

Annex A - Examples of Identical Statements

From statement of Ayetullah Tekin:	From statement of Abdullah Keskin:	From statement of Fatma Kanlioglu:
"I boarded the Mavi Marmara from Antalya. Our goal was to bring humanitarian aid to Palestine. There were only humanitarian aid materials on the ship. There was no other cargo. There were men, women, teenagers, children of all ages and many nationalities. At around 04:30 on 31 May 2010, Israeli soldiers attacked the ship with helicopters and military boats, boarded the ship, the soldiers were throwing percussion and smoke bombs and firing their weapons. Weapons were being fired and gas bombs being thrown from the helicopter. They were also throwing some kind of bomb, I do not know what kind. The soldiers were yelling at the women, elderly and people on the ship. Afterward they cuffed everybody. They kept us on the ship for a total of 9-10 hours. First they kept us in the lounges in the heat and did not let us go to the bathroom. The elderly soiled themselves. We were thirsty but they did not give us water. When they took us on deck, they got us wet with the helicopters. There must have been people who died and were hurt as they boarded the ship.	"I boarded the Mavi Marmara from Antalya. Our goal was to bring humanitarian aid to Palestine. The ship was loaded only with humanitarian aid materials. There was no other cargo. There were men, women, teenagers and children of all ages and from many nationalities. At around 04:30 on 31 May 2010, Israeli soldiers attacked the ship with military helicopters and boats, boarded the ship, the soldiers were throwing percussion and smoke bombs and firing their weapons. Weapons were being fired and gas bombs were being thrown from the military ships and helicopters. Bombs – I do not know what kind – were also being thrown. The soldiers were yelling at women, elderly and those on the ship. Afterward they cuffed everybody. They kept us on the ship for a total of 9-10 hours. First they kept us in the lounges in the heat and did not let us go to the bathroom. The elderly soiled themselves. We were thirsty but they did not give us water. When they took us on deck, they got us wet with the helicopters. There must have been people who died and were hurt as they boarded the ship. They themselves did not give any medical aid. "This late action caused some of the wounded to die of blood loss. I saw wounded being handcuffed. This made the physical and psychological state of the wounded deteriorate even further. We treated them as much as we could.	"I boarded the Mavi Marmara from Antalya. Our goal was to bring humanitarian aid to Palestine. There were only humanitarian aid materials on the ship. There was no other cargo. There were men, women, youth, children of all ages and many nationalities. At around 04:30 on 31 May 2010, Israeli soldiers attacked the ship with helicopters and military boats, boarded the ship, the soldiers were throwing percussion and smoke bombs and firing their weapons. Bombs – I do not know what kind – were also being thrown. The soldiers were yelling at the women, elderly and people on the ship. Afterward they cuffed everybody. They kept us on the ship for a total of 9-10 hours. First they kept us in the lounges in the heat and did not let us go to the bathroom. The elderly soiled themselves. We were thirsty but they did not give us water. When they took us on deck, they got us wet with the helicopters. There must have been people who died and were hurt as they boarded the ship. They themselves did not give any medical aid." "This late action caused some of them to die of blood loss. I saw wounded being handcuffed. This made the physical and psychological state of the wounded deteriorate even further. We treated them as much as we could.

up. They would not tell us how long we would be in the prison and would not let us make a phone call. I was very tired as a result of these actions. After we had stayed there about 2 nights and 1 day, they took us out of the prison and took us to the airport. They told us they would take us home around two o'clock on Wednesday night. They changed rooms in groups. We became hopeful but by afternoon we realized no one had been taken. So the psychological torment continued. It was only Wednesday evening when they took us to be put on planes. They kept us waiting on the bus for an hour and a half. They would not let us use the bathrooms.	They would not tell us how long we would be in the prison and would not let us make a phone call. I was very tired as a result of these actions. After we had stayed there about 2 nights and 1 day, they took us out of the prison and took us to the airport. They told us they would take us home around two o'clock on Wednesday night. They changed rooms in groups. We became hopeful but by afternoon we realized no one had been taken. So the psychological torment continued. It was only Wednesday evening when they took us to be put on planes. They kept us waiting on the bus for an hour and a half. They would not let us use the bathrooms.	up. They would not tell us how long we would be in the prison and would not let us make a phone call. I was very tired as a result of these actions. After we had stayed there about 2 nights and 1 day, they took us out of the prison and took us to the airport. They told us they would take us home around two o'clock on Wednesday night. They changed rooms in groups. We became hopeful but by afternoon we realized no one had been taken. So the psychological torment continued. It was only Wednesday evening when they took us to be put on planes. They kept us waiting on the bus for an hour and a half. They would not let us use the bathrooms.
After that they put us on a prisoner transport vehicle to be taken to Turkey. I was brought to the airport where we were made to wait again. The Israeli soldiers shoved us around. They even beat some of us up. We arrived in Turkey. I had a camera, glasses and personal belongings. The Israeli soldiers took these but did not return them to me. I am filing a complaint against Israeli officials for what was done to me."	After that they put us on a prisoner transport vehicle to be taken to Turkey. I was brought to the airport where we were made to wait again. The Israeli soldiers shoved us around. They even beat some of us up. Then we arrived in Turkey. They took my camera, mobile phone, sunglasses and private belongings and did not return them to me. I am filing a complaint against Israeli officials for what was done to me."	After that they put us on a prisoner transport vehicle to be taken to Turkey. I was brought to the airport where we were made to wait again. The Israeli soldiers shoved us around. They even beat some of us up. Then we arrived in Turkey. I had a camera, phone, video camera, TL 500 in cash, my ring, my watch, bracelet, private belongings. The Israeli soldiers took them but did not give them back. I am filing a complaint against Israeli officials for what was done to me."

From statement of Cengiz Kandilci:

"A while later, the announcements over the wireless turned into words that included English and Turkish curses.

We did not respond to these and after a while, the ships started to come nearer to us, then move away. This went on for hours and later when we looked carefully, we realized that there weren't just ships but also submarines, helicopters, ships carrying soldiers, and torpedo boats which were later to attack us.

On May 31, 2010 at around 4:00 AM, there were warships, helicopters and torpedo boats coming toward our ship and they had come very near. Suddenly, they changed course and all of them started attacking the Mavi Marmara. All at once, there was pandemonium but there had been no more announcements after our first encounter with them and so they attacked without warning. We saw and heard everything very clearly because the Mavi Marmara was very close to us. As they approached the ship, all of a sudden there was the sound of explosions that wouldn't stop and just as we were thinking that they were probably going to sink the ship, helicopters approached the upper decks and started firing with automatic rifles; we could see the flames coming out of the rifle barrels very clearly. Sounds of explosions came constantly from the dozens of torpedo boats surrounding the Mavi Marmara, leaving a mass of smoke behind.

The helicopters kept on firing and we could hear the announcements saying, "There's somebody wounded here", "There's somebody dead there." We increased our speed to get closer so that we could rescue anyone who had possibly fallen overboard but we had a mechanical problem. Just then, the Mavi Marmara started veering right and left as if to shake off the attackers and we couldn't do much more at that point.

We called Turkish Radio from the Defne Y ship to notify them and so we used the emergency beacon (EPIRB) while our ship continued on its course. A little while later, we understood that the Mavi Marmara had been completely taken over and right then helicopters started lowering soldiers onto our ship Defne Y.

From statement of Dilaver Kutluay:

"After a while the announcements over the radio turned into abusive words in English and Turkish.

For hours the war ships would come closer and move away. Later I noticed submarines, helicopters and assault boats.

At around 04:30 on 31 May 2010, the war ships, helicopters and assault boats converged toward the ship. But then suddenly they changed direction and all of them opened fire on the ship named Mavi Marmara. Because Mavi Marmara was close to us, I saw and heard everything very clearly. As the Israeli soldiers approached Mavi Marmara, suddenly sounds of explosions could be heard and they never stopped. Just as we thought they would sink the ship, helicopters approached the upper side of the ship and began to fire with automatic weapons. There were tens of assault boats around the Mavi Marmara and the sounds of explosions were incessant, followed by the rising of clouds of smoke.

The helicopter continued to fire and I could hear announcements of "there is someone wounded here, a person is dead there" over the radio. We increased our speed to get closer to the Mavi Marmara so that we could help anyone who fell in the water but there was some kind of mechanical problem. At that point I saw the Mavi Marmara speed up to full speed while going right and left.

We immediately called the Turkish radio from the Defne Y to report the situation and we turned on the distress emergency beacon device (EPIRB) on the ship. After a while, soldiers landed on the Defne Y from helicopters.

We waiting on the ship's bunker lids for about an hour and then armed soldiers took us in groups of three into the ship's restaurant, a space of about twenty square meters. Some time later, they interrogated us one by one."

We waited on the ship's hatch for about an hour. Subsequently we were taken to the 20m² mess hall in groups of three with armed soldiers at our sides. After that we were each questioned by the soldiers one by one."

Annex B

Pictures of Weapons and Equipment Found on the "Mavi Marmara"



Various kinds of knives used as weapons



Various kinds of knives used as weapons



Knife cases brought to the ship



Vests with Turkey's symbol, the crescent



Piles of bullet proof vests



Gas Masks



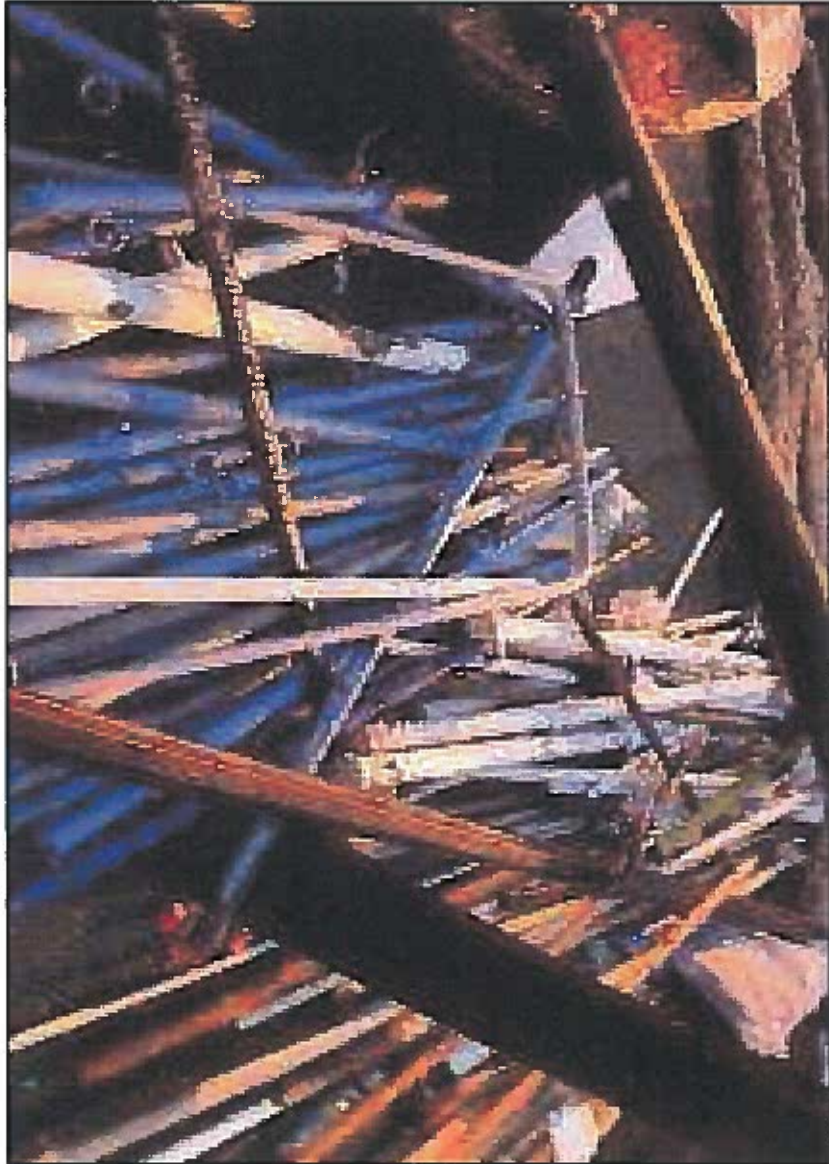
Slingshots prepared in advance for fighting



Marbles prepared in advance for fighting



A work tool turned into improvised weapons



Iron bars cut from the railings of the ship

Sıra	İsmi	Adı	Soyadı	İkbal	Grup	İkbal	İkbal
1	ÖZNE	ABDULLAH	CAMLIOĞLU	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
2	ÖZNE	ALPASLAN	BAZLI	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
3	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
4	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
5	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
6	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
7	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
8	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
9	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
10	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
11	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
12	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
13	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
14	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
15	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
16	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
17	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
18	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
19	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
20	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
21	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
22	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
23	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
24	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
25	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
26	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
27	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
28	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
29	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
30	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
31	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
32	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
33	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
34	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
35	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
36	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
37	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
38	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
39	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL
40	ÖZNE	ÖZALP	ÖZALP	İHH	İHH	İSTANBUL	İSTANBUL

No	NAME	RELIGION	EDUCATION	PROFESSION	RESIDENCE	STATUS
41	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
42	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
43	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
44	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
45	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
46	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
47	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
48	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
49	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
50	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
51	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
52	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
53	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
54	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
55	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
56	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
57	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
58	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
59	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
60	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
61	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
62	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
63	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
64	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
65	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
66	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
67	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
68	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
69	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
70	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
71	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
72	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
73	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
74	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
75	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
76	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
77	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
78	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
79	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
80	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW
81	M. HARMAN	ALI	UNIVERSITY	TECHNICAL	ILIRIYAN	WIDOW

126	M. Memişoğlu	MAJLİD	TERZİ	İHH	ACIL YARDIM	İSTANBUL
127	M. Memişoğlu	MAJLİD İBRAHİM	KARDAŞ	TERKİLAT	İHH GÖNÜLLÜ	İSTANBUL
128	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL RIFAT	ÇANKAÇ	SAGLIK		İSTANBUL
129	M. Memişoğlu	HALİM	YAZICI	TERKİLAT	İHH GÖNÜLLÜ	BURSA
130	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	BAĞCI	TERKİLAT		İZMİR
131	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	YERLİ	TERKİLAT		İZMİR
132	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	GÖNÜLLÜ	ACIL YARDIM	İZMİR
133	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	İHH	İHH	İZMİR
134	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	SAGLIK	İHH	İZMİR
135	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	ARZAKA İHH	İZMİR
136	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	İHH GÖNÜLLÜ	İZMİR
137	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	İHH	İHH GÖNÜLLÜ	İZMİR
138	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	ACIL	İZMİR
139	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
140	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
141	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
142	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
143	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
144	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
145	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
146	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
147	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
148	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
149	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
150	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
151	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
152	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
153	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
154	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
155	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
156	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
157	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
158	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
159	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
160	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
161	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
162	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
163	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
164	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA
165	M. Memişoğlu	HALİL	ÇAY	TERKİLAT	MAZLUM DER.	BURSA

166	M. Mertineci	ISMAIL	YERILDAK	TESKILAT			ROCAELI
167	M. Mertineci	ISMAIL HAKKI	YERILDAK	TESKILAT			BURSA
168	M. Mertineci	ISMET	GEZEN	TESKILAT			ALANYA
169	M. Mertineci	KADIR	GONULUSTAS	GONULLU			ISTANBUL
170	M. Mertineci	KAZIM HANLIN	BASCI	İHH	ACI YARDAHI		ISTANBUL
171	M. Mertineci	İDRIS	GONULUS	İHH	VAKIT		ISTANBUL
172	M. Mertineci	KEMAL	CELEK	TESKILAT	AMUDOLU PLATFORMU		ISTANBUL
173	M. Mertineci	KEHAN	KARAKUS	STK	GONULU KONTROL MERKEZİ		ISTANBUL
174	M. Mertineci	KEHAN	AKCI	TESKILAT	CAGRI DEN		ISTANBUL
175	M. Mertineci	KEZBAN	ACIKIR	KADIN GONULLU			ANTKAYA
176	M. Mertineci	KIDRAT	BAYHAN	MEVYA	ZAMAN GAZETESİ		ISTANBUL
177	M. Mertineci	İDITL	GEHON	STK	BULVAR BABA		ISTANBUL
178	M. Mertineci	KAHNUT	DODAN	BAGICI	İSMAIL OSMANLI		ISTANBUL
179	M. Mertineci	KAHNUT	OSKULAN	SASLIK			ISTANBUL
180	M. Mertineci	MEKET	KAR	İHH	ACI YARDAHI		ISTANBUL
181	M. Mertineci	MEDINA	OLGUN	MEVYA	SABAH		ISTANBUL
182	M. Mertineci	MEKET	İRLZ	GONULLU	YITENDER		ISTANBUL
183	M. Mertineci	MEKET	ALANIRAK	STK	SEYDİHAN		ISTANBUL
184	M. Mertineci	MEKET	ÖZNESE	STK	ACI		VAN
185	M. Mertineci	MEKET	ÇAKAN	TESKILAT	İHH GONULLU		İSTANBUL
186	M. Mertineci	MEKET	YILDIRIM	TESKILAT			İSTANBUL
187	M. Mertineci	MEKET	BAKAR	STK	ÖZEL Fİ		İSTANBUL
188	M. Mertineci	MEKET	ÇAKIR	TESKILAT	SABAH		İSTANBUL
189	M. Mertineci	MEKET	SEYHAN	TESKILAT	ÖZGÜR DER		İSTANBUL
190	M. Mertineci	MEKET	TUNC	TESKILAT	MEKALE		İSTANBUL
191	M. Mertineci	MEKET	YILDIRIM	TESKILAT	YARDAHI V.		İSTANBUL
192	M. Mertineci	MEKET ALI	AKTUNUZ	BAGICI	AKDAV		İSTANBUL
193	M. Mertineci	MEKET ALI	İDNOZ	STK	İHH A.İ.DER		İSTANBUL
194	M. Mertineci	MEKET ALI	ZEDER	TESKILAT	MAZLUMDER		İSTANBUL
195	M. Mertineci	MEKET ALI	KOCER	STK	MEYDAN		İSTANBUL
196	M. Mertineci	MEKET ARIS	SARIVASAR	STK	ÖZGÜR DER		VAN
197	M. Mertineci	MEKET CONEYT	YOLUSAK	STK	MEYDAN		İSTANBUL
198	M. Mertineci	MEKET DUNAK	KAYA	TESKILAT	ÖZGÜR DER		İSTANBUL
199	M. Mertineci	MEKET EMIN	ACAR	TESKILAT	DARUL MEVNE		VAN
200	M. Mertineci	MEKET EYDUP	TURAN	STK	AKTUNUZ		İSTANBUL
201	M. Mertineci	MEKET MURAT	YILDIRIM	TESKILAT	MAKAS TIRAK		İSTANBUL
202	M. Mertineci	MEKET SERTK	ÖZK	MEVYA	AKTUNUZ		İSTANBUL
203	M. Mertineci	MEKET SERTK	ÖZK	TESKILAT	AKTUNUZ		İSTANBUL
204	M. Mertineci	MEKET SERTK	ÖZK	TESKILAT	AKTUNUZ		İSTANBUL
205	M. Mertineci	MEKET SERTK	ÖZK	TESKILAT	AKTUNUZ		İSTANBUL
206	M. Mertineci	MEKET SERTK	ÖZK	TESKILAT	AKTUNUZ		İSTANBUL

