

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF RELIGION; AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS;
PEN AMERICAN CENTER; TARIQ RAMADAN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MICHAEL CHERTOFF, in his official capacity as
Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security;
CONDOLEEZZA RICE, in her official capacity as
Secretary of State,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF
JONATHAN BENTHALL**

Case No. 06-588 (PAC)

DECLARATION OF JONATHAN BENTHALL

I, Jonathan Benthall, do declare:

Introduction

1. As an expert on Muslim charities, I am providing this declaration in support of plaintiffs' challenge to defendants' refusal to grant a non-immigrant visa to Professor Tariq Ramadan.

2. I have not received compensation for my preparation of this declaration. However, plaintiffs have agreed to pay my expenses and to compensate me should further work in connection with this matter be required.

3. Plaintiffs have provided me with a copy of a Sept. 19, 2006 letter from John O. Kinder, Consul, U.S. Embassy Bern, to Professor Ramadan. Based on this letter and discussions with plaintiffs' counsel, I understand that defendants have denied Professor Ramadan a visa on the basis of donations that Professor Ramadan made (or is

alleged to have made) to certain European charities. The letter states that the basis for the visa denial “include[d] the fact that during [Professor Ramadan’s] two interviews with consular officials, [Professor Ramadan] stated that [he] had made donations to the Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens and the Association de Secours Palestinien.” The letter states that Professor Ramadan knew or reasonably should have known that these charities provided funds to Hamas, “a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization.”

4. Plaintiffs have asked me to assess the government’s allegation that Professor Ramadan “reasonably should have known” that the Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (“CBSP”) and the Association de Secours Palestinien (“ASP”) provided funds to Hamas, if indeed they did. Plaintiffs have told me that Professor Ramadan made donations to ASP between December 1998 and July 2002 but that he has not given money to CBSP. They have also told me that information about CBSP may nonetheless be relevant to this suit because the government believes that CBSP and ASP are related charities and because Professor Ramadan may have been confused about the relationship between the charities when he donated money to ASP.

5. As explained below, I believe that the government’s allegation that Professor Ramadan “reasonably should have known” that ASP and CBSP were providing funds to Hamas is without foundation. The information that was publicly available at the time Professor Ramadan made his donations would not have led a reasonable person to conclude that either organization was supporting terrorism or providing funds to Hamas. The publicly available information indicated that ASP and CBSP were legitimate charities engaged in legitimate humanitarian work in the Palestinian territories.

6. In drafting this affidavit, I have relied on my education and training, my research and fieldwork experience, and my independent research into CBSP and ASP. I have also consulted and relied upon public information about CBSP and ASP, including websites, reports, and articles; relevant legal documents in this action; and other materials referenced in this report.

Qualifications and Background

7. I am currently an Honorary Fellow in the Department of Anthropology, University College, London, and am self-employed as an independent social researcher.

8. I received a Master of Arts degree in English from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1968, having received my Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1962. I was elected a Member of the Association of Social Anthropologists of the Commonwealth in 1983. I am a fluent speaker, reader and writer of French, and I have a reading knowledge of Standard Arabic.

9. My social research is concentrated on issues of relief and development aid, and particularly on the interface between relief and development aid and religion, with special reference to Islam and to Muslim institutions in Europe, the Middle East and elsewhere.

10. I was employed between 1974 and 2000 as Director of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and was Founding Editor between 1985 and 2000 of the bimonthly journal Anthropology Today. I was awarded the AIME Award (Anthropology in Media Award) by the American Anthropological Association in 1993, and the Patron's Medal by the Royal Anthropological Institute in 2001, for distinguished service to anthropology and to the Institute.

11. I have been engaged since February 2005 as an adviser to the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Human Security Division, on a project to help remove unjustified obstacles to the work of Islamic charities (the "Montreux Initiative"), first as author of a feasibility study and subsequently as a member of the Core Team set up to implement the project. I was commissioned in 2005 to write a paper as a contribution to the Strategy Review of Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders).

12. I have undertaken research on humanitarian aid since 1991 and Muslim charities since 1993. I have undertaken overseas fieldwork in Jordan and the Palestinian Territories in 1996, and Mali in 2006.

13. I have published Disasters, Relief and the Media in 1993 (London: I.B. Tauris) and The Charitable Crescent: Politics of Aid in the Muslim World in 2003 (London: I.B. Tauris, jointly with Jérôme Bellion-Jourdan). I also published an anthology The Best of 'Anthropology Today' under my editorship in 2002 (London: Routledge).

14. In the past ten years, I have published the following articles on relevant topics:

- *The Qur'an's Call to Alms*, Times Higher Education Supplement (Jan. 3, 1997).
- *The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Islamic Societies, with Special Reference to Jordan*, 24(2) British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies 157-177 (1997).
- *Financial Worship: The Quranic Injunction to Almsgiving*, 5:1 Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute 27-42 (Mar. 1999).
- *Middle East Scenarios*, 16:1. Anthropology Today (Feb. 2000).
- *Civil Society's Need for De-deconstruction*, 16:2. Anthropology Today (April 2000).
- Comment, *Speculations on Islamic Financial Alternatives*, 17.3 Anthropology Today (June, 29 2001).
- Editorial, *Time to Look "The Gift" in the Mouth*, 17:4 Anthropology Today 1-2 (Aug. 2001).

