

**State of Israel**

**Ministry of Justice**

**Annex Attached to Israel's Second update of its**

**Core Document**

**January 2021**

Table 1: Population According to Religion, by Year's End (Thousands) (2014-2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Druze** | **Christians** | **Muslims** | **Un-**  **Classified** | **Jews** | **Grand Total** |
| 2014 | 135.4 | 163.5 | 1,453.8 | 351.0 | 6,219.2 | 8,296.9 |
| 2015 | 137.3 | 165.9 | 1,488.0 | 364.0 | 6,334.5 | 8,463.4 |
| 2016 | 139.3 | 168.3 | 1,524.0 | 374.0 | 6,446.1 | 8,628.6 |
| 2017 | 141.2 | 171.9 | 1,561.7 | 388.0 | 6,554.5 | 8,797.9 |
| 2018 | 143.2 | 174.4 | 1,598.4 | 404.0 | 6,664.4 | 8,967.6 |
| 2019 | 145.1 | 177.2 | 1,635.8 | 409.2 | 6,773.2 | 9,140.5 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020 (2.2).*

Table 2: Age Composition by Religion (Thousands, Avg. 2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Jews** | **Muslims** | **Christians (total)** | **Druze** | | **Not classified by religion** | |
| **0-4** | 673.3 | 190.5 | 11.3 | 11.9 | | 27.1 | |
| **5-9** | 630.4 | 180.1 | 11.5 | 12.1 | | 27.7 | |
| **10-14** | 551.3 | 172.8 | 11.3 | 12.7 | | 24.8 | |
| **15-19** | 483.9 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 13.3 | | 24.3 | |
| **20-24** | 443.9 | 157.9 | 12.9 | 13.0 | | 22.6 | |
| **25-29** | 430.8 | 133.6 | 13.3 | 12.6 | | 26.5 | |
| **30-34** | 438.2 | 103.2 | 12.8 | 10.6 | | 33.6 | |
| **35-39** | 432.0 | 92.2 | 12.4 | 10.1 | | 34.3 | |
| **40-44** | 411.6 | 92.3 | 13.0 | 10.4 | | 32.3 | |
| **45-49** | 372.7 | 82.6 | 12.4 | 9.2 | | 32.1 | |
| **50-54** | 314.0 | 68.9 | 11.8 | 7.6 | | 25.8 | |
| **55-59** | 300.6 | 55.2 | 10.7 | 6.5 | | 23.0 | |
| **60-64** | 3.3.9 | 38.6 | 8.8 | 4.8 | | 18.9 | |
| **65-69** | 301.3 | 26.8 | 7.0 | 3.7 | | 15.8 | |
| **70-74** | 247.5 | 17.9 | 5.4 | 2.2 | | 12.7 | |
| **75-79** | 140.4 | 12.4 | 3.7 | 1.6 | | 6.7 | |
| **80-84** | 124.2 | 6.8 | 2.7 | 80+: | 1.9 | 80+: | 8.3 |
| **85-89** | 72.6 | 3.0 | 1.3 |  | |  | |
| **90+** | 46.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 |  | |  | |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (2.3).*

Table 3: Population Density by District (per sq. km. of land\*\*)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **31 Dec 2012** | **31 Dec 2017** | **31 Dec 2018** | **31 Dec 2019** |
| **Grand total** | 353.1 | 387.4 | 394.6 | 401.9 |
| Northern District | 295.2 | 318.7 | 323.7 | 328.5 |
| Central District | 1,492.1 | 1667.3 | 1697.1 | 1,725.7 |
| Southern District | 80.8 | 89.7 | 91.8 | 93.8 |
| Haifa District | 1,084.9 | 1,170.8 | 1,192.6 | 1,216.4 |
| Jerusalem District | 1,512.2 | 1,698.1 | 1,736.1 | 1,776.3 |
| Tel Aviv District | 7,657.5 | 8,176.8 | 8,297.5 | 8,444.3 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (2.23).*

*\*\* Excluding Israelis in West Bank and the Gaza Strip Areas.*

Table 4: Sources of Population Growth (Thousands) (2009–2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population group** | **Population at the beginning**  **of period** | **Natural increase** | **Total migration balance** | **Population**  **at the end**  **of period** | **Total growth** | **% Annual growth** |
| Total population | 7,419.1 | 1,447.2 | 280.0 | 9,140.5 | 1,721.8 | 1.9 |
| Jews | 5,608.9 | 1,015.3 | 140.4 | 6773.2 | 1,164.4 | 1.7 |
| Muslims | 1,254.1 | 364.7 | 13.6 | 1,635.8 | 381.7 | 2.4 |
| Christians | 150.2 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 177.2 | 27.0 | 1.5 |
| Druze | 123.2 | 21.6 | - | 145.1 | 21.9 | 1.5 |
| Not classified by religion | 280.8 | 30.6 | 110.7 | 407.7 | 126.8 | 3.4 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (2.12).*

Table 5: Number of Recognized Political Parties at the National Level and Distribution of Legislative Seats by Party – 23th Knesset (2020)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Party** | **Number of votes** | **Mandates (Seats in the 23th Knesset)** |
| Likud | 1,352,449 | 36 |
| Kcahol Lavan (Blue and white) | 1,220,381 | 33 |
| The Joint Arab List (Hadash, Ra'am - United Arab List, Ta'al - Arab Movement for Renewal and Balad - National Democratic Alliance | 581,507 | 15 |
| Shas | 352,853 | 9 |
| Torah and Shabbat Judaism, Agudat Israel | 274,437 | 7 |
| Israel Labor Party, Gesher and Meretz | 267,480 | 7 |
| Israel Beitenu | 263,365 | 7 |
| Yemina (Right) – the New right, Ha-Bayit Ha-Yehudi (The Jewish home) and the National Union | 240,689 | 6 |
| Otzma Yehudit  (Jewish Strength) | 19,402 | 0 |
| Total | **3,833,646** | **120** |

*Source: Central Elections Committee for the 23rd Knesset, 2020.*

*Additional 21 parties received fewer than 4,000 votes each.*

Table 6: General Facts About the Elections to the 23th Knesset (March 2, 2020)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Budget of the Central Elections Committee for the 2019 fiscal year** | **246,781,000 (NIS)** |
| Number of eligible voters | 6,453,255 |
| Number of Voters (Voting Rate) | 4,615,135 (71.52%) |
| Number of legal votes | 4,590,062 |
| Total Number of polling stations | 10,631 |
| Number of polling stations specifically accommodated for persons with limited mobility (out of the total number) | 2,287 |
| Total Number of polling stations for persons with limited mobility (out of the total number) | 3,993 |
| Number of polling stations in hospitals | 189 |
| Number of polling stations at diplomatic representations abroad | 97 |
| Number of polling stations in prisons and detention centers | 55 |

*Source: Central Elections Committee for the 23rd Knesset, 2020.*

Table 7: Number and Percentage of Women in the Israeli Knesset (Following the Elections)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Knesset** | **Number of women (out of 120 Knesset members)** | **Women (in %)** |
| First Knesset | 11 | 9 |
| Second Knesset | 12 | 10 |
| Third Knesset | 12 | 10 |
| Forth Knesset | 9 | 7.5 |
| Fifth Knesset | 10 | 8 |
| Sixth Knesset | 9 | 7.5 |
| Seventh Knesset | 8 | 7 |
| Eighth Knesset | 10 | 8.3 |
| Ninth Knesset | 8 | 7 |
| Tenth Knesset | 8 | 7 |
| Eleventh Knesset | 10 | 8.3 |
| Twelfth Knesset | 7 | 6 |
| Thirteenth Knesset | 11 | 9 |
| Fourteenth Knesset | 9 | 7.5 |
| Fifteenth Knesset | 14 | 12 |
| Sixteenth Knesset | 17 | 14 |
| Seventeenth Knesset | 17 | 14 |
| Eighteenth Knesset | 25 | 20.8 |
| Nineteenth Knesset | 27 | 22.5 |
| Twentieth Knesset | 29 | 24.1 |
| Twenty First Knesset | 29 | 24.1 |
| Twenty Second Knesset | 29 | 24.1 |
| Twenty third Knesset | 29 | 24.1 |

