



March 2, 2016

## Encouragement for the Palestinian Terrorist Campaign through Financial Support: Iran announces its intention to provide funds for the families of Palestinian shaheeds and families whose houses were demolished by Israel.



Press conference held in the Iranian embassy in Beirut where Mohammad Fateh Ali, Iranian ambassador to Lebanon, announced the proposed Iranian financial support. Also present was Osama Hamdan, in charge of Hamas' external relations. The sign in the background reads, "Press conference to implement the Tehran announcement regarding support for the Al-Quds intifada." The Arabic at the left reads, "Iran's embassy in Beirut" (YouTube, February 24, 2016).

### Iranian Financial Aid: Objectives and Significance

1. On February 24, 2016, the Iranian ambassador to Lebanon held a press conference in the Iranian embassy where he announced **Iran's intention to give financial support to the so-called "Al-Quds intifada"** (the name Hamas has given to the current Palestinian terrorist campaign). Iran will give **\$7,000** to the family of every shaheed and **\$30,000** to every family whose house is demolished. The total amount is estimated at about **\$2 million, so far.**<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> According to the Palestinian media, during the "Al-Quds intifada" (that is, the current Palestinian terrorist campaign) **186 Palestinians** (as of February 29, 2016). According to a Palestinian version, it began on October 4, 2015 (Dunia al-Watan and Al-Aqsa TV, February 29, 2016). At \$7,000 times 186 shaheeds, the Iranians will pay \$1,302,000 plus several hundred thousand dollars for current and future houses raised, **bringing the estimated total to about \$2 million so far.**

2. The Iranian campaign has several objectives: **one, to foment and further incite the Palestinian terrorist campaign against Israel by paying the families of shaheeds** (a method used by Iran and Arab countries during the second intifada); **two, to increase Iran's influence in the internal Palestinian arena**, especially in view of Iran's political difficulties with Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) (originating from the Syrian civil war and the Sunni-Shi'ite schism); and **three**, to show the Sunni Arab world that it is Iran that is supporting the Palestinian people in their struggle against Israel.

3. The **Palestinian Authority (PA)**, aware of Iran's political-propaganda motives, responded with strong anti-Iranian criticism. **Nabil Abu Rudeina, spokesman for Mahmoud Abbas**, said the PA objected to any attempt to circumvent its authority, and called on Iran to formally transfer the funds to the relevant Palestinian institutions dealing with shaheeds and prisoners. However, **Hossein Sheikh al-Islam, advisor to the chairman of the Iranian parliament (the Majlis) for international affairs**, made it clear **Iran would not transfer the proposed funds through the PA because the PA, he said, had proved itself unreliable.**

4. The Iranians announced **the funds would be transferred to the Palestinians by the Iranian Martyrs Foundation**, established by Ayatollah Khomeini to support the families of Iranians killed during the Iran-Iraq War. It has a **Palestinian branch** operating in Lebanon which is supposed to transfer funds to deserving families (see Appendix B). **Apparently, this time, as opposed to its former practice, Iran will transfer the funds directly through bank accounts and money changers, circumventing the PA.**<sup>2</sup> Families were asked to fill in two online forms, one for the support of the family of a shaheed, and one for the support of a family whose house had been demolished (See Appendix A). They were asked to supply **bank account numbers or the details of a money changer** through which the funds could be sent. **The Iranians probably chose that method to make it difficult for the PA to take countermeasures against Iranian move, which the PA considers as subversive.**

## The Iranians Announce the Transfer of Funds

5. On **February 24, 2016, Mohammad Fateh Ali, the Iranian ambassador to Lebanon**, held a press conference in the Iranian embassy where he announced **Iran's support for the "Al-Quds intifada" and the families of the shaheeds.** To show its support **Iran would**

<sup>2</sup> In the past the Iranian Martyrs Foundation transferred funds through charitable associations (based on a fatwah issued by Khomeini authorizing charity funds to be used to support the Palestinian struggle against Israel). During 2015 Iran transferred funds to the families of shaheeds in the Gaza Strip through the Al-Ansar Charity Association, affiliated with the PIJ. For further information, see the April 29, 2015 bulletin, "Iranian Support for Palestinian Terrorism: Funds Transferred to Gazan Shaheeds' Families by Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Affiliated Al-Ansar Charity Association," Appendix C.

donate \$7,000 to the family of every shaheed and \$30,000 to every family whose house had been demolished by Israel.<sup>3</sup> The money will be transferred through the **Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation**<sup>4</sup> (Paltoday, February 24, 2016). Mohammad Fateh Ali claimed the money was intended to help the Palestinian people remain on its land (Website of the Iranian embassy in Beirut, February 24, 2016).