- Comment, Richard T. Antoun, *Civil Society, Tribal Process and Change in Jordan: an Anthropological View*, 33.4 *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 668-70 (Nov. 2001).
- *Organized Charity in the Arab-Islamic World: A View from the NGOs, in Interpreting Islam* (H. Donnan ed., Sage Publications 2002).
- *Firstfruits in the Quran, in Sacrifice in Religious Experience* (A. Baumgarten, ed. Brill 2002).
- Editorial, *Imagined Civilizations?*, 18.6 *Anthropology Today* 1-2 (Dec. 2002) (on Samuel P. Huntington).
- *Humanitarianism and Islam, in Monitoring Trends in Humanitarian Action: Humanitarian Action After September 11th* (J. Macrae and A. Harmer eds., Overseas Development Institute Humanitarian Policy Group 2003), *reprinted in International Development and Assistance: Where Politics Meets Economy* (A. Bolesta ed., Leon Kotminski Academy of Entrepreneurship and Management 2004).
- Commentary, *American Anthropologist* (June 2003) (on Mahmood Mamdani, *Good Muslim, Bad Muslim: A Political Perspective on Culture and Terrorism*, *American Anthropologist* (Sept. 2003)).
- *When is a Call for Alms a Call to Arms?*, *Times Higher Education Supplement* 20-1 (Sept. 5, 2003).
- *The Raising of the Red Crescent*, 118.4 *New Humanist* (Nov. 2003).
- *The Greening of Islam?* 19.6 *Anthropology Today* (Dec. 2003) (on Islam and environmentalism).
- *Naturally Divine: Are "Universal" Values a Religious Legacy?*, *Daily Star* (Beirut) (May 29, 2004).
- *Waiting for a Muslim Gandhi? Islam and Non-violence*, *Daily Star* (Beirut), (Aug. 21, 2004), *reprinted in* 1.1 *Islam and Muslim Societies* 201-3.
- *Religious NGOs in the Ascendant: The Muslim Case*, 14 *Nouveaux Mondes* (special issue *Les ONG au Coeur de la Mondialisation*, CRES 2004).
- *Confessional Cousins and the Rest: The Structure of Islamic Toleration*, 21.1 *Anthropology Today* (Feb. 2005).
- *"Universal" Values in Action – With their Faith Legacies*, 1.1 *Islam and Muslim Societies* 1-8 (2005).
- *L'Humanitarisme Islamique*, 60 *Cultures et Conflits* (2006).
- Introduction, *Religion, Politics, Conflict and Humanitarian Action : Faith-Based Organisations as Political, Humanitarian or Religious Actors* (S. R. Simkhada and D. Warner eds., Graduate School of International Studies 2006).
- *Islamic Aid in a North Malian Enclave*, 22:4 *Anthropology Today* (Aug. 2006).
- *Les Ambiguities du Djihad dans la Pratique des ONG Musulmanes in Les ONG Confessionnelles* (B. Duriez et al. eds., L'Harmattan) (forthcoming 2006) (based on a conference held in Paris by the Association de Sciences Sociales de Religion in February 2004).

- *Oxford Social Anthropology Since 1970: From Schismogenesis to a New Testament* (Berghahn) (forthcoming 2007) (from a conference volume celebrating the centenary of social anthropology in Oxford).
- *Dictionary of Transnational History* (Palgrave Macmillan) (forthcoming) (entries on “relief,” “International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement,” “Oxfam,” “Médecins Sans Frontières,” and “Islamic Relief”).
- *Islamic Charities in Southern Mali, Islam au Sud du Sahara* (forthcoming 2008).

15. I have given papers in international conferences on Faith Based Organizations in Paris and Oslo (see above), and acted as rapporteur for a conference on the same subject held in Geneva in 2005.

16. I served on various Committees of the charity Save the Children Fund UK between 1981 and 1997, including the executive Council between 1987 and 1990. I was a Trustee of the charity Alliance of Religions and Conservation between 1997 and 2004. I was Chairman of the International Non-Governmental Organization Training and Research Centre, Oxford, England (INTRAC) between 1997 and 2003, and a Board Member between 1996 and 2006. Since 2005 I have been a Trustee of Middle East Non-Violence and Democracy (MEND) UK, the UK fund-raising arm of MEND Palestine, which is devoted to promoting the values and practices of non-violence in the Palestinian Territories. Since 2004 I have been a member of the Publications Committee of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

17. More detailed information about my background and experience can be found in my curriculum vitae, which is attached as Exhibit (“Exh.”) A.

18. I have not hitherto testified as an expert or been deposed as an expert in any case. I have been retained since 2006 as an expert adviser by New York attorneys LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae; by Albuquerque attorneys Freedman, Boyd, Daniels,

Hollander, Goldberg & Ives; and by Boston attorneys Zalkind, Rodriguez, Lunt & Duncan, all in connection with litigation involving Islamic charities.

