

Introduction

1. Scholars at Risk (SAR) is an international network of higher education institutions dedicated to protecting threatened scholars, preventing attacks on higher education communities and promoting academic freedom worldwide. SAR has Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC (2013), and welcomes the opportunity, provided by the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, to comment on conditions relating to higher education in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT).
2. This submission is the product of a joint effort between Scholars at Risk's Academic Freedom Monitoring Project and the legal clinic of the Human Rights Centre of Ghent University, Belgium. SAR gratefully acknowledges the substantial research and drafting work of Ghent faculty and students. This submission may not reflect the views of the Human Rights Centre, Ghent University, Ghent faculty and students, or individual Scholars at Risk Network members, institutions, or participating individuals. Scholars at Risk invites comments on this report or inquiries about our work at scholarsatrisk@nyu.edu.

Applicable Legal Standards

3. Israel is bound by several applicable international human rights instruments, including Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees "the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds..." whether orally, in writing, the form of art, or through any other media of one's choice.
4. Under Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to which Israel has acceded, States "recognize the right of everyone to education" and "agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms," and that education "enable[s] all persons to participate effectively in a free society." Relatedly, Article 15 of the ICESCR provides that "States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity."
5. Academic freedom is grounded independently and interdependently in these Articles 19 and 13, among other provisions, and has been recognized by the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights as a crucial prerequisite for the realization of the right to education.¹
6. Institutional autonomy for higher education institutions is likewise crucial for the realization of academic freedom and related rights. As described by the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel (1997), "[a]utonomy is the institutional form of academic freedom and a necessary precondition to guarantee the proper fulfilment of the functions entrusted to higher-education teaching personnel and institutions. Member States are under an obligation to protect

higher education institutions from threats to their autonomy coming from any source” (paragraphs 18-19).

7. For the OPT, in addition to the above-mentioned human rights obligations, the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War states in Article 94 that “[t]he Detaining Power shall encourage intellectual, educational and recreational pursuits” and that “[i]t shall take all practicable measures to ensure the exercise thereof, in particular by providing suitable premises. All possible facilities shall be granted to internees to continue their studies or to take up new subjects. The education of children and young people shall be ensured; they shall be allowed to attend schools either within the place of internment or outside.”

Background and Context

8. This submission focuses on Israel’s compliance with its obligations under international human rights law and humanitarian law to protect and promote the right to academic freedom and to education within Israel and the OPT; it covers Israeli citizens and other individuals subject to Israeli law, as well as foreign individuals seeking to enter territory controlled by Israel.
9. During the second cycle, Israel accepted several recommendations that sought to advance protection for academic freedom, including committing to take measures to encourage a larger presence of Arab students and staff in universities, and to ensure freedom of movement and other rights dependent on it, such as the right to education, particularly in the OPT.²
10. As demonstrated below, this review period reflects successful efforts at implementing these obligations, as well as causes for concern. The following issues will be covered:
 - Access to higher education for Arab minorities
 - Laws restricting academic freedom
 - Restricted freedom of movement
 - Damage to academic institutions
 - Wrongful detention of scholars and students

Access to Higher Education by Arab Minorities

11. Arab citizens, including Muslim, Bedouin and Christian Arabs, as well as Druze and Circassians, represent 21% of the current total population in Israel.³ In 2013-14, Arabs accounted for 26% of young adults in Israel aged 18-25.
12. Yet only 12% of the students enrolled in higher education have an Arab background.⁴ Only 10.2% of recipients of degrees from universities and academic colleges are Arab,

compared to 87.6% Jewish students. The difference is even higher when it comes to a second degree.⁵

13. Moreover, Israel's Council for Higher Education has estimated that Arab individuals make up just 2-3% of staff in Israeli higher education institutions.⁶
14. These observations raise questions about the accessibility of higher education and academia in Israel for Arab citizens.
15. SAR however positively acknowledges Israel's efforts to address the issue. Israel established a multi-year, national plan for expanding access to higher education for the Arab, Druze and Circassian populations, with a budget of approximately 300 million Israeli shekels for the period 2010-2016.⁷ This plan addresses, *inter alia*, high student drop-out rates by providing pre-academic preparatory courses, social support, career transition advice and extension of institutions to outlying areas.⁸
16. Although minority students and staff are increasingly represented in higher education in Israel in recent years, they remain underrepresented at all levels of education. SAR therefore further commends the fact that the plan was re-budgeted in the Planning and Budgeting Committee for another 5 years until 2021/22.⁹

Laws Potentially Impacting Academic Freedom

17. Israel has enacted several laws that may significantly impact academic freedom, as well as freedom of expression and assembly more broadly. These laws, described below, potentially impact higher education spaces within both Israel and the OPT.