6. Present at the press conference were representatives of several Palestinian terrorist organizations, including **Osama Hamdan, responsible for Hamas' external relations, and Abu Ahmed Fuad, deputy chairman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)**. Osama Hamdan thanked Iran for its support of the Palestinian people. He also said the new Palestinian generation was "a generation of shaheeds," and embodied a "strategic change" in the struggle against Israel (Paltoday, February 24, 2016).

## Iranian Martyrs Foundation and Its Palestinian Branch as Financial Conduits

7. The Iranian ambassador to Lebanon stated that the funds would be transferred to the families through the **Iranian Martyrs Foundation**. **Hossein Sheikh al-Islam, Majlis advisor for international affairs**, made it **clear Iran would not transfer the funds through the PA** because experience had shown the PA was unreliable. **He said Iran would shortly transfer the funds "another way,"** and did not elaborate. He stressed the ties between Iran and the Palestinian organizations were very close and that **Iran would not stop supporting the "Palestinian resistance," i.e., the Palestinian terrorist organizations** (Alresala.net, February 27, 2016).

8. The **Iranian Martyrs Foundation**, chosen as the conduit for the transfer of funds, was established by Ayatollah Khomeini to help the families of the dead and wounded in the Iran-Iraq War. It has a **Lebanese branch** which supports Hezbollah, and a **Palestinian branch, also located in Lebanon, which transfers funds to the Palestinians**. In 2007 the **Iranian Martyrs Foundation and its Lebanese and Palestinian branches were designated as supporters of terrorism by the American Treasury Department because they provided funds for Hezbollah, Hamas and the PIJ**.

<sup>3</sup> The sum earmarked for the family of every shaheed killed during the current Palestinian terrorist campaign is far greater than what the Iranians paid the 5,000 families of shaheeds in the Gaza Strip killed since the outbreak of the second intifada. According to the Shaheed Foundation, **each family received an average of \$400**. The families of Operation Protective Edge shaheeds (about 2,200) also received about \$400. The relatively high sum of \$7,000 is intended as an incentive for Palestinians to carry out terrorist attacks and to boost Iran's political-media interests.

<sup>4</sup> The Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation is called "The Shaheed Institution – Palestine." In this report we use the expression "The Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation."

9. Two days after the press conference in the Iranian embassy the Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation was quick to post a notice on its Arabic website entitled **"Iran has not abandoned Palestine. The project for support of the Al-Quds intifada and forms to complete."** A link was provided to two forms to be completed by the Palestinian families wanting to receive financial support from Iran: one for **funds for the families of shaheeds**, and one for **funds for families whose houses had been demolished**. The completed forms were to be emailed to the Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation (Website of the Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation, February 26, 2016). **The speed with which the forms were posted on the Internet indicates the Iranians had prepared them in advance. That was part of the campaign to show Iran's support of the Palestinians and the current Palestinian terrorist campaign (For a translation of the forms see Appendix A).**

## The Public Iranian-PA Dispute

10. The PA quickly responded to the Iranian announcement with **harsh criticism**. It was probably motivated by **concern that the Iranians meant to advance their interests in the internal Palestinian arena** and might strengthen the PA's enemies in Judea and Samaria (especially Hamas and the PIJ). Thus "unnamed sources in the PA leadership" told the Lebanese newspaper Al-Mustaqbal that the Iranian ambassador's announcement **was another Iranian attempt to intervene in internal affairs of the Palestinians, like what Iran had already done in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen and Bahrain** (Lebtime, February 28, 2016).