*Source: Israeli Knesset, 2020.*

* *Please note that the maximum number of women serving as Members of Knesset in the 20th Knesset was 35 (29.1%) and currently at the 23rd Knesset (as of June 2020) is 33 (27.5%).*

Table 8: 'Gini' Coefficient for the Years 2014-2018

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |
| 'Gini' Coefficient | 0.370 | 0.366 | 0.359 | 0.351 | 0.355 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Gini Index by net income per standard person 1997-2018 (2020).*

Table 9: Household Consumption Expenditures on Food, Housing, Health and Education for the Years 2014 – 2018 (Percentages)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** |  | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |
| Food | Total | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.2 |
| Excluding Vegetables and fruit | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.8 |
| Vegetables and fruit | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Housing | Total | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 24.8 |
| Government taxes | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Monthly rent | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| Housing services consumption | 18.1 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.9 |
| Other housing expenditures | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Health | Total | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Health Insurance | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Dental treatment | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Health services | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Other expenditures on health | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Education Culture and Entertainment | Total | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 10.9 |
| Thereof : Education services | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Furniture and Household Equipment | Total | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Clothing and Footwear | Total | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Transport and communications | Total | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.3 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Miscellaneous | Total | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (7.1).*

Table 10: Civilian Labor Force Characteristics (Population aged 15 and Over) (Thousands) (2015 – 2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | | | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** |
| Total | | | 6,000.1 | 6,119.9 | 6,238.8 | 6,363.1 | 6,493.7 |
| Not in the civilian labor force | | | 2,145.4 | 2,194.7 | 2,245.7 | 2,295.3 | 2,370.0 |
| Civilian labor force - grand total | | | 3,845.7 | 3,925.2 | 3,993.1 | 4,067.7 | 4,123.7 |
| Civilian labor force | Employed persons | Total | 3,643.8 | 3,736.8 | 3,824.8 | 3,905.1 | 3,996.9 |
| Worked full-time | 2,398.9 | 2,485.6 | 2,558.2 | 2,616.7 | 2,634.6 |
| Worked part-time | 976.8 | 977.5 | 1,007.7 | 1,006.4 | 1,034.3 |
| Percentage of part-time workers of civilian labor force | 25.4 | 24.9 | 25.2 | 24.7 | 25.1 |
| Temporary absent from work | 268.0 | 273.8 | 259.0 | 282.0 | 298.0 |
| Unemployed | Total | 201.9 | 188.3 | 168.3 | 162.6 | 156.8 |
| Worked in Israel during the last 12 months | 124.9 | 116.7 | 109.3 | 107.1 | 103.8 |
| Did not work in Israel during the last 12 months | 77.0 | 71.6 | 59.0 | 55.5 | 53.0 |
| Percentage of unemployed of civilian labor force | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Percentage of civilian labor force of the total population aged 15 and over | | | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 63.9 | 63.5 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (9.1).*

Table 11: Civilian Labor Force Characteristics (Population aged 15 and over) (Thousands) (2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year -2019** | | | **Jews** | **Arabs** |
| Total population | | | 5,014.1 | 1,272.0 |
| Not in the civilian labor force | | | 1,626.2 | 699.0 |
| Civilian labor force - Grand Total | | | 3,387.8 | 572.9 |
| Civilian labor force | Employed persons | Total | 3,257.8 | 551.4 |
| Worked full-time | 2,072.8 | 440.0 |
| Worked part-time | 913.6 | 92.2 |
| % part-time workers of civilian labor force | 27.0 | 16.1 |
| Temporarily absent from work | 271.5 | 13.3 |
| Unemployed | Total | 130.0 | 21.5 |
| Worked in Israel during the last 12 months | 88.8 | 11.0 |
| Did not work in Israel during the last 12 months | 41.2 | 10.5 |
| % unemployed of civilian labor force | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| % of civilian labor force of the total population aged 15 and over | | | 67.6 | 45.0 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (9.1).*

Table 12: Employed Persons (Industry and Gender) (2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Men** | | **Women** | |
| **Economic Branch** | **% of Employed persons** | **% of Employees** | **% of Employed persons** | **% of Employees** |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Manufacturing | 14.6 | 16.1 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| Electricity supply | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Water supply (including sewerage and waste management) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Construction (building and civil engineering projects) | 9.2 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles | 12.1 | 11.7 | 9.7 | 10.0 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 6.8 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Accommodation services and restaurants | 5.2 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Information and communications | 7.0 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 2.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Real estate activities | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 7.8 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 6.3 |
| Administrative and support services | 4.8 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Local public and defense administration and social security | 11.2 | 13.1 | 9.2 | 10.0 |
| Education | 6.0 | 6.5 | 20.0 | 21.3 |
| Health, welfare and social services | 4.6 | 4.7 | 18.7 | 18.3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Other service activities | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| House-holds as employers | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (9.12).*

Table 13: Employed Persons by Last Occupation and Gender (2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Profession** | **Men** | | **Women** | |
| **% of employed men** | **% of Employees** | **% of employed women** | **% of Employees** |
| Academic professionals | 25.3 | 24.8 | 34.8 | 34.1 |
| Practical engineers, technicians, agents, and associate professionals | 13.4 | 12.7 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| Managers | 11.0 | 11.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Clerical workers | 4.3 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 11.3 |
| Service and sales workers | 14.4 | 14.8 | 25.2 | 24.7 |
| Skilled agricultural workers | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers | 24.1 | 23.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Elementary occupations | 6.2 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (9.18).*

Indicators on Science and technology field

1. In 2018, Israel expenditure on civilian R&D was 65.7 Billion NIS (approx. 18.25 Billion USD).
2. In 2017, the product of the information technology branch (ICT) stood at 73.9 Billion NIS (approx. 20.5 Billion USD) which amount to 10.1% of the GDP.
3. The number of start-up firms, which operated during 2018, was 4,360, 458 of them were opened in 2018.
4. 83.7% of persons at the age of 20 and above used the internet during 2018.
5. Household expenditure on communication items stood at 574 NIS (160 USD) per month.

Table 14: Termination of Pregnancies in Hospitals by Law (2010-2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Applications** | **Approvals** | **Actual terminations - Total** | **Reason for termination provided for by law:** | | | | **Ratio per 100 live births** |
| **Woman's age** | **Out of wedlock pregnancy** | **Malformed fetus** | **Danger to woman's life** |
| **2010-2014 (average per year)** | 20,599 | 21,070 | 19,527 | 1,904 | 10,326 | 3,653 | 3,644 | 11.5 |
| **2015** | 19,531 | 19,445 | 18,240 | 1,700 | 9,377 | 3,549 | 3,614 | 10.2 |
| **2016** | 19,283 | 19,254 | 17,990 | 1,628 | 9,049 | 3,658 | 3,655 | 9.9 |
| **2017** | 19,418 | 19,251 | 18,120 | 1,715 | 9,710 | 3,375 | 3,320 | 9.9 |
| **2018** | 19,543 | 19,386 | 18,209 | 1,749 | 9,580 | 3,563 | 3,317 | 9.9 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (2.48).*

Table 15: Highest Major Causes of Death (of total population)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cause of Death** | **Number in Mortality list 2 of ICD-10** | **2005-2009** | **2010-2014** | **2014-2018** |
| Other diseases | 47+72 | 62 | 68 | 72 |
| Other ischemic heart diseases (other than Acute myocardial infarction) | 53(1) | 46 | 35 | 31 |
| Other heart diseases | 54 | 30 | 28 | 30 |
| Signs, symptoms and ill-defined causes | 71 | 28 | 28 | 30 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 46 | 34 | 29 | 28 |
| Cerebrovascular diseases | 55 | 33 | 30 | 26 |
| Sepsis | 11 | 14 | 20 | 24 |
| Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung | 32 | 21 | 23 | 22 |
| Kidney diseases | 65(1) | 23 | 20 | 19 |
| Other malignant neoplasms | 44 | 22 | 17 | 19 |
| Malignant neoplasms of Colon, rectum and anus | 28 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| Chronic lower repertory diseases | 61 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| Acute myocardial infarction | 53(1) | 21 | 17 | 14 |
| Pneumonia | 59 | 12 | 12 | 14 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (3.10).*

*Rates per 100,000 residents.*

*By ICD-10 (International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems - 10th Revision).*