Budget Foundations Law 5745-1985 (Amendment No. 40, 5771-2011) ("Nakba Law")

18. This law, adopted in 2011, fines public bodies – including universities – if they hold events that commemorate Israeli Independence Day (referred to as "Nakba Day" by many Palestinians) as a day of mourning.¹⁰
19. As the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) and the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression have noted, this law potentially limits on-campus expression, including debates, assemblies, and student events, thus significantly chilling academic freedom.¹¹
20. On 18 May 2014 for example, students at Haifa University were denied a permit to hold a Nakba Day event.¹² After a demonstration protesting that decision, several participants were temporarily suspended from school, while the Arab student groups that led the protests were banned from all campus activities for the remainder of the semester.¹³ However, legal proceedings led to a settlement reinstating the student groups.¹⁴

Law Preventing Harm to the State of Israel Through Boycott 5771-2011

21. The Anti-Boycott Law, enacted in 2011, states that individuals or organizations who publicly call for a boycott against a person or entity because of its affiliation to the State of Israel, an Israeli institution, or a specific region under Israeli control, may be sued for damages and denied other economic benefits.¹⁵ The law also potentially strips economic benefits from academic, scientific, and cultural institutions receiving state support, if they are deemed to engage in or call for such a boycott.
22. As the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression and others have noted, this law inevitably inhibits freedom of expression and association.¹⁶ The law's impact on the higher education space is equally clear, potentially penalizing academic content and political speech on campus.

Entry to Israel Law 5712-1952 (Amendment No. 27, 5777-2016) (Denying a Visa and Residency Permit for Advocates of Boycotting Israel)

23. This law, enacted 6 March 2017, prohibits the issuance of a visa to any person, apart from Israeli citizens and permanent residents, "if he, [or] the organization or entity for which he works, has knowingly issued a public call to impose a boycott on the State of Israel" as defined in the Boycott Law discussed above.¹⁷
24. The law represents not merely an exercise of sovereignty, but an attempt to use sovereignty to retaliate for expressive content. The law's impact on scholars and students, for whom international conferences and similar exchanges are indispensable, could be devastating.
25. Indeed, one month after its approval, British-Palestinian professor and activist Kamel Hawwash was denied entry into Israel to visit his family under the law, apparently based on his public statements.¹⁸

Proposed Government-Imposed "Code of Ethics" for Universities

26. As of this report, Knesset members are advocating a "code of ethics" for university personnel, which, as presently constituted, would prohibit, *inter alia*, expressions of support for "specific positions in a known public dispute." The vague language of the proposed legislation would leave broad space for content-based restrictions on academic expression.¹⁹

Restrictions on Freedom of Movement and Their Impact on Higher Education

Movement Restrictions Within the OPT

27. Checkpoints, roadblocks, and the separation wall significantly impede large numbers of Palestinians' ability to travel between areas of the West Bank and East Jerusalem,²⁰ into Israel, between the West Bank and Gaza, or to travel abroad.²¹
28. The impact of these restrictions on everyday life for Palestinians is well-documented.²² Their impact on academic life in Palestine is equally severe.
29. Indeed, a 2015 report on Palestinian universities in the OPT found that restrictions on movement significantly impacted university staff and students, reducing academic effectiveness and productivity by imposing bureaucratic obstacles, frequent long delays at checkpoints, and other impediments which consumed staff and student time.²³
30. The same report found that Israeli authorities frequently blocked international visits to Palestinian universities and substantially prevented the foreign employment of teaching staff.²⁴
31. Travel restrictions have particularly affected academic life in the Gaza Strip. Travel into Israel through the Erez Crossing is limited to "exceptional humanitarian cases", severely impeding access to education. Students have been blocked from pursuing higher education in the West Bank and abroad, and thus faced limited options in Gaza. As the Secretary-General notes: "the inability of students to access higher education in other parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory or abroad affects the free choice of a university course, with a commensurate impact on future careers and livelihoods."²⁵
32. Checkpoints are frequently erected during school examination time.²⁶ During the past three years, for example, at least 38 Al-Quds University students have reportedly been forced to postpone their final exams due to delays at checkpoints.²⁷
33. Moreover, beyond limiting personal mobility, border restrictions also impede the importation of equipment, books and school materials.²⁸