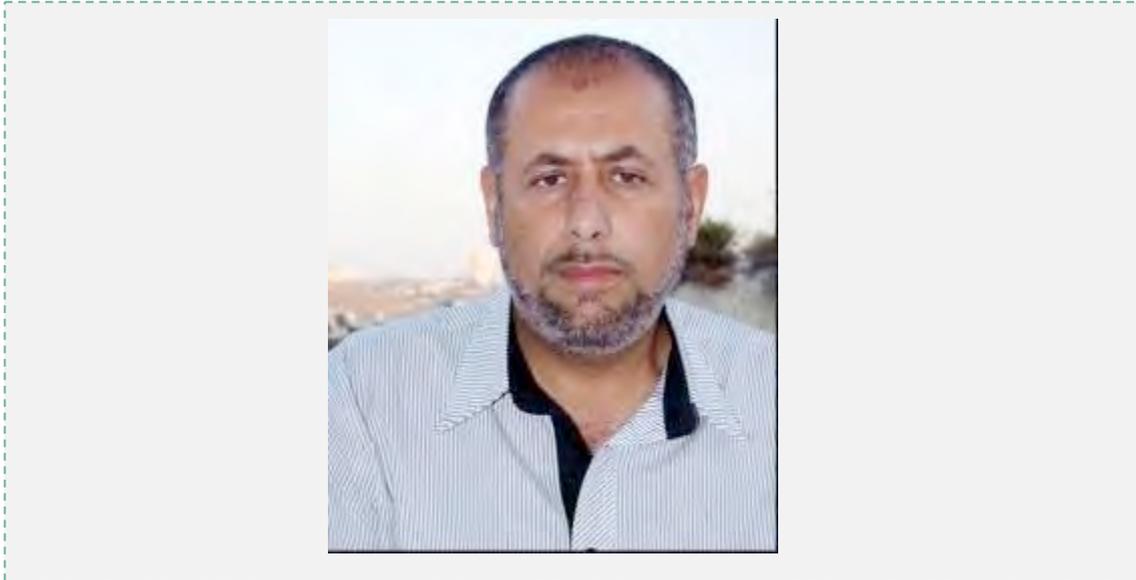
11. The following were initial reactions of figures affiliated with the PA and Fatah, and relatives of some of the shaheeds:

1) **Nabil Abu Rudeina, spokesman for Mahmoud Abbas**, said the PA knew nothing of funds donated by Iran to help Palestinian prisoners or families whose houses had been demolished by Israel. He stressed that **the PA opposed any attempt to circumvent its authority and made it clear that the PLO was the central legal institution of the Palestinian people** (Wafa, February 26, 2016). As to the declaration of Sheikh al-Islam that Iran would not transfer the funds through the PA, Nabil Abu Rudeina said **it would be preferable for Iran to transfer the funds officially to the [Palestinian] institutions dealing with shaheed and prisoner affairs**. He added that the declarations of Sheikh al-Islam were unacceptable from the point of view of international law. He said Iran was intervening in internal Palestinian affairs and not serving the interests of the Palestinian struggle against Israel (Wafa, February 27, 2016).

- 2) **Jamal Muheisen, a member of Fatah's Central Committee**, called on Iran to provide support for the families **only through the PA**. Otherwise, he claimed, Fatah's Revolutionary Council might take strict steps against Hamas (Dunia al-Watan, February 29, 2016).
- 3) **Abbas Zaki, a member of Fatah's Central Committee**, welcomed Iranian aid and said Fatah thanked everyone who supported the Palestinian people through the PA or any other means (Al-Kofia Press, February 27, 2016). In response **the PA rushed to issue a statement claiming that Abbas Zaki did not represent the PA or the PLO, and that the opinions he expressed were his own** (Wafa, February 27, 2016).
- 4) On **February 29, 2016**, Israeli TV's Channel 2 aired a report by Ohad Hamo with **the initial responses of the families of shaheeds** to the Iranian proposal. For example, **As'ad Ali, the uncle of Muhammad Ali** (a terrorist from the Shuafat refugee camp who carried out a stabbing attack at the Nablus Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem) said they welcomed all support, both financial and moral, from whatever source, unconditionally and without limitations. **Sheikh Abdallah Alqam**, one of the Shuafat refugee camp's leaders, detained by the Israel Police Force a number of times for incitement, claimed all donations would be welcome, but without conditions.<sup>5</sup> That, he claimed, was because no Palestinian institution had transferred funds to the families. The father of another Palestinian killed in a riot in the Shuafat refugee camp claimed the PA had still not transferred funds to him and that he would not object to any donation of money.