Table 16: Newly Reported Cases of HIV and AIDS (by Gender)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **AIDS** | | | **HIV** | | | |
| **Year** | **Grand Total** | **Females** | **Males** | **Total** | **Females** | **Males** | **Transgender persons** | **Total** |
| **Up to 2000** | 2,992 | 152 | 535 | 687 | 803 | 1,400 | - | 2,305 |
| **2001** | 359 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 149 | 186 | - | 341 |
| **2002** | 335 | 19 | 42 | 61 | 131 | 167 | - | 303 |
| **2003** | 303 | 17 | 44 | 61 | 124 | 151 | - | 276 |
| **2004** | 315 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 97 | 212 | - | 309 |
| **2005** | 350 | 13 | 28 | 41 | 118 | 207 | - | 326 |
| **2006** | 336 | 9 | 32 | 41 | 117 | 200 | - | 317 |
| **2007** | 360 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 110 | 234 | - | 346 |
| **2008** | 390 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 131 | 232 | - | 363 |
| **2009** | 381 | 7 | 18 | 25 | 113 | 243 | - | 356 |
| **2010** | 430 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 133 | 278 | - | 411 |
| **2011** | 456 | 8 | 20 | 28 | 145 | 283 | - | 428 |
| **2012** | 488 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 126 | 336 | - | 462 |
| **2013** | 479 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 117 | 345 | 2 | 464 |
| **2014** | 476 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 124 | 322 | 1 | 448 |
| **2015** | 413 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 112 | 280 | - | 392 |
| **2016** | 369 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 103 | 248 | 2 | 353 |
| **2017** | 405 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 109 | 279 | 1 | 389 |
| **2018** | 432 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 140 | 276 | 1 | 417 |
| **2019** | 387 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 129 | 243 | - | 387 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (3.28).*

Table 17: Notified AIDS Patients by Gender and Method of Transmission (1981-2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Method of transmission Cumulative Number** | **Male** | **Female** | **Living in Israel** | **Deceased or no longer living in Israel** |
| 1. Homosexual relations between men | 334 | - | 107 | 227 |
| 2. IDU - Injecting Drug User | 222 | 50 | 82 | 190 |
| 3. Hemophilia patients and other recipients of blood or blood products | 51 | 9 | 4 | 56 |
| 4. Heterosexual contacts: |  |  |  |  |
| 4.1 Partners of persons in categories 1 – 3. | 3 | 27 | 9 | 21 |
| 4.2 OGE - originating from a country with a “recorded” HIV epidemic and their partners | 421 | 294 | 218 | 397 |
| 4.3 Sex with HIV partners not known as 4.1-4.2 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 18 |
| 4.4 Source undetermined | 134 | 67 | 116 | 85 |
| 5. Mother-to-child | 18 | 22 | 20 | 20 |
| 6. Other/ undetermined | 47 | 7 | 4 | 50 |
| Total | 1,244 | 493 | 673 | 1,064 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (3.27).*

Table 18: Pupils and Student in Educational Institutions (2018-2019)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Education level** | **2018-2019** |
| **Grand Total** |  | 2,417,789 |
| **Hebrew Education** | Grand Total | 1,865,093 |
| Municipal and local kindergartens | 506,135 |
| Primary education\* | 802,520 |
| Lower secondary education | 213,319 |
| Upper secondary education | 337,217 |
| Post upper secondary education (13 and 14th grades) | 5,902 |
| **Arab Education** | Grand total | 552,696 |
| Municipal and local Kindergartens | 111,374 |
| Primary education\* | 246,709 |
| Lower secondary education | 82,424 |
| Upper secondary education | 111,711 |
| Post upper secondary education (13 and 14th grades) | 478 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2019 (4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 4.12, 4.13).*

*\* Including special education pupils.*

Table 19: Pupil-Teacher Ratio According to Education Level

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Total** | **Primary Schools** | | **Intermediate Schools** | | **Secondary Schools** | |
|  |  | Hebrew – National education | Arab Education | Hebrew – National education | Arab Education | Hebrew – National education | Arab Education |
| 2016-7 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 10.5 |
| 2018-9 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 10.3 |
| 2019-20 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 9.9 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (4.44), 2019 (4.44).*

Table 20: National Pupil Numbers (Grades 7-12) (including Drop-out Rate)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Hebrew Education** | | | **Arab Education** | | |
|  | | **2016/7-2017/8** | **2017/8-2018/9** | **2018/9-2019/20** | **2016/7-2017/8** | **2017/8-2018/9** | **2018/9-2019/20** |
| Total | Total No. pupils nationally | 596,549 | 612,812 | 623,795 | 215,977 | 217,776 | 216,298 |
|  | % of total - dropped out of educational system | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Grade 7 | Total | 104,163 | 108,844 | 108,876 | 37,006 | 37,578 | 36,416 |
|  | % of total - dropped out of educational system | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| Grade 8 | Total | 105,361 | 102,795 | 107,263 | 40,130 | 37,088 | 37,669 |
|  | % of total - dropped out of educational system | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Grade 9 | Total | 98,873 | 107,405 | 105,273 | 37,569 | 39,356 | 36,244 |
|  | % of total - dropped out of educational system | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 |
| Grade 10 | Total | 97,362 | 100,154 | 108,.34 | 35,471 | 35,408 | 37,442 |
|  | % of total - dropped out of educational system | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Grade 11 | Total | 99,436 | 97,371 | 100,207 | 34,476 | 34,248 | 34,572 |
|  | % of total - dropped out of educational system | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Grade 12 | Total | 91,354 | 96,243 | 94,142 | 31,325 | 34,098 | 33,955 |
|  | % of total - dropped out of educational system | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (4.26), 2019 (4.26), 2018 (8.26).*

Table 21: Students in Universities, Academic Colleges and Academic Education Colleges (by degree)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Institution** | **Degree** | **2017-2018** | **2018-2019** | **2019-2020** |
| **Universities** | First degree | 74,748 | 74,385 | 76,278 |
| Second degree | 38,268 | 38,148 | 38,603 |
| Third degree | 11,571 | 11,987 | 11,958 |
| Diploma | 1,040 | 1,055 | 944 |
| **Academic Colleges** | First degree | 90,120 | 92,044 | 94,742 |
| Second degree | 14,463 | 15,089 | 14,515 |
| Third degree | - | - |  |
| Diploma | 433 | 323 | 235 |
| **Academic Education Colleges** | First degree | 28,495 | 27,836 | 26,526 |
| Second degree | 7,625 | 7,777 | 7,926 |
| Third degree | - | - | - |
| Diploma | - | - | - |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2020 (4.64).*

Table 22: Judges, Police Personnel and Prison Service Personnel (Total Numbers) (2015-2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **2015** | **2017** | **2019** |
| **Judges** | Supreme Court | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| District Courts | 179 | 202 | 211 |
| Magistrate Courts | 411 | 446 | 459 |
| Labor Courts | 59 | 64 | 70 |
| **Police personnel** |  | 26,624 | 31,234 | 31,757 |
| Thereof women: | 7,004 | 8,365 | 9,093 |
| **Prison Service personnel** |  | 8,810 | 9,067 | 9,120 |
| Thereof women: | 1,685 | 1,855 | 1,867 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2019 (8.2).*

*Court Administration Report, 2018.*

Table 23: Inmates within IPS Facilities (By Type of Offence) (Total Numbers) (2014-2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Criminal prisoners** | | **Security prisoners** | |
| Sentenced | Arrested | Sentenced | Arrested |
| **2014** | 8,811 | 3,356 | 3,535 | 2,370 |
| **2015** | 8,282 | 3,150 | 3,583 | 2,780 |
| **2016** | 7,444 | 3,114 | 3,691 | 2,456 |
| **2017** | 7,336 | 3,150 | 3,582 | 2,569 |
| **2018** | 6,119 | 2,884 | 3,331 | 2,197 |
| **2019** | 5,916 | 3,477 | 2,961 | 1,966 |

* As of August 2020, the total number of criminal prisoners within IPS facilities was 9,073, and the total number of security prisoners was 4,414.