207	M. Murtana	MESAL	KAYA	RADIN GONDOLU	RENIK BADIJO	ISTANBUL
208	M. Murtana	METIN	CAUSKAN	BADIJO	TEGY	ISTANBUL
209	M. Murtana	METIN	AKUS	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
210	M. Murtana	METIN	YARDIN	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
211	M. Murtana	METIN	YILMAZ	GONDOLU	TEGY	ISTANBUL
212	M. Murtana	METIN	YURTSEVER	SAGLIK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
213	M. Murtana	METIN	YURT	GONDOLU	TEGY	ISTANBUL
214	M. Murtana	METIN	YILDIRIM	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
215	M. Murtana	METIN	KARAKAS	TEGY	TEGY	ISTANBUL
216	M. Murtana	METIN	CAM	GONDOLU	TEGY	ISTANBUL
217	M. Murtana	METIN	KAVAKCIOLU	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
218	M. Murtana	METIN	DAYAN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
219	M. Murtana	METIN	KOCEROLU	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
220	M. Murtana	METIN	REBISIN	GONDOLU	TEGY	ISTANBUL
221	M. Murtana	METIN	YAKO	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
222	M. Murtana	METIN	KUHAMMET LATIF	KAYA	TEGY	ISTANBUL
223	M. Murtana	METIN	GIMES	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
224	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICI	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
225	M. Murtana	METIN	GUL	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
226	M. Murtana	METIN	EMIR	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
227	M. Murtana	METIN	YILDIRIM	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
228	M. Murtana	METIN	TAMER KIRBAS	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
229	M. Murtana	METIN	PAJAWAR	TEGY	TEGY	ISTANBUL
230	M. Murtana	METIN	ATMICA	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
231	M. Murtana	METIN	SANITOK	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
232	M. Murtana	METIN	TASIN	TESKILAT	TEGY	ISTANBUL
233	M. Murtana	METIN	YILMAZ	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
234	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
235	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
236	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
237	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
238	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
239	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
240	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
241	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
242	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
243	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
244	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
245	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
246	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL
247	M. Murtana	METIN	AGICIN	STK	TEGY	ISTANBUL

248	M. Memişoğlu	MUSTAFA A	İGİÇETMEZ	TEŞKİLAT	İHH GÖMÜLLÜ				KONYA
249	M. Memişoğlu	MUSTAFA ASIN	SARIDÖZER	SAGLIK					KONYA
250	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ASLAN	TEŞKİLAT	ASD				AYDIN
251	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	İBAOĞLU	TEŞKİLAT	İHH GÖMÜLLÜ				BODVA
252	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	KIZIL	KADIN GÖMÜLLÜ					HERSİN
253	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	MERİÇ	TEŞKİLAT	ASD				BARTIN
254	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER SAHİN	İLAHOĞLU	TEŞKİLAT	SADET P.				KONYA
255	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	İTİH	KADIN GÖMÜLLÜ					MURŞİ
256	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ALTUN	TEŞKİLAT	ERDÜLÖZGÜR				GERZE
257	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	DAI	İHH	ÖZ İLİSKİLER				İSTANBUL
258	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	AYAR	STK	ÖRNEKLER				İSTANBUL
259	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	YILDIRIM	İHH	ACİL YARDIM				İSTANBUL
260	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ABSAHER	STK	HAKDER				İSTANBUL
261	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	SEYİTÖĞLU	TEŞKİLAT	İHH GÖMÜLLÜ				KÜLS
262	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	KAN	İHH	ACİL YARDIM				İSTANBUL
263	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	TAŞKIN	TEŞKİLAT	BİLGİ ALIŞTIRMA				ADYAMAN
264	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ASLANOĞLU	İHH	ACİL YARDIM				İSTANBUL
265	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZEN	KADIN GÖMÜLLÜ					İSTANBUL
266	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	YÖREK	GÖMÜLLÜ	MARAS'DA				KAYSERİ
267	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	YILMAZ	TEŞKİLAT	BEYER				İSTANBUL
268	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
269	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
270	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
271	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
272	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
273	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
274	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
275	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
276	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
277	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
278	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
279	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
280	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
281	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
282	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
283	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
284	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
285	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
286	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
287	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL
288	M. Memişoğlu	MUZAFFER	ÖZGÜMÜŞ	TEŞKİLAT					İSTANBUL

288	M. Mertner	BEYMA	GEMERKÇİ	İHH	ACİL YARDIM			İSTANBUL
289	M. Mertner	KIDAYAN	KAYA	STK				İSTANBUL
290	M. Mertner	SABET	TIRAK	TEŞKİLAT				İSTANBUL
291	M. Mertner	SABET	İSTİDİSUL	STK	AMARÇI GEMİCİLİK			İSTANBUL
292	M. Mertner	SABET	OZER	İHH	ACİL YARDIM			İSTANBUL
293	M. Mertner	SALMAATTIN	BİLLİCİ	İHH	İLETİŞİM			İSTANBUL
294	M. Mertner	SALIM	MEHİRİYAN	TEŞKİLAT	İHH GÖNÜLLÜ			İSTANBUL
295	M. Mertner	SALIM	ACIKAN	KADIN GÖNÜLLÜ				İSTANBUL
296	M. Mertner	SALINA SULTAN	SEYMA	STK				İSTANBUL
297	M. Mertner	SALIN	DOĞAN	MEVYA	TRAFİK GAZETTESİ			İSTANBUL
298	M. Mertner	SANET	BUR	GÖNÜLLÜ				İSTANBUL
299	M. Mertner	SANİ	BUR	STK	ACILAY			İSTANBUL
300	M. Mertner	SEBAHATTİN	KATMAN	GÖNÜLLÜ				İSTANBUL
301	M. Mertner	SEBAHATTİN	BELENDİDİCİ	STK				İSTANBUL
302	M. Mertner	SEHA	ATKANAR	MEVYA				İSTANBUL
303	M. Mertner	SELİM	ÖZGÜBAYCI	TEŞKİLAT	İHH DER.			İSTANBUL
304	M. Mertner	SELİM SARIER	KOÇUK	TEŞKİLAT				İSTANBUL
305	M. Mertner	SEHA	İSLEK	KADIN	İHH			İSTANBUL
306	M. Mertner	SEHA	İSLEK	MEVYA	ALAYTESA BELENDİCİ			İSTANBUL
307	M. Mertner	SEHA	ÖZGÜBAYCI	TEŞKİLAT				İSTANBUL
308	M. Mertner	SEHA	İSLEK	TEŞKİLAT				İSTANBUL
309	M. Mertner	SEHA	İSLEK	MEVYA				İSTANBUL
310	M. Mertner	SILAN	ALAYTESA	MEVYA				İSTANBUL
311	M. Mertner	SILAN	KOÇUK	TEŞKİLAT	ADAY			İSTANBUL
312	M. Mertner	SILAN	CANAK	MEVYA	ATIL AYRIMA KOORDİNATÖRÜ			İSTANBUL
313	M. Mertner	SILAN	ERTEKİN	MEVYA	TİKET			İSTANBUL
314	M. Mertner	SILAN	İZZET	GÖNÜLLÜ				İSTANBUL
315	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
316	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
317	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
318	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
319	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
320	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
321	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
322	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
323	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
324	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
325	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
326	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
327	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
328	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
329	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL
330	M. Mertner	SILAN	GÖNÜLLÜ	STK	İHH			İSTANBUL

331	M. Mertova	VAROL	YILMAZ	TESKILAT	ULYAD				INEROL
332	M. Mertova	VEDAT	ALTIN	TESKILAT	YOK GEREKSI				GERKE
333	M. Mertova	YAHYA	COSEKIN	MEVYA	BUKE TV				ISTANBUL
334	M. Mertova	YAKUP	AKINLIK	TESKILAT	SEKRETER DNE				MEVYA
335	M. Mertova	YASIN	IBRAH	IBH	ACIL YARDIM				ISTANBUL
336	M. Mertova	YASAR	KUTLUAY	IBH	YOKRETTI				ISTANBUL
337	M. Mertova	YAVUZ	BAVSEAN	STK	SEHAAT				ISAN
338	M. Mertova	TEKIS	CAN	TESKILAT	lanetide Cem.				IZMIR
339	M. Mertova	YILMAZ	CELEPKALI	KADIN GOMULU	IBH GOMULU				ISTANBUL
340	M. Mertova	YILMAZ	ANILAT	TESKILAT	ACIL YARDIM				ISTANBUL
341	M. Mertova	YUSUF	KINOLCE	IBH	IBH GOMULU				GAZIANTEP
342	M. Mertova	YUSUF	DOGUSAN	TESKILAT	IBH GOMULU				ANTONYANISAR
343	M. Mertova	YUSUF ZIVA	DONMEZ	IBH	MAK TULEH				ISTANBUL
344	M. Mertova	YUCEL	VELIOGLU	IBH	AMACOLU ALMISI				ISTANBUL
345	M. Mertova	YUCSEL	ARDOGAN	GOMULU	PRODUCTION				ISTANBUL
346	M. Mertova	YUCSEL MUBAT	YANUS	IBH	REDOR				ISTANBUL
347	M. Mertova	ZAKARIA	MAMOR	IBH	LUTIM				ISTANBUL
348	M. Mertova	ZELHA	DETTIRE	IBH	GOMULU				ISTANBUL
349	M. Mertova	ZERENYA	KAYA	STK	LABORATORY IYS				ISTANBUL
350	M. Mertova	ZERENYE	KANAT	TESKILAT	IBH GOMULU				ISTANBUL
351	M. Mertova	ZERK	KAYA	IBH	ILLETIM				ISTANBUL
352	M. Mertova	ZELHA	SACLAM	IBH	AMARA IBH				AMARA
353	M. Mertova	ZELHA	SEKICAYA	KADIN GOMULU	AMARA IBH				AMARA
354	M. Mertova	ZETTEL ASIDIN	OGUZAK	TESKILAT	IBH				AMARA
355	M. Mertova	BAYRAM	BAYRAM	IBH	IBH				AMARA
356	M. Mertova	MULIS	BAYRAM	IBH	IBH				AMARA
357	M. Mertova	ETIP	YASAR	IBH	IBH				AMARA
358	M. Mertova	MEVUT	KOC	IBH	IBH				AMARA
359	M. Mertova	AL	YACER	GOMULU	IBH				AMARA
360	M. Mertova	QZKAN	TUNKOCULU	IBH	IBH				AMARA
361	M. Mertova	ZETIRIP	KARACOLU	IBH	IBH				AMARA
362	M. Mertova	ANNET AYDAN	BEKER	TESKILAT	IBH				AMARA
363	M. Mertova	AYSE ABILA	SARIGOLU KAYRA	IBH	IBH				AMARA
364	M. Mertova	ADASLAN	TOPIK	IBH	IBH				AMARA
365	M. Mertova	KUAT PERDEV	ELIPI	GOMULU	IBH				AMARA
366	M. Mertova	MILANIMERO ESAT	DAGLI	GOMULU	IBH				AMARA

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It highlights the potential applications of the research in various fields and the need for further investigation.

5. The final part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key points. It reiterates the importance of the study and the need for continued research in this area.

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Assaf Harofeh Medical Center
The National Center for Forensic Medicine
Affiliated to the Sackler Faculty of Medicine
Tel Aviv University

[same letterhead in English]

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[same in English]

ISRAEL

FAX: 03-6833813 TEL: 03-5127878

Memo: 3/576-584/2010

4/706-714/2010

4/797/2010

Documentation of Examination of Bodies from Event of 31/5/2010 (Memo from 3/576/2010 to 3/584/2010)

1. 9 [sic] bodies were transferred to the Center on 31/5/2010 at around 22:45.
2. The following examinations were conducted on each of the bodies:
 - a. External examination.
 - b. Color photographs and x-rays.
 - c. Fingerprinting.
 - d. Visual examination and dental imaging.
 - e. Ferroprint test on the hands (to detect metals).
 - f. Swabs taken from the open wounds on the bodies (biological laboratory).
 - g. Articles of clothing were transferred with the body [sic].

3. The bodies were kept in refrigeration.

4. The bodies marked:

3-576-2010 (4-706-201, num. in Turkey 1593)
3-577-2010 (4-707-2010, num. in Turkey 1599)
3-579-2010 (4-709-2010, num. in Turkey 1597)
3-580-2010 (4-710-2010, num. in Turkey 1601)
3-581-2010 (4-711-2010, num. in Turkey 1595)
3-582-2010 (4-712-2010, num. in Turkey 1600)

underwent embalmment at the Center, based on instructions of the Turkish Embassy in Israel ("unidentified bodies").

Memo: 3/576-584/2010

4/706-714/2010

4/797/2010

The bodies marked:

3-578-2010 (4-708-2010, num. in Turkey 1598)

3-583-2010 (4-713-2010, num. in Turkey 1594)

3-584-2010 (4-714-2010, num. in Turkey 1596)

did not undergo embalmment, based on instructions of the Turkish Embassy in Israel ("identified bodies").

5. 9 [sic] bodies were released from the Center on 2/6/2010 between 18:00-18:30.

Respectfully,

24/10/2010

Date

24/10/2010

Date

[signed]

Dr. A. Krisspin

[signed]

Prof. Y. Hiss

R.Y. 576-584-2010 with addition, 24.10.2010



MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Assaf Harofeh Medical Center
The National Center of Forensic Medicine
Affiliated to the Sackler Faculty of Medicine
Tel Aviv University

משרד הבריאות
מרכז רפואי אסף-חרופה
המרכז הלאומי לרפואה משפטית
מסגרת למסלולי הרפואה ע"ש שאקלר
אוניברסיטת תל אביב



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רח' בן-צבי 87, ת.ד. 8495, תל-אביב 61085
ישראל

חור"ד: 3/576-584/2010

4/704-714/2010

4/797/2010

תיעוד בדיקה גופנית מאוחרת מתאריך 31.5.2010 (חור"ד מ- 3/576/2010 עד 3/584/2010)

1. 9 גופות הועברו למכון ביום 31.5.2010 בסביבות השעה 22:45.
2. בכל גופה בוצעו הבדיקות הבאות:
 - א. בדיקת היצונית.
 - ב. צילומי צבע וצילומי רנטגן.
 - ג. הודו טביעות אצבע.
 - ד. בדיקה לחותית ורימות של המשגן.
 - ה. בדיקת פרופרינט בכפות הידיים (לאיתור מתכות).
 - ו. נספגן מסושים בתולי גופה מפצעים פתוחים (מעבדה ביולוגית).
 - ז. פריט הביגוד הועברו עם הגופה.

3. הגופות נשמרו בקירור.

4. הגופות שסומנו:

- 2010-3-576 (4-706-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1593)
- 2010-3-577 (4-707-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1599)
- 2010-3-578 (4-709-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1597)
- 2010-3-580 (4-710-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1601)
- 2010-3-581 (4-711-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1595)
- 2010-3-582 (4-712-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1600)

עברו הגיטה במכון, על פי הנחיית שגרירות טורקיה בישראל ("גופות שלא זוהו").

חור"ד: 3/576-584/2010

4/706-714/2010

4/797/2010

הנפחות שסומנו:

3-578-2010 (4-706-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1598)

3-583-2010 (4-713-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1594)

3-584-2010 (4-714-2010, מס' בטורקיה 1596)

לא עברו חניטה, עפ"י הנחיית שגרירות טורקיה בישראל ("גופות שוהר").

9 גופות שוהר: מהמכון בתאריך 2.6.2010 בין השעות 18:00 – 18:30.

בכבוד רב,

ד"ר א' קיסמין

24/10/2010
תאריך

פרוס' י' היס

24/10/10
תאריך

ר.י. 3-584-2010-576-2010, 24.10.2010

Head of Operations Division**Distribution List**

Re: Authority of the Navy Regarding Foreign Ships Off the Coast of the Gaza Strip
The Naval Legal Adviser: ym12 – 22581 from August 3, 2008

A. Background

1. We have been informed that in the next few days, two or three yachts are preparing to leave Cyprus flying a Greek flag (herein – "the Yachts"), in the direction of the coast of the Gaza Strip. One of the yachts is purportedly carrying medical equipment and food and the other yacht is carrying activists belonging to the ISM Organization, among them members of European Parliament and an Israeli citizen; apparently there is a third yacht intended for the media.
2. In its written opinion, the Legal Adviser to the Navy detailed the main legal principles relevant to the matter. In addition to the recommendations presented in the opinion, and further to discussions held on the subject by the operations division, we ask to present our position in this document regarding additional aspects pertinent to the matter, while focusing on the concrete arrangements with respect to invoking authority against the maritime vessels themselves. It should be noted that in light of the time restrictions, the main points regarding the matter will be brought here, and insofar as the need should arise to expand with respect to these issues, we will do so as required.

B. General Authority Under the Statutes of Combat at Sea**(1) General**

3. **Combat statutes** of the international courts of law have organized the activities of State within the framework of armed combat. In light of the security situation in the Gaza Strip, the activities of the IDF forces and in its proximity are based on combat statutes.
4. As stated before, according to information submitted to us, the Yachts are flying the Greek flag which is not a party to the abovementioned armed conflict (hereafter "Neutral Country") and as such are considered "neutral maritime vessels". In this respect, we will deal with the portion that refers to general authority that one party to the conflict is permitted to use against neutral maritime vessels under the force of statutes of combat at sea: **the authority to capture neutral maritime vessels and the authority to visit, search and inspect its decks.**
5. It is emphasized that the abovementioned authority may be used even if the state has not declared a naval blockade, pursuant to the detailed conditions regarding each authority. However, as will become clear further on, under specific circumstances, the imposing of a naval blockade may be the only way to ensure the use of authority in order to capture the maritime vessels.

(2) The Authority to Capture Neutral Maritime Vessels

Conditions for Capturing Neutral Maritime Vessels

6. The statutes pertaining to armed combat allows the country to capture merchant ships or other private ships belonging to a neutral country, upon the existence of the following conditions (accumulative):

a. The vessels are located outside the territorial waters of the neutral countries;

- 1) The vessels are transporting contraband – in other words, equipment whose final destination is the area currently in the control of the enemy, and is possibly being used by the enemy within the framework of the armed conflict (e.g., weapons, uniforms; in some instances, building materials, fuel, etc.);¹
- 2) The vessels are transporting, intentionally, fighters for the enemy (in this respect, the intention is, for example, transporting terrorist activists to the Gaza Strip);
- 3) The vessels are directly acting under the enemy's rule, or acting on its instructions or commands, or is in its employ;
- 4) The vessels are presenting false identification, is not carrying identification as required or is destroying, damaging or hiding identification as abovementioned;
- 5) The vessels are breaching the instructions given to them by a party to the conflict in the area where the military naval conflict is carried out (for instance, comes close to a war ship belonging to one of the parties in the conflict, even though it was ordered not to do so);
- 6) The vessels are breaching or trying to breach a "naval blockade" (see paragraphs 32-34 hereinbelow);
- 7) There is a reasonable assumption to suspect that the maritime vessels are transporting contraband or breaching a blockade, and following the announcement of advance warning, they refuse to stop or clearly and intentionally resist the search and inspection on its decks;
- 8) The maritime vessels are contributing, in another way, an effective contribution to the military actions of the enemy.

7. According to information in our possession (and assuming no weapons, terrorists or false identifications are found on board; and if it becomes clear that they are not acting under the instructions of the enemy), on the face of things, it appears it will be difficult to claim that the Yachts fall under one of the categories listed in Sections (1)-(5) or (7)-(8) above. Moreover, it appears on the face of things that it would be possible to capture the Yachts only if a naval blockade is declared on the coasts of the Gaza Strip (pursuant to the conditions detailed in Paragraph 28 below), and the Yachts breach the blockade or attempt to breach it (see the subject in detail in Paragraphs 32-34 below).

¹ There are those that maintain that, in order for the equipment to be considered contraband, it must be listed as such on a public list previously published by the country. However, in accordance with accepted opinion, equipment that is clearly being used for warfare (weapons and the like), does not need to be included on a list of contraband in order to be considered as such.

The Handling of Captured Yachts

8. Assuming the conditions exist for the capture of the maritime vessels, following their capture, the vessels that have been captured should be brought to a port located in the jurisdiction of the capturing party. In this respect, every effort should be made in order to prevent any physical damage to the vessels captured.
9. The decision regarding the fate of the vessels that were captured must be taken through due process of law (in this respect, the proper authority in Israel is the District Court of Haifa in its function as the court of law regarding seamanship).

The Handling of People Found on the Decks of Captured Maritime Vessels

10. The people found on the decks of the captured maritime vessels will be returned to their country of origin as soon as possible.
11. In practice, it would appear that since the vessels themselves are captured, the people found on the decks should be brought to safety (for example, to the port of the capturing country) and work towards returning them to their country of origin as soon as possible. Within this framework, the absolute safety of those people found on the captured ships must be ensured.