Movement Restrictions to and from Israel

34. Restrictions on entry from outside Israel and the OPT have reportedly constrained the international exchanges, guest lectures and conferences that are at the heart of academic life. For example:
 - In October 2016, Dr. Adam Hanieh, a senior lecturer in development studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies, was detained and questioned at Ben Gurion Airport overnight for unknown reasons. Ultimately, he was banned from entering

Israel for ten years and returned to London. The former UN official Baroness Valerie Amos called Dr. Hanieh's deportation "an arbitrary breach of academic freedom."²⁹

- Al-Quds University reported that a Harvard University law professor seeking to visit the campus was interrogated at Ben Gurion Airport for fourteen hours before being allowed to proceed.³⁰
- In April 2015, South African Higher Education Minister Blade Nzimande and three academics were denied visas for a planned visit to Birzeit University to build collaboration between Palestinian universities and the University of Johannesburg.³¹

Damage and Destruction to Academic Institutions

35. Destruction of higher education facilities, including through bombing and raids, is likewise a significant concern.³²

Bombing

36. Hostilities in the summer of 2014 severely impacted Gaza's higher education sector, which serves up to 95,000 students. Student enrollment was reduced, and many schools were left unable to sponsor academic exchanges or draw foreign expertise.³³

37. In addition, several university facilities were harmed. For example, on 2 August 2014, an Israeli missile struck an administrative building at the Islamic University in Gaza, reportedly leaving university facilities in ruins.³⁴

Raids

38. In June of 2014, Israeli troops reportedly conducted raids on multiple West Bank universities:

- On 19 June 2014, Israeli troops entered the Birzeit University campus, raided the Islamic student union, confiscated student property, searched parts of the Faculty of Science building and attempted to force open administrative offices.³⁵
- On 20 June 2014, Israeli troops entered the campus of the Arab American University in Jenin, confiscating files from the student union and the headquarters of the Dean of Student Affairs.³⁶
- On 22 June 2014, Israeli troops destroyed the main gates of Palestine Polytechnic University in Hebron, entered campus and confiscated computers from several university offices.³⁷

- On 22 June 2014, Israeli troops reportedly raided Al Quds University in East Jerusalem, entering the law faculty building and confiscating computers, flags and banners.³⁸

39. Throughout 2016, more raids on West Bank universities were reported, including the following:

- On 11 January 2016, Israeli troops entered Birzeit University. They reportedly detained university security personnel, confiscated equipment and student council computers, and damaged furniture.³⁹ On 14 December, troops again reportedly entered the university, confiscating student equipment.⁴⁰
- On 29 January 2016, Israeli troops reportedly entered Al-Quds University and raided its Islamic studies department and student union offices, confiscating student property and using stun grenades in the process.⁴¹ Troops reportedly raided the university again on 5 April⁴² and 29 November 2016,⁴³ with student property damaged and confiscated each time.
- On 22 March 2016, Israeli forces reportedly raided the campus of the Arab American University in Jenin and confiscated computers and flags from student union offices.⁴⁴

40. While states have the right to respond to legitimate security threats, such responses must comply with applicable international humanitarian law and human rights law standards, must be proportionate, and based on particularized and reasonable suspicion, communicated to higher education leaders and stakeholders as early and fully as circumstances may reasonably permit. The sweeping nature of these actions, combined with widespread destruction of student property, raise significant concerns about arbitrary and overbroad actions that may violate international law, and will inevitably impair the functioning of the universities at issue.