European Charitable Aid to Palestinians

19. The humanitarian situation in the Palestinian territories is quite dire, and it has been so for some time. In 2001, a report issued in connection with a major World Bank project stated that “over 20% of households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip live on less than \$2 per day, the international standard of measuring poverty. . . . Average income (GNP per capita) . . . is \$1,560 (compared with \$2,500 in Jordan and \$1,290 in Egypt). Israel’s average income is over \$15,000. When considering the purchasing power of Palestinians, the GNP per capita is the lowest in the Middle East/North Africa, with the exception of Yemen.” Denis J. Sullivan, *The World Bank and the Palestinian Project, Jerusalem: Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs*, 13 (PASSIA 2001) (hereinafter “Sullivan”). In 2003, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)’s Human Development Report ranked the Palestinian Territories 98th among the 175 countries surveyed, with respect to social indicators such as average life expectancy, adult illiteracy rates, educational levels and GDP per capita. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report 2003* 238 (Oxford University Press 2003), *available at*:
http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2003/pdf/hdr03_complete.pdf.

20. The Palestinian population is heavily dependent on local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).¹ These NGOs often provide many basic services

¹ The terms “charity” and “NGO” are used interchangeably in a generic sense in this Declaration. However, the term “charity” has a technical meaning in English law, but

that the Palestinian National Authority (“Palestinian Authority”) simply cannot provide. The Palestinian Authority has explicitly relied on NGOs to provide basic services to Palestinians, especially during times of fiscal crisis and at times of political and military emergency. Reliable statistics are hard to obtain, but it was estimated at a February 2000 conference organized by the Welfare Association Consortium in consultation with the World Bank that NGOs provided 60% of health care services, managed 42% of the hospitals, 90% of the handicap rehabilitation centres, and 100% of preschool education. See Nathan J. Brown, *Palestinian Civil Society in Theory and Practice*, Annual Meeting of Structure of Government Section, International Political Science Association, Washington, DC, May 2003, 9, n. 26 (hereinafter “Brown 2003”). Similar shares of service provision apply in the agricultural and water sectors.

21. Financial support for Palestinian NGOs has been provided by United Nations organizations, faith-based institutions, international aid agencies, and foreign governments including the USA and European and Arab States, though this support was more extensive before the formation of the Palestinian Authority, which became the principal channel for external aid, with resulting difficulties for NGO budgets.

22. Many European charities provide aid to Palestinians in some form, and this was equally true in the period 1998-2002. Some European charities provide humanitarian aid around the world. Others are organized to aid Palestinians specifically. Probably the majority of European relief and development NGOs include aid to Palestinians in their programmes, whether directly or indirectly through local partner NGOs, since the extent of the Palestinians’ suffering and deprivation is considerable and

not in French or Swiss law; and some NGOs – such as lobbying organizations – have aims that would not be regarded as charitable in English law.

it is also consistently in the public eye owing to media attention. Some of the many European charities that provide aid to Palestinians are: Oxfam, Save the Children, Christian Aid, the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, World Vision, Quaker Peace and Social Witness, Médecins du Monde, Muslim Aid, and Islamic Relief. Some of these organizations are religious organizations (Muslim or other) and some are secular. A wide variety of charities continuously appeal for donations to aid Palestinians, using all the techniques of modern charity marketing.

23. Many Europeans (Muslims and non-Muslims alike) donate to charities that provide humanitarian aid to Palestinians. Many individuals donate to European charities in part because they provide aid to Palestinians. There is nothing inherently nefarious or sinister about this charitable giving, and there is certainly no basis to suggest that Muslims engaged in charitable giving are really intending to support terrorism.

24. Many European Muslims donate to charities, including charities that provide humanitarian aid to Palestinians, for the additional reason that it fulfills a religious obligation. Charitable giving (*zakat*), one of the five pillars of Islam, is a religious obligation. The five “pillars of Islam” are the five religious duties prescribed for every Muslim, namely the profession of faith (*shahada*), regular prayers, almsgiving (*zakat*), fasting, and undertaking the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his or her life if possible.

25. *Zakat* or almsgiving, closely associated with prayer, is an obligation for pious Muslims. It is similar to the Jewish or Christian tithe, but levied in principle as an annual charge of 2.5% on non-essential assets. The principle of *zakat*, instituted in the time of the Prophet Muhammad as an instrument of social welfare and solidarity, is

applied in many different ways today in the highly diverse societies of the Muslim world and among Muslim minority populations. However, it has been particularly adopted by European Muslim charities as a means of fund-raising. Indeed, many European charities solicit donations from Muslims through appropriately crafted fund-raising literature specifically geared toward the *zakat* obligation.

26. The concept of *sadaqa*, also instituted in the Quran, means voluntary charitable giving in addition to the obligatory *zakat*.

27. Many Muslims donate *zakat* or *sadaqa* funds to help refugees or orphans or to support educational work because these areas have particular religious significance. Many European charities that provide humanitarian aid to Palestinians focus on these areas. The fact that a European – whether Muslim or not – would be inclined to donate to such charities is unremarkable.

The Regulation of European Charities

28. European charities are regulated. There is no international harmonization of charity law, but each country has developed laws and administrative practices to minimize the abuse of charity status for unlawful purposes. Because European charities are subject to government scrutiny and regulation, donors reasonably assume that charities that operate openly are engaged in legitimate humanitarian enterprise.