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<sup>5</sup> **Sheikh Abdallah Alqam** is from the Shuafat refugee camp, northeast of Jerusalem. He is chairman of the Clan Reconciliation Committee for greater Jerusalem. He also delivers sermons in the mosques. **He was detained a number of times by the Israel Police Force for anti-Israeli incitement**. His entrance into the Temple Mount precinct was also prohibited a number of times.



Sheikh Abdallah Alqam (Paltoday, July 1, 2012).

12. Despite the presence of **Osama Hamdan**, in charge of Hamas' external relations, at the press conference in Beirut where the announcement of the transfer of funds was made, so far **Hamas has not yet publicly supported the Iranian proposal**. That is because Hamas treads lightly in the intense conflict between Iran and its allies on the one hand, and the Saudi Arabian-led Sunni camp on the other. The problematic nature of over-identification with Iran was evident when **Mahmoud al-Zahar, a senior Hamas figure**, was interviewed by the Iranian TV channel Al-Ayam. He claimed Iran supported the "resistance" but added that Iran did not condition its support on forcing Hamas to join the "Iranian axis" (Safa, February 28, 2016).

13. Other responses were the following:

1) **Kayed al-Ghoul, a member of the PFLP's political bureau**, claimed Iran was determined to give genuine support to the intifada and the Palestinian people. He claimed the Iranian aid was genuine support for the Palestinian people and the families of the shaheeds, and opposed the policy [of others] working against the Palestinian cause (Cyberaman website, February 24, 2016).

2) The **Al-Saberin Movement in the Gaza Strip, affiliated with Hezbollah and Iran**, welcomed the declaration of the Iranian ambassador. It praised the support Iran gave to the Palestinian stance against Israel and Iran's aid for the Al-Quds intifada (Official website of Al-Saberin, February 26, 2016).<sup>6</sup>

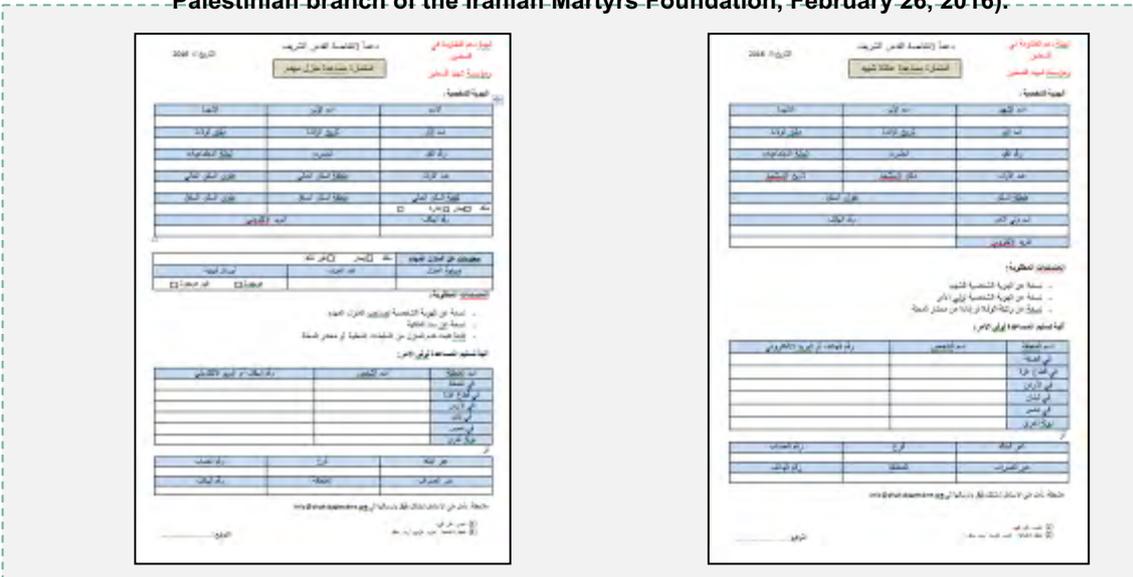
<sup>6</sup> **Al-Saberin** (the "Al-Saberin Movement for the Victory of Palestine") is a terrorist organization established in the Gaza Strip in 2014 by PIJ defectors. It is affiliated with Hezbollah and Iran, which apparently finance its activities. On December 16, 2015, it claimed responsibility for attacking an IDF patrol with an IED near the border security fence in the southern Gaza Strip (Website of Al-Saberin, December 18, 2015).