Wrongful Detention and Arrest

41. On 10 July 2013, Mahmoud Talahmah, a student from An-Najah University, was reportedly arrested during a raid in which Israeli soldiers stormed and searched student dorms, using tear gas, sound bombs, and rubber bullets.⁴⁵ Palestinian NGOs have reported numerous similar incidents, in which students are routinely arrested in raids on campus and subject to administrative detentions, with dramatically negative impacts on their academic and professional lives.⁴⁶
42. On 6 December 2014, the Palestinian astrophysicist Imad Barghouthi was arrested by Israeli soldiers at the checkpoint to Jordan and was held in administrative detention without indictment or trial.⁴⁷ On 24 April 2015, he was arrested again at Nabi Saleh

checkpoint northwest of Ramallah. According to reports, he was arrested for Facebook posts which Israeli security officials deemed to incite terrorism.⁴⁸

43. On May 14, 2017, Israeli authorities placed Ahmad Qatamesh, a 66-year-old writer and prominent scholar of political science at Al-Quds University, under administrative detention, as part of sweeping raids reportedly targeting activists and other members of civil society.⁴⁹ Professor Qatamesh had previously been held in administrative detention, most recently from 2011 to 2013, without being charged with a crime.⁵⁰ Both detentions appear to be in response to non-violent political expression.

Recommendations

44. SAR calls on UN member States to make strong recommendations to Israel including:

- To take actions to ensure compliance with recognized international human rights law and humanitarian law standards, including those relating to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement, the right the education, and academic freedom.
- To ensure that domestic legislation does not infringe upon academic freedom and related rights including freedom of expression and assembly.
- To revisit existing domestic laws that infringe upon fundamental rights, especially including the Nakba law, the boycott law, and law 5712-1952, and to ensure that future legislation, including any potential code of ethics, comply with Israel's obligations to protect academic freedom.
- To continue efforts to address the underrepresentation of Arab minorities in higher education.
- To take measures to limit restrictions on movement, in particular for students and higher education personnel.
- To take measures to ensure that students in Israel and the Occupied Territories obtain greater access to academic institutions within Israel and the territories under its control.
- To take measures to ensure security of higher education institutions, to minimize unlawful entry onto campus, and to ensure that any security-related actions on campus are proportional and necessary, and comply fully with applicable international human rights and humanitarian law standards.

¹ R. Quinn and J. Levine, Intellectual-HRDs & Claims for Academic Freedom Under Human Rights Law, *Int'l J. of Hum. Rts.*, Dec. 2014, Vol. 18, Issue 7-8, ISBN: 1364-2987, pp. 6-8 (available at: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13642987.2014.976203>); UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 13: The Right to Education (Art. 13 of the Covenant), 8 December 1999, E/C.12/1999/10 (1999) (available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4538838c22.html>), at ¶¶ 38-40, reprinted in *Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies*, U.N. Doc. HRI/GEN/1/Rev.6 at 70 (2003).

² See accepted recommendations 136.67, 136.86, 136.144 and 136.220.

³ Central Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Population Group*, 2017 (available at: <http://www.cbs.gov.il/publications17/yarhon0317/pdf/b1.pdf>). *Sources in this submission were last consulted on 14 June 2017.*

⁴ Ayala Hendin and Daila Ben Rabi, *The National Plan for Expanding Access of Arab, Druze and Circassian Students to Higher Education in Israel*, Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute, December 2016. This interim research report evaluates the program and outlines preliminary findings (available at: [http://brookdale.jdc.org.il/Uploads/PublicationsFiles/eng_summary\(4\).pdf](http://brookdale.jdc.org.il/Uploads/PublicationsFiles/eng_summary(4).pdf)).

⁵ Central Bureau of Statistics, *Recipient of Degrees by Population Group 2014/2015*, 27 September 2016 (available at: http://www.cbs.gov.il/shnaton67/st08_63.pdf).

⁶ Planning and Budgeting Committee of the Council for Higher Education, *Pluralism and Equal Opportunity in Higher Education: Expanding Access for Arabs, Druze and Circassians in Israel*, October 2013 (available at: <http://che.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Pluralism-and-equal-opportunities-in-higher-education-FINAL.pdf>).

⁷ Hendin and Ben Rabi, note 4, *supra*; Human Rights Council, *National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, Israel*, (A/HRC/WG.6/17/ISR/1), 28 October 2013; See for an evaluation of the plan: UNESCO, *Mapping Research and Innovation in the State of Israel*, 2016, 253-254 (available at: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/Ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?catno=244059&set=00574422E1_2_96&gp=0&lin=1&ll=1).