29. Charities in France are regulated. Declared Associations or “Law of 1901” Associations must register and are monitored on the local level by the Prefecture. National responsibility for the supervision and monitoring of “Law of 1901” Associations is not centralized at the national level (as in England and Wales, under the Charity Commission) but is at the local level. At the national level, however, France exercises

control over charitable organizations through tax authorities and other Ministries. The Ministry of the Interior is the principal centre of authority. The number of active Declared Associations in France in 1990 was estimated at 600,000 to 700,000. *See* Edith Archambault, *Defining the Nonprofit Sector: France* 9 (Johns Hopkins Institute for Policy Studies, Working Papers of the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project, Paper No. 7, 1993), *available at*: <http://www.jhu.edu/ccss/pubs/pdf/france.pdf>. In France, there are also relatively small number of Foundations (about 430 in 1990) and Public Utility Associations (some 1,950 in 1990). There is a much larger number of Undeclared Associations, including local and religious groups. As in many other countries, tax incentives are given to encourage donations to French charities, with corresponding penalties if ever this privilege is found by the authorities to be abused.

30. Charities in Switzerland are also regulated. Swiss Foundations (about 17,500 in number) are directly regulated by State authorities whereas Associations are regulated on a national level. Associations must register in a Commercial Register and are regulated by the cantonal and tax authorities. These authorities also monitor the organizations for criminal activity. *See generally* Financial Action Task Force [FATF], *Third Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism: Summary, Switzerland* 3 (FATF/OECD Oct. 14, 2005), *available at*: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/60/30/35529139.pdf>. The Swiss tax authorities scrutinize applications for tax exemptions and “have a legal framework at their disposal that enables them to convey their suspicions to the criminal prosecution authorities . . . It is generally accepted that curbing serious offences takes precedence

over the obligation of tax secrecy.” *A Review of the Non-Profit Sector in Switzerland 3* (unpublished report presented by the Swiss Government to the FATF May 30 2005).

31. Charity regulation in Europe is by no means uniform, but each country has a system to check abuse of charities and ensure that charities are not used for terrorist or other nefarious purposes. Because charities are subject to such regulation, it is reasonable to assume that openly operating charities are engaged in legitimate humanitarian work.

32. In fact, European relief and development charities have tended toward greater professionalism, transparency and accountability for many years. Part of that trend is towards a greater separation between charitable work and political work. This trend has been partly a response to calls for greater cost-effectiveness, but also a response to pressures from funding agencies, which increasingly lay down strict conditions to donee agencies, and an acceptance of internationally agreed codes of conduct for NGOs with regard to principles such as non-discrimination. Some Islamic charities, especially those operating from the Gulf States, have at least in the past tended to combine political, religious and humanitarian objectives. The trend in Europe however has been to impose a tighter discipline on charities and make it difficult for them to conduct political activities under the guise of charity. This is in part due to the influence of international bodies such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, which have promulgated codes of practice that are increasingly accepted. It is simply more difficult for organizations to conduct political activities under the guise of charity.

33. European charities have numerous incentives to ensure that their funds are not used for terrorism or other unlawful purposes. Not only do they depend on their good

reputations for the raising of funds, but their assets may be frozen if they are suspected of permitting abuses, and their trustees and employees may be criminally prosecuted.

Charities providing aid to Palestinians are also heavily scrutinized by national intelligence services. These include, in France, the Division Nationale Anti-Terroriste (DNAT) under the Ministry of the Interior and Tracfin (Traitement du renseignement et action contre les circuits financiers clandestins) under the Ministry of Finances.

European charities providing aid to Palestinians have numerous incentives to ensure that they are working with lawful, accountable, and transparent local partners on the ground.

34. Charities providing aid to Palestinians (particularly Muslim charities) are often under particularly heavy scrutiny because of the highly charged political context stemming from the long-running military and political confrontation between the Israeli State and the Palestinians. Such charities operate legally in Europe, for the most part taking specially enhanced care not to transgress the law in their operations to help Palestinians or to offend against the generally accepted principles of humanitarianism.

35. Because European charities are regulated and subject to considerable government scrutiny, donors reasonably assume that charities that operate openly are engaged only in legitimate humanitarian work. Donors reasonably assume that charities suspected of funding organizations that engage in terrorist activity will be penalized and shut down. This assumption is particularly justified with respect to Muslim charities and charities (whether Muslim or not) that work in the Palestinian territories, because such charities are subjected to extraordinary scrutiny by the media, watchdog organizations, intelligence services, and governments.

The Administration of Humanitarian Aid in the Palestinian Territories

36. Most European charities that provide aid in the Palestinian Territories do so by working with lawful Palestinian organizations that are not connected to Hamas or terrorism. Some European charities that provide humanitarian aid in the Palestinian territories provide aid directly, without working through local groups at all. Others provide humanitarian aid through local NGOs that are unaffiliated with Hamas (or, indeed, with any other political group). While Hamas provides very extensive social services in the Palestinian territories, many NGOs operate therein independently of Hamas, and a great deal of humanitarian aid is provided by NGOs that have no affiliation with Hamas.