The Handling of Property Located on the Decks of Captured Maritime Vessels

12. The property found on the decks of the captured ships may be confiscated only if it is property considered contraband (see paragraph 1.b.6 above). Specifically, it is forbidden to confiscate holy articles, medical equipment, clothing and food which are vital to the civilian population etc.
13. All property which may not be confiscated pursuant to the above (i.e., is not considered contraband) will be returned to its original owners as soon as possible.
14. In practice, it appears that in the case of vessel that has been captured, the property that may not be confiscated must be taken to a safe place (for instance, the port of the capturing country) and work towards its return to the owners as soon as possible.
15. In any event, every possible effort should be made to avoid damaging the property that was captured and that which was not (until it is returned to the owners).

Confiscation of Cameras and other Means of Documentation

16. We have also been asked to deal with the possibility of confiscating cameras and other means of documentation located on the maritime vessels in the event our forces were documented during the authorized visit, search and capture, etc.

17. As abovementioned, pursuant to the laws of combat at sea, property found on the decks of captured maritime vessels may be confiscated only if the property is considered contraband. On the surface, cameras, film and other means of documentation in and of themselves do not enter the category falling under the definition of contraband.²
18. Moreover, as long as camera film or another type of media is involved (discs, etc.) where the clandestine actions of our forces are documented (for example, methods of action and secret means employed by the IDF), as long as there is a reasonable estimation that the abovementioned media may reach the hands of the enemy (in this case – terrorist factions in the Gaza Strip) and will be used by it in the fight against Israel (for instance, if the Hamas could produce media intelligence information from this media that would help its fight against our forces), then this media may be considered contraband and subject to confiscation. However, it should be noted that this is a claim not without its uncertainties. In any event, it should be made clear that the fact of the existence of such media on the maritime vessels as aforementioned is not sufficient in order to form the basis to capture the vessels.

(3) Authority to Visit and Search Neutral Maritime Vessels

General

19. The laws of combat at sea allows the sides in combat, under certain circumstances, the authority to visit and inspect neutral maritime vessels in order to identify the maritime vessels (if they are indeed neutral ships or enemy ships), inspect the cargo thereon (with emphasis on the existence of contraband including weapons), the people located on its decks (are these enemy fighters) etc.

Conditions for the Exercise of Authority to Visit and Search Neutral Ships

20. The authority to visit and search neutral maritime vessels may be exercised when the following conditions exist (cumulative):
- The maritime vessels are located outside the territorial waters of the neutral country;
 -
 - There exists a reasonable basis to suspect³ that the conditions exist allowing the ships' capture possible (these conditions are detailed in paragraph 6 above).

Result of Using Authority to Visit and Search

21. If, following a visit and inspection of the neutral maritime vessels, the conditions exist in order to capture the neutral ships – the exercise of authority to capture (as detailed above) is

² This may be asserted if these items are not on a public list of equipment considered contraband, previously published by the country. See footnote 1 above on this matter.

³ However, definite confirmation is not necessary for the possible existence of the conditions to make the ship's capture possible; but this authority may not be used arbitrarily.

allowed. However, if following a visit and search the conditions to not exist for its capture – the ships must be allowed to continue on their way.

22. As aforementioned, in light of the data presented to us thus far, as long as there is no suspicion that the yachts are carrying equipment that may serve the enemy within the framework of armed combat, it appears that the yachts may be captured only if a naval blockade is declared on the coastal shores of the Gaza Strip, and the yachts breach the blockade or attempt to breach it.

In any event, as long as the conditions for the capture of the yachts do not exist, and as long as Israel does not declare a naval blockade on the coastal shores of the Gaza Strip, it appears that the forces must allow them to continue on their way following the visit and search.

23. In any event, it should be emphasized that exercising the authority to visit and search must be executed in the shortest period of time possible, and any excessive delay due to the exercise of this authority may require the country imposing the delay to pay compensation.

Deviation (redirection) of Neutral Maritime Vessels in order to Exercise Visit and Search Authority

24. One side to the conflict may instruct neutral maritime vessels to sail to a port or other appropriate place, which is not in the territorial waters of the neutral country, in order to exercise its authority to visit and search the ships (hereinafter "Deviation of Ships"). If the following conditions exist:
- a. The conditions exist for the exercise of visit and search authority on the ships;
 - b.
 - c. In addition – one of the following conditions exists:
 - 1) Under the circumstances of the matter, exercising the visit and search authority at sea is dangerous⁴ or is not possible⁵. In this case, the ships must obey the deviation instructions.
 - 2) The ships expressly agree to the deviation in order to perform a visit and search.
25. In any event, it is emphasized that the deviation of maritime vessels on unreasonable grounds (in other words, when there is no real need to exercise this authority), the country insisting on the deviation may be required to pay compensation.

⁴ The intention being that, for example, when the weather or the sea is in such a condition as to endanger the soldiers or the ships upon conducting a safe visit and search.

⁵ For example, when a large merchant ship that cannot be searched is involved.

C. Imposition of Naval Blockade on the Coast of the Gaza Strip

(1) General

26. In Part 2 of this opinion, we discussed the general authorities that may be exercised against neutral maritime vessels on the strength of the laws of combat at sea, also when a naval blockade is not imposed.
27. The laws of combat at sea provide the fighting side to impose a naval blockade, known as "Blockade", on the coasts of the enemy, in order to achieve security objectives. The significance of a naval blockade is the prevention of passage (entrance and/or exit) of maritime vessels to or from the part in the coastal waters of the enemy, regardless of the type of cargo being transported by these vessels.

(2) Conditions For the Imposing of a Naval Blockade

28. In order for a naval blockade to be valid according to the international law, it must stand up to the following conditions:
 - a. **Political Decision** – The decision to impose a naval blockade on the coast of the enemy is a serious political decision, and as such must be made by the political echelon (pursuant to and in light of the military's recommendation).⁶
 - b. **Public Announcement** – A public announcement must be made regarding the imposition of a naval blockade and announce its existence to all countries that may be affected by its imposition, with emphasis on the countries whose ships sail or may sail in the future close to the relevant area. The contents of this declaration must include, among other things, the date of the beginning of the naval blockade, its duration and geographical borders⁷. In addition, upon the removal of the naval blockade, the ending of the blockade must be publically announced.
 - c. **Effectiveness** – A fictitious naval blockade may not be imposed, and it is required to effectively enforce the naval blockade.
 - d. **Non discrimination** – The naval blockade must be enforced against all ships of all countries (including ships bearing the flag of the country imposing the blockade).

⁶ In this way, for example, the military manual of the American Navy states that the decision to impose a naval blockade is a decision that must be made by the government.

⁷ In addition, this declaration must include the period in which the ships of the neutral countries (i.e., countries that are not a party to the armed conflict) are allowed in order to leave the area of the naval blockade.

- e. Proportionality – A naval blockade may not be imposed if excessive harm may come to the civilian population or expected to come, weigh against the possible military benefit achieved from such a blockade.
- f. Valid objective – It is forbidden to impose a naval blockade whose only purpose is to starve the population or prevent it from receiving vital supplies for its survival.
- g. Access to Neutral Countries – Within the framework of the naval blockade, access to the ports and shores of neutral countries must not be forbidden.

(3) Transfer of Food, Medical Supplies and Other Vital Means for the Survival of the Population

29. Outside of the restrictions arising from the above detailed conditions, as long as the civilian population within the naval blockade area is not being supplied with food or other vital means for its survival, access must be allowed to the shores of the enemy within the blockade, in order to allow the supply of goods. In addition, medical supplies must be allowed into said area.

Moreover, these responsibilities are subject to the rights of the side imposing the blockade to execute technical arrangements for the passage of above-said supplies. In this respect, the imposor of the naval blockade is allowed, for example, to conduct a search of all ships carrying these abovementioned supplies, in order to verify that no other kind of equipment is being transported.

30. In this context, a claim may be made that if Israel declares a naval blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip, it may be forced to allow yachts access to the Strip's shores due to the fact that they are transporting food and medical supplies. However, it appears that it may be claimed that said instance does not require this obligation (access) for the reason that in actuality the Gazan population is being supplied vital goods for its survival by land crossings (from Israel or from Egypt), and this obligation refers only to a situation where the civilian population within the naval blockade is NOT being supplied with these goods. Additionally, even if the above obligation exists, it may be conditioned upon the distribution of the aforementioned supplies to be overseen by neutral and recognized humanitarian organizations, such as the Red Cross Organization.

31. The bottom line is that as long as a naval blockade is imposed on the Gaza Strip, it seems that these yachts may be prevented from reaching the coast of the Strip, even if they are carrying medical and food supplies, when it can be made clear that these supplies are being transported through the land crossings, and if necessary, it may coordinate the transfer of this equipment through these crossings.

(4) Breach or Attempted Breach of Naval Blockade

32. The passage of maritime vessels in the area under naval blockade, without the express special permission by the country imposing the blockade^a, is a breach of the naval blockade. Pursuant to the laws of combat at sea, if there is a reasonable basis to believe that these vessels are in breach of the naval blockade, these vessels may be captured (see paragraph 6.b.6) above), and if there is clear resistance to their capture and they refuse to stop, it is even possible, under certain circumstances and pursuant to having given prior warning, to use moderate force in order to prevent the breach of the blockade.
33. Furthermore, the maritime vessels may be captured before actually breaching the naval blockade, if they are attempting to breach the naval blockade, that is to say when a ship is travelling to an area under a naval blockade and there is a reasonable basis to assume the ships intend to breach the naval blockade. In this regard, there are those that claim that when there is information that maritime vessels intend to reach the naval blockade and breach it, they may be captured even if during its capture it is sailing towards neutral territory (for example, to refuel).
34. In this matter, it should be emphasized that knowledge of the existence of a naval blockade is vital for the purpose of imposing abovementioned sanctions on the vessels which breached or attempted to breach the blockade, and previous knowledge may be assumed if the party imposing the blockade declared so as required, as detailed in paragraph 28.a above. In this respect, the transmission of such declaration may be performed in real time, upon the approach of the ships to the blockade area.

(5) Implications of Imposing a Naval Blockade

35. As stated above, the decision to impose a naval blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip is a political decision which should be made by at the political level. In this regard, it should be noted that the decision to impose a naval blockade as abovementioned may have serious political implications relative to Israel and the international legitimacy of its actions.
36. Furthermore, the imposing of a naval blockade may harm the rights of ships freely travelling the open sea, which could also have political implications. Accordingly, the area that falls under the naval blockade must consequently be minimized and take into account the customary sailing routes used by ships, in order to, on the one hand, minimize the damage to the free travel of ships on the open sea, and on the other hand, allow the IDF to prevent the passage of ships to the Gaza Strip.
37. Moreover, it should be taken into account the fact that this type of decision may have serious ramifications on the media-public awareness fronts, in that if a naval blockade is declared

^a This permission may be given, for example, in the event medical and food supplies are being transported, as aforementioned.

as abovementioned, the organizers of the flotilla may raise the matter in world media and present Israel as the one preventing the humanitarian supplies from reaching the residents of the Gaza Strip. In this respect, announcing the imposition of the naval blockade close to the time of the flotilla (or even following its setting out), when this type of blockade has never been declared, may play into the hands of the flotilla organizers and increase the media coverage of the matter. In any event, if the decision to impose a naval blockade is made, it is recommended to be accompanied by an appropriate response from a spokesperson.

38. On the legal front, it may theoretically be claimed that the imposing of a naval blockade may affect the standing of Israel vis-à-vis the Gaza Strip, a result of which could be responsibility for the civilian population in the Strip; however it appears that since in recent years no maritime vessels have entered the Gaza Strip because Israel has allowed the passage of humanitarian supplies to the Gaza Strip through the land crossing, this would be a weak statement.

39. In any event, as abovementioned, it would appear that the imposition of a naval blockade could be the only effective tool which would allow the IDF the legal authority to prevent the entrance of yachts to the shores of the Gaza Strip in a manner that would be in accordance with International law.

C. Additional Aspects

(1) The Sailing of Maritime Vessels from the Coast of Egypt

40. One of the scenarios that was brought to us was the sailing of the yachts to the coast of the Gaza Strip from the coast of Egypt, instead of from the coast of Cyprus. Inasmuch as Egypt is defined as a neutral country, to this end, in this scenario, it would be possible to exercise our authority to visit, search or capture any yachts only upon their leaving the territorial waters of Egypt (pursuant to the conditions for such exercise as detailed above).
41. In this state of matters, we will examine whether on the strength of bilateral agreements between Israel and Egypt, the latter is obligated to prevent the passage of the yachts in its territorial waters and/or exercise a different authority against the yachts.

Peace Agreement

42. Pursuant to paragraph 3(2) to the Peace Agreement, Egypt is obligated to promise that actions or threats of hatred, hostility or violence against Israel will not arise or be executed from within its territory. In addition, on the strength of this clause, Egypt is obligated to refrain from the organization, incitement, aid or participation in any actions

or threats of hatred, hostility, subversion or violence against Israel and to bring charges against anyone taking part in any of said actions.

43. Apparently, as long as the flotilla does not pose a security threat against Israel, it appears that it will be difficult to rely on the interpretations of the Peace Agreement in order to force Egypt to prevent the sailing of the yachts from its territorial waters in the direction of the Gaza Strip or to exercise against it other types of authority for enforcing.

Border Patrol Arrangement

44. The arrangements agreed upon for the deployment of assigned border patrol along the border in the Rafiah area from September 2005 (hereinafter "the B.P. Agreement") were intended to define the forces, means and actions of the Egyptians in the area next to the border with the Gaza Strip following the evacuation of the Gaza Strip and the withdrawal of the IDF from the Philadelphi Route.
45. In Clause 57 of the B.P. Agreement it is stated that the area spread out one mile in each direction of the tactical sea-line coordinate will be defined as the area forbidding civilian sea travel (including all types of maritime vessels, divers and swimmers) and for training (hereafter "the No Sail Zone").
46. Clause 58 of the Agreement states that shore ships belonging to the Border Patrol forces will execute full routine operative actions and will be in full operative attendance, 24 hours a day (unless stormy weather prevents it) along the Egyptian side of the tactical sea-line coordinate or in proximity to the No Sail Zone, in order to enforce the sail prohibition and to effectively fight terror, and the smuggling and infiltrations by sea.
47. It also appears that the B.P. Agreement contains specific instructions which determine that both the No Sail Zone of civilian maritime vessels, of whatever citizenship, as well as the obligation for a constant presence, enforcement of the No Sail Zone and effective actions against infiltrators and penetration by sea, are all the responsibility of Egypt.

48. The bottom line is, as long as the yachts chose to make their way to the Gaza Strip through the territorial waters of Egypt, Israel will have a strong legal claim why it is the obligation of Egypt, on the strength of the B.P. Agreement, to prevent the entrance of these yachts to the coastal waters of Gaza from Egypt's territory. This has no connection to the level of security risk, if any, posed by these yachts.

(2) Interim Agreement

49. It is known that the Interim Agreement between Israel and the Palestinians leaves the sole authority for the security of the naval area adjacent to the coast of the Gaza Strip in the

hands of the Israeli Navy. Moreover, the Interim Agreement specifically and unequivocally forbids the entrance of foreign ships into the sea area spread along 12 miles from the shoreline of the Gaza Strip. In addition, the Agreement states that as long as no port has been constructed in the Gaza Strip, the entrance to the Strip from the sea (of boats, passengers and supplies) will take place through the Israeli Ports.

50. In this respect, even though there is a large question mark regarding the status and validity of the Interim Agreement, and even though there are many instructions that are irrelevant to the current situation in the Gaza Strip, following the withdrawal and control of the Hamas on the Gaza Strip, it appears that contractual arrangements regarding control of the naval area of the Strip continue to be applied in reality.
51. Accordingly, it would seem that it is possible to claim that the entrance of the yachts to the coastal waters adjacent to the Gaza Strip is in opposition to the Agreement and breach the existing situation based on the actual implementation of the arrangements set forth in the abovementioned agreements. In this respect, it may be claimed that the Interim Agreement has been recognized by the international community, including the European Union, and as such these countries gave the agreement their stamp of approval (as a rule, requires Israel and the Palestinians to be bound by its instructions), there is a certain obligation to prevent a breach of these arrangements being practiced and as such or at least not to assist or cooperate with various factions attempting to thwart the above arrangements.
52. Nonetheless, beyond the doubts regarding the binding validity of the instructions in the Interim Agreement, this agreement was signed by Israel and the Palestinians and therefore does not directly obligate third parties. As such, it appears that there is a claim regarding the Interim Agreement with respect to its relevance mostly on the political-media front.
53. In any case, this matter must take into account the possibility raised by the claim in the agreement that we will have an obstacle against us, when many contractual claims are raised against Israel, specifically, for example, the obligation to allow free passage of supplies to the Gaza Strip, etc.

(3) Declaration of a "Combat Zone"

54. Further to the abovementioned regarding the declaration of a naval blockade, one side of the conflict may declare a "combat zone", in other words an area where fighting is taking place, and in this respect neutral maritime vessels will be asked not to approach it, in order to protect them. In short, we note that as long as a naval blockade is not declared under the conditions specified above, it isn't enough to declare a "combat zone" in order to formally prevent maritime vessels from travelling the open seas and by declaring this type of area and taking steps to enforce it must answer the principles regarding the military need and moderation while taking into consideration the legitimate use by neutral countries in the area.

55. In this respect, it should be mentioned that practice teaches us that announcements have been made by countries who were intending to warn maritime vessels from entering an area where there is a security risk.⁹ According to accepted practices, it appears that an announcement of this type is considered a formal restriction on the movement of maritime vessels in said area, except they may be assisted while clarifying to the foreign ships that this is an area where fighting is taking place or there are other security risks, thereby giving legitimacy to the actions involving control and supervision in the area aforementioned.

D. Summary

⁹ Announcement issued by the U.S. under different circumstances in recent years included the warning principles in the face of security threats in the relevant area, by recommending that the maritime vessels refrain from entering as much as possible, and by reminding them of the supervisory and inspection steps that may be taken against the ships in the area, for security reasons.

D. Summary

56. In this opinion, we presented the concrete aspects, on the strength of international law, regarding the prevention of maritime vessels from reaching the coast of the Gaza Strip, with emphasis on the arrangements concerning the exercise of authority against said maritime vessels. On the practical front, we dealt in this opinion with the flotilla of yachts bearing the Greek flag which intends to set sail in the next few days from Cyprus in the direction of the Gaza Strip.

57. With respect to the authority to capture neutral maritime vessels, such as these Greek yachts, we indicated that as a rule, it is possible to exercise this authority when the maritime vessels are outside of the territorial waters of the neutral country, only if they are carrying contraband (equipment with a final destination being under control of the enemy, and may be intended for the use by the enemy within the framework of the armed conflict), fighters for the enemy, is acting directly under the control of the enemy, is effectively otherwise contributing to the military actions of the enemy, is carrying false identification or no identification or is trying to breach the blockade.

Accordingly, as long as these yachts are not carrying contraband or terrorist activists and are not in the possession of false or no identification, it appears that Israel will have the authority to capture these yachts only if it declares a naval blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip, and the yachts breach or attempt to breach the blockade.

58. In addition, we indicated that as long as the authority to capture the maritime vessels exists, it is possible to bring them to an Israeli port, and the decision as to the fate of such vessels will be taken in an appropriate legal fashion. Also, we indicated that the people on the decks of the captured vessels must be returned to country of origin as soon as possible. Furthermore, we indicated that the property found on the decks of the captured vessels may be confiscated only if this property is considered contraband. In this respect, we indicated that under certain circumstances where the property is confidential operative documentation such as film or any other type of media where it is possible to see classified activities of our forces, this may be considered contraband and as such may be confiscated.

59. With respect to the authority to visit and search the neutral maritime vessels, we stated that it is possible to exercise such authority on vessels located outside the territorial waters of a neutral country in order to examine the identity of said vessels, the cargo and the people located on its decks, and this is subject to the existence of a reasonable suspicion that the conditions exist which would enable the capture of said vessels (in other words, the carrying of contraband or enemy fighters, the breach or attempted breach of the naval blockade, etc.); also if there is the above suspicion but the exercise of such authority at sea may be dangerous or impossible, then the vessels may be diverted to a port or other suitable place (which is not in the territorial waters of the neutral country) in order to exercise above-mentioned authority.

60. In any event, we noted that as long as the conditions exist enabling the capture of the yachts, and as long as Israel has not declare a naval blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip, it appears that the forces will be obligated to allow the yachts to continue on their way following the completion of the visit and search.

