na palestinském zadržovaném ve věznici Sde Teiman.

Případ se opíral o tři klíčové prvky: záznamy z bezpečnostních kamer, lékařské záznamy a svědectví samotného zadrženého. Dokonce i zástupci obhajoby uznali, že materiály případu vykreslují „vážný a znepokojivý obraz“ toho, co se stalo. Pak však systém, který měl zajistit odpovědnost, začal svůj vlastní případ rozplétat.

V srpnu 2024 se v izraelských médiích objevily záběry z bezpečnostních kamer základny Sde Teiman, které podle verze obžaloby ukazovaly týrání zadrženého. Tyto záběry se staly ústředním bodem veřejného skandálu kolem základny a následného trestního řízení.

Bývalá hlavní vojenská prokurátorka generálmajor Jifat Tomer-Jerušalmi později uznala, že zveřejnění videa médiím povolila. Uvedla, že tak učinila ve snaze čelit tomu, co označila za falešnou propagandu namířenou proti vojenským orgánům činným v trestním řízení a obviněním, že armáda neřeší porušování předpisů. Následně rezignovala a stala se předmětem trestního vyšetřování úniku informací.

This concern was reflected in a decision of the Military Court, which held that the findings of the preliminary investigation into the materials' release are essential and an integral part of the abuse-of-process claim. These considerations apply equally to the police investigation concerning the former MAG and other officials in the MAG's Corps. Case law recognizes that anticipated delays, evidentiary impairment, and their impact on derivative legal arguments must be considered when deciding whether to continue criminal proceedings. These procedural considerations therefore further compounded the difficulties in managing the case.

This infringement was further aggravated by the substantial delay in the proceedings, stemming from the relevance of materials from the ongoing police investigation to the present case.

Summary

In light of the evidentiary developments since the filing of the indictment and the extraordinary circumstances as detailed above, it is appropriate that the prosecutorial authority re-examine its position as is required of it, considering the public interest in its broad sense and the right to a fair trial of every person facing criminal charges.

After examining all the considerations, evidence, and new circumstances, the MAG concluded that the indictment should be withdrawn.

A core mission of the MAG's Corps is to enforce the law in the IDF and to hold accountable those who violate it. All office holders within the IDF's law-enforcement system, including the MAG's Corps and the Military Police Criminal Investigation Division, have acted – and will continue to act – to fulfill this mission, in routine times as well as in emergencies and during the complex circumstances of war. They do so with a sense of duty, dedication, and professionalism.

The strength and resilience of the IDF is based, *inter alia*, on its commitment to act and fulfill its missions in accordance with the law. This includes addressing incidents that deviate from the IDF's rules and values, including, when justified, by criminal proceedings.

The MAG Corps will continue to carry out its duties faithfully for the benefit of the IDF and the State of Israel. It will do so independently, professionally, and with integrity, without fear of irrelevant criticism or attacks against public servants, and out of a deep sense of responsibility for the mission entrusted to it.

Zdroj: Úřad generálního vojenského prokurátora izraelských obranných sil; obžalovací materiály v případě Force 100 týkající se údajného zneužívání palestinského zadrženého v Sde Teiman

Nový izraelský generální prokurátor armády, generálmajor Itai Ofir, uvedl únik informací a jeho důsledky mezi okolnostmi ovlivňujícími pokračování případu. Ve svém formálním rozhodnutí o stažení obžaloby uvedl „výjimečné okolnosti“, které podle něj komplikují další stíhání a vyvolávají

otázky ohledně práva obžalovaných na spravedlivý proces. Mezi uvedenými faktory bylo propuštění palestinské zadržené osoby do Gazy a související obtíže se zajištěním její účasti v řízení. V březnu 2026 byla obvinění proti pěti vojákům stažena.

Izraelský vojenský vazební systém nevznikl náhodou. Sde Teiman a Anatot nebyly ojedinělými incidenty, ale články v řetězci, kde zadržení popisovali rutinní mučení včetně zavazování očí, spoutávání, deprivace spánku, odepření lékařské péče a sexuálního násilí. Tyto výpovědi odhalily systém, který organizace pro lidská práva a orgány OSN vyšetřovaly a zdokumentovaly.

Pro Palestince, kteří těmito tábory prošli, výsledek případu znovu potvrdil ponurnou realitu. Mučení lze zdokumentovat a důkazy lze shromáždit, přesto se odpovědní osoby stále vyhnou odpovědnosti.

[Zdroj](#)