⁸ Planning and Budgeting Committee of the Council for Higher Education, note 6, *supra*; The Council for Higher Education, *The Higher Education System in Israel*, May 2014 (available at: <http://che.org.il/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/HIGHER-EDUCATION-BOOKLET.pdf>).

⁹ Hendin and Ben Rabi, note 4, *supra*.

¹⁰ Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (A/HRC/20/17/Add.2), 11 June 2012 (available at: <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/20/17/Add.2>).

¹¹ *Ibid*; ACRI, *High Court Ignores Chilling Effect Caused by the "Nakba Law"*, 5 January 2012 (available at: <http://www.acri.org.il/en/2012/01/05/high-court-ignores-chilling-effect-caused-by-the-nakba-law/>).

¹² Scholars at Risk Academic Freedom Monitoring Project Incident Report (incident reports hereinafter designated as "SAR Incident Report") dated 15 May 2014 (available at: <http://monitoring.academicfreedom.info/reports/2014-05-15-university-haifa>).

¹³ Adalah Report dated 8 June 2014 (available at: <https://www.adalah.org/en/content/view/8288>).

¹⁴ Civil Appeal 3967/14. *Masalha v Haifa University (Supreme Court)*.

¹⁵ For example, tax exemptions: Adalah, "Anti-Boycott Law" - Prevention of Damage to the State of Israel through Boycott (available at: <https://www.adalah.org/en/law/view/492>).

¹⁶ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue*, (A/HRC/20/17/Add.2), 11 June 2012 (available at: <http://undocs.org/A/HRC/20/17/Add.2>); Human Rights Committee, *Concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Israel*, (CCPR/C/ISR/CO/4), 21 November 2014 (available at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2fC%2fISR%2fCO%2f4&Lang=en); Article 19, *Israel: New anti-boycott law violates freedom of expression*, 21 July 2011 (available at: <https://www.article19.org/resources.php/resource/2340/en/israel:-new-anti-boycott-law-violates-freedom-of-expression>); Human Rights Watch, *Dispatches: Israeli Supreme Court Upholds 'Anti-Boycott Law'*, 18 April 2015 (available at: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/18/dispatches-israeli-supreme-court-upholds-anti-boycott-law>).