61. Furthermore, we discussed the statutes applicable to the imposing of a naval blockade on the shores of the enemy. In this regard, we listed the conditions for the imposing of a naval blockade: public declaration, effectiveness, non discrimination, proportionality, valid goal and promise of access to the ports of a neutral country.

62. On this matter, we pointed out that if a naval blockade is imposed on the Gaza Strip, it is possible to prevent these yachts from reaching the shores of the Strip, even if they are carrying medical and food supplies, upon the claim that the population of the Gaza Strip is in fact being supplied with food and vital goods for its survival through land crossings.

63. As long as the yachts breach or are attempting to breach the naval blockade, they may be visited and search and even captured and brought to Israel.)

64. Moreover, we indicated that the imposing of a naval blockade may have serious political consequences for Israel and the international legitimacy of its actions as well as consequences on the media-public awareness front.

65. In any event, as abovementioned, on the face of things it appears that imposing a naval blockade may be the only legal tool that would allow the IDF the legal authority to prevent the entrance of these yachts to the shores of the Gaza Strip.

66. Furthermore, we examined the scenario wherein the yachts sail to the Gaza Strip from the shores of Egypt, instead of from Cyprus. In this case, we stated that it would be possible to exercise the authority to visit, search and capture the vessels only upon their leaving the territorial waters of Egypt (and subject to the conditions for the exercise of said authority); and that Israel will have strong legal claims as to why Egypt is obligated under the B.P. Agreement, to prevent the entrance of these yachts to the coastal waters of Gaza from Egypt's territory (regardless of the level of security risk, if at all, perceived from said vessels).

67. Lastly, we dealt with the possibility of arguing that the entrance of these yachts to the expanse of waters adjacent to the Gaza Strip is contradictory to the Interim Agreement between Israel and the Palestinians and is a breach of the existing situation by actively implementing the contractual arrangements arising from it.

However, we expressed our concerns regarding the validity of the Interim Agreement, as this agreement was signed by Israel and the Palestinians and as such does not directly compel third parties, and that the claims regarding the Interim Agreement with respect to its relevance mostly on the political-media front.

68. Furthermore, as long as it is decided not to impose said "naval blockade", it is possible to consider declaring the territorial waters adjacent to the Gaza Strip as a "combat zone", i.e. an area where fighting is taking place and as such neutral maritime vessels are being called upon not to approach for their own security. However, it appears that this declaration would not enable the active authority against the maritime vessels in the area, and they may contribute to the legitimacy of the supervisory and monitoring activities in the area.

Sincerely,

Noam Newman, Colonel

Head Security and Operations Branch



**Intelligence and Terrorism
Information Center**

May 26, 2010

IHH, which plays a central role in organizing the flotilla to the Gaza Strip, is a Turkish humanitarian relief fund with a radical Islamic anti-Western orientation. Besides its legitimate philanthropic activities, it supports radical Islamic networks, including Hamas, and at least in the past, even global jihad elements.

Portrait of IHH

1. Prominent among the coalition organizations participating in the aid flotilla scheduled to arrive in the Gaza Strip in the coming days is the Turkish IHH (**Insani Yardım Vakfı, IHH**, "humanitarian relief fund"). It is a radical Islamic organization which was established in 1992 and formally registered in Istanbul in 1995. It is headed by **Bülent Yıldırım**.



IHH head Bülent Yıldırım (www.lhh.org.tr, April 7, 2010)

2. IHH has a broad program of important activities in distressed areas. They include sending food and support to orphans, establishing educational institutions, hospitals and clinics, programs for vocational education, supplying medicines, building mosques and preventing the violation of human rights in various Islamic locations throughout the world. In recent years it has begun widening its activities to European countries, in part by establishing branches which bear its name.

3. In practice, besides its legitimate humanitarian activities, IHH supports radical Islamic terrorist networks. In **recent years it has prominently supported Hamas** (through the Union of Good). In addition, **the ITIC has reliable information that in the past IHH provided logistical support and funding to global jihad networks.**



IHH logo: The dove of peace appears at the lower right of the globe.

IHH Links To Hamas

4. IHH's orientation is **radical-Islamic and anti-American**, and it is close to the **Muslim Brotherhood** (Hamas' parent movement). **IHH supports Hamas** and does not hide the connection between them. **Hamas also considers its links to IHH and Turkey to be extremely important**, and regards Turkey as a target audience for its propaganda network (Palestine-Information, Hamas' main website, has a Turkish version, and as of the end of 2009, the website of its military wing, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, has also appeared in Turkish).

5. In recent years, especially since Hamas took over the Gaza Strip, IHH has supported Hamas' propaganda campaigns by organizing public support conferences in Turkey. At those conferences, which featured the participation of senior IHH figures, the heads of IHH expressed their support for Hamas and its strategy (including the armed struggle it favors), in defiance of the Palestinian Authority, Hamas' rival.

6. **IHH is a member of the Union of Good, an umbrella organization of more than 50 Islamic funds and foundations around the globe, which channels money into Hamas institutions in the Palestinian Authority-administered territories.** As a Union of Good member IHH has connections with other worldwide Islamic funds and foundations

which support Hamas. Among other things, the support includes initiating and conducting joint projects whose objectives are to bolster the de facto Hamas administration in the Gaza Strip and **Hamas' civilian infrastructure in Judea and Samaria, which also supports terrorism** (the infrastructure is under pressure from the Palestinian Authority security services). IHH, which has become an important factor in global fund-raising for Hamas, transfers significant amounts of money to Hamas institutions in Judea and Samaria, **including the Islamic Charitable Society in Hebron and the Al-Tadhamun Charitable Society in Nablus (Hamas' two central "charitable societies," both outlawed by Israel).**

7. IHH operates widely throughout the Gaza Strip. To promote its activities it opened a branch there, headed by **Muhammad Kaya**, who recently stated that IHH **intended to send other aid flotillas to the Gaza Strip** (See below). In January 2008 an IHH delegation met with **Ahmed Bahar**, a senior Hamas activist who is acting chairman of Hamas' council in the Gaza Strip. At the meeting the delegation revealed the extent of the aid it had given Hamas in the Gaza Strip during the preceding year and said it intended to double the sum in the future. **In January 2009 IHH head Bülent Yildirim met with Khaled Mashaal**, chairman of Hamas' political bureau in Damascus, and Mashaal thanked him for the support of his organization.



Bülent Yildirim and Khaled Mashaal (January 2009).¹

¹ <http://www.spittoon.org/archives/4168> .



Bülent Yıldırım meets Ismail Haniya and other important people in the Gaza Strip (January 7, 2010).²



Bülent Yıldırım and de facto Hamas administration head Ismail Haniya (January 7, 2010).²

Israel Outlaws IHH and Expels an IHH Activist

9. Israel outlawed IHH because of its affiliation with the Union of Good and because it is an important factor in Hamas' global fund raising. It was included in a decision made by Defense Minister Ehud Barak in 2008 which outlawed 36 associations which belonged to the Union of Good (IHH appeared as number 36 on the list⁴).

10. In November 2009 IHH sent one of its activists, a man named Izzat Shahin, to Judea and Samaria to open an office (in addition to its Gaza Strip office). Shahin started work supporting Hamas "charitable societies." He transferred tens of thousands of American dollars from IHH to the Islamic Charitable Society in Hebron and Al-Tadhamun in Nablus, two of Hamas' most important "charitable societies." His activities were thwarted by the Israeli security forces. In April 2010 he was detained for questioning on suspicion of involvement in financing terrorism and supporting Hamas, and was deported from Israel immediately after his interrogation in compliance with an official Turkish request.

² <http://hurryuphappy.org/2010/04/14/oh-jesus>,

<http://www.velfecr.com/gazze-de-goz-yasatan-buyuk-bulusma-video-foto-1408-haberi.html>.

³ <http://www.velfecr.com/gazze-de-goz-yasatan-buyuk-bulusma-video-foto-1408-haberi.html> , January 7, 2010.

⁴ For further information see the date bulletin The war on financing terrorism: Defense Minister Ehud Barak signed an order outlawing 36 global "Union of Good" Islamic funds which raise money for Hamas institutions in the Palestinian Authority-administered territories. The money supports Hamas in building a political alternative to the PA and maintain a terrorism-supporting system at http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/financing_0708e.pdf .

5

Suicide bomber in Ariel

"The Union of Good"

Al-Tadhamun Charitable Society

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اتحاد الخير

جمعية خيرية إسلامية تهتم بتكافل الفقراء والمحتاجين ودعم المساكين

الاسم	العنوان	الرقم	التاريخ	العملية
35	شادي محمد شفيق تيسير	22	07/03/02	عملية استشهادية في مستوطنة أريئيل
36	محمد سعيد عبد الرحمن عيسى	24	08/08/02	قتل تعذيبه أثناء اعتقاله بعمليات استشهادية
37	خالد عوفات سلطان عكرلا	30	09/08/02	تسبب بعمليات أهوة غربية بالقب
38	محمد محمد المكييل سمح الزينة	21	09/03/02	عملية استشهادية في نابلس
39	شادي علي حقلان التاجي	22	09/03/02	عملية استشهادية في نابلس
40	عمرو يسوع أحمد عام	37	10/03/02	هجوم بارقي في الكهف استقر في القليب
41	عام بنحسور أحمد براهيم	27	20/03/02	قتل عند حاجز المصالح

Killed on his way to a suicide bombing attack

Part of a document seized by the IDF during Operation Defensive Shield (2002): A table prepared by the Union of Good containing the names of shaheeds who carried out mass-murder suicide bombing attacks in Israeli cities. It was used to arrange payments to the suicide bombers' families through the Hamas-affiliated Islamic "charitable society" Al-Tadhamun in Nablus. It is one of the charitable societies Izzat Shahin transferred money to after he was appointed IHH representative in Judea and Samaria in 2009.

IHH's Links with the Global Jihad

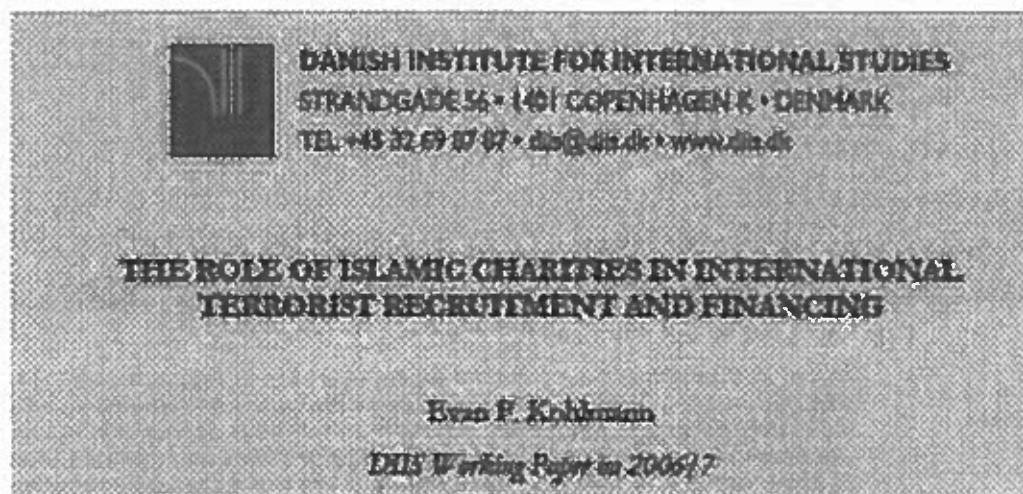
11. The ITIC has reliable information indicating that in the past IHH had links with global jihad and Islamic terrorist elements in the Middle East. As part of its connections with the global jihad it supported jihadist terrorist networks in Bosnia, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and Chechnya.

12. That was manifested by logistic support for the transfer of weapons and money. This information verifies findings of a study conducted by a Danish research institute into IHH's past links with Al-Qaeda (See below).

13. We do not have updated information about current IHH links with global jihad elements, however, its activities in the past may indicate its nature.

Danish Research Institute Exposes Past IHH Links with Al-Qaeda

14. In 2006 a Danish research institute called the **Danish Institute for International Studies** conducted a study which reported that in the past IHH had connections with Al-Qaeda and global jihad operatives.⁵ The well-documented study was conducted by **Evan Kohlman**,⁶ an American researcher who specializes in Al-Qaeda and related subjects. It deals with the involvement of Islamic charity funds and foundations in supporting terrorism. Pages 10-14 relate to IHH.



Title page of the Danish Institute's study.

15. According to the study, the Turkish authorities began investigating IHH at least in December 1997, after having received information that senior IHH figures had purchased automatic weapons from radical Islamic organizations. **The office of the organization in Istanbul was consequently raided and activists were arrested. During the raid the Turkish security forces found weapons, explosives, instructions for making IEDs and a flag with a jihad message.** An examination of the documents found in IHH office indicated that IHH members were planning to take part in **jihad activities in Afghanistan, Bosnia and Chechnya.**

⁵ <http://www.diis.dk/graphics/Publications/WP2006/DIIS%20WP%202006-7.web.pdf>. The Danish institute which published the study is an independent institution which deals with interdisciplinary research about international issues, especially international conflicts. Its staff includes dozens of researchers, many of them with PhDs (<http://www.diis.dk/sw241.asp>).

⁶ Evan Kohlman is American researcher specializing in terrorism who worked for the FBI and other American government organizations. He has a law degree and a degree in international politics and Islamic studies. In the past he interned in Washington for The Investigative Project, an anti-terrorism think-tank, and is currently head of NEFA, the Nine/Eleven Finding Answers Foundation. He served as an expert witness in the trials of several jihadist operatives in the United States, the Hague and Denmark, and is a senior terrorism commentator for NBC. He wrote a book about the jihad movement in Europe which was published in 2002 by the Oxford University Press and has published numerous articles about radical Islamic movements (From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evan_Kohlman and http://www.ie.edu/IE/site/php/en/school_communication_detail.php?id_new=111)

16. The study quotes a French intelligence report stating that in the mid-1990s IHH leader, **Bülent Yildirim**, was directly involved in recruiting "veteran soldiers" to organize jihad activities. According to the French report, a number of operatives were sent by IHH into war zones in Islamic countries to gain combat experience. The report also stated that IHH transferred money, "caches of firearms, knives and pre-fabricated explosives" to Muslim fighters in those countries.

According to a French intelligence report, the terrorist infiltration of IHH extended to its most senior ranks. The report, written by famed counterterrorism magistrate Jean-Louis Bruguière, revealed that IHH President Bülent Yildirim had directly conspired in the mid-1990s to "recruit veteran soldiers in anticipation of the coming holy war [jihad]. In particular, some men were sent into war zones in Muslim countries in order to acquire combat experience."⁴ Furthermore, in the hopes of "obtaining political support from these countries, financial aid was transferred [on behalf of IHH], as well as caches of firearms, knives, and pre-fabricated explosives."⁴ An examination of IHH's phone records in Istanbul showed repeated telephone calls in 1996 to an Al-Qaida guerthouse in Milan and various Algerian terrorist operatives active elsewhere in Europe – including the notorious Abu el-Ma'ali, who has been subsequently termed by U.S. officials as a "junior Osama Bin Laden."⁴

Passage from the study quoting a French intelligence report. It deals with the involvement of IHH and its leader in global jihad activities during the 1990s.

17. The study also states that an examination of IHH's telephone records in 1996 showed repeated calls in 1996 to an Al-Qaeda guest house in Milan and to Algerian terrorists operating in Europe (one of whom was notorious Al-Qaeda figure **Abu Ma'all** [**Abd al-Qadr Mukhtari**], who operated in Bosnia). IHH's name was also mentioned during the trial of **Ahmed Ressam** held in the United States in 2000 (Ressam was a senior Al-Qaeda operative active in Canada, who at the end of 1999 entered the United States in a car carrying 600 kilograms (1320 pounds) of explosives. He planned to carry out a mass-casualty attack at the Los Angeles International Airport on the eve of the millennium.) The United States federal prosecutors called Jean-Louis Bruguière, a leading French investigating magistrate in charge of terrorism affairs, as an expert witness. He testified that IHH had played an important role in Al-Qaeda's planned attack. According to Bruguière, IHH served as a cover for Al-Qaeda and acquired forged documents, enlisted operatives and transferred weapons.

The IHH is an NGO, but it was kind of a type of cover-up... in order to obtain forged documents and also to obtain different forms of infiltration for Mujahideen in combat. And also to go and gather[recruit] these Mujahideens. And finally, one of the last responsibilities that they had was also to be implicated or involved in weapons trafficking.⁴⁸

Passage from the study dealing with IHH cover for the global jihad.

18. According to the study, following the American invasion of Iraq in 2003, Bülent Yildirim and IHH played a key role in anti-Western incitement among Turkish Muslims. At the end of 2000 IHH organized protests against the attempt to overthrow Saddam Hussein, during which Israeli and American flags were burned. In December 2004 IHH organized an anti-American march in Istanbul. During the march Bülent Yildirim told the Turkish Anatolia News Agency that the intelligence cooperation between the United States, Britain and Turkey had to stop, otherwise IHH would organize actions in front of every consulate, and if necessary organize 50,000 or 100,000 people in front of the American consulate. At a demonstration held in December 2004, anti-American slogans were shouted, including "Murderer sent by the murderous United States, get out of the Middle East," and "Long live the resistance."

freedom fighters who resisted the invasion... The American troops [turned back] the injured being transported to hospitals by shooting at the ambulances. The freedom fighters crashed one airplane and 18 helicopters... Iraqi authorities stated that the resistance of [Fallujah] created a high spirit among their people while causing chaos and confusion among the Americans... As for the search for a new flag by the transition government, the Iraqis are sending a clear and firm message by raising their old flag in every possible place such as the roofs and walls of their houses, cars and gas stations... All the Iraqis share one hope which is the departure of the invading Americans. The big bubble of anger that covers all parts of the country can explode any time."⁴⁹ IHH has continued in its "efforts" in Iraq, at least as recently as the spring of 2005, when Bulent Yildirim announced the departure of two more truckloads "of humanitarian aid to Fallujah city of Iraq. In the coming days, we will send more aid."⁵⁰ Yildirim failed to specify who exactly in the city of Fallujah would be the recipients of IHH's contributions.

Passage from the study dealing with IHH's anti-American activities in Iraq.

The Central Role of IHH in the Aid Flotilla Sailing to the Gaza Strip

19. IHH is prominent among the many pro-Palestinian organizations in Turkey participating in the aid flotilla, which will reach the Gaza Strip in the coming days. **Its participation is part of the massive aid it gives Hamas and its desire to make propaganda capital for Hamas and itself.**

20. **To that end IHH purchased three ships (of the nine in the flotilla):** a passenger ship named the Mavi Marmaris and two cargo ships (one named "Gaza"). The **Mavi Marmaris** left Istanbul on May 22 en route to Antalya, where **500 passengers** were expected to board it. The three ships will sail from Turkey to Cyprus to join the others, and from there they will sail together to the Gaza Strip (where they are apparently expected to arrive on the morning of May 29). In addition, in recent months IHH aided the de facto Hamas administration's ministries of transportation and of public works by carrying out various projects in the Gaza harbor to prepare it to receive the ships (*Filastin Al-Yawm*, April 19, 2010).



The flotilla's route to the Gaza Strip. The red line refers to the Rachel Corrie, sailing from Ireland.⁷

21. On April 7, 2010, IHH head Bülent Yıldırım told a press conference in Istanbul that the flotilla would be a **"test" for Israel**. He said that **should Israel oppose the flotilla it would be considered "a declaration of war" on the countries whose activists arrived on board the ships** (IHH website, April 7, 2010). In a fiery speech given at the launching of the Mavi Marmaris on May 23, he said to Israel, **"Handle this crisis well. If you prevent [the flotilla from reaching the Gaza Strip] you will remain isolated in the world and harm yourselves"** (IHH website in Turkish, May 23, 2010). On May 21 Muhammad Kaya, head of IHH's branch office in the Gaza Strip, said there was a plan to

⁷ <http://www.ihh.org.tr>.

send flotillas to the Gaza Strip every month (Al-Jazeera-Info website, arabianawareness.com, May 21, 2010).