Appendix A

The Online Forms for the Families to Complete



Information about Iranian support as it appeared on the Iranian Martyrs Foundation website. There is a link (marked with a yellow arrow) at the bottom of the page for the forms, one for aid to the families of shaheeds, the other for families whose houses were demolished (Website of the Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation, February 26, 2016).



Left: Form for families whose houses were demolished. Right: Form for families of shaheeds (Website of the Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation, February 26, 2016).

## Note: Translations of the forms into English. Form for the Family of a Shaheed Requesting Financial Support

Date // 2016

| Form for the family of a shaheed |                  |                |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Personal Information             |                  |                |
| Name of shaheed                  | Father's name    | Family name    |
|                                  |                  |                |
| Mother's name                    | Date of birth    | Place of birth |
|                                  |                  |                |
| Registration number              | Gender           | Marital status |
|                                  |                  |                |
| Number of children               | Place of death   | Date of death  |
|                                  |                  |                |
| Residence                        | Address          |                |
|                                  |                  |                |
| Name of legal representative     | Telephone number |                |
|                                  |                  |                |
| Email                            |                  |                |

### Necessary documents:

- Copy of shaheed's personal information
- Copy of [authorized] representative's personal information
- Copy of death certificate or authorization from the local mukhtar

### Method of transfer of funds to [authorized] representative:

| Name of region | Name of individual | Telephone or email |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| West Bank      |                    |                    |
| Gaza Strip     |                    |                    |
| Jordan         |                    |                    |

|                      |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| <b>Lebanon</b>       |  |  |
| <b>Egypt</b>         |  |  |
| <b>Other country</b> |  |  |

Or

|                      |               |                       |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Via bank</b>      | <b>Branch</b> | <b>Account number</b> |
|                      |               |                       |
| <b>Money changer</b> | <b>Region</b> | <b>Telephone</b>      |
|                      |               |                       |

Note: Fill in the form accurately and send it to [info@shahidpalestine.org](mailto:info@shahidpalestine.org)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## Form for [a Family] Whose House Was Demolished

Support for the Al-Quds Intifada

Committee for the Support  
of the Resistance in Palestine and the  
Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation

Date // 2016

| <b>Form for support of a demolished house</b> |                            |                 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Personal Information</b>                   |                            |                 |
| <b>Name</b>                                   | Father's name              | Family name     |
|   |                            |                 |
| <b>Mother's name</b>                          | Date of birth              | Place of birth  |
|   |                            |                 |
| <b>Registration number</b>                    | Gender                     | Marital status  |
|   |                            |                 |
| <b>Number of children</b>                     | Current place of residence | Current address |

|                         |                           |                |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
|                         |                           |                |
| <b>Type of lodging</b>  | Former place of residence | Former address |
| <b>Private property</b> |                           |                |
| <b>Rental</b>           |                           |                |
| <b>Lease</b>            |                           |                |
| <b>Telephone</b>        | Email                     |                |

|  |   |                         |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| <b>Information about the house that was demolished</b> | <b>Private property – Rental – Other:</b> |                         |
| <b>Area</b>  | Number of rooms                           | Documentation           |
|  |   | Exists – Does not exist |