37. Hamas is the principal Islamist movement in Palestine, founded in 1988 – originally with the tacit acceptance of the Israeli authorities. *See* Beverley Milton-Edwards, Islamic Politics in Palestine, London: I.B. Tauris (1996). During the relevant time period – 1998-2002 – Hamas was an opposition movement that declined to take part in Palestinian parliamentary elections. (Recently, Hamas changed its policy in this regard; its victory in the 2006 parliamentary elections precipitated a political crisis that has not yet been resolved.) Hamas is an internally divided movement with a militant wing prepared to use violence and a moderate wing that prefers negotiation. Its refusal to recognize the state of Israel and its organization, at various times in the past, of suicide bombings have caused it to be listed as a terrorist entity by Israel, the United States, and the European Union.

38. Hamas is also concerned with the delivery of social services, and it delivers services to poor and marginalized constituencies. It was estimated in 2003 that

there were between 70 and 100 social welfare organizations in the West Bank and Gaza more or less affiliated with Hamas. See International Crisis Group, *Islamic Social Welfare Activism in the Occupied Palestinian Territories: A Legitimate Target?*, 13 ICG Middle East Report 11 (Amman/Brussels Apr. 2, 2003) (hereinafter "ICG Report").

It must be stressed, however, that the majority of Palestinian NGOs have no connection with Hamas or with political militancy. In fact there are numerous legitimate organizations providing aid to Palestinians. Palestinians have developed a vibrant civil society, with charitable and grass-roots organizations at its core. The number of Palestinian NGOs in 1997 was estimated as being over 1,200, though of widely varying efficacy and activeness. See Carmen Karamé, *ONG, Autorités Palestinienne et Bailleurs de Fonds: Quelques Pistes de Recherche*, in *Palestine, Palestiniens : Territoire National, Espaces Communautaires* 74 (R. Bocco, R. et al., eds., Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Moyen-Orient Contemporain 1997). More recently, the number of Palestinian NGOs is estimated to be around 1,400, employing some 20,000 personnel. See Allam Jarrar, *The Palestinian NGO Sector: Development Perspectives*, 12:1 *Civil Society* (2005), available at: <http://www.pij.org/details.php?id=324>. There also exists a number of active NGO networks, such as the Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO) which has a membership of over 92 affiliated organizations See Sullivan 2001; see also Bir Zeit University Development Studies Program, *Palestine Human Development Report 2004* Chapter 4 (2003).

39. Palestinian NGOs cover a wide spectrum of activities including education, agriculture, business development, children and youth, community development, consumer protection, counseling and mental health, culture, care of the elderly,

environmental issues health, human rights, women's programmes, and the promotion of democracy and non-violence. The vibrancy of the Palestinian NGO sector stems from that fact that, to a great extent, NGOs took the place of the state during the years of Israeli Occupation and before the foundation of the Palestinian Authority in 1994 and, as noted above, continued to provide many basic services even after the formation of the Palestinian Authority. *See generally* Brown 2003; Mahdi Abdul Hadi, *NGO Action and the Question of Palestine: Challenges and Prospects: Ending 30 Years of Occupation: The Role of NGOs* (1997), available at: www.passia.org/about_us/MahdiPapers/12-NGO-UN.doc.

40. Palestinian charities often receive money from donors that require a strict separation of political and humanitarian work. Additionally, many Palestinian NGOs accommodate the professionalized and bureaucratic requirements of European and American donor agencies, with an emphasis on discrete time-limited projects rather than long-term commitments. *See generally* Brown 2003. The emphasis on funding discrete humanitarian projects reduces the risk that money may be redirected to political parties or terrorist activity.

41. In addition, many Palestinian charities are supported through funds from governmental bodies, which require a strict separation of political and humanitarian work. In fact, NGOs are tightly regulated by the Palestinian Authority. *See* Palestine Legislative Council: Law of Charitable Associations and Community Organizations No. 1 (2000) (hereafter "Charitable Associations Law 2000") Chapter 2, available at: <http://www.pngo.net/pngo.htm>. The Palestinian Authority required all NGOs to register soon after its formation in 1994. Since 2000, each Palestinian NGO has had to register

with the Ministry of the Interior as well as with any ministry relevant to its field of operations, e.g. health, education, social welfare.

42. Record-keeping, auditing and reporting requirements for Palestinian NGOs are rigorous. Charitable Associations Law 2000, Chapter 7, *available at*: <http://www.pngo.net/pngo.htm>. Regular reports and audited accounts are required from all Palestinian NGOs. Reporting requirements further reduce the risk that funds are redirected to unlawful activity.

43. Some aid in the Palestinian territories is administered by *zakat* committees. Such committees are treated differently from other NGOs in the Palestinian territories but are nonetheless subject to government control. Most are controlled by the Ministry of Religious Affairs (*Awqaf*) under a Jordanian law promulgated in 1990. Their legal status is rather ambiguous. But even the committees developed by Jordan are now closely monitored by the Palestinian Authority. *See* Brown 2003 at 14-15. *Zakat* committees accounts are reportedly monitored on a weekly basis by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. *See* ICG Report at 10. While some *zakat* committees are affiliated in some way with Hamas, many are not.