The ceremony marking the departure of the Mavi Marmaris from Istanbul, organized by IHH. In the first row, second from the right, is Ra'ed Salah, head of the northern faction of the Islamic Movement in Israel. Fourth from the left is Kazem Sawalha, a Hamas activist affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood, who found refuge in Britain. He was one of the chief organizers of the previous aid convoys (LifeLine) to the Gaza Strip (IHH website, May 23, 2010).



The rally in Turkey accompanied preparations for the ship's departure. The participants are holding Turkish, Palestinian and Hamas flags, and flags of organizations affiliated with Hamas and radical Islam (the shahadah is inscribed on the green flag) (IHH website, May 23, 2010).



**Intelligence and Terrorism
Information Center**

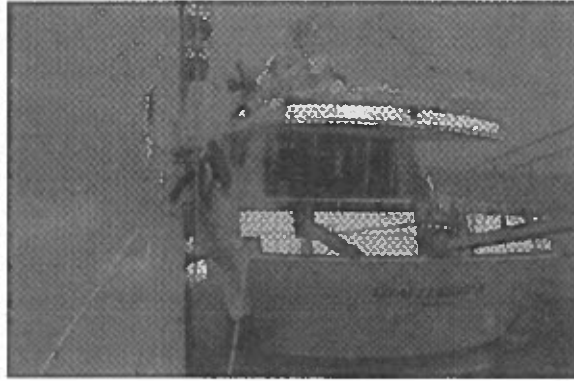
May 30, 2010

The Flotilla to the Gaza Strip – Update (As of 1400 hours, May 30, 2010)



IHH head Bülent Yildirim aboard the Mavi Marmara, holding a young child. He said children were brought along to prevent Israel from attacking the ships (IHH website, May 30 2010).

1. As of the afternoon of May 30, five ships were located near Cyprus and had not yet set sail for the Gaza Strip. The sixth boat, Challenger II, which belongs to the Free Gaza flotilla and carries 14 members of European parliaments, was expected to join the five ships between Cyprus and Gaza (Gulf News, UAE, May 29). Technical problems delayed some of the ships, which were forced to return to their home ports (Press TV website, May 29). Claims were also raised that the Cypriote government was putting obstacles in the flotilla's path: the ships were prevented from entering Cyprus' territorial waters and European parliament members were not allowed to board (Al-Jazeera TV, May 29, 2010).



The Challenger II, apparently part of the Free Gaza flotilla. Its passengers were moved to the Mavi Marmara. It is apparently flying an American flag (IHH website, May 30, 2010).

2. Since the flotilla began its preparations to set sail from Cyprus, IHH, the dominant Turkish organization behind the campaign, has used its website to broadcast live streaming video of the events.¹ The broadcasts are mostly interviews with passengers. At 13:30 hours on Sunday, May 30, **IHH head Bülent Yildirim was interviewed on board the Turkish ship Mavi Marmara. He was holding a small child at the time. He said that children had been brought aboard the ships as another means of preventing Israel from attacking. In our assessment, the children will be exploited for propaganda and to deter Israeli security forces from attacking the activist passengers.**

3. Yildirim said at a press conference held aboard the Mavi Marmara that the flotilla's organizers were in no hurry to set sail and that they were waiting for "the right time," and perhaps in the meantime "Israel will think logically." **As to a possible confrontation with Israel, he said that the youngest passenger was a one year old boy and that there were elderly people in their 80s.** He also said that while their resistance would be nonviolent, **they would not allow Israeli soldiers to board the ships** (IHH official website, May 29, 2010). The flotilla's organizers said they wanted the confrontation to take place **during the day** so that the media could document it for global distribution (Al-Jazeera TV, May 29; interview on the IHH open channel, May 30, 2010).

4. **In the Gaza Strip, Hamas continues its preparations to receive the flotilla. Baha al-Gha,** director of the port authority in the de facto Hamas administration, said the goods would be transferred via floats with a surface area of 100 square meters (about 120 square yards). He said the ships would come as close to the shore as possible, at a point where the sea was 8.5 meters (9.3 yards) deep, where the cargo would be unloaded to the floats. Fishing boards would then drag them from the open sea into the port (Al-Mustaqbal website, May 26, 2010).

¹ For further information about IHH, see the May 26, 2010 bulletin, "IHH, which plays a central role in organizing the flotilla to the Gaza Strip, is a Turkish humanitarian relief fund with a radical Islamic anti-Western orientation. Besides its legitimate philanthropic activities, it supports radical Islamic networks, including Hamas, and at least in the past, even global jihad elements" at http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/hamas_e105.pdf

5. **Muhammad Khalaf, Interior ministry representative**, said that the security services had formulated a plan to secure the flotilla, and to that end an operations room had been set up. He also said that the port of Gaza would be completely closed to visitors (Al-Aqsa TV, May 29, 2010). On May 28 the security services of the Hamas administration conducted an exercise in the port in preparation for receiving the flotilla; **dozens of policemen participated** (Website of the Hamas administration's information office, May 28, 2010).



Hamas security services carry out a naval exercise in preparation for receiving the flotilla (Hamas' Palestine-info website, May 26, 2010).

6. **The de facto Hamas administration plans to dispatch 100 boats to receive the flotilla on the high seas.** On board there will be lawmen, jurists and family members of prisoners serving time in Israeli jails. They will wave the flags of the countries participating in the flotilla (Ma'an News Agency, May 29, 2010). Hamas spokesman **Salah al-Bardawil** said that once preparations had been completed a large demonstration would take place in Gaza port, which would officially open to receive the ships. He said that the Hamas administration had appointed a committee, among whose members were several ministers, and they would receive the visitors and the aid, which would be distributed to the residents of the Gaza Strip (Al-Yawm Al-Saba'a, May 29, 2010).

7. **Hamas figures expressed hope that the flotilla would reach the Gaza Strip and warned Israel not to harm it:**

A. **Ismail Haniya**, head of the de facto Hamas administration, gave a festive speech in honor of the port's opening, in which he said that he hoped the ships would lift the "siege" of the Gaza Strip, and called on the Palestinians to organize a mass activity to receive the visitors (Al-Jazeera TV, May 29, 2010).

B. **Sami Abu Zuhri**, Hamas spokesman, said that Israel would pay a higher price by opposing the flotilla than it would if the ships entered the Gaza Strip. **He also said that those in charge of the flotilla would lodge international protests if Israel tried to harm the ships** (Al-Bayan Center website, May 29, 2010).

מס חיקוק: _____

מזרחי שסמכוהו של שדך המלך למי שהיוהם 13 ו-13 שנים חתונה ליהודה והנהיגו (לזמן הזה) שהענינהו אלי בזה
לענין 16) אף לזמן, ואז נתן בזה עד היתהה כן הארץ כגד האדם שיהיה דמיון לזמן ומצוה על לא לשב ארץ כל
עד לא בוטל צו זה

שם המב		תאריך	קטע	מס' דרכה
שם המב		תאריך	קטע	מס' דרכה

- 2.1 לשם כך, חמי מבטל לפי סעיף 11(a) לזק, את רשיון הרישוי שניתן ללייל.
- 2.2 בהתאם לסעיף 13 (ג) לזק, הוכנסה לישראל התשי"ב, 1952, יחולו הוראות ההדחקה על קונסיקו של חז"ל. זו ההדחקה לא יוצע לפי תום שלשה ימים מסמירת תצו למי שהצו נדון כבדל, אלא אם כן יבקש זאת מקבל הצו.
- 2.3 בהתאם לסעיף 16 (ב) לזק, רשאי הנ"ל לפנות בבית דין תביעה לקבלת הכרעה סופית בעניין כן זה.
- 2.4 לאחר מיצוי חמדת לשר המסים, רשאי הנ"ל לפנות בעתירה לבית המשפט הממונה בבית דין בבית דין משפטי ונאום.

4. במיין זו חתומות כנגד תגיל החלטות:

- א. לשאול את התלמיד מהי מדינת ישראל?
ב. לשאול מהי מדינת ישראל?
ג. לשאול מהי מדינת ישראל?

1. דקדוק
- ☐ שרית כקפית של _____ שם
- ☐ ערכו במקוזה של _____ שם
- ☐ ערבות אחרת _____ שם

2. חצבת מססר נפיעה תלמי.

הג"ל ושותהר מחסשמוד רק עם מילח הנפלים חג"ל חשרבות חספד עד ליום. _____ להבטחת יחלחח מישדל
עד לא יאלול מיום

- בטען, החלטתי לרבות את הדקדוק משראל עד לעם _____ (א) חזר מ-14 יום מיום כניסתו למדינה וזאת התחם לעוף (1) ועם כזו לעמוד לו לעל בנתיביו המעשיית בישראל, שם מתו לעל מום במנהל.

גיתן ב' חשעיה 2010

זאט אדלשטיין

ראש קינהל אכיסה חורם

ואני מאשר בחתימתי כי הוסבר לי תוכן עד ההתקנה ות.

תאריך: _____ חתימת המורה: _____

חזק אדם ☐ חזק בלדי ☐

צו תהליכיות האסטרטגיה



وزارة الداخلية

دولة إسرائيل

رقم الملف: 4628/_____
تأشير: _____

أمر إبعاد

بموجب قانون دخول إسرائيل - 1952

1. بموجب مستحبة وزير الداخلية طبقاً لمادتي 11 و-13 من قانون دخول إسرائيل 1952 (فيما يلي: القانون) والتي لوكلت لي بموجب المادة 16(أ) من القانون، أصدر بذلك أمراً بالإبعاد عن البلاد بحق الشخص الواردة تفاصيله أدناه، وأمر، بالآلية إلى البلاد ما دام هذا الأمر قائماً:

1. إذا أُلقي، بموجب المادة 11(أ) من القانون، ترخيص الإقامة الذي أعطي للمذكور أعلاه.
2. يطبق أمر الإبعاد على حامل البند أو على حامل مشطه.
3. لا يطبق أمر الإبعاد قبل مرور ثلاثة أيام من موعد تسليم الأمر لمن صدر الأمر بحقه، إلا إذا طلب ذلك مستم الأمر.
4. بموجب المادة 16(ب) من القانون، يجوز للمذكور أعلاه مراجعة وزير الداخلية خطياً للتمسك التماساً بهذا الأمر.
5. بعد استيفاء حق مراجعة وزير الداخلية، يجوز للمذكور أعلاه رفع التماس إلى المحكمة العليا بصفتها محكمة عدل، ولتلك، يمكنه الاتصال بهام.
6. بمسند أمر الاحتجاز بحق المذكور أعلاه، تقرر كالاتي:
- أ. إبقاء قرار مسؤول مراقبة الحدود ساري المفعول.
- ب. إبقائه في المعتقل حتى إبعاده عن إسرائيل، بموجب أمر الإبعاد الذي سيصدر بحقه.

الطلاق سرية بكفالة (بعد أن يتبين أنه يستجيب للشرط الذي تنص عليه المادة 13 (د) من القانون) وتكون شروط الكفالة:

1. إيداع:
 - كفالة مالية مملوكة _____ ش.ج.
 - كفالة مصرفية مملوكة _____ ش.ج.
 - كفالة لأخي _____
 2. عرض وثيقة سفر مارية المفعول.
- يطلق سراح المذكور أعلاه من الاحتجاز بعد إتمام الشروط المذكورة أعلاه فقط. وتودع الكفالة لضمان مغادرته إسرائيل حتى موعد لقائه _____ بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تقرر لتجديد إبعاده عن إسرائيل حتى يوم _____ (لا يتجاوز موعد لقائه 14 يوماً من يوم دخوله الاحتجاز)، وذلك بموجب المادة 13(د) من القانون. يمكنه من الاعتناء بشؤونه وحقوقه القضائية في إسرائيل، والتي لا يمكن الاعتناء بها في حالة عياله.
- صدر في: _____ في يوم: _____

مسؤول مراقبة الحدود

أستدق بتوقيمي على أنه تم الشرح لي عن مضمون هذا الأمر بالإبعاد.

التاريخ: _____ توقيع العبد: _____

لأ ملف شخصي _____ لأ ملف علم _____

يشكل أمر الإبعاد مستنداً للعمل ضمن رقابة الحدود والسجل الخاص حتى يوم 2013/12/31



Sınırdışı Emri

5712 sayılı ve 1952 tarihli İsrail'e Gide Kanunu Uyarınca

- 1.a 5712 sayılı ve 1952 tarihli İsrail'e Gide Kanunu'nun (bundan sonra Kanun olarak anılacaktır) 11 ve 13 Maddeleri uyarınca, (İçişleri Bakanlığınca tanınan ve Kanunun 18(a) fıkrasına göre baka denetlenen yetkilerle, aşağıda belirtilen yazılı kişi ile ilgili olarak bu Sınırdışı Etme Emri kapsamından tasfiye olunmuş ve Sınırdışı Etme Emri iptal edilmemiş İsrail'e dönmemesi için kendisine bildirilmiştir.

İsmi					
İngilizce					
Adı	Soyadı	Lakadı			
Baba Adı	Öğrenim Yeri	Doğum Tarihi	Uyruğu	Pasaport No.	

- 1.b Bu emrin sonucunda, Kanunun 11(a) fıkrası uyarınca, yukarıda adı yazılı olan kişiye verilmiş olan İsmet İmri bu emrinle iptal edilmiştir.
2. Sınırdışı Etme Emri'nin uygulanmasıyla ilgili masraflar sınırdışı edilen kişi veya işvereninden tahsil edilecektir. Sınırdışı Etme Emri, kendisine tebliğ edildiği tarihten itibaren talep edilmeyecektir, ilgili kişiye tebliğ edildiği tarihten itibaren 90 günden önce uygulanacaktır.
- 3.a Kanunun 16(b) fıkrası uyarınca, yukarıda adı yazılı kişi bu Emir ile ilgili nihai bir karar verilmesi için İçişleri Bakanlığı'na yazılı başvuru bulunmuş haldedir.
- 3.b Yukarıda adı yazılı kişi İçişleri Bakanlığı'na başvurudan sonra, Yüksek Mahkeme olarak görev yapacak olan Temyiz Mahkemesi'ne başvuru ve bu amaçla bir avukat tutma hakkına sahiptir.
4. Yukarıda adı yazılı olan kişiye ilgili kararın Gözetilme Emri ile ilgili olarak şu kararlar verilmiştir:
- a. Sınırdışı Etme Emri'nin kaldırılması için gerekli olan kararın geçmesi için devamlı olarak çalışması.
- b. İlgili kişinin kendisi için çıkarılan Sınırdışı Etme Emri uyarınca İsrail'e dönüşüne kadar gözaltında tutulması.

İlgili kişinin haklarına ilişkin kararlar (Kanunun 13(f) fıkrasında belirtilen kararlar yerine getirilmiştir ve/veya iptal edilmiştir):

1. Bu kararın uygulanması: _____ NIS katmanında mülk edinme
_____ NIS katmanında baskın teminatı
2. Geçerli bir seyahat belgesinin olması.

İlgili kişi ancak yukarıda belirtilen şartlar tam olarak yerine getirildiğinde serbest bırakılacaktır. Kararın en geç (tarih) _____ tarihine kadar İsrail'e dönüşüne ilişkin olarak başvuru yapılacaktır.

Ayrıca, ilgili kişinin İsrail'de gırtlarda geçirildiği raporları nedeniyle olumsuz etkilenen işleri düzenlenmesi ve/veya hukuki haklarını korumak için, İsrail'den çıkışın Kanunun 12(a) fıkrasında belirtilen şekilde, (baskınlık alınmasından itibaren 14 gün içinde) (tarih) _____ tarihine kadar gerçekleştirilmesi karar verilmiştir.

Tebliğ, vakiği yeri: _____ tarih: _____

Sınırdışı Etme Emri

Bu Sınırdışı Etme Emri'nin içeriğinin bana tam olarak açıklandığı ve imzama hazır olduğunu.

Tarih: _____ Sınırdışı Etme Emri'nin içeriği: _____

☐ Kişisel Dosya ☐ Genel Dosya

Sınırdışı Etme Emri 31 Aralık 20... tarihine kadar Sınırdışı Etme Emri'nin içeriğini ve Özel Kart İçeriklerini dahil etme yetkisi de içere.



STATE OF ISRAEL

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Deportation Order

File No.: _____/4628

Permit: _____

According to the Entry into Israel Law, 5712-1952

- 1.a With the powers vested in the Minister of the Interior under Sections 11 and 13 of the Entry into Israel Law, 5712-1952 (hereinafter, The Law), and transferred to me under Section 18(a) of the Law, I hereby serve a Deportation Order from Israel with respect to the individual whose details are listed below and order him not to return to Israel as long as this Deportation Order is not cancelled:

Hebrew					
English					
	Given Name	Surname	Pseudonym		
Father's Name	Sex	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Nationality	Passport No.

- 1.b Accordingly, I hereby cancel under Section 11(a) of the Law the Permit of Residence that was granted to the above-named subject.
2. The Deportation Order is implemented at the expense of the deportee or at his employer's expense.
The Deportation Order will not be implemented before the end of three days from the time of delivering the Order to the subject with respect to whom it is issued, unless the recipient should so request.
- 3.a Under Section 18(b) of the Law, the above-mentioned subject is entitled to apply in writing to the Minister of the Interior for a final decision in the matter of this Order.
- 3.b After applying to the Minister of the Interior, the above-mentioned subject is entitled to petition the District Administrative Court, and for this purpose he is entitled to refer to a lawyer.
4. In the matter of the Custody Order issued with respect to the above-named subject, I decided:
- a. To leave the decision of the Border Control Officer as it currently stands.
 - b. To leave the subject in custody until his removal from Israel as applicable under the Deportation Order issued with respect to him.

To release the subject on bail (after confirming that he fulfills the conditions of Section 13f of the Law). Bail conditions are:

1. Deposit of:

Financial security in the amount of _____	NIS
Bank guarantee in the amount of _____	NIS
Other guarantee _____	
2. Presentation of a valid travel document.

The subject will be released from custody only when the above-mentioned conditions have been fulfilled. The guarantee will be deposited towards ensuring his departure from Israel by no later than (date): _____.

Furthermore, I have decided to delay the subject's departure from Israel until (date) _____ (no later than 14 days from the date of his entry into custody), as specified in Section 13(d) of the Law, in order to enable him to take care of his affairs and legal rights in Israel, made possible only with this release.

Served at (place): _____ on (date): _____

Border Control Officer

I hereby confirm by my signature that the contents of this Deportation Order were fully explained to me.

Date: _____

Signature of Deportee: _____

☐ Personal File

☐ General File

The Deportation Order represents authorized inclusion of Border Control Listing and Special Card Index up to



STATUL ISRAEL

MINISTERUL DE INTERNE

Dosar No.: _____/4828
Permis: _____**Ordin de Deportare**În virtutea Legii de Intrare în Israel, 5712-1952

- 1.a În virtutea puterilor cu care am fost împuternicit prin Secțiunile 11 și 13 din Legea cu privire la intrarea în Israel, 5712-1952 (denumită în continuare: Legea), și transferate mie prin Secțiunea 16 a Legii, subsemnatul emite prin prezenta un Ordin de Deportare din Israel a persoanei ale cărei detalii sunt indicate mai jos și ordon aceste persoane să nu se întoarcă în Israel atât timp cât acest Ordin de Deportare nu va fi anulat:

Hebrew (Ebraică)					
English (Engleză)					
	Given name (Pronume)	Surname (Nume)	Pseudonym (Pseudonim)		
Father's Name (Numele Tatălui)	Sex	Place of Birth (Locul Nașterii)	Date of Birth (Data Nașterii)	Nationality (Naționalitatea)	Passport No. (No. Pașaport)

- 1.b Drept consecință, subsemnatul, prin prezenta, prin prezenta și în virtutea Secțiunii 11(a) a Legii, anulez Permisul de Reședință care a fost acordat persoanei mai sus numite.
2. Ordinul de Deportare este executat pe spezele deportatului sau pe spezele patronului acestuia. Ordinul de Deportare nu va fi executat înainte de expirarea a trei zile de la remiterea Ordinului persoanei împotriva căreia acest Ordin a fost emis, cu excepția cazului în care destinatarul va cere acest lucru.
- 3.a În virtutea Secțiunii 16(b) a Legii, persoana mai sus menționată are dreptul să apeleze în scris la Ministerul de Interne pentru o decizie finală asupra executării acestui Ordin.
- 3.b După ce a apelat la Ministerul de Interne, persoana mai sus menționată are dreptul să petiționeze la Curtea Supremă de Justiție, și, pentru aceasta, are dreptul să angajeze un avocat.
4. În legătură cu Ordinul de Punere în Custodie emis pentru persoana mai sus menționată, subsemnatul am hotărât:
- Să mențin hotărîrea Ofițerului de Control de la Frontieră așa cum a fost hotărîta.
 - Să eliberez deținutul din custodie pînă la deportarea acestuia din Israel în baza Ordinului de Deportare care a fost emis împotriva sa.