**Necessary documents:**

- Information about home owner
- Type of property
- Proof of demolition from the local authorities or mukhtar
- Method of Transferring Funds to [Authorized] Representative

|                      |                               |                           |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Region</b>        | <b>Name of representative</b> | <b>Telephone or email</b> |
| <b>West Bank</b>     |                               |                           |
| <b>Gaza Strip</b>    |                               |                           |
| <b>Jordan</b>        |                               |                           |
| <b>Lebanon</b>       |                               |                           |
| <b>Egypt</b>         |                               |                           |
| <b>Other country</b> |                               |                           |

Or

|                      |               |                       |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Via bank</b>      | <b>Branch</b> | <b>Account number</b> |
|                      |               |                       |
| <b>Money changer</b> | Region        | Telephone             |
|                      |               |                       |

Note: Fill in the form accurately and send it to [info@shahidpalestine.org](mailto:info@shahidpalestine.org)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## Appendix B

### The Iranian Martyrs Foundation and Its Palestinian Branch



The logo of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation is also used by its Lebanese branch (which supports Hezbollah) and its Palestinian branch (Facebook page of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation in Lebanon, April 7, 2015).

#### Overview

1. The **Iranian Martyrs Foundation** was established in Iran in the Iraq-Iran War in 1980 to help the families of the dead and wounded. The Martyrs Foundation is one of the Iranian foundations (*bonyad-ha* in Farsi) in existence since the days of the Shah. After the Islamic Revolution the various foundations controlled by the Shah were nationalized and used to promote the objectives of the new Islamic regime. As opposed to NGOs, most of the Iranian foundations are funded by the regime, but they are exempt from taxation and governmental oversight. Over the years they have become unofficial economic institutions which are wealthy and influential, and also have ties to the Iranian Revolutionary Guards.
2. Such foundations (of which there are more than 100 in Iran) manage a number of businesses whose profits are supposed to be used for charitable purposes. According to Ayatollah Khomeini, their financial resources can be used to support the Palestinians. **That legitimizes the transfer of funds to the Palestinian terrorist organizations** (especially the PIJ and Hamas). Today the funds are also used to finance terrorism and promote Iran's propaganda and subversive activities abroad. The complex structure of the foundations, which includes dozens and hundreds of small companies, makes it very difficult to monitor them (Americanthinker.com, January 5, 2012).

3. The Iranian Martyrs Foundation and its branches around the world support the Iranian policy of exporting the Islamic Revolution. On July 24, 2007, the American Department of the Treasury stated that the United States had designated the Iranian Martyrs Foundation, including its branch in the United States, as illegal under Executive Order 13224 because of its support for Hezbollah, Hamas and the PIJ.<sup>7</sup> Stuart A. Levey, Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, said at the time that "We will continue to target those who form the financial backbone of Hizballah, Hamas, PIJ and other terrorist groups that are attempting to destabilize Lebanon and target innocent civilians" (Website of the American Department of the Treasury, July 24, 2007).

### The Palestinian Branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation

4. **The Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation** (also called the **Shaheed Institution – Palestine**) is a branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation. It was established in 1993 to aid the Palestinian people. Most of its activity involves the families of Palestinian shaheeds. It supports thousands of families of Palestinian terrorist shaheeds in Palestine and beyond. **Its offices are based in Lebanon, from where it is in contact with various entities in the Gaza Strip, Judea and Samaria.**



The Facebook page and website of the Palestinian Martyrs Foundation.

5. **The Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation** operates in Lebanon alongside the **Lebanese Martyrs Foundation**, the Lebanese branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation. Its establishment was ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini in 1982 when the Lebanese war broke out. Its objective of the Lebanese foundation was to support the

<sup>7</sup> Executive Order 13224 was intended to harm the terrorist organizations and their sponsors. It freezes the assets of organizations, foundations and individuals in the United States and prohibits the transfer of funds to them by American citizens.

families of Hezbollah shaheeds in Lebanon. The foundation's directorate is located in Beirut and operates three branches, one in Beirut, one in south Lebanon and one in the Beqa'a Valley (Website of the Lebanese Martyrs Foundation). It was legally registered as an association called The Charitable and Welfare Association, the Martyrs Foundation, in 1989. It also operates the Al-Rassoul Al-Aazam hospital. The new hospital building was officially opened in 2008 at a ceremony attended by the Lebanese president at the time, Michel Suleiman (Moqawama.org).