*Source: Israeli Prisons Service, Annual Report for 2018 (2019), Israeli Prisons Service, 2020.*

Table 24: Comparison of Male and Female Prison Population (2016-2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Number of male criminal prisoners** | **Number of male security prisoners** | **Number of female criminal prisoners** | **Number of female security prisoners** |
| **2016** | 10,331 | 6,097 | 178 | 50 |
| **2017** | 10,266 | 6,089 | 164 | 60 |
| **2018** | 8,857 | 5,477 | 136 | 51 |
| **2019** | 9,245 | 4,887 | 141 | 40 |

*Source: Israeli Prisons Service, Annual Report for 2018 (2019), Israeli Prisons Service, 2020.*

Table 25: Minors held in IPS Facilities (By Type of Offence) (Total Numbers) (2016-2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Criminal prisoners** | | **Security prisoners** | |
| **Age** | **14-16** | **16-18** | **14-16** | **16-18** |
| **2016** | 23 | 108 | 70 | 204 |
| **2017** | 21 | 88 | 78 | 278 |
| **2018** | 16 | 71 | 43 | 164 |

* As of September 2019, there were two (2) female minor detainees, 232 male minor detainees and 61 convicted male minor inmates.

*Source: Israeli Prisons Service, Annual Report for 2018 (2019), Israeli Prisons Service, 2020.*

Table 26: Prison Guards by District and Number of Facilities in Each District (2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit/ District** | **Men** | **Women** | **Total number of personnel** | **Number of prison facilities in each district** |
| **Southern District** | 1,959 | 428 | 2,389 | 10 |
| **Northern District** | 1,418 | 359 | 1,777 | 9 |
| **Central District** | 2,219 | 572 | 2,891 | 11 |
| **Nahshon Unit** | 1,178 | 103 | 1,281 | - |
| **Commission** | 531 | 387 | 918 | - |
| **Total** |  |  | 9,254 | - |

*Source: Israeli Prisons Service, Annual Report for 2018, (2019).*

Table 27: Court Cases Activity (2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Opened** | | **Closed** | | **Pending** | |
|  | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| **Supreme Court** | 9,194 | 1.1 | 10,049 | 1.2 | 3,577 | 0.8 |
| **District Courts** | 71,060 | 8.3 | 65,509 | 8.7 | 84,202 | 17.8 |
| **Magistrate Courts** | 718,962 | 84.2 | 709,947 | 84.3 | 338,771 | 71.8 |
| **Labor Courts** | 54,980 | 6.4 | 56,303 | 6.7 | 45,289 | 9.6 |
| **Total** | 854,196 | 100.0 | 841,808 | 100.0 | 471,839 | 100.0 |

*Source: Court Administration, Annual Report for 2018 (2019).*

Table 28: Court Cases Activity (2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Opened** | | **Closed** | | **Pending** | |
|  | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| **Supreme Court** | 10,213 | 1.2 | 9,945 | 1.2 | 4,484 | 1.0 |
| **District Courts** | 72,666 | 8.5 | 63,418 | 7.4 | 78,699 | 17.1 |
| **Magistrate Courts** | 721,249 | 83.9 | 730,704 | 85.0 | 329,858 | 71.8 |
| **Labor Courts** | 54,685 | 6.4 | 55,254 | 6.4 | 46,508 | 10.1 |
| **Total** | 858,813 | 100.0 | 859,321 | 100.0 | 459,549 | 100.0 |

*Source: Court Administration, Annual Report for 2017 (2018).*

Table 29: National Expenditure for Maintaining Public Order (2015-2018)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |
| **Total expenditure of the Government, national institutions and local authorities** | 448,039 | 473,657 | 502,504 | 536,512 |
| **Excluding defense expenditure and public debt transactions** | 355,506 | 377,459 | 405,297 | 430,857 |
| **Thereof: expenditure on public order, police and judiciary** | 18,306 | 19,167 | 20,987 | 22,229 |
| **% of expenditure on public order of total expenditure** | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| **% of expenditure on public order of total expenditure, excl. defense expenditure and public debt transaction** | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |

*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2019 (8.1).*

* *Numbers are in New Israeli Shekels (NIS), millions, at current prices.*

Table 30: Legal Aid Requests and Eligibility (2016-2018)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **2016** | **2016** | **2018** |
| Cases opened \*\* | 74,527 | 81,400 | 92,422 |
| Ineligible applications | 6,721 | 8,226 | 10,332 |
| % of approved applications from total | 91% | 89.9% | 88.9% |
| % of ineligible applications from total | 9% | 10.1% | 11.1% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cases (including of previous years) that were concluded and closed during the year | 76,357 | 81,990 | 96,336 |

*Source: Ministry of Justice, Legal Aid Administration, Report for 2018 (2019).*

*\*\* In 2016, 34.5% of the opened cases related to personal status issues, 57.4% of the cases related to Civil affairs and 8% of cases related to social security issues.*

*\*\* In 2017, 37.9% of the opened cases related to personal status issues, 54.2% of the cases related to Civil affairs and 7.7% of cases related to social security issues.*

*\*\* In 2018, 40.6% of the opened cases related to personal status issues, 51.8% of the cases related to Civil affairs and 7.5% of cases related to social security issues.*

Additional information

Positive Updates Concerning the Inspector for Complaints against ISA Interrogators

1. The Inspector's Case Status - As of August 2020, there were 46 open cases (compared to 147 in August 2019 – a decrease of 68%). The complaints in 71.7% of these cases were received between 2019 and 2020 and 28.2% of the complaints were received prior to 2019. In 2019, the Inspector initiated 36 inquiries into complaints filed by interrogatees, or on their behalf, regarding their interrogation by ISA interrogators.
2. In July 2020, the compliant form that serves for filing a complaint to the Inspector was translated into Arabic and was uploaded to the Inspector's website. This website is available in Arabic. This is an additional step aimed at reinforcing public trust for the law enforcement system.
3. In July 2016, the IPS Commission published an amendment to its standing order No. 02.39.00 titled "Rules of Conduct for IPS wardens", in which Section 12 was added. This Section sets the obligation of a warden to transfer any complaint or information regarding a suspicion against ISA interrogators, through the prison commander, to the office of the Inspector in the Ministry of Justice. To date, several complaints have been filed through this channel.
4. The leaflet of rights provided to every ISA interrogatee was updated, and a woman's right to the presence of another woman during their interrogation was added to the leaflet.
5. Currently, three (3) investigators are employed in the Inspector Unit, as well as an administrative coordinator and a student, in addition to the Inspector.

Supreme Court Rulings Protecting and Promoting Human Rights

1. On April 23, 2020, the HCJ ruled that the obligation requiring people who entered Israel illegally through the Egyptian border to deposit 20% of their salary as an incentive to leave Israel is unconstitutional and ordered its nullity The Court determined that the deposit would be based only on the employer component (16%) and approved the operation of the "administrative deduction" mechanism, according to which, certain amounts can be deducted from the employee's deposit, if the employee leaves the country after the departure date as set by the authorities. The law determines deduction levels in accordance with the length of the delay, and states that the deduction will not exceed 33% of the deposit. (H.C.J. 2293/17 *Esther Tsgey Garsgher et. al. v. The Knesset* *et. al.*  (23.4.2020)).
2. On March 17, 2020, petitions were brought before the HCJ concerning the Emergency Regulations enacted by the Government (and were later replaced by a Government Resolution according to *Israel Security Agency Law* 5762-2002) to authorize the Israel Security Agency (ISA) to process data, achieved through technological means, concerning those who tested positive with Covid-19, in order to identify people that they came in contact with and instruct them to go into isolation in order not infect others.

The petitioners claimed, *inter alia*, that such an authorization regarding civil health matter was in contradiction with the *Israel Security Agency Law*, as the law only allowed the ISA to act in a security-related capacity. The petitioners further claimed that these measures infringed upon the right to privacy and the right to dignity, and that there were less harmful means to achieve the same goals. The Israel Journalist Organisation added that these tracking mechanisms would affect the willingness of journalist's sources to convey information.

The respondents argued that the *Israel Security Agency Law* allows the ISA a wider scope of action in terms of national resilience, including handling the Covid-19 breakout given the threat it poses to life and health, as well as the far-reaching economic consequences. They also argued that the infringement upon rights was proportionate, because of the critical need to isolate those who came in contact with a person that tested positive to Covid-19, as the number of sick people in Israel grew. This, because there were no other means that could fulfill the need at a similar level, including personal epidemiological investigations, the tools that had been suggested by civil companies, and Israel Police capabilities, and in view of all the restrictions included in the Government Resolution in order to reduce the infringement upon rights to the minimum possible.