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- ¹⁷ Adalah, *Entry into Israel Law* (available at: <https://www.adalah.org/en/law/view/535>).
- ¹⁸ Samuel Osborne, *British-Palestinian professor 'may never see family again' after being denied entry to Israel*, The Independent, 13 April 2017 (available at: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/british-professor-kamel-hawwash-palestinian-citizen-israel-ban-entry-anti-bds-law-see-family-easter-a7682471.html>).
- ¹⁹ Chemi Shalev, Analysis, *The Plot Against Israel*, Haaretz 13 June 2017 (available at: <http://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/.premium-1.795087?=&ts=1497625507598>).
- ²⁰ Human rights watch, *World Report 2016* (available at: https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2016_web.pdf).
- ²¹ Background on the restriction of movement, 15 July 2012 (available at: http://www.btselem.org/freedom_of_movement).
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ AURDIP, Report, *Palestinian Universities under Occupation*, 1 July 2015, citing General Assembly, *Human Rights in Palestine and other Occupied Arab Territories. Report of the United Nations Fact-finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict*, (A/HRC/12/48), 25 September 2009 (available at: <http://www.aurdip.org/palestinian-universities-under.html?lang=en#nh13>).
- ²⁴ AURDIP, note 23, *supra*.
- ²⁵ OHCHR, Report of the Secretary-General to the UN Human Rights Council, *Human rights situation on Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*, (A/HRC/31/44), 20 January 2016 at ¶ 51 (available at: <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/F5FDF4FCEC5C722985257F62006D2E2F>).
- ²⁶ Ibid., at ¶ 48.
- ²⁷ Ibid.
- ²⁸ Ibid., at ¶ 47; see also AURDIP, note 23, *supra*.
- ²⁹ Rachel Pells and James Smith, *London university condemns Israeli government after senior lecturer ban*, The Independent, 17 October 2016 (available at: <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/education/education-news/london-university-condemns-israeli-government-baroness-lady-valerie-amos-senior-lecturer-ban-dr-adam-a7366391.html>).
- ³⁰ AURDIP, note 23, *supra*.
- ³¹ Ibid.; Azad Essa and Khadija Patel, *Outrage after S African minister denied entry to Israel*, Al Jazeera 24 April 2015 (available at: <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/04/outrage-african-minister-denied-entry-israel-150424114354332.html>).
- ³² UNOSAT reported damage to 31 educational facilities as a result of the July-August conflict in 2014. UNOSAT, *Satellite Derived Geospatial Analysis, Impact of the 2014 Conflict in the Gaza Strip*, Geneva, 30 September 2014 (available at: https://unosat.web.cern.ch/unosat/unitar/publications/UNOSAT_GAZA_REPORT_OCT2014_WEB.pdf).
- ³³ Makarim Wibisono, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967*, (A/HRC/28/78), 22 January 2015 (available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/54feba254.html>).
- ³⁴ SAR Incident Report dated 2 August 2014 (available at: <http://monitoring.academicfreedom.info/reports/2014-08-02-islamic-university>); see also UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Occupied Palestinian Territories, *Occupied Palestinian Territory: Gaza Emergency Situation Report*, 15 August 2014 (available at: <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/occupied-palestinian-territory-gaza-emergency-situation-report-15-august-2014-0800-hrs>).
- ³⁵ SAR Incident Report dated 22 June 2014 (available at: <http://monitoring.academicfreedom.info/reports/2014-06-22-birzeit-university-arab-american-university-al-quds-university-palestine>).
- ³⁶ Ibid.
- ³⁷ Ibid.
- ³⁸ Ibid.
- ³⁹ Ahmad Melhem, *Why is Israel raiding Palestinian universities?* Al-monitor, 19 February 2016 (available at: <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2016/02/israel-storm-palestinian-universities-condemnation.html>).
- ⁴⁰ Birzeit University, *Israeli Occupation Continues to Violate Palestine's Education*, 14 December 2016 (available at: <http://www.birzeit.edu/en/news/israeli-occupation-continues-violate-palestines-education>).

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- ⁴¹ *Israeli forces storm al-Quds University, seize documents*, Ma'an News Agency, 29 January 2016 (available at: <https://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=770023>); Melhem, note 39, *supra*.
- ⁴² *Israeli forces raid, destroy property at al-Quds University*, Ma'an News Agency, 5 April 2016 (available at: <https://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=770994>).
- ⁴³ *Israeli forces raid al-Quds University, damage contents of book fair for the needy*, Ma'an News Agency, 19 November 2016 (available at: <https://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=774037>).
- ⁴⁴ *Israeli forces raid, confiscate items from Jenin-area university*, Ma'an News Agency, 22 March 2016 (available at: <http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=770791>).
- ⁴⁵ Emily Mulder, *Enter a prisoner, leave a leader*, Palestine Monitor, 22 July 2013 (available at: <http://www.palestinemonitor.org/details.php?id=8uj1pra4778y1itl12k0m>).
- ⁴⁶ Right to Education Campaign, *Shackling the Scholar: Israel's Administrative Detention of Palestinian Students*, 11 May 2013 (available at: <http://right2edu.birzeit.edu/shackling-the-scholar-israels-administrative-detention-of-palestinian-students/>); AURDIP, note 23, *supra*.
- ⁴⁷ Samidoun: Palestinian Prisoner Solidarity Network, *Prominent Palestinian astrophysicist Imad Barghouthi detained by Israeli occupation forces*, 26 April 2016 (available at: <http://samidoun.net/2016/04/prominent-palestinian-astrophysicist-imad-barghouthi-detained-by-israeli-occupation-forces/>).
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁹ SAR Incident Report dated 14 May 2017 (available at: <http://monitoring.academicfreedom.info/reports/2017-05-14-al-quds-university>).
- ⁵⁰ Amnesty International, *Palestinian Academic Given Detention Extension Must Be Released*, 25 April 2013 (available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/press-releases/2013/04/palestinian-academic-given-detention-extension-must-be-released/>).