The official website of the Lebanese Martyrs Foundation. One of its objectives, as stated on its homepage, is "to bring to the fore the values of the shaheeds of the Islamic resistance [i.e., Hezbollah] and to strengthen its presence within society" (Website of the Lebanese Martyrs Foundation)

6. **The American Department of the Treasury** regards the Lebanese and Palestinian branches of Iranian Martyrs Foundation as one entity. On July 24, 2007 the Department stated the Iranian Martyrs Foundation was an organization that "**channels financial support from Iran to several terrorist organizations in the Levant, including Hizballah, Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). To this end, the Martyrs Foundation established branches in Lebanon staffed by leaders and members of these same terrorist groups. Martyrs Foundation branches in Lebanon has [sic] also provided financial support to the families of killed or imprisoned Hizballah and PIJ members, including suicide bombers in the Palestinian territories**" (ITIC emphasis).

## Appendix C

### Al-Ansar Charity Association in the Gaza Strip The main pipeline for transferring funds from the Iranian Martyrs Foundation to the residents of the Gaza Strip

1. Transferring funds to the families of terrorists through charitable associations is a traditional method used by Iran and the Iranian Martyrs Foundation. According to updated information, **Iranian Martyrs Foundation funds are funneled into the Gaza Strip by a charity association called Al-Ansar, which is affiliated with the PIJ.** Al-Ansar was established in 2001, during the second intifada, and today is **Iran's main conduit for transferring funds to the Gaza Strip.** It supports the families of terrorists who were killed, families whose houses were demolished, and families of terrorists imprisoned in Israel. In the past Al-Ansar also supported the families of shaheeds in Judea and Samaria, although apparently those funds are not currently being transferred.



Distributing Iranian money to the families of shaheeds (Fars, November 9, 2015).

2. The Al-Ansar charity association is apparently headed by a **PIJ operative named Nafez Othman Abd al-Rahman al-A'raj (Abu Suheib).** His brother Amar al-A'raj was a senior PIJ operative killed in 1996 during a PA attempt to detain him in the Gaza Strip. (Amar al-A'raj established a PIJ military-terrorist network and was responsible for preparing the IEDs used in a series of attacks in Israel). **The Al-Ansar charity association was outlawed by Israel in 2003 during the second intifada.**

3. On **January 18, 2015**, Al-Ansar in the Gaza Strip posted a notice on its Facebook page to Gazans **whose family members had been killed in Operation Protective Edge** and who had not yet registered with the society. They were requested to go to the Al-Ansar offices with a death certificate, a picture of the deceased, medical reports, and other relevant documents, so that the transfer of funds could be arranged (Facebook page of Al-Ansar, February 11, 2015). In ITIC assessment, based on an average payment of \$400 per family, the Iranian Martyrs Foundation was supposed to transfer **an additional \$900,000 for the families of Gazans killed in Operation Protective Edge (for approximately 2,200 families)**. The transfer was supposed to be carried out once registration and bureaucratic procedures had been completed **through branches of the post office in the Gaza Strip**.

جمعية الأنصار الخيرية  
09-1001-15

إعلان هام بخصوص إستكمال تسجيل الأمانات لشهداء 2014.  
علني جمعية الأنصار الخيرية لأهالي الشهداء الذين استشهدوا في حرب 2014 ولم يستألفوا حتى الآن لدى الجمعية التوجه إلى مقر جمعية الأنصار الخيرية واختار المستندات المطلوبة التالية - في السورة  
D:\ITIC\1550\257

| الشهيد الأجنبي         | الشهيد المزارع             |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| صورة توثق عن الوفاة    | صورة توثق عن الوفاة        |
| صورة التقرير الطبي     | صورة التقرير الطبي         |
| صورة هوية الشهيد       | صورة هوية الشهيد           |
| صورة هوية الأب أو الأم | صورة هوية الزوجة           |
| صور شخصية للشهيد عدد 3 | صورة عقد الزواج            |
|                        | صور شخصية للشهيد عدد 3     |
|                        | صورة شهادة الميلاد لكل طفل |
|                        | صور شخصية لكل طفل عدد 3    |