44. *Zakat* committees were historically attached to mosques and quite small in scope. In recent decades, however, some *zakat* committees, including those in the Palestinian Territories, have expanded in size and scope and have for instance acquired buildings such as clinics and dairies. The Gaza *zakat* committee is probably the largest, with more than 30 employees providing more than 5,000 beneficiaries with cash assistance, free health care, food etc. *See* ICG Report at 9. In common with Islamic charities all over the world, Palestinian *zakat* committees have tended until recently to be

virtually excluded from the analysis of relief and development aid. However, they enjoy a high degree of legitimacy and acceptance by the Palestinian community. Current thinking in international relief and development NGOs attaches great importance to building on civil society institutions that are deeply embedded or rooted in the local community, and in the context of Palestine this can certainly be said of the *zakat* committees. They typically operate with very low administrative overheads and are experienced in assessing the needs of poor and vulnerable families.

45. Again most NGOs and *zakat* committees are not administered by or affiliated (a term often used quite loosely in this context) with Hamas. It may well be however that NGOs and *zakat* committees institutionally unaffiliated with Hamas have some employees or members who are individually supportive of Hamas. Hamas is, after all, a popular political movement with the steady support of 35 to 45% of the population over the many years preceding the Palestinian Legislative Council elections in 2006 when it attained almost 60% of the votes. Khaled Hroub, Hamas: A Beginner's Guide 79-81, London: Pluto Press (2006). However, the fact that individual members or employees may be sympathetic to Hamas does not mean these institutions are officially administered by or affiliated with Hamas any more than a British relief and development NGO would be considered a communist organization if it had some Marxist members or employees. The fact that some NGOs and *zakat* committees have employees or members sympathetic to Hamas is not evidence that those institutions are providing funds to Hamas.

46. In sum, a great deal of humanitarian aid is provided in the Palestinian territories without the involvement of Hamas. The mere fact that a European charity

provides humanitarian aid in the Palestinian territories does not mean that the charity works with or through Hamas, or with or through Hamas-affiliated NGOs or *zakat* committees. A great deal of humanitarian aid is provided directly or through NGOs and *zakat* committees that have no affiliation with Hamas.

Publicly-Available Information About ASP and CBSP

47. Based on my review of publicly-available information about ASP and CBSP from the relevant time period, it is my opinion that an individual who donated funds to ASP or CBSP between 1998 and 2002 could reasonably have concluded that the charities were legitimate charities providing humanitarian aid to Palestinians and not supporting terrorism or Hamas. Indeed, I am not aware of information from the relevant time period that would have led a reasonable person to a different conclusion.

ASP

48. According to the available public information, ASP is (and was during the relevant time period) a legitimate charity recognized as such by the Swiss government.

49. ASP is currently registered as an Association in the Swiss Commercial Registry, which is administered by the Swiss Department of Justice. Exh. B (translated version of ASP registration in the online Swiss Commercial Registry). ASP has a federal ID number. *Id.* Based on my own search of the online registry records, ASP has been registered since at least 2000 (I was unable to find proof of registration prior to 2000 online, but that does not mean ASP was not registered prior to 2000). ASP has provided its bylaws for inclusion in the registry and has reported alterations to those bylaws on at least one occasion. ASP's registration was published in the Swiss Official Gazette of

Commerce. Exh. C (translated version of ASP registration published in the Swiss Official Gazette).

50. In the Swiss Commercial Registry, ASP is described as an organization engaged in “[providing] aid to the poor, sick, orphans, disaster and famine victims among the Palestinian populations; carrying out benevolent and related works; the installation and management of medical, educational, social and cultural centers for those in need in the West Bank, in the Gaza strip and in Palestinian refugee camps; development and restoration projects; preservation of the Palestinian cultural heritage.” Exh. B (translated version of ASP registration in the online Swiss Commercial Registry); *see also* Exh. C (translated version of ASP registration published in the Swiss Official Gazette) (describing ASP as a “Palestinian aid association” providing “aid to the poor, sick, orphans, disaster and famine victims among Palestinian populations, etc.”). According to the registry document, ASP receives funding from dues, gifts, legacies, and receives revenue from its activities and assets. Exh. B (translated version of ASP registration in the online Swiss Commercial Registry).

51. ASP is still a registered entity in the Swiss Commercial registry. This suggests that ASP is still permitted to act by the Federal Commercial Registry Office of the Department of Justice. Public sources indicate that ASP has operated openly since 1993. Exh. D (translated version of excerpt from <http://switzerland.indymedia.org/fr/2003/08/13360.shtml>). Plaintiffs have informed me that Professor Ramadan declared his donations to ASP and received a tax deduction. That Professor Ramadan was able to do this provides additional evidence that ASP operated openly and was regarded as legitimate. In addition, I note that, given that ASP

was likely subjected to intense scrutiny by the Swiss government and intelligence services, the fact that ASP was permitted to operate would lead a reasonable donor to assume the charity was engaged in legitimate humanitarian work.

52. I have been unable to locate very much public information about ASP beyond the official government registries during the period 1998-2002, nor during later time periods. However, in my independent research I have not found any reliable evidence connecting ASP to Hamas or to terrorism from 1998-2002. To my knowledge, even now no European government has designated ASP as a terrorist organization or as an organization that finances organizations that engage in terrorism. Whereas the U.S. Treasury Department has designated ASP a “Specially Designated Global Terrorist” Organization, it did not do so until 2003. Exh. E (Department of Treasury press release announcing designation dated Aug. 22, 2003, *available at*: <http://www.ots.treas.gov/docs/4/48937.html>); Exh. F (Recent OFAC Actions, *available at*: <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/actions/20030821.shtml>). During the period 1998-2002, ASP was not designated by any component of the U.S. government as a terrorist organization or as an organization that finances organizations that engage in terrorism.