The Court ruled that in order to allow the ISA to operate in non-security-related matters, the Government must prove that there is a grave and immediate danger to the citizens and residents of the state or to the order of governance. It ruled that the Covid-19 outbreak was, in fact, a danger of this type, and is included in the scope of ISA authority. The Court further ruled that while the initial Government Resolution to allow the ISA to use its capabilities in this context was needed urgently and was lawful then, as time passed there was an opportunity to discuss these measures in the Knesset with a view to enacting a primary law regulating them. Therefore, in the event of lengthening the ISA authorization beyond the expiration of the Government Resolution, the proper course of authorization would be via a Knesset enacted law, preferable a temporary law, which, if need be, may be preceded by only a few extra weeks of authorization by Government Resolution. Additionally, the Court ruled that the right to privacy was significantly infringed upon, and alternative measures should be aspired to.

As to the claim of the Israel Journalist Organization, the Court ruled that journalists should be asked by the Ministry of Health to agree to convey their identity and information to the ISA. A journalist who declines to do so will have 24 hours in order to apply to the relevant court in order to receive a court order against transferring his/her details to the ISA. However, the journalist will undergo a personal epidemiological investigation and will have to sign a declaration that he/she will notify his/her relevant sources personally. One of the Justices added a reservation, stating that as the process carried out by the ISA is, generally, automated, it could be used for journalists, without exposing sources, and could be used in parallel to personal epidemiological investigations (H.C.J. 2109/20 *Shachar Ben-Meir et. al. v. The Prime Minister et. al.* (26.4.20)).

On July 1, 2020, the Knesset enacted the *Authorization of the Israel Security Agency to Assist in the National Effort to Reduce the Spread of the New Corona Virus Law* (Temporary Provision), which followed by another petition filed to the HCJ. The petitioners requested the Court to determine that the law was void for being unconstitutional (H.C.J. 4762/20 *The Association for Civil Rights in Israel et. al. v. The Knesset et. al*). The Court rejected the petition. Since the law was enacted as a temporary provision for 21 days and was due to expire a few days after the hearing, and since that at the same time, legislative proceedings were held to enact a temporary provision for a longer period that will include a different substantive arrangement .

The *Authorization of the Israel Security Agency to Assist in the National Effort to Reduce the Spread of the New Corona Virus and Promote the Use of Civilian Technology to Locate Those who have been in Close Contact with Patients Law* (*Temporary Provision*) (hereinafter: "the *Authorization Law*"), was enacted on July 20, 2020, and is valid until January 20, 2021. The Court rejected two (2) petitions seeking to repeal the law, due to failure to complete preliminary proceedings before filing the petition (H.C.J. 5621/20, *Adv. Shahar Ben Meir et. al. v. The Knesset et. al.* (20.8.20); H.C.J. 5746/20, *The Association for Civil Rights in Israel et. al. v. The Knesset et. al.* (31.8.20)).

A follow up petition was filed on this issue, wherein the petitioners are requesting the Court to determine that the *Authorization Law* is void for being unconstitutional. The petitioners mainly argue that the law violates the right to privacy disproportionately, while there are less harmful measures that can break the chains of Covid-19 infections, and that the ISA tool is ineffective. The respondents argue that the ISA tool is efficient and critically needed in order to interrupt the chain of Covid-19 infections. They also argue that the law, although violates the right of privacy, is proportionate, in view of the significant limitations upon the use of the ISA tool set forth in it (H.C.J. 6732/20, *The Association for Civil Rights in Israel et. al. v. The Knesset et. al.* (pending)).

1. In April 2020, the HCJ ruled on a petition filed in 2018, regarding hospitals' policy of prohibiting patients and visitors from bringing non-kosher food for Passover into hospital grounds during the seven-day Passover holiday. The petitioners claimed that the policy infringes upon freedom of religion, and discriminates Arabs on basis of their national and religious background, as well as between religious and secular persons. They also argued that the hospital management has no authority to prohibit these acts and that the hospital security staff has no authority to enforce such prohibition. Additionally, they claimed that creating an assigned area in which people could consume non-kosher for Passover food, as suggested by the MoH, would be in contradiction with the principle of equality and the right to dignity and that bedridden patients will not be able to enjoy this solution.

The MoH claimed that the creation of an assigned area for the consummation of non-kosher for Passover food was the solution that best balanced the rights of persons who wish to bring into the hospital all food and others' freedom of religion. The Chief Rabbinate of Israel claimed that the prohibition against bringing non-kosher for Passover food into hospitals was based only on kosher-considerations. It further noted that a hospital may choose to be a kosher hospital, so it was not religious coercion.

The Court held that the prohibition infringes upon human dignity, the right to autonomy and freedom from religion. The Court further noted that the prohibition infringes upon the fundamental freedom of patients to act in accordance with their customs and will, expressing their autonomy, a basic value prescribed in the constitutional protection of human dignity. The Court noted that the right of every person to freedom from religion was recognized as a fundamental right, and the prohibition in this case infringes upon this basic freedom. Given these infringements, the Court ruled that the prohibition was set without proper authority and ordered that the respondents must have a clear and explicit legal authorization to prohibit the bringing of non-kosher for Passover food into hospitals. The Court emphasized that this ruling does not apply to the provision of kosher food by the hospitals, but only to the prohibition against private citizens entering the hospital with non-kosher for Passover food.

In addition, the Court did not adopt the suggested solution of assigned areas for the consumption of non-kosher for Passover food, as patients were often bedridden and therefore immobile, and added that this solution entails an infringement upon the right to privacy. The Court also ruled that there is no legal source which authorizes hospital managers to substantially harm the right to freedom of and from religion of patients and staff by regulating the entrance of food. The Court also ruled that the hospital security staff are unauthorized to limit the entrance of people into the hospital for possession of non-kosher for Passover food.

(H.C.J. 1550/18 *The Secular Forum et. al. v. The Minister of Health et. al.* (30.4.2020)).

On June 15, 2020, the Chief Rabbinate of Israel petitioned the Court for an additional hearing, arguing that the ruling will have wide-ranging repercussions on the status of hospitals as kosher during Passover, and that it contradicts previous rulings of the Court on matters of state and religion. On January 10,2021, the Court rejected this petition, stating, *inter alia*, that this ruling does not include any new legal decision and it does not contradicts the Curt's previous rulings (R.Add.H. 3905/20 *The Chief Rabbinate of Israel v. The Secular Forum et. al.* (10.1.21)).

1. On February 27, 2020, the HCJ ruled on a 2015 petition requesting to widen the scope of the *Agreements for Carrying Fetuses Law (Agreement Confirmation and Status of the Newborn)* 5766-1966, to include same-sex-couples and single men and women, with or without a genetic link to the newborn, in the group of people who may request to go through a surrogacy process. In a partial ruling of August 3, 2017, the HCJ rejected the claims regarding cancelation of the requirement of a genetic link between the parent and the newborn, and deemed it constitutional. Yet, the Court stated that the law was problematic and should be reconsidered by the Knesset. Following this ruling the law was amended to include single women who could not carry a pregnancy for health reasons, however, single men and same-sex-couples were not included.

The petitioners, two (2) homosexual couples, claimed that the law infringed upon their right to family, equality, their freedom of contract, and that there was no relevant difference between them and heterosexual couples who were allowed to conduct surrogacy. They also claimed the law was unconstitutional as it did not promote a legitimate purpose and was not proportionate. The respondents claimed, *inter alia*, that the law was constitutional as it only infringed upon the peripheral right to choose how to achieve the right to family, and the infringement was proportionate.

The Court ruled in favor of the petitioners. It stated that it is every person's right to become a parent, through all reproduction techniques, regardless of their gender and sexual orientation, and whether they are single or in a relationship. It determined that there was no relevant difference between single women who could not carry a pregnancy and men, as there was no difference between those who were childless because of medical infertility and those who were "naturally" childless, and therefore determined that the petitioners' right to family and equality were infringed upon. The Court also ruled that in addition to the medical purpose the law was also meant to allow the achievement of the right to family, protect surrogate mothers and regulate the status of the newborn and his/her link to the parents. As such, the Court found that there were less harmful means of achieving the same purposes. The Court ruled that if the law would not be amended so as to nullify the infringement of rights within twelve (12) months, it would read into the law the appropriate interpretation or cancel parts of the law (H.C.J. *781/15 Itai Arad-Pinkas et. al. v. The Authorization Committee for Agreements for Carrying Fetuses et. al.* (27.2.20)).