Punerea subiectului în libertate pe garanție (după ce a fost confirmat că subiectul îndeplinește condițiile Secțiunii 13f a Legii). Condițiile de Garanție sunt următoarele:

1. Depunerea unei: Poliță de Garanție Financiară în valoare de _____ NIS
Garanție Bancară în valoare de _____ NIS
Altă garanție _____
2. Prezentarea unui document valabil de călătorie.

Subiectul va fi eliberat din custodie numai cînd condițiile mai sus menționate vor fi îndeplinite. Garanția va depusă cu condiția să asigure plecarea sa din Israel nu mai tîrziu de (data): _____.

În continuare, subsemnatul a decis să amîne plecarea subiectului din Israel pînă la (data) _____ (nu mai tîrziu de 14 zile de la data deținerii acestuia în custodie), după cum este stipulat în Secțiunea 13(d) a Legii, pentru a-i se permite să rezolve afacerile și drepturile sale legale în Israel și ceea ce nu este posibil în absența sa.

Remis la (locul): _____

În ziua de (data): _____

Numele: _____

Ofițerul de Control de la Frontieră

Semnătura: _____

Subsemnatul confirm prin semnătura mea că întregul conținut al acestui Ordin de Deportare mi-a fost explicat.

Data: _____

Semnătura Deținutului: _____

☐ Dosar Personal☐ Dosar General

Ordinul de Deportare este inclus în mod autorizat în Lista de Control a Frontierelor și în Indexul de Cartele Speciale valabile pînă _____.



ДЕРЖАВА ІЗРАЇЛЬ

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ

Справа №: _____/4628

Дозвіл: _____

Ордер на депортацію**Відповідно до Закону про в'їзд в Ізраїль 5712-1952 р.**

- 1.а Маючи повноваження, якими мене наділено Міністра внутрішніх справ Ізраїля згідно з Розділами 11 і 13 Закону про в'їзд в Ізраїль 5712-1952 р. (що далі в тексті зветься «Закон»), і які мені передано згідно з Розділом 16(а) того ж Закону, цим вручаю Ордер на депортацію відносно особи, дані якої наведено нижче, і астановлюю, що вона не може повернутися до Ізраїля, доки цей Ордер не буде скасовано:

На івриті					
Англійською мовою					
	Ім'я	Прізвище	Псевдонім		
По-батькові	Стать	Місце народження	Дата народження	Громадянство	Паспорт №

- 1.б Відповідно до цього, цим Ордером я, згідно з Розділом 11(а) Закону, анулюю Дозвіл на проживання, виданий зазначеній особі.
2. Ордер на депортацію виконується за рахунок особи, що депортується, або її роботодавеця. Ордер на депортацію не виконується до закінчення трьох днів з моменту його вручення особі, щодо якої його видано, якщо тільки отримувач не вимагатиме його виконання протягом цього строку.
- 3.а Згідно з Розділом 16(б) Закону, вищезазначена особа має право письмове звернутися до Міністра внутрішніх справ за винесенням остаточного рішення на предмет цього Ордеру.
- 3.б Після звернення до Міністра внутрішніх справ зазначена особа має право подати клопотання до Верховного суду, який здійснює вищі судові функції, і з цією метою вправа звернутися по допомогу до правника.
4. Стосовно Ордеру на взяття під варту, виданого щодо вищезазначеної особи, я прийняв таке рішення:
- Залишити чинним рішення офіцера прикордонної служби, що існує на поточний момент.
 - Утримувати затриманого під вартою до його висилки з Ізраїля, що застосовується до нього згідно з виданим щодо нього Ордеру на депортацію.

Звільнити зазначену особу під поручительство (після підтвердження, що ця особа задовольняє умови Розділу 13(а) Закону). Умови поручительства такі:

- Внесення фінансового забезпечення в сумі _____ Ізраїльських шекелів
Надання банківської гарантії в сумі _____ Ізраїльських шекелів
Надання іншої гарантії: _____
- Надання чинного проїзного документа.

Зазначену особу буде звільнено з-під варти лише після виконання наведених вище умов. Гарантію буде надано з метою забезпечення виїзду особи з Ізраїля не пізніше ніж (зазначити дату): _____.

Крім того, мною прийнято рішення вістрочити виїзд зазначеної особи з Ізраїля до (зазначити дату) _____ (не пізніше 14 днів з моменту взяття її під варту), як передбачено Розділом 13(б) Закону, з метою надання їй можливості завершення своїх справ і здійснення законних прав в Ізраїлі, які неможливо буде завершити й здійснити за її відсутності.

Вручено в (зазначити місце): _____ (зазначити дату): _____

Офіцер прикордонної служби

Цим підтверджую своїм підписом, що зміст цього Ордеру на депортацію мені повністю роз'яснено.

Дата: _____ Підпис особи, що депортується: _____

☒ Особиста справа

☐ Загальна справа

Цим Ордером на депортацію санкціонується виключення до Списків та Особливих карток Прикордонної служби



ESTADO DE ISRAEL

MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR

Expediente No.: _____/4828

Permiso: _____

Orden de Deportación

Según lo dispuesto en la Ley 5712-1952 de Entrada a Israel

- 1.a En virtud de las facultades conferidas por el Ministro del Interior conforme a lo dispuesto en los Artículos 11 y 13 de la Ley de Entrada a Israel, 5712-1952 (en adelante, la Ley), y que me fueron transferidas según lo dispuesto en el Artículo 16(a) de la Ley, por medio del presente procedo a notificar la Orden de Deportación de Israel que fuera emitida en nombre del individuo cuyos datos personales constan aquí debajo, a fin de que no pueda regresar al territorio de Israel mientras la presente Orden de Deportación esté vigente y no sea cancelada.

Hebreo			
Inglés			
	Nombre	Apellido	Sobrenombre

Nombre del padre	Sexo	Lugar de nacimiento	Fecha de nacimiento	Nacionalidad	Pasaporte No.

- 1.b Por consiguiente, y conforme a lo dispuesto en el Artículo 11(a) de la Ley, procedo a cancelar el Permiso de Residencia que fuera otorgado al mencionado.
2. Los gastos que se incurran para ejecutar la Orden de Deportación correrán por cuenta del deportado o de su empleador.
- La Orden de Deportación no se ejecutará antes de que venza el plazo de tres días que se contarán a partir de la fecha en que se entregó esta Orden al individuo mencionado, a menos que el destinatario así lo solicitara.
- 3.a Según lo que se dispone en el Artículo 16(b) de la Ley, el individuo mencionado tiene derecho a presentar una solicitud por escrito ante el Ministro del Interior para que decida en este caso.
- 3.b Después de petitionar ante el Ministro del Interior, el individuo mencionado tendrá derecho a petitionar ante la Tribunal Regional Administrativo, y en caso de que decidiera hacerlo, tendrá derecho a contratar los servicios de un abogado.
4. Con relación a la cuestión de la Orden de Custodia emitida contra el individuo mencionado, he adoptado la siguiente decisión:
- a. No modificar la decisión del Oficial de Control Fronterizo.
- b. Que el detenido continúe en custodia hasta que se proceda a su expulsión del territorio israelí, según lo que se dispone en la Orden de Deportación que se emitió en su contra.

Para liberar al sujeto bajo fianza (después de confirmar que cumple con todas las condiciones que describe el Artículo 13f de la Ley). Las condiciones de la fianza son las siguientes:

1. Depósito de: Garantía financiera de _____ NIS
 Garantía bancaria de _____ NIS
 Otra garantía _____

2. Presentación de un documento de viaje válido.

El sujeto será liberado de la custodia sólo cuando haya cumplido con las condiciones antes descritas. La garantía se depositará para asegurar que abandonará el territorio de Israel antes del (fecha): _____.

Asimismo, he decidido demorar la partida del individuo de Israel hasta el (fecha) _____ (no más de 14 días desde la fecha en que se produjo su detención en custodia), tal como se especifica en el Artículo 13(d) de la Ley, a fin de permitirle atender todas las cuestiones y trámites que tenga pendiente en Israel y que ya no podrá atender cuando se ausente.

Notificado en (lugar): _____ el día (fecha): _____

Nombre: _____
Oficial de Control Fronterizo

Firma: _____

Doy fe por medio de mi firma que el contenido de la presente Orden de Deportación se me explicó de manera clara y completa.
 Fecha: _____ Firma del deportado: _____

☐ Legajo Personal

☐ Legajo General

La Orden de Deportación representa la inclusión autorizada en la Lista de Control Fronterizo y en el Índice de Tarjetas



IZRAEL ÁLLAM

BELÜGYMINISZTERIUM

 Ügyiratszám: _____/4628
 Engedély: _____

Kiutasítási Határozat

az 5712-1952. Izraeli törvényi bejegyzés értelmében

- 1.a A Belügyminisztériumot felhatalmazó, 5712-1952. Izraeli törvény (a továbbiakban: a Törvény) 11. és 13. §-a valamint a Törvény 16(a) §-a alapján a fent nevezett hatálommal élve Izraelből történő Kiutasítási Parancsot nyújtok át az alább részletezett személyazonossággal rendelkező személynek, és elrendelem, hogy ne térhessen vissza mindaddig, amíg ezt a Határozatot el nem törlik.

Héber					
Angol					
	Keresztnev	Vezetéknév	Álnév/Felvett név		
Apja neve	Neme	Születési hely	Születési dátum	Nemzetiség	Útlavel száma

- 1.0 Ennek megfelelően, a Törvény 11(a) §-a értelmében ezennel visszavonom a fent nevezett személy részére kiállított tartózkodási engedélyt.
2. A Kiutasítási Határozat a kiutasított személy vagy annak munkaadója költségén kerül végrehajtásra. A Kiutasítási Határozat nem kerül végrehajtásra a kiutasított személy részére történt kézbesítéstől számított három napon belül, ha csak a címzett nem kívánja így.
- 3.a A Törvény 16(b) §-a alapján a fent nevezett személynek jogában áll írásban, végleges döntésért fellebbezni a Belügyminiszterhez a jelen Határozat ügyében.
- 3.b A Belügyminiszterhez történt fellebbezés után a fent nevezett személynek jogában áll kérvényt benyújtani a Legfelsőbb Bírósághoz, és e célból jogában áll ügyvédet fogadni.
4. A fent nevezett személy letartóztatásának ügyében az alábbi határozatot hozom:
2. Meghagyom a Határőrség tisztjének döntését a jelenlegi fennállásban.
3. A személy letartóztatásban marad mindaddig, amíg a részére kiállított Kiutasítási Határozat értelmében Izrael területéről kiutasításra kerül.

A letartóztatást óvadék ellenében megszüntetem (miután megállapítást nyert, hogy megfelel a Törvény 13f §-ában leírt követelményeknek). Az óvadék feltételei:

1. Letételek: Pénzügyi biztosíték, értéke: _____ NIS
 Bankgarancia, értéke: _____ NIS
 Egyéb garancia _____
2. Érvényes út okmány bemutatása.

A letartóztatott személy kizárólag a fenti feltételek teljesülése esetén engedhető szabadon. A garanciák letételre kerülnek a személy Izraelből történő elutazásának biztosítására, melynek legkésőbbi dátuma: _____

Továbbá úgy határozom, hogy _____-ig (dátum, legkésőbb 14 nappal a letartóztatás dátuma után), elhalasztom az elutazás legkésőbbi napját a Törvény 13(d) §-a értelmében, hogy a személy halaszthatatlan ügyeit Izraelben elintézhesse, amely távollétében nem lehetséges.

Benyújtás helye: _____ dátum: _____

a Határőrség részére

Aláírássommal igazolom, hogy jelen Kiutasítási Határozat tartalmát maradéktalanul elmagyarázták nekem.

Dátum: _____ A letartóztatott aláírása: _____

☐ Személyes ügyirat ☐ Általános ügyirat

december 31-ig hivatalosan magában foglalja a Határellenőrzési Jegyzéket (Frontier Control Listing) és a Különleges Kártyajegyzéket (Special Card Index).



ESTADO NG ISRAEL

KAGAWARANG PANLOOB

Handwritten signature/initials

Numero ng File.: _____/4628

Kapahintulutan: _____

Utos Ng Pagpapalayas**Alinsunod sa Batas na Nauukol sa Pagpasok sa Israel 5712-1952**

- 1.a Batay sa mga kapangyarihang ipinagkaloob sa Kagawarang Panloob alinsunod sa Sections 11 at 13 ng Batas na Nauukol sa Pagpasok sa Israel, 5712-1952 (mulangyari sa Hebrew-Ang-Spanish), ang pinadala sa ibang alinsunod sa Section 18(a) ng Batas, sa pamamagitan nito ay inaabot ko ang Utos ng Pagpapalayas sa Israel sa tao na inilarawan sa ibaba, at inuutusan siyang hurag bumalik sa Israel hanggang hindi kinakansela ilang Utos ng Pagpapalayas.

Hebrew					
Ingles					
	Pangalan	Apelyido		Ginagamit na Ibang Pangalan	

Pangalan ng Ama	Lalaki o Babae	Saan ipinanganak	Petsa ng Kapanganakan	Matamayan ng Inang Bansa	Numero ng Pasaporte
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- 1.b Kaya, sa pamamagitan nito ay kinakansela ko alinsunod sa Section 11(a) ng Batas ang Kapahintutang Manirahan na ipinagkaloob sa taong binabanggit sa itaas.
2. Ang taong pinapalayas o ang kanyang pinagtatrabahuhan ang sasagot ng mga gustusin para sa kanyang pag-aalis sa bansa. Hindi isasagawa ang Utos ng Pagpapalayas bago lumipas ang tatlong araw mula sa panahong inaabot ang Utos sa taong pinapalayas, maliban kung hilingin ito ng taong pinapalayas.
- 3.a Alinsunod sa Section 18(b) ng Batas, ang taong binabanggit sa itaas ay may karapatang sulatan ang Kagawarang Panloob para humiling ng pangwakas na desisyon hinggil sa Utos na ito.
- 3.b Pagkatapos sulatan ang Kagawarang Panloob, ang taong binabanggit sa itaas ay may karapatang magpadayon sa Korte Suprema bilang ang nakatataas na Hukuman ng Kalarungan, at sa dahilang ito, ay ay may karapatang sumangguni sa isang abogado.
4. Hinggil sa Utos ng Pag-arasto/Pagpapakulong ng taong binabanggit sa itaas, ako ay nagdesisyon:
- Mananatili ang desisyon sa kasalukuyan ng Frontier Control Officer.
 - Mananatiling nakakulong ang taong ito hanggang ay ay palayasin sa Israel na nasaangkop alinsunod sa Utos ng Pagpapalayas para sa kanya.

Usang ang taong ito ay palayain nang may-olihan (pagkatapos mapatunayan na sinasapat niya ang mga kondisyon ng Section 13f ng Batas). Ang mga kondisyon ng pagpapalayas ay:

- Deposito ng: Pera na ang halaga ay _____ NIS
Garantiya ng banko na ang halaga ay _____ NIS
Ibang garantiya _____
- Ang pagpapalayas ng baidong dokumento para sa pagbibiyaha

Palalayain lamang ang taong ito kapag nasapat niya ang mga kondisyon na binabanggit sa itaas. Ang perang ginamit sa pagpapalayas ay gagamitin para tyakng siya ay lilisan ng Israel nang hindi lumalampas sa (petsa): _____.

At sa karagdagan, ako ay nagdesisyon ng pagpapalibas ang pagpapalayas sa Israel ng taong ito hanggang (petsa) _____ (hindi hihigit sa 14 araw magmula sa petsa ng kanyang pagkakakulong) alinsunod sa tinutukoy sa Section 13(d) ng Batas, para bigyan siya ng pagkakataong asikasukin ang kanyang mga gawain at ang kanyang mga karapatan na naalinsunod sa batas na hindi niya maasikasuso kung siya ay hindi naito.

Inaabot sa (lugar): _____ (petsa): _____

Frontier Control Officer

Aling pinatotohanan sa pamamagitan ng aling pagpipina, na ipinaliwanag sa akin nang ganap ang mga nilalaman nito ng Utos ng Pagpapalayas

Petsa: _____ Pina ng taong pinapalayas: _____

☐ Pansaring File

☐ Panlahat na File

Ang Utos ng Pagpapalayas ay may pahintulot na isama ito sa Listahan ng Frontier Control at Special Card Index hanggang _____

(מלגה מיוחדת)



PAŃSTWO IZRAEL

MINISTERSTWO SPRAW WEWNĘTRZNYCH

Nr akt sprawy: _____/4828
Zezwolenie: _____

Nakaz Deportacji

na mocy Ustawy o Wjeździe do Izraela, 5712-1952

- 1.a Działając w ramach uprawnień przyznanych Ministrowi Spraw Wewnętrznych na mocy Artykułów 11 i 13 Ustawy o Wjeździe do Izraela, 5712-1952 (zwanej dalej Ustawą) i przekazanych mi zgodnie z Artykułem 16a Ustawy, niniejszym wystawiam Nakaz Deportacji z Izraela wymienionej niżej osoby i zakazuję jej wracać do Izraela do czasu anulowania niniejszego Nakazu Deportacji.

w jęz. hebrajskim			
w jęz. angielskim			
	Imię	Nazwisko	Pseudonim

Imię ojca	Płeć	Miejsce urodzenia	Data urodzenia	Narodowość	Nr paszportu

- 1.b Zgodnie z powyższym, na podstawie Artykułu 11 pkt. a Ustawy, niniejszym anuluję przyznane wyżej wymienionemu Pozwolenie Pobytu.
2. Nakaz Deportacji wykonywany jest na koszt deportowanego lub jego pracodawcy.
Nakaz Deportacji nie zostanie wykonany przed upływem trzech dni od dnia doręczenia Nakazu osobie, której dotyczy, chyba że osoba ta zażąda inaczej.
- 3.a Zgodnie z Artykułem 16 pkt. b Ustawy, wyżej wymieniony ma prawo odwołania się na piśmie do Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych, który wyda ostateczną decyzję w sprawie niniejszego Nakazu.
- 3.b Po odwołaniu się do Ministra Spraw Wewnętrznych, wyżej wymieniony ma prawo złożyć apelację do Sądu Najwyższego rozpoznającego sprawę jako Wysocki Trybunał Sprawiedliwości i w tym celu ma prawo wystąpić o pomoc prawnika.
4. W sprawie Nakazu Aresztowania wystawionego w sprawie wyżej wymienionego, postanowiłem:
- Pozostawić decyzję Urzędnika Kontroli Granicznej w postaci niezmienną.
 - Pozostawić zatrzymanego w areszcie aż do czasu usunięcia go z Izraela zgodnie z Nakazem Deportacji wystawionym w jego sprawie.

Zwolnić wyżej wymienionego za kaucją (po potwierdzeniu spełnienia przez niego warunków Artykułu 13 Ustawy). Warunki zwolnienia za kaucją:

- Złożenie:
 - Zabezpieczenia finansowego w kwocie: _____ NIS
 - Gwarancji bankowej w kwocie: _____ NIS
 - Innej gwarancji: _____
- Przedstawienie ważnego dokumentu podróży.

Wyżej wymieniony zostanie zwolniony z aresztu dopiero po spełnieniu powyższych warunków. Gwarancja zostanie złożona w celu zapewnienia jego wyjazdu z Izraela nie później niż dnia _____.

Co więcej, postanowiłem opóźnić wyjazd wyżej wymienionego z Izraela do dnia _____ (nie dłużej niż 14 dni od dnia zatrzymania) zgodnie z Artykułem 13 pkt. d Ustawy w celu umożliwienia mu zajęcia się swą sytuacją prawną i sprawami w Izraelu, których nie można załatwić pod jego nieobecność.

Przedstawiono w (miejscowość): _____ dnia (data): _____

Urzędnik Kontroli Granicznej

Potwierdzam swym podpisem, że treść niniejszego Nakazu Deportacji została mi całkowicie wyjaśniona.