**Appeal to the families whose relatives died in Operation Protective Edge to register at the offices of the Al-Ansar charity association to receive funds from Iran (Facebook page of Al-Ansar, February 11, 2015).**

4. On **April 12, 2015**, the **Al-Ansar charity association in the Gaza Strip announced that \$2 million would be distributed among 5,000 families of Gazan shaheeds**. They were shaheeds who had died between the beginning of the second intifada (2000) and June 31, 2014, that is, before the outbreak of Operation Protective Edge (Website of Al-Ansar in the Gaza Strip, April 12, 2015). On April 5, 2015, Al-Ansar said in a statement that **the financial support was funded by the Palestinian branch of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation** (Facebook page of Al-Ansar, April 5, 2015).

## Appendix D

### Encouragement for Terrorism by Countries and Organizations through Financial Incentives: the Example of Iraqi Support of Shaheed Families during the Second Intifada

1. Since the days of the second intifada financial rewards given to the families of terrorists, especially suicide bombing terrorists, **has played a fairly significant role in increasing motivation to carry out terrorist attacks.** Suicide bombers who agreed to sacrifice their lives **knew the terrorist organization or country for which they operated would provide their families with financial support after their deaths.** The money also served to attract other terrorists into the cycle of death and violence, especially suicide bombers. Formerly the money found its way not only into the bank accounts of the families of suicide bombers (after they blew themselves up), but also the accounts of other operatives, including those who dispatched the suicide bombers.
2. During the second intifada large sums of money were transferred to the families of terrorists, especially suicide bombing terrorists. There were a number of conduits, among them the terrorist organization headquarters in Syria, using funds from **Iran; Hezbollah in Lebanon**, which transferred the funds directly to the various terrorist networks; **Arab countries**, especially **Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States**; donations to **charitable foundations and associations abroad**, most of which were sent to Hamas charity associations in Judea and Samaria; and there were also funds sent to the families of shaheeds by **Iraq.**
3. **Under Saddam Hussein**, during the second intifada **Iraq** often used funds for the families of shaheeds **to encourage Palestinian terrorism.** His representatives, who were operatives in the Palestinian terrorist organization called the Arab Liberation Front (ALF), **transferred large sums of money to the families of shaheeds.** They made a distinction (not based on Islamic religious law) between **"ordinary shaheeds"** and **those who had carried out suicide bombing attacks, as a way to heighten motivation for suicide bombing attacks.**
4. A document was found in the correspondence of Saddam Hussein's representatives in Judea and Samaria dealing with the question, "Who is a suicide bomber?" It was not a theoretical question, because the distinction between an "ordinary shaheed" and a "suicide bombing shaheed" had practical significance. Based on the distinction, Iraq sent large payments (\$15,000 initially and later \$25,000) to the families of "suicide bombing

shaheeds," and "only" \$10,000 to the families of "ordinary shaheeds." In addition to the larger sums of money, the families of suicide bombing shaheeds also received a different version of the letter of commendation.



A check for the enlarged sum of \$15,000 for the family of a Palestinian shaheed, from Saddam Hussein's representatives in Judea and Samaria. The shaheed was Nabil Mahmoud Jamil Halabia, a Hamas suicide bomber who carried out a suicide bombing attack in the center of Jerusalem (December 1, 2001).



A check for the enlarged sum of \$25,000, for the family of a shaheed, an incentive for carrying out a suicide bombing attack, for the family of a Hamas suicide bomber, from Saddam Hussein's representatives in Judea and Samaria. The shaheed was a Hamas terrorist operative named Fuad Ismail Ahmed al-Horani, who carried out a suicide bombing attack in the Moment café in Jerusalem (March 9, 2002).