1. On April 18, 2019 the High Court of Justice ruled on the matter of the *Bnei Brak Municipality*. The case addressed the question of equating the transportation funding for pupils with disability in the regular education system, to that which pupils with disability receive in schools designated to this population. with special needs receive. The Court found that there was an irrelevant distinction created regarding school attendance by children with disability and noted that the relevant question in regard to the funding of transportation ought to be the children's' ability to reach the school and fulfill their right to education. In light of this, the Court determined that so long as the children's disability prevents them from accessing the school, the cost of transportation must be covered by the State, regardless of the question whether the school is a special needs school or not (H.C.J 191/15 *Anonymous v. Bnei Brak Municipality* (18.04.2019)).
2. On December 12, 2018 the High Court of Justice ruled in the matter of *Anonymous v. The Minister of Interior*. The case related to the refusal of the Minster of Interior to register same-sex couples on the birth certificate of their adoptive children in "closed adoptions" (which completely disconnects the relationship between the minor and his/her biological parents). The petitioner argued that the Minister's decision contradicts the Israeli law requiring that in such adoptions the names of the adoptive parents will be registered in the child's birth certificate. The Court ruled against the Minister of Interior, *inter alia,* as it found that it is in the best interest of the child to have a solid family unit, and that a child has the right to family. External considerations, such as the legitimacy of same-sex relationships cannot infringe upon the right of the child to have his/her parents' names included in his/her birth certificate (H.C.J 7344/17 *Anonymous v. The Minister of Interior* (12.12.2018)).
3. In October 2018, the High Court of Justice issued its ruling in the Lara Alqasem's case. The case began with the decision of the Ministry of Interior to cancel the visa granted to Ms. Alqasem to study in Israel due to her activity in an organization affiliated with the BDS movement. Ms. Alqasem's appeals against this decision were rejected until the case reached the High Court of Justice in her request for an additional appeal. The Court noted that in addition to the broad discretion entrusted to the Minister of Interior with regard to the granting of visas and permits, by virtue of the general arrangement in Section 2(a) of the *Entry into Israel Law*, the legislator formulated Sections 2(d) and (e) of the Law concerning persons involved in boycotting Israel. The parties agreed that the arrangement in sections 2(d) and (e) is preventive and not punitive. The Court noted that the arrangement in Section 2(e) does not refer to persons who operated in the past as part of boycott organizations, but have clearly and convincingly demonstrated - in accordance with the burden imposed on them, that they have abandoned such activity and are not likely to exploit their stay in Israel in order to undermine it. The Court noted that in this case, the main fact is the aspiration of the appellant to integrate into Israeli Academia, and to begin advanced studies at the Hebrew University. This behavior is completely opposite to the definition of the term "boycott" in Section 1 of the Law. It was noted that there is no evidence of the applicant's boycott activity since April 2017. In view of the long period of time since then and the relatively minor nature of the activity in question, her decision to study in Israel is sufficient in order to tip the scales and to eliminate the fear of abuse of her stay in Israel. In light of the above, the Court did not accept the argument that preventing the appellant from entering Israel serves the purposes of the Law. The Court overturned the District Court's ruling and canceled the decision of the Minister of Interior. The entry visa and the temporary residency permit granted to the appellant will therefore remain in effect. (H.C.J. 7216/18, *Lara Alqasem v. The Ministry of Interior – The Population and Immigration Authority et. al.* (18.10.18)).
4. On January 10, 2018, the High Court of Justice ruled on a claim concerning gender reassignment in the Population and Immigration Authority (PIA) records. The petitioners, a transgender man who had carried a pregnancy and his partner and biological father of the newborn, requested for the erasure of the gender reassignment in the PIA records – to female, due to the birth, so as the transgender man's record would state he was male. The petitioners also requested for his partner to be recorded as the biological father of the newborn. The State agreed to both of these requests before the Court gave its ruling. The petitioners' further requested that registry officials tasked with recording births and parents would be guided to record the birthing parent as either the father (male) or the mother (female), and not exclusively as the mother, and to avoid discrimination between sis-gender mothers and transgender fathers. The State brought before the Court a suggested policy according to which the registry official would continue to record the birthing parent as a mother and a female, unless, in the case of a birthing transgender man, presented with an approval from the Professional Committee for Gender Reassignment Surgery stating that the pregnancy did not entail a reassignment of gender, in which case the birthing parent would be registered as the father (male). The petitioners opposed the State's suggested framework, and noted that the very questioning of a person's gender identity due solely to the pregnancy and birth he/she decided to undergo, was prejudicial to his/her right to dignity, autonomy and privacy. The Court rejected the petition, and ruled that as the State fulfilled the petitioners requests regarding their personal status, and that the principled question, brought forward as described in the previous paragraph, should not be discussed in the present legal proceedings (H.C.J. 8392/16, *Anonymous et. al. v. the Minister of Interior et. al.* (10.1.18))*.*
5. On June 13, 2017, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Petitioners, several human rights NGOs, in a case concerning the living conditions of prisoners in Israel. The Court required the State to provide, within 18 months, a 4.5 square meter of living space for each prisoner or detainee, as required according to Section 2(8) of the *Prisons Regulation* *(Imprisonment Conditions)* 5770-2010, instead of 3.16 square meters, as in most of prisons in Israel today. The Court held that the notion of "*appropriate living conditions*" under the Amendment for the *Prisons Ordinance* 5772-2012, includes the obligation to provide an appropriate living space for a prisoner or detainee. The Court further noted that human rights are reserved for every person, even if he or she are detained or imprisoned, and that imprisonment alone cannot prevent a person of any other rights, except for those, which are necessary and stem from the prevention of freedom of movement under the imprisonment itself. Note that the State did not contest this issue, but only on the time frame that is required for making the necessary arrangements following this decision. Moreover, the Court stressed that minimal living space is an essential condition for protecting the prisoner's right for human dignity and his or her right for dignified human existence. In its decision, the Court included a detailed reference to the right for adequate living space of prisoners under International Human Rights Law, including Article 10(1) of the ICCPR, Article 16 of the CAT, and the Mandela Rules of 2015. The State is working on implementing the second stage – expanding the prisoners' living space to 4.5 sq.m. (H.C.J. 1892/14 *The Association for Civil Rights in Israel et. al. v. The Minister of Public Security et. al.* (13.6.17)).
6. Following a petition to the HCJ submitted in 2013, the State of Israel decided to make changes to the "Notice of Live Birth" issued to foreign parents in order to ensure that it complies with the standards of an "Official Document", as defined by the *Evidence [New Version]* *Ordinance* 5731-1971, and enable its authentication with an Apostille. These changes enable parents to submit the "Notice of Live Birth" to the relevant authorities in their country of nationality (H.C.J 1528/13 *Atani v. The Minister of Interior* (22.12.2016)).

Additional Information relating to the Unit for the Coordination of the Fight Against Racism

Hereinafter is addition information on complaints received and treated by the Unit, relevant government resolutions, representation and officers for the prevention of racism

1. Complaints - In 2018 the Unit received 230 complaints regarding discrimination and racism. Most of the complaints regarded discrimination in receiving services, discrimination in employment, racism advertisement or speech, police conduct and education. In 2019 the unit has received 497 complaints. (37% of the complaints were received from Israeli citizens of Ethiopian descent, 27% from persons of the Arab population, 5% from persons who immigrated to Israel from the former Soviet Union and 3% from person of the LGBTQI community. In addition, about 70% of the complaints were filed directly by the complainant and about 8% were filed by the officers for the prevention of racism in Government Ministries. Also, about 50% of the complaints were received via a special designated email and 28% through online complain form).
2. Government Resolutions - The Unit reviews the implementation of Government Resolutions No. 1958 (19.8.16). As of 2018, 34 of the recommendations have been implemented, eight (8) are in the process of implementation and nine (9) have not been implemented.
3. Positive representation - In 2018 the "Toplist" expert speakers' engine was established. As of December 2019, it includes about 70 expert speakers from Ethiopian descent in different fields, and during 2019 there have been 36 appearances of people from the list in the media. Such appearances enable positive presentation of persons of Ethiopian descent in the media and enrich public debate and a variety of issues. In 2019, the Unit collaborated with the NGO "Olim Beyahad" ("Immigrating to Israel together"), that established an additional list of expert speakers of Ethiopian descent. The two lists were unified and are now under the management of the "Anu" ("Us") organization.
4. Officers for the prevention of racism in Government Ministries - 66 officers for the prevention of racism were appointed in Government Ministries and auxiliary units (including hospitals, the Police and the IPS). The Unit developed a training program, trained and certified the first class of 14 officers, and is currently training the second class of 17 additional officers. In 2019, the officers were involved in handling approximately 94 complaints in their respective ministries and units. During 2019, many activities for the elimination and prevention of racism were conducted by the unit and by the respective officers in their ministries. These officers are expected to address complaints by both workers and citizens receiving their services, to raise awareness regarding prohibition of racism, and to identify racist practices and lead to their elimination or replacement by non-discriminatory practices.
5. Raising awareness activities - The Unit has established an internet site, a Facebook page, held an internet campaign and took part in 22 events and conferences to raise awareness of its existence so the public knows to refer its complains to it. In March 2019 the Unit launched a campaign titled "A person is a person" which received an exposure of 800,000 views until the end of the year.