Data: _____ Podpis deportowanego: _____

☐ Akta osobiste ☐ Akta ogólne

Nakaz Deportacji oznacza również umieszczenie na Liście Kontroli Granicznej i w Wykazie Kart Specjalnych



STÁT IZRAEL

MINISTERSTVO VNITRA

Č. svazku: _____/4828

Povolení: _____

Příkaz deportacePodle Zákona o vstupu do Izraele, 5712-1952

1. Na základě pravomoci Ministerstva vnitra podle paragrafů 11 a 13 Zákona o vstupu do Izraele, 5712-1952 (dále jen: zákon), která byla přenesena na mne podle paragrafu 16(a) tohoto zákona předávám Příkaz deportace z Izraele pro osobu, jejíž údaje jsou uvedeny níže, a příkazuji jí, aby se nevracela do Izraele, dokud nebude tento příkaz deportace zrušen:

Hebrejsky			
Anglicky			
	Jméno	Příjmení	Pseudonym

Jméno otce	Pohlaví	Místo narození	Datum narození	Národnost	Č. pasu
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- 1.b V souladu s tím ruším podle paragrafu 11(a) tohoto zákona Povolení k pobytu, které bylo uděleno výše jmenované osobě.
2. Příkaz deportace je vykonán na náklady deportovaného nebo jeho zaměstnavatele.
Příkaz deportace nebude vykonán dříve než tři dny od doručení příkazu osobě, pro kterou je vydán, pokud to příjemce nepožaduje.
- 3.a Podle paragrafu 16(b) zákona má výše jmenovaná osoba právo písemně požádat ministra vnitra o konečné rozhodnutí ve věci tohoto příkazu.
- 3.b Po žádosti k ministru vnitra má výše jmenovaná osoba právo požádat o zasedání Nejvyššího soudu jako Vrcholného soudu a za tímto účelem má právo se obrátit na právního zástupce.
4. Ve věci Vazebního příkazu výše jmenované osoby jsem rozhodl takto:
 - a. Ponechat rozhodnutí pracovníka hraniční kontroly ve stavu, v jakém je v současnosti.
 - b. Ponechat zadrženou osobu ve vazbě, dokud není dopravena z Izraele v souladu s Příkazem deportace vydaným na tuto osobu.

Propuštění osoby na kauci (po potvrzení, že splňuje podmínky paragrafu 13f zákona). Podmínky kauce jsou následující:

1. Složení: Finanční jistoty v částce _____ NIS
Bankovní garance v částce _____ NIS
Jiné garance _____
2. Předložení platného cestovního dokumentu.

Osoba bude propuštěna z vazby pouze po splnění výše uvedených podmínek. Garance bude složena pro zajištění odjezdu osoby z Izraele nejpozději do (datum): _____.

Dále jsem rozhodl odložit odjezd osoby z Izraele do (datum) _____ (nejpozději 14 dnů od data, kdy osoba byla vzata do vazby), jak je specifikováno v paragrafu 13(d) zákona, aby tato osoba mohla vyřídit své záležitosti a zákonná práva v Izraeli, která nelze vyřídit v její nepřítomnosti.

Předáno v (místo): _____ dne (datum): _____

Pracovník hraniční kontroly _____

Svým podpisem tímto potvrzuji, že obsah tohoto Příkazu deportace mi byl plně vysvětlen.

Datum: _____

Podpis deportovaného: _____

☐ Osobní svazek

☐ Obecný svazek

Příkaz deportace představuje autorizované zahrnutí do Seznamu hraniční kontroly a indexu speciální karty do



ДЪРЖАВАТА ИЗРАЕЛ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ВЪТРЕШНИТЕ РАБОТИ

Дело №: _____/4628
Разрешително: _____**Заповед за депортиране**Съгласно закона за влизане в Израел, 5712-1952

- 1.а С пълномощията, предоставени на Министъра на вътрешните работи съгласно членове 11 и 13 от Закона за влизане в Израел, 5712-1952 (тук и по-долу: Закона), и прехвърлени на мен съгласно член 16(а) от Закона, с настоящото връчвам Заповед за депортиране от Израел на лицето, чиито данни са описани по-долу, както му нареддам да не се връща в Израел, докато не бъде отменена настоящата Заповед за депортиране:

На иврит			
На английски			
	Собствено име	Фамилия	Псевдоним

Бащино име	Пол	Място на раждане	Дата на раждане	Националност	Паспорт №

- 1.б Съгласно член 11(а) от Закона с настоящото съответно анулирам разрешителното за пребиваване, дадено на горепозованото лице.
2. Заповедта за депортиране се изпълнява за сметка на депортираното лице или за сметка на неговия работодател. Заповедта за депортиране се прилага за действие след изтичане на три дни от връчването на Заповедта на лицето, за което е издадена, освен ако получателят пожелае по-ранно изпълнение.
- 3.а Съгласно член 16(б) от Закона, горепозованото лице има право да отправи писмена молба до Министъра на вътрешните работи за окончателно решение по предмета на настоящата Заповед.
- 3.б След като подаде молба до Министъра на вътрешните работи, горепозованото лице има право да подаде молба пред Бързовия съд в качеството му на висша съдебна инстанция, като за тази цел има право да се обърне към адвоката.
4. Относно Заповедта за задържане, издадена за горепозованото лице, решис:
- Да оставя решението на служителя на Граничен контрол без изменение.
 - Да оставя задържаното лице под арест до отстраняването му от Израел, както е предвидено в Заповедта за депортиране, издадена срещу него.

Да освободи лицето под гаранция (след като провери дали отговаря на условията по член 13(г) от Закона).

Условията на гаранцията са:

- Внеочна на:
 - Финансово обезпечение в размер на _____ NIS
 - Банкова гаранция на стойност _____ NIS
 - Друга гаранция _____
- Градствена на валиден документ за пътуване.

Лицето ще бъде освободено от ареста само след изпълнение на гореказаните условия. Гаранцията се знае за гарантиране на замисляването му от Израел не по-късно от (дата): _____.

Освен това, реших да забия замисляването на лицето от Израел до (дата) _____ (не по-късно от 14 дни от датата на задържане под стража), както е посочено в член 13(д) от Закона, за да може да се погрижи за депозитите си въпроси и законни права в Израел, които не могат да бъдат уредени в негово отсъствие.

Връчено в (място): _____ на (дата): _____

Служител на Граничен контрол

С настоящото потвърждавам с подписа си, че съдържанието на Заповедта за депортиране ми беше обяснено напълно.

Дата: _____ Подпис на депортирания: _____

☐ Лично дело☐ Общо дело

Заповедта за депортиране съставлява утвърдена съставна част от Списъка на Граничен контрол и Специалната картотека до



ГОСУДАРСТВО ИЗРАИЛЬ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ

Дело №: _____/4628
Разрешение: _____**Ордер на депортацию****В соответствии с Законом о въезде в Израиль 5712-1952 г.**

- 1.а Обладая полномочиями, которыми наделён Министр внутренних дел Израиля согласно Разделам 11 и 13 Закона о въезде в Израиль 5712-1952 г. (далее в тексте именуемого «Закон»), и которые переданы мне согласно Разделу 16(а) того же Закона, я настоящим вручаю Ордер на депортацию в отношении лица, данные которого приведены ниже, и устанавливаю, что оно не может вернуться в Израиль, пока настоящий Ордер не будет аннулирован:

На иврито					
На английском языке					
	Имя	Фамилия	Псевдоним		
Отчество	Пол	Место рождения	Дата рождения	Гражданство	Паспорт №

- 1.б В соответствии с этим, настоящим я, согласно Разделу 11(а) Закона, аннулирую Вид на жительство, выданный вышеупомянутому лицу.
2. Ордер на депортацию исполняется за счёт депортируемого лица, либо за счёт его работодателя.
Ордер на депортацию не исполняется до истечения трёх дней с момента вручения настоящего Ордера лицу, в отношении которого он выдан, если только получатель не потребует его исполнения в течение этого срока.
- 3.а Согласно Разделу 16(б) Закона, вышеуказанное лицо вправе письменно обратиться к Министру внутренних дел за вынесением окончательного решения на предмет настоящего Ордера.
- 3.б После обращения к Министру внутренних дел вышеуказанное лицо вправе подать ходатайство в Верховный суд, осуществляющий высшие судебные функции, и в этой связи вправе обратиться за помощью к юристу.
4. Касательно Ордера на заключение под стражу, выданного в отношении вышеупомянутого лица, я принял следующее решение:
- Оставить в силе решение офицера пограничной службы, имеющееся на текущий момент,
 - Содержать задержанного под стражей до его высылки из Израиля, применимой к нему согласно выданному в отношении него Ордеру на депортацию.

Освободить указанное лицо под поручительство (после подтверждения, что это лицо удовлетворяет условиям Раздела 13(а) Закона). Условия поручительства следующие:

- Внесение финансового обеспечения в сумме _____ израильских шекелей
Предоставление банковской гарантии в сумме _____ израильских шекелей
Предоставление иной гарантии: _____
- Предоставление действительного проездного документа.

Указанное лицо будет освобождено из-под стражи лишь по выполнению вышеперечисленных условий. Гарантия будет предоставлена в целях обеспечения его выезда из Израиля не позднее чем (указать дату): _____

Кроме того, мною принято решение отложить выезд указанного лица из Израиля до (указать дату) _____ (не позднее 14 дней с момента заключения его под стражу), как предусмотрено Разделом 13(д) Закона, с целью предоставления ему возможности завершения своих дел и осуществления законных прав в Израиле, которые невозможно будет завершить и осуществить в его отсутствие.

Вручено в (указать место): _____ (дата): _____

Офицер пограничной службы

Настоящим подтверждаю своей подписью, что содержание данного Ордера на депортацию мне полностью разъяснено.

Дата: _____ Подпись депортируемого лица: _____

☐ Личное дело☐ Общее дело

Данным Ордером на депортацию санкционируется включение в Списки и Особые карточки Пограничной службы до _____

STATE OF ISRAEL



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

แฟ้ม เลขที่ _____/4628

ใบอนุญาต _____

คำชี้แจงประเภท

กฎหมายว่าด้วยการเข้าเมืองอิสราเอล มาตรา 5712-1952

- 1.1 โฉนดสำเนาที่ได้ออกมาให้อำนาจให้เข้าเมืองอิสราเอลตาม Section 11 และ 13 ของกฎหมายว่าด้วยการเข้าเมืองอิสราเอล (Entry into Israel Law) 5712-1952 (ซึ่งต่อไปนี้จะเรียกว่า "กฎหมาย") และได้ออกให้แก่ "การ" 5712(ค) ของกฎหมายว่าด้วยการขับไล่นักโทษ (Deportation Order) จากประเทศอิสราเอล เกี่ยวกับบุคคลที่มิอาจกลับคืนมาได้และไม่ให้เข้าเมืองอิสราเอลตามใด ๆ ที่มิได้ออกมา คำชี้แจงประเภทนี้

ภาคอื่นๆ					
ภาคอื่นๆ					
	ชื่อตัว	นามสกุล	นามแฝง		
ชื่อของบิดา	เพศ	สถานที่เกิด	วันเดือนปีเกิด	สัญชาติ	หนังสือเดินทาง เลขที่

- 1.2 หักเงินชำระค่าธรรมเนียมตาม Section 11(ก) ของกฎหมาย นอกเหนือจากค่าธรรมเนียม (Penalty of Residence) ที่ได้ออกให้แก่บุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้
2. คำชี้แจงประเภทนี้ จะมีการบังคับใช้โดยบุคคลที่ได้รับอนุญาต หรือหน่วยงานราชการเป็นผู้ออกคำสั่งไว้ว่า จะไม่มีการบังคับใช้คำสั่งนี้แก่บุคคลใด ๆ ก่อนที่บุคคลนั้นจะกลับสู่ประเทศอิสราเอล และจะไม่มีการบังคับใช้คำสั่งนี้แก่บุคคลใด ๆ ที่มิได้กลับสู่ประเทศอิสราเอลตามคำสั่งดังกล่าว จนกว่าจะมีการได้รับแจ้งโดยหนังสือราชการ
- 3.1 ตาม Section 16(บ) ของกฎหมาย บุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้ มีสิทธิ์ที่จะยื่นคำร้องขอให้อำนาจให้เข้าเมืองอิสราเอลแก่ตนเกี่ยวกับคำสั่งนี้
- 3.2 หลังจากได้รับแจ้งว่าคำร้องขอของบุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้ ได้รับการพิจารณาแล้ว บุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้ มีสิทธิ์ที่จะยื่นคำร้องขอต่อศาลฎีกา ซึ่งเป็นการสูงที่สุดในการพิจารณา คดี และโดยที่คำสั่งนี้จะปรากฏตามความเข้าใจกับบุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้
4. ใบสั่งของคำสั่งคุมขัง (Custody Order) ที่ได้ออกให้แก่บุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้ จะให้ใช้บังคับ
5. ปล่อยให้บุคคลนั้นอยู่ภายใต้การควบคุมของเจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมชายแดน (Frontier Control Officer) ซึ่งจะเป็นอำนาจในการปฏิบัติ
6. ให้บุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้ จะถือว่าเป็นผู้ที่ถูกขับไล่นักโทษจากประเทศอิสราเอล ตาม คำชี้แจงประเภท (Deportation Order) ที่ได้ออกให้แก่บุคคลนั้น
- ข้อควรระวัง: บุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้ (หลังจากได้รับแจ้งว่า) จะต้องดำเนินการใน Section 13(ค) ของกฎหมาย- มีเงื่อนไขในการประกันที่จะไป
1. การชำระ เงินประกันจำนวน _____ NIS
การประกันการเข้าเมือง _____ NIS
หลักฐานประกัน
2. การแสดงเอกสาร ส่วนเอกสารที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้
จะมีเวลาป้อนชื่อผู้เข้าเมือง เฉพาะในกรณีที่ผู้เข้าเมืองได้ยื่นคำร้องขออย่างถูกต้อง และควรแจ้งชื่อผู้เข้าเมืองแก่เจ้าหน้าที่ที่เกี่ยวข้อง และต้องดำเนินการประกัน เพื่อให้เป็นการชัดเจนว่า ผู้เข้าเมืองจะไม่กลับคืนมา หลังจากประเทศอิสราเอล ไม่ชำระ (เงินสด) _____
อนึ่ง คำชี้แจงประเภทนี้ จะออกให้แก่บุคคลที่ระบุชื่อข้างต้นนี้ (วันที่) _____ (ไม่ช้ากว่า 14 วันนับตั้งแต่ถูกขับไล่นักโทษ) ตามที่กำหนดใน Section 13(ค) ของกฎหมาย เพื่อให้สามารถรักษาเงื่อนไขดังกล่าวและสิทธิต่างๆ ของตนในประเทศอิสราเอล ซึ่งไม่สามารถรักษาไว้ได้จนอยู่ต่างประเทศได้จนหมดไป (สถานที่) _____ (วันที่) _____

เจ้าหน้าที่ฝ่ายควบคุมชายแดน

การที่รัฐบาลได้ลงนามไว้ ณ วันที่ _____ เป็นการยืนยันว่า ได้มีการดำเนินการด้วยความดี ความซื่อสัตย์ และถูกต้องตามกฎหมาย ซึ่งสามารถให้คำชี้แจงแก่

วันที่ _____

ลายเซ็นของ ผู้ดูแล กระทรวง _____

เจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมชายแดน

พื้นที่ทั่วไป

คำสั่งแบบฉบับนี้และ ข้อบังคับการรวมของ Frontier Control Listing with Special Card Index ที่ได้ขึ้น การอนุมัติแล้ว จนถึงวันที่ _____



ÉTAT D'ISRAËL

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR

Dossier n° : _____ /4628

Permis : _____

Arrêté d'expulsion

Conformément à la loi relative à l'entrée en Israël 5712-1952

- 1.2 En vertu des pouvoirs conférés au ministère de l'Intérieur par les sections 11 et 13 de la loi relative à l'entrée en Israël 5712-1952 (désignée ci-après : la Loi) et qui me sont transférés par la section 16(a) de la Loi, je signifie ici un arrêté d'expulsion d'Israël à la personne mentionnée ci-dessous et lui ordonne de ne pas revenir en Israël tant que le présent arrêté d'expulsion ne sera pas annulé.

Hébreu			
Français			
	Nom de famille	Prénom	Pseudonyme

Nom du père	Sexe	Lieu de naissance	Date de naissance	Nationalité	N° de passeport

- 1.b En conséquence de quoi et conformément aux dispositions de la section 11(a) de la Loi, j'annule le permis de séjour accordé à la personne susmentionnée.
2. L'arrêté d'expulsion est exécuté aux frais de la personne expulsée ou de son employeur.
L'arrêté d'expulsion ne sera pas exécuté avant la fin de trois jours à compter de sa signification à la personne concernée, sauf si celle-ci le demande.
- 3.a Conformément à la section 16(b) de la Loi, la personne susmentionnée a le droit d'adresser au ministre de l'Intérieur une demande écrite de décision définitive quant à l'objet du présent arrêté.
- 3.b Après avoir déposé sa requête auprès du ministre de l'Intérieur, la personne susmentionnée a le droit de requérir auprès de la Tribunal Administrative et de confier cette démarche à un avocat.
4. Concernant l'arrêté d'expulsion relatif à la personne susmentionnée, j'ai décidé :
 - a. De ne pas modifier la décision prise par le Responsable du contrôle aux frontières.
 - b. De laisser la personne détenue en garde à vue jusqu'à son départ d'Israël, tel que prévu dans l'arrêté d'expulsion la concernant.

Libérer la personne sous caution (après avoir vérifié qu'elle remplit les conditions de la section 13f de la Loi) aux conditions suivantes :

1. Dépôt de
 - Cautiion financière d'un montant de _____ NIS
 - Cautiion bancaire d'un montant de _____ NIS
 - Autre cautiion _____
2. Présentation d'un document de voyage en bonne et due forme.

La fin de la garde à vue ne sera prononcée que lorsque les conditions ci-dessus seront remplies. La caution déposée a pour but d'assurer que la personne susmentionnée quittera Israël au plus tard le (date) : _____.

En outre, j'ai décidé de retarder le départ d'Israël de la personne susmentionnée jusqu'au (date) _____ (au plus tard 14 jours après le début de sa mise en garde à vue), comme stipulé à la section 13(d) de la Loi, afin de lui permettre de régler les affaires et les droits juridiques en Israël dont il n'est pas possible de se charger en son absence.

Signifié à (lieu) : _____ le (date) : _____

Responsable du contrôle aux frontières

Je confirme par ma signature que le contenu du présent arrêté d'expulsion m'a été expliqué en détail.