53. ASP has publicly denied any link to Hamas or terrorism. For example, a public source reported in 2003, immediately after the U.S. Treasury’s designation, that:

The ASP has categorically denied the U.S. accusations. Based in Bâle and in Geneva, it has emphasized that its action, which is transparent, was strictly humanitarian in nature, consisting mainly in creating medical centers and in sponsoring orphans. Questioned by ATS [author], a representative of the ASP explained that the gifts were designated for the Palestinian population in the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and in the refugee camps in Lebanon

and Jordan. In 2002, the association gathered about one million francs in Switzerland. It is able to count on certain fixed donors. He said that the money, deposited in a UBS account, is distributed on site by means of legal associations registered with the Palestinian Authority or, prior to 1993, with the Israeli and Jordanian authorities. If an association is dissolved, the ASP burns its bridges with it, said the representative, who preferred to maintain anonymity. Stressing that the association, founded in 1993, was registered with the Business Registry in Switzerland and that its accounts were reviewed by a Geneva auditor, he said that the ASP was happy to provide any explanations to the Swiss authorities.

Exh. D (translated version of excerpt from

<http://switzerland.indymedia.org/fr/2003/08/13360.shtml>).

54. Based on my review of publicly-available information about ASP from the relevant time period, it is my opinion that an individual who donated funds to ASP between 1998 and 2002 could reasonably have concluded that it was a legitimate charity providing humanitarian aid to Palestinians and not supporting terrorism or Hamas. Indeed, I am not aware of information from the relevant time period that would have led a reasonable person to a different conclusion.

CBSP

55. Plaintiffs have told me that Professor Ramadan has not given money to CBSP. They have also told me, however, that information about CBSP may nonetheless be relevant to this suit because the government believes that CBSP and ASP are related charities and because Professor Ramadan may have been confused about the relationship between the charities when he donated money to ASP.

56. According to public sources, CBSP is a French organization that provides aid to Palestinians, and it is a registered "1901 Association." See, e.g., Exh. G (translated version of Yann Laurent, *Washington Accuses French Association of Backing Hamas*, Le

Monde, Aug. 28, 2003); Exh. H (translated version of *A Letter from CBSP*, Le Monde, Feb. 6, 2005) (CBSP noting its registration in 1990); Exh. I (translated version of *Assets Frozen by Bush, the CBSP Calls the Accusation of Hamas Support "Ridiculous,"* Agence France Presse, Aug. 23, 2003).

57. CBSP's website describes the organization's mission as follows:

Our mission: helping those in distress!

Beyond hollow speeches, there are strong acts. Around a single purpose implemented in order to bring happiness and comfort to those living in need as well as a strong will strengthen this involvement in favor of solidarity. The precious aid we are providing proves, in more than one way, that values of fraternity between peoples are not vain words.

We are working continuously in favor of the poorest of Palestinians. In 1990, the Committee for Charity and Relief to Palestinians (CBSP) was created to provide assistance to a civilian population which had been hit hard. We are the first French NGO whose humanitarian action is exclusively concentrated on Palestinians.

Our humanitarian projects cover different areas: nutrition, education, development as well as emergencies. The latter are administered in close collaboration with local partners. Simultaneously, we bring a financial support and assistance to the weak and vulnerable individuals through sponsorship regrouping orphans, the handicapped as well as poor families. We are present both in Gaza as well as in the West Bank. We intervene in the Palestinian refugee camps located in Lebanon and Jordan. . . .

Exh. J (translated version of http://cbsp.fr/article.php3?id_article=13). CBSP has offices in four French cities: Paris, Lille, Marseille and Lyon. *See, e.g.*, Exh. K (translated version of <http://cbsp.fr/images/bilan2005.pdf>).

58. CBSP's current solicitation material indicates that CBSP is a tax exempt organization and states that donors to CBSP are entitled to deduct their donations for tax

purposes. *See, e.g.*, Exh. L (translated version of June 2006 CBSP newsletter, *available at*: <http://cbsp.fr/cbspinfo/cbspinfo28.pdf>); Exh. M (translated version of October 2006 CBSP newsletter, *available at*: <http://cbsp.fr/cbspinfo/cbspinfo29.pdf>).

59. Because it is a registered “1901 Association,” CBSP is subject to regulation and scrutiny by the French government. Various materials available on CBSP’s website contain statements regarding CBSP’s commitment to financial transparency. For example, one CBSP brochure states:

TRANSPARENCY

With regards to its donors and partners, the CBSP is committed to respecting transparency and information on the allocation and management of its funds, and to acquiring every guarantee intended to show proof of its good management. Our annual accounts are verified on a permanent basis by an auditor who is a member of the *Compagnie Régionale de Paris*. Both the balance sheets and the performance reports for our projects in Palestine can be consulted by our donors at the association headquarters.