Activities of the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women

1. Campaign to fight domestic violence - In January 2019, The Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women launched a campaign in collaboration with the Waze application, which calls for women to report to the emergency centers about domestic violence against them. The aim of the campaign was to combat violence against women by raising awareness about the ability to report such violence among women who may be a victim. The campaign was activated by the app, and if the user clicked on the option to drive 'home', a pop-up message popped up which reminded the user that if violence was directed at her, it is possible to report it and receive assistance and guidance in dealing with distress. The campaign was aired for a month and a half as part of the implementation of the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Prevention and Treatment of Domestic Violence, by the Authority in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, Welfare and Social Services.
2. Promotion of women to senior positions - During 2020, a call was published for submitting an application to be included in the database of women for promotion to senior positions or to serve as an expert. In July 2020, the database, which includes about 2,000 women, has been completed. The purpose of the database is to serve as a basis for locating suitable candidates for senior positions that require professional expertise in various fields, thus increasing employment representation and diversity in relation to women in general, and in senior positions in particular.
3. On October 18, 2020, the Government approved Resolution No. 454 regarding the promotion of adequate representation for women in the Civil Service, in order to continue striving to achieve the initial goal of 50% representation of women in decision-making positions. The Government's Resolution sets goals and actions to assist in increasing the representation rate of women in the Civil Service senior staff, including a systematic progress target for adequate representation of women in at least 50% in senior staff positions, including the leading senior staff. The Government instructed to delegate relevant authority to the Civil Service Commissioner in order to designate positions for women of all ranks including in the leading senior staff in the civil service. The Civil Service Commissioner was instructed to report to the Government annually concerning the adequate representation of women in examination committees for senior staff. In its resolution, the Government noted the establishment of the above-mentioned database, and instructed the Minister of Aliyah and Integration Absorption and the director of the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women to ensure adequate representation for women of all population entitled to adequate representation in accordance to the law.

Promotion of Senior Citizens' Rights by the Ministry of Social Equality

1. Advisers on matters relating to senior citizens course – This course is meant to train advisers in local authorities regarding the needs of senior citizens'. The course provides the advisers with tools to establish his/her role and to leverage his/her work within and outside the authority. The course deals with a variety of topics: old age in Israel and around the world, the role of the adviser, work plan and project management, resource management and marketing, partnership management, working with volunteers, leisure and solitude. The course is accessible to advisers in all local authorities in Israel.
2. Employment of senior citizens - The "Experience Required" program is designed to promote the employment of senior citizens and provide a digital job search platform for such citizens who want to integrate into the labor market. This program includes an easy and simple employment placement internet portal, call center that provides assistance in all aspects (registration, preparation of CV, searching relevant positions etc.), employment preparation workshops (including computer skills) and locating relevant employers for this project.
3. Retirement preparation workshops - These workshops are intended for employees reaching the retirement age and aim to provide them with essential knowledge and tools for decision-making on a variety of topics, including: financial planning, sources of income at retirement age, social security benefits and pension savings, setting boundaries for financial support for older children, creating transparent discourse on the subject, wills, volunteering, dealing with change and more. All work in the field is adapted to persons aged 60 and above, in each program there is an additional adjustment (linguistic and cultural) according to the relevant population.
4. The call center for senior citizens is a central address for receiving information about all the rights, services and benefits that the senior citizens and their families are entitled to, and for assistance in exercising these rights. The center provides information and assistance in the following areas: rights under the *Senior Citizens Law* 5750-1989, social security, rights of Holocaust survivors, health, nursing and foreign workers, housing, pensions, preparation for retirement, welfare, consumers' rights, culture and leisure and any issue related to these citizens' daily life. The center also provides assistance in solving problems and removing barriers that make it difficult for senior citizens to obtain their rights and exercise benefits and works with various bodies in and outside the public sector on their behalf and alongside senior citizens. In addition, the center holds lectures on the rights of senior citizens and the rights of Holocaust survivors throughout the country, and conducts training for stakeholders in the field. The center operates five (5) days a week – 12 hours a day and replies are given in Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, Amharic, English, French and German.
5. The "Outstanding Units – Health Rights Provision Centers" provide assistance to senior citizens who enters hospitals and their families by making their health rights more accessible. The Ministry of Social Equality recruits and employs hundreds of volunteers, mostly senior citizens themselves, who arrive up to the senior citizens' hospital beds. These volunteers provide information on rights such as: the National Insurance Institute' benefits basket, entitlement to nursing with the assistance of a foreign worker, rights of Holocaust survivors, benefits from health funds and more. This is in addition to creating a continuum of care in the community. The volunteers refer complex cases for further assistance of the senior citizens' call center. The program operates in 17 medical centers across the country. The units also inform about the rights through a booklet entitled "Rights are worth their weight in gold " which contain information on health rights provided by all Government Ministries in four (4) languages: Hebrew, Arabic, Russian and English. The booklet is distributed and available in all hospitals and health funds.

Statistic Information Relating to Police Personnel

1. Statistics - In 2019, 1,280 persons joined to the Police, 464 of them are women and 816 are men. In addition, of the total number, 156 (12.1%) are of the Arab population – 65 are Druze, 82 are Muslims and nine (9) are Bedouins.