Date : _____ Signature de la personne expulsée : _____

☐ Dossier personnel

☐ Dossier général

L'arrêté d'expulsion autorise l'inclusion dans la Liste du contrôle aux frontières et l'index spécial des cartes

以色列国



内政部

 档案号: _____/4628
 许可证: _____

驱逐令

依据以色列入境法 (5712-1952) 制定

- 1.a 依据以色列入境法 (5712-1952) (以下简称该法) 之第 11 条和第 13 条授予内政部并依据该法的第 16(a) 条转移给我的权利, 特此送达驱逐下列人员离开以色列的驱逐令, 并责令其在该驱逐令被撤销之前不得返回以色列。

希伯来文					
英文					
	名字	姓氏	别名		
父名	性别	出生地	出生日期	国籍	护照号码

- 1.b 我因此依据该法第 11(a) 条之规定撤销先前授予上述人员的居留许可证。
2. 执行本驱逐令所发生的一切费用由被驱逐人或其雇主承担。
除非被驱逐人另有要求, 否则本驱逐令只能在其送达被驱逐人三天之后开始执行。
- 3.a 依据该法第 16(b) 条之规定, 上述人员有权以书面形式就本驱逐令的有关事宜向内政部提出终审请求。
- 3.b 在其向内政部提出申请之后, 上述人员有权向最高法院提出上诉, 要求最高法院开庭审理, 并有权委托律师处理相关事宜。
4. 就签发给上述人员的拘留令一事, 我决定:
- 维持边防检查官目前的决定不变。
 - 继续对该被拘留人进行拘留看管, 直至按照对其签发的驱逐令所适用的要求将其驱逐出以色列。

对该人员实行保释 (经确认其符合该法第 13f 条之条件)。保释条件为:

1. 交款: 经济担保共计 _____ NIS
 银行担保共计 _____ NIS
 其他担保 _____
2. 提交有效的旅行证件。

只有满足了上述条件之后, 才能将其释放。担保物用于确保其在不迟于 _____ (日期) 离开以色列。

此外, 为了使该人员能够处理其在以色列所必须亲自处理的个人事务及法定权利, 我决定依据该法第 13(d) 条之规定, 将要求其离开以色列的时间推迟至 (日期) _____ (不迟于自拘留之日起 14 天)。

送达地点: _____ 送达日期: _____

边防检查官

我将此签字确认, 该驱逐令的所有内容都已对我解释清楚:

日期: _____

被驱逐人签字: _____

个人档案 _____ 一般档案 _____

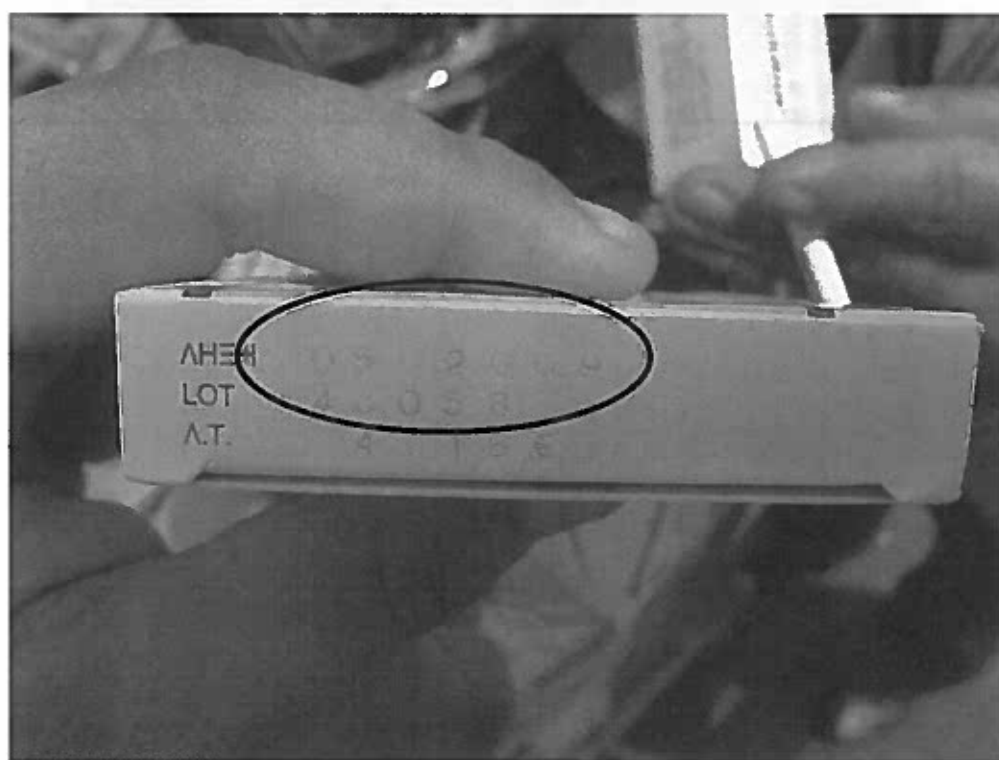
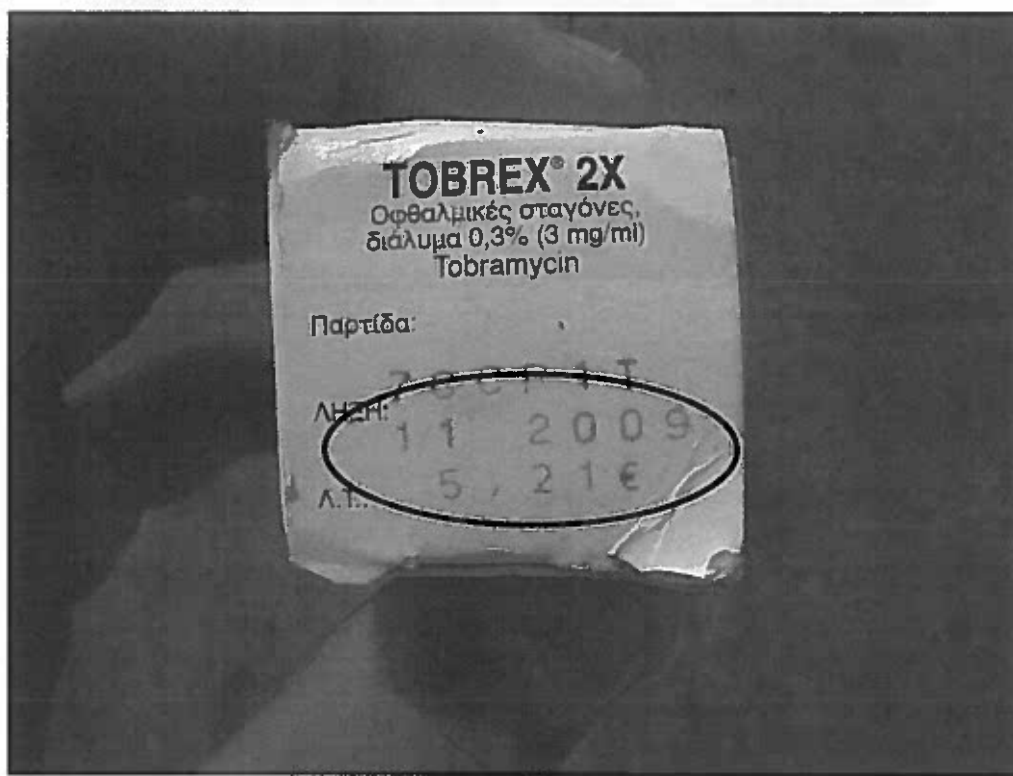
本驱逐令的授权内容还包括将其列入到边防检查名单和特殊卡索引中。

Supplies Found on the Mavi Marmara

Outdated medication









Camouflage textiles





Appendix A

List of names of the people injured in the violent confrontation, as published by IHH³

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED			
NO.	NAME	REGION	DATE OF BIRTH
1	Ahmet Aydan Beker	Kayseri	[REDACTED]
2	Canip Tunç	Erzurum	[REDACTED]
3	Celebi Bozan	Diyarbakır	[REDACTED]
4	Erkan Baycıdan	Samsun	[REDACTED]
5	Fatih Kavakdan	Düzce	[REDACTED]
6	İmdat Avli	İstanbul	[REDACTED]
7	İsmail Yeşildal	Kocaeli	[REDACTED]
8	Kenan Akçil	Erzurum	[REDACTED]
9	Mehmet Ali Zeybek	Diyarbakır	[REDACTED]
10	Mehmet Yıldırım	Muş	[REDACTED]
11	Muharrem Güneş	Elazığ	[REDACTED]
12	Muhyettin Yıldırım	Adana	[REDACTED]
13	Mustafa Batırhan	Mardin	[REDACTED]
14	Ömer Çelik	Erzincan	[REDACTED]
15	Ömer Kırç	İstanbul	[REDACTED]
16	Reşha Gümrükçü	İstanbul	[REDACTED]
17	Sadettin Furkan	İstanbul	[REDACTED]
18	Satı Koşmaz	Adana	[REDACTED]
19	Uğur Süleyman Söylemez	Ankara	[REDACTED]
20	Ekrem Küçüköse	Sakarya	[REDACTED]
21	Abdulhamit Ateş	Ankara	[REDACTED]
22	Alihan Bakıcı	Almanya	[REDACTED]
23	Harut Taşkın	Konya	[REDACTED]

³ From pages 32-33 in the Flotilla summary document released by IHH, titled "Palestine Our Route, Humanitarian Aid Our Load, Flotilla Campaign, Summary Report" (found on the IHH and ECESG websites).

W O U N D E D			
	NAME	REGION	DATE OF BIRTH
1	Abdullah Taha Can	Çorum	
2	Abdülhalim Almalı	Van	
3	Ali Ekber Yaradılmış	Hatay	
4	Ali Toktuman	Kayseri	
5	Alper Mutlu	İstanbul	
6	Ayetullah Yekin	Diyarbakır	
7	Cevdet Ükenek	Şanlıurfa	
8	Erdiç Tekir	Tekirdağ	
9	Eyüp Yağar	Şırnak	
10	Fikri Karavil	Diyarbakır	
11	Halim Yazıcı	Kocaeli	
12	Halil Akıncı	Denizli	
13	Hayri Mutlu	Samsun	
14	İlyas Yılmaz	İstanbul	
15	İsmail Hakkı Vehaboglu	Bursa	
16	İsmail Çelen	Van	
17	Mehmet Ali Akdeniz	Batman	
18	Mehmet Emin Kaya	Denizli	
19	Mehmet Tunç	Malatya	
20	Mehmet Latif Kaya	İstanbul	
21	Mehmet Gili	Bingöl	
22	Mehmet Çoğuş	İzmir	
23	Mustafa Şimşek	İstanbul	
24	Mücahit Şahin	Konya	
25	Necati Akar	İstanbul	
26	Okvaneto Emil Bahatuddin	Endonezya	
27	Selim Özbekoğlu	Çorum	
28	Şahin İbrahim Güteryüz	İstanbul	
29	Şükrü Peker	İstanbul	
30	Zekeriya Kaya	İstanbul	

H.E. Ambassador Matthew Gould
Embassy of Britain
192 Hayarkon Street
Tel Aviv 63405

Dear H.E. Ambassador Gould,

The Independent Public Commission to Examine the Maritime Incident of the 31st of May 2010 (the "Commission"), chaired by retired Supreme Court Justice Jacob Turkel, was established by the Israeli Government on the 14th of June 2010. The Commission is an independent body, made up of a number of distinguished Israeli experts and includes two eminent foreign observers – Lord David Trimble and Brigadier General (Ret.) Kenneth Watkin. Attached to this letter is a copy of the Commission's mandate. Further information regarding the Commission's procedures and operations are available on its official website at <http://www.turkel-committee.gov.il/index.html>.

The Commission, in order to fulfill its mandate, has issued a public invitation to all individuals who were present on the vessels at issue, to provide testimony or relevant information to the Commission. A UK attorney, Daniel Machover, has contacted the Commission on behalf of UK citizens he claims to represent, stating that they are interested in voluntarily testifying before the Commission. (A copy of the letter of Mr. Machover is attached.)

The Commission, in its response to Mr. Machover (a copy of which is attached) has indicated that it invites any of his clients with relevant information to voluntarily testify before the Commission in Israel on 8.12.10 and on 9.12.10. In addition, the Commission has indicated to Mr. Machover that, should his clients be unable to, or prefer not to, arrive in Israel to provide testimony the Commission would be willing to explore the possibility of taking their testimonies via a closed circuit video-conference link.

In this context, the Commission would be very interested to know if such voluntary videoconference testimony -- where witnesses, who are British nationals, would

provide their statements from British soil -- would involve any necessary approvals from the British authorities or would implicate any British laws or regulations. We further note that it is not contemplated by the Commission that the direct assistance of the British authorities will be required in establishing the video-link and it is contemplated that the Commission would privately arrange the videoconference facilities.

It goes without saying that the Commission would not carry out any procedures from British soil that were considered inappropriate by the local authorities. Consequently, we would be very grateful if your Excellency could inquire with the competent British authorities if there would be any problem with the Commission proceeding in the manner indicated above.

I would be very pleased to discuss with your Excellency or with any competent local authority whom you identify any questions they may have regarding the contemplated videoconference procedure. Due to the Commission's efforts to complete its inquiry in a timely matter, the Commission would be very grateful if the present letter could be considered by your Excellency on an urgent basis.



הוועדה הציבורית לבדיקת האירוע הימי מיום 31 מאי 2010
The Public Commission to Examine the Maritime Incident of 31 May 2010

Ref: Turkel-2010-143
14 October, 2010

Turkish Embassy
202 Hayarkon Street
Tel Aviv 63405

Dear Honorable First Counselor Tolga Uncu,

The Commission to Examine the Maritime Incident of 31 May 2010, pursuant to its mandate, is currently examining the conformity of the actions taken by Israel to enforce the naval blockade on 31 May 2010, with the rules of international law.

The Commission considers it important to receive information from all individuals with information relevant to its work and to the implementation of its mandate. The Commission believes that Turkish citizens who participated in the flotilla may have information relevant to the work of the Commission.

The Commission would therefore be grateful for the assistance of the Embassy of Turkey in relaying to it a list of eye witnesses with relevant information and/or documentation, who are willing to testify before the Commission, so that we may consider whether to invite them to testify before the Commission. We are aware that there are issues which arise regarding arranging such testimony, and would be happy to work with the Embassy and with the Turkish authorities, and with relevant interlocutors, to overcome any such obstacles.

Obviously, the Commission would consider collecting evidence from any eye witness who wishes to come forward voluntarily and testify about the events on the deck of the Mavi Marmara on 31 May 2010.

We thank you for your kind consideration and attention to this matter.

Respectfully yours,
Hoshea Gottlieb
Hoshea Gottlieb
Commission's Coordinator

Nüfus, Göç ve
Sınır Makamı



Oz Ünitesi

Acilen Çıkış Dilekçesi

SITKI

Adı

PIRKIN

Soyadı

T.C.

Vatandaşlık

Pasaport no.

MEHMET

Baba adı

Doğum tarihi

Aşağıda belirtilenleri beyan ediyorum:
İsrail Devletinin Göç Makamı elime uzaklaştırılma emrinin geçtiği günden itibaren üç gün içinde İsrail'den uzaklaştırılacağımı bildirmiştir.
Ayrıca bana İsrail'e Giriş Kanunu 5712-1952 gereğince haklarıma ilişkin bilgi verilmiştir (aşağıda "Kanun").
Belirtilene rağmen İsrail'den bir an önce ve kanunda belirtilen sürenin geçmesinden önce çıkmayı arzı ediyorum. Dilekçeyi kendi rızamla verdim.

Tarih: 31.05.2010

İmza:

Notlar:

טופס זיתור 72 שעות
שפה - תורכית

Nüfus, Göç ve
Sınır Makamı



Oz Ünitesi



Acilen Çıkış Dilekçesi

Hasan Hüseyin
Adı

Yüceyurt
Soyadı

Turkey
Vatandaşlık

Pasaport no.

Baba adı

Doğum tarihi

Aşağıda belirtilenleri beyan ediyorum:

İsrail Devletinin Göç Makamı elime uzaklaştırılma emrinin geçtiği günden itibaren üç gün içinde İsrail'den uzaklaştırılacağımı bildirmiştir.

Ayrıca bina İsrail'e Giriş Kanunu 5712-1952 gereğince haklarıma ilişkin bilgi verilmiştir (aşağıda "Kanun").

Belirtilene rağmen İsrail'den bir an önce ve kanunda belirtilen sürenin geçmesinden önce çıkınayı arzu ediyorum. Dilekçeyi kendi rızamla verdim.

Tarih:

31/05/2010

İmza:

Nollar:

טופס ויתור 72 שעות
שפה - תורכית



مفوضية السكان، الهجرة
والمعابر الحدودية

وحدة عور



طلب خروج فوري

رقم جواز السفر	الرقم المواطنة	اسم العائلة	اسم الشخص
		[REDACTED]	مسيح
		تاريخ الميلاد	اسم الاب

اشرح بهذا بما يلي
ذكر لي من قبل سلطات الهجرة في دولة اسرائيل انه سوف يتم ابعادي عن اسرائيل خلال ثلاثة
ايام من تاريخ تسليمي امر الاعداد
بالاصافة التي ذلك ذكرت لي معلومات حول حقوقي حسب قانون الدخول إلى اسرائيل من العام
1952 (فيما يلي "القانون")
بالرغم مما ذكره أود الخروج برعيتي من اسرائيل في أسرع وقت ممكن وقيل مرور الفترة
المذكورة في القانون
تم تقديم ضللي برعيتي الطبية والحره



التوقيع

التاريخ 17/1/77

ملاحظات

تופס ויתור 72 שעות
שפה- ערבית



מפוזיית הסכאן, ההגרה
והמגבר ההדווייה

וחדה עוז



طلب خروج فوري

رقم جواز السفر	المواطنة	اسم العائلة	اسم الشخصي
[REDACTED]	لورد	المعمري	سعد

اسم الاب تاريخ الميلاد

أصرح بهذا بما يلي:
 نكر لي من قبل سلطات الهجرة في دولة إسرائيل انه سوف يتم إبعادي عن إسرائيل خلال ثلاثة
 أيام من تاريخ تسليمي أمر الإبعاد.
 بالإضافة إلى ذلك ذكرت لي معلومات حول حقوقي حسب قانون الدخول إلى إسرائيل من العام
 1952 (فيما يلي "القانون")
 بالرغم مما ذكر أود الخروج برغبتي من إسرائيل في أسرع وقت ممكن وقبل مرور الفترة
 المذكورة في القانون.
 تم تقديم طلبي برغبتي الطيبة والحرية.

التوقيع

التاريخ: 18/6/78

ملاحظات:

טופס ויתור 72 שעות
שפה- ערבית



Population,
Immigration and
Border Authority

Oz Unit



Request for Immediate Departure

JOSEPH MEADORS USA [REDACTED]
First Name Family Name Citizenship Passport Number

LELIE MEADORS [REDACTED]
Father's Name Date of Birth

Hereby declare:

I have been informed by the State of Israel Immigration Authorities that I am due to be deported from Israel within 3 day of receipt of the Deportation Order.

I have also been given information regarding my rights according to the Entry into Israel Law, 1952 (hereinafter: "the Law").

Despite the aforementioned, I wish to depart Israel at the earliest opportunity before the end of the period stipulated by the Law.

This request is given of my good and free will.

Date: May 31, 2010

Signature: [REDACTED]

The contents of this document have been delivered to the foreigner in the _____ language and have been translated by _____ to the _____ language.
Enforcement Officer's Name: _____ Inspector No. _____
Signature: _____

Comments: _____

טופס ויתור 72 שעות
שפה - אנגלית



Autorité de la
Population, de
l'Immigration et du
Contrôle des frontières



Unité Oz

Demande de sortie immédiate

ELAATI
Prénom

ENNAFAH
Nom de famille

1152
Citoyenneté

[REDACTED]
N° de passeport

[REDACTED]
Nom du père

[REDACTED]
Date de naissance

Déclare comme suit:

Les autorités de l'immigration du pays d'Israël m'ont informé du fait que je serai éloigné d'Israël dans les trois jours suivant la réception de l'ordre d'éloignement.

De plus, j'ai été informé de mes droits selon la Loi d'Entrée en Israël - 1952 (ci-après "la Loi").

Malgré cela, j'exprime mon désir de quitter le pays d'Israël le plus rapidement possible et avant l'expiration de la période prévue par la loi.

J'exprime ce désir de mon plein et libre gré.

Date: 31/5/10

Signature: [REDACTED]

Le contenu de ce document a été transmis à une personne étrangère en langue: _____
et a été traduit par: _____ en langue: _____
Nom du contrôleur de mise en vigueur: _____ N° du contrôleur: _____
Signature: _____

Remarque:

טופס ויתור 72 שעות
שפה - צרפתית



Власт за население,
имиграция и гранични
достъпи



МОЛБА ЗА НЕЗАБАВНО ИЗЛИЗАНЕ

Сарафичи
Име

Николов
фамилно

Български
поданство

№ паспорт

Никола
Име баща

рожденна дата

Декларира с настоящето следващото:

Било ми казано от имиграционните власти на държавата на Израел че ще бъда изгонен от Израел всред три дена след връчването ми на изгонителната заповед. Така също ми предадоха информация за моите права съответно Закона за Влизане в Израел 1952 (по нататък "закона").

Въпреки казаното имам желание да излеза скоро от Израел преди да изтече срока който е определен в закона. Моята молба бе подадена по моята свободна и съгласна воля.

Дата 1.05.2010

подпис:

הערות:

טופס ויתור 72 שעות
שפה - בולגרית

CPV target code: 05 11 11

CPV target code: 05 11 11

CPV target code: 05 11 11