Exh. K (translated version of <http://cbsp.fr/images/bilan2005.pdf>); *see also* Exh. I (translated version of *Assets Frozen by Bush, the CBSP Calls the Accusation of Hamas Support “Ridiculous,”* Agence France Presse, Aug. 23, 2003) (reporting CBSP spokesperson saying that given CBSP’s Association status in France, it “has to have its accounts reviewed by a Geneva auditor, in full transparence”).

60. CBSP operates quite openly. CBSP has a public website. *See* <http://www.cbsp.fr/>. I have reviewed both the website itself, which is French, and the official translations of the relevant pages of the website. CBSP solicits donations on its public website. The website invites donors to contribute to CBSP by credit card, automatic bank transfer, by check, or by wire transfer, or through the post office. Exh. N (translated version of http://cbsp.fr/article.php3?id_article=15). The CBSP website

encourages visitors to the site to tell others about CBSP, to “distribute brochures” about CBSP campaigns, to “place fund collection boxes in shops,” and to “organize exhibitions” on relevant topics. Exh. O (translated version of http://cbasp.fr/article.php3?id_article=8). CBSP has solicited donations through press releases carried by the Agence PAF. *See, e.g.*, Exh. P (translated version of press release). In addition, an F.M. radio station also hosted an all-day radio-thon to raise funds for CBSP’s work for Palestinians. Exh. L (translated version of June 2006 CBSP newsletter).

61. CBSP’s website and newsletters suggest that it holds or participates in many public programs, and often works with other reputable groups and government officials. For example, the June 2006 newsletter describes CBSP’s participation in the Second National Meeting for Humanitarian Action in France, a large exposition initiated by the French Minister Delegate for Cooperation, Development and Francophony. Exh. L (translated version of June 2006 CBSP newsletter). The newsletter also describes a meeting in Marseille honoring Palestinian women, attended by Fatima Saleh, President of the Association for Palestinian Mothers from Gaza and Dr. Muneer Al Bouch, President of the National Association of Development. *Id.* The June 2006 newsletter also notes the involvement of local Lille officials in upcoming orphan visits. *Id.* The October 2006 newsletter notes that during the most recent orphan visits, the children visited Marseille’s City Hall and listened to speeches by government officials. Exh. M (translated version of October 2006 CBSP newsletter); *see also* Exh. Q (translated version of *From Gaza to the Fire Station of La Duchère*, Le Progrès, July 10, 2006, at G69); Exh. R (translated version of *Orphans From Gaza on Vacation in France to Forget Their Daily Life*,

Agence France Presse, July 16, 2006) (reporting on orphan visit, the visit to City Hall, and speech by the Assistant Mayor).

62. According to its website, CBSP focuses its efforts on six different humanitarian goals: sponsoring children, poor families, and handicapped individuals; food assistance; medical assistance; education assistance; economic development aid, and emergency assistance. *See* Exh. S (translated version of http://cbasp.fr/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=5). According to the CBSP website, in 2005, CBSP had a budget of 4,832,393.37 Euros. Exh. K (translated version of <http://cbasp.fr/images/bilan2005.pdf>). Eighty percent of CBSP's 2005 budget was spent on projects and aid. *Id.* The remaining was spent on administration and fundraising. *Id.*

63. CBSP's website highlights the organization's work with orphans, the handicapped, and the poor, Exh. T (translated text of <http://cbasp.fr/spip.php?article1>); its food assistance program, Exh. U (translated text of <http://cbasp.fr/spip.php?article2>); its efforts to provide broader access to health care, Exh. V (translated version of <http://cbasp.fr/spip.php?article3>); and its efforts to revive economic activity in the agricultural sector, Exh. W (translated version of <http://cbasp.fr/spip.php?article5>). The website also highlights the organization's efforts relating to education. The website states that "the CBSP places the Palestinian education sector at the core of its assistance program," Exh. X (translated version of <http://cbasp.fr/spip.php?article4>), and it describes CBSP's campaign, entitled "One backpack, one future," which solicits donations to support Palestinian children preparing for the school year. *Id.* The website states that a "donation of 20 Euros assures a Palestinian student originating from a poor family a backpack filled with school material and new clothes." *Id.* Beyond the "One backpack,

one future” campaign, the website states that CBSP also aids “the construction and renovation of schools, academic support, teaching personnel, learning material, school transportation, and vocational children” for both schoolchildren and University students. *Id.* In 2005, CBSP’s educational aid went to the backpack initiative, school equipment, and aid for schools, university students, and schoolchildren. Exh. K (translated version of <http://cbsp.fr/images/bilan2005.pdf>).

64. Two recent CBSP newsletters, dated June 2006 and October 2006, discuss many of these same efforts. The June 2006 newsletter highlights and solicits donations for the “one backpack, one future” campaign, as well as the “Together for Hope” campaign. Exh. L (translated version of June 2006 CBSP newsletter). It also highlights some of CBSP’s recent public programs. *Id.* The June 2006 newsletter also reports that CBSP plans to once again bring Palestinian children to various parts of France to relax and learn about France and stay with local families. *Id.* The October 2006 reports on the most recent orphan visit program. Exh. M (translated version of October 2006 CBSP newsletter). The October 2006 newsletter also prominently highlights the “one backpack, one future,” program, its efforts to