Information and Details on 23 of Israel's Leading NGOs

1. The following are a selection of 23 NGOs operating in Israel, including their purposes and key activities as **based on information obtained from their web-sites**:
   1. Adalah: The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel[[1]](#footnote-1) - uses methods of litigation, legal interventions and appeals to international media and legal institutions, in order to advance its platform of protecting human rights of Arab in Israel. Adalah addresses various issues, including those related to land, socio-economic, cultural, civil and political rights of Israeli Arabs, which it sees as precursors required for co-existence within a bi-national state.
   2. Adam Teva V'Din[[2]](#footnote-2) - 'Israel Union for Environmental Defense' is an environmental advocacy organization. The organization, made up of predominately environmental lawyers, uses litigation to enforce domestic and international environmental laws and protection. Adam Teva V'Din is also involved in the development of environmental legislation, and routinely works with the Knesset to provide data and guidance.
   3. "Bimkom": Planners for Planning Rights[[3]](#footnote-3) - is a non-profit organization formed in 1999 by a group of planners and architects, in order to strengthen democracy and human rights in the field of planning. The association compiles reports and conducts some advocacy to tie planning to social justice. Its projects have included suggestions for urban renewal, for Bedouin village planning, and comments on planning in Area C in the West Bank and in the eastern neighborhoods of Jerusalem.
   4. "BIZCHUT": The Israel Human Rights Center for People with Disabilities[[4]](#footnote-4) – a leading NGO that focuses on the social integration of individuals with physical and mental disabilities. Bizchut provides legal representation, operates hotlines in Hebrew and Arabic for such individuals, and leads training and educational programs. The organization was actively involved in drafting the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
   5. Blue and White Human Rights Organization[[5]](#footnote-5) – operates for the monitoring and supervision on IDF moral code mainly in checkpoints in the West Bank. The organization aims at improving areas of friction between IDF soldiers and the local population, *inter alia* by maintaining constant contact with the IDF and the Civil Administration and reporting cases of misconduct by IDF soldiers.
   6. Hotline for Refugees and Migrants[[6]](#footnote-6) - provides support in nine different languages to migrants, refugees and victims of in persons. The Hotline engages in public education, crisis intervention and litigation to increase understanding and improve the situation of these vulnerable communities. The Hotline has conducted seminars and field tours on these issues; the seminars being given to a varied public including to high-school pupils, teaching staff and soldiers.
   7. Ir Amim[[7]](#footnote-7) - is an organization committed to an "equitable and stable" Jerusalem, home to all citizens regardless of their social or religious identification. The group aims to be a public resource and inter-community collaboration forum, offering study tours of Jerusalem's political issues, orchestrating media campaigns and creating films of life in Jerusalem.
   8. Israel Religious Action Center (IRAC)[[8]](#footnote-8) - operates to advance pluralism in Israeli society and to protect and defend the human rights of all Israeli citizens, especially rights related to freedoms of conscience, faith and religion. IRAC has also worked on specific issues such as gender segregation on public buses - and advocates for defense of, and provides support to other human rights organizations in Israel.
   9. Jerusalem Open House for Pride and Tolerance (JOH)[[9]](#footnote-9) - is an activist center that provides a safe haven and direct services to persons of the LGBTQI community in Jerusalem and its surrounding communities. The JOH also has national-level presence, including producing "pride parades" and advocating for a LGBTQI Bill of Rights which includes a push for changes in Israeli family laws, gender classification and healthcare practices.
   10. Mossawa Center: The Advocacy Center for Arab Citizens in Israel[[10]](#footnote-10) - promotes economic, social, cultural and political rights of Arab citizens in Israel, and social recognition of this multifaceted community. In addition to advocacy against discrimination, the Mossawa Center also mobilizes youth engagement and capacity building for local Arab civil society.
   11. Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality (NCF)[[11]](#footnote-11) - is a joint Jewish-Arab organization focused on issues specifically affecting the Negev region in southern Israel. NCF's principal focus is the monitoring the Israeli Government interaction with Arab Bedouin citizens of the Negev, especially related to governmental regulation of the Bedouin unauthorized communities in the Negev. The Forum also operates one of the Arab-Jewish cultural and political exchange centers, the Multaka-Mifgash Center for Arab-Jewish Understanding.
   12. Physicians for Human Rights – Israel (PHR-Israel)[[12]](#footnote-12) - is the local branch of the PHR international organization. The organization strives to promote a fairer and more inclusive society in which the right to health is applied equally to all inhabitants. PHR-Israel argues for pre-requisite conditions to health care rights and services, including clean water, modern sanitary conditions and proper nutrition, adequate housing, education and employment opportunities, and protection from violence. PHR-Israel operates clinics and provides assistance to individuals to ensure protection of their various health and human rights. The organization also engages in public debate on health-related issues, including offering criticism of, and suggestions to, Israeli governmental policies.
   13. Tebeka: Justice and Equality for Ethiopian Israelis[[13]](#footnote-13) - is a legal rights organization working towards social mobility and integration of Israeli citizens of Ethiopian descent. Tebeka engages in impact litigation, legal aid and policy initiatives to increase the availability of educational and vocational opportunities to Israeli citizens of Ethiopian descent. Tebeka's extensive educational initiatives include community awareness workshops, youth outreach and a radio show aired in Hebrew and Amharic.
   14. The Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI)[[14]](#footnote-14) - monitors human rights and civil liberties within Israel. ACRI’s Legal Department handles cases that raise issues of principle and effect broad-based policy change before the Supreme Court. The organization also assists with impact litigation on a variety of issues, including freedom of expression, the right to privacy, gender and sexuality rights, and equality for minority populations before all Courts and in Knesset Committees. In addition, ACRI creates Hebrew and Arabic educational materials, conducts domestic public outreach and education activities, and engages in international advocacy on human rights issues.
   15. The Israel National Council for the Child (NCC)[[15]](#footnote-15) - is one of the key NGOs concerned with advocacy for children's rights and well-being. Unaffiliated with any particular social group of Israeli society, the NCC considers all minors in Israel, to fall under their protective umbrella - regardless of their nationality, religion or socio-economic situation. The NCC provides data, supports protective legislation, and sponsors educational programs and social initiatives throughout the country.
   16. The Israel Women's Network (IWN)[[16]](#footnote-16) - is committed to advancing the status of all women in Israel, regardless of race, religion or socio-economic background. Involved with impact litigation, IWN has affected practical change to maternity rights, labor conditions and employment disputes specifically affecting women. Recognized domestically for its work by the prestigious President's Award, IWN also holds consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.
   17. The Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions (ICAHD)[[17]](#footnote-17) - is a human rights organization that specifically focuses on the State of Israel’s policy of demolishing Palestinian homes. ICAHD creates and maintains a repository of press releases, reports, maps and videos that promulgate their political message. The organization also arranges field tours for private parties.
   18. The Legal Forum for Israel[[18]](#footnote-18) – is operating for the protection of human rights, protection of governance and of Israel's and the Jewish people national interests. This Forum employs lawyers, jurists, economists and students which provide legal assistance in several fields, including: international department, economic departments and consumers department. The Forum also issues opinions and position papers to decision makers, petition on various issues to the High Court of Justice and participate in Knesset discussions and other public debates.
   19. The Mizrahi Democratic Rainbow: New Discourse[[19]](#footnote-19) - is an apolitical, non-parliamentary, social movement of Israeli Jews of Middle Eastern descent, which has a goal of bringing social change to Israeli society and to its institutions. Given a shared cultural heritage with Arab communities in Israel, the Mizrahi Democratic Rainbow serves as a forum for social collaboration, for example by hosting art exhibitions consisting of both Mizrahi and Arab artists. Active also in land, employment and educational issues, the group organizes conferences, produces media items and hosts performances which are in line with its multicultural and social justice focus.
   20. The Movement for Quality Government in Israel (MQG)[[20]](#footnote-20) - promotes the accountability of public officials and the rule of law, through its work of filing petitions to the Supreme Court, public disclosure of unethical behavior, provision of legal aid to whistleblowers, and the sponsoring of an annual "Quality Government Day." The MQG also runs a legal hotline to provide services for citizens affected by improper government conduct.
   21. The Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI)[[21]](#footnote-21) – monitors the interrogations and law enforcement activities of the State to ensure that they are in line with the principles of Israeli and international law. As part of its extensive legal work, PCATI has submitted petitions to the High Court of Justice and collaborated on reports to international audiences, including to the UN. The Organization also provides additional activities including running lectures and exhibitions.
   22. Woman to Woman - Haifa Feminist Center[[22]](#footnote-22) - is an association operating for combatting discrimination, violence and oppression against women. The Centre offers year-round activities that include: conventions, seminars, lectures and provision of information in the field of women's rights, trafficking in women and combatting violence against women. These are all provided to a varied audience including to police personnel, lawyers, local authority officials, social workers in hospitals and students.
   23. Worker's Hotline[[23]](#footnote-23) - aims at protecting the rights of disadvantaged workers in Israel. The Hotline's targeted groups include asylum seekers, foreign laborers, Palestinian workers as well as any mistreated Israeli workers. Addressing both individual grievances and systematic violations, the Hotline provides telephone consultation (including offering legal services) and also produces reports addressing the various issues of its platform.

1. <http://www.adalah.org> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.adamteva.org.il/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://bimkom.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <http://bizchut.org.il/he/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <http://www.izs.org.il/?father_id=114&catid=449> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://hotline.org.il/en/main/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <http://www.ir-amim.org.il/en> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <http://www.iataskforce.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://joh.org.il/index.php/english> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <http://www.mossawacenter.org> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <http://www.dukium.org/heb/> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://www.phr.org.il> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://www.tebeka.org.il/> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://www.acri.org.il/en/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://www.children.org.il> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://www.iwn.org.il> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <http://www.icahd.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. <http://www.haforum.org.il/newsite/page.asp?id=3350> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. <http://www.ha-keshet.org.il/> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. <http://www.mqg.org.il/אנגלית/tabid/124/Default.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. <http://www.stoptorture.org.il/en> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. <http://www.isha.org.il/eng/> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. http://www.kavlaoved.org.il/en/ [↑](#footnote-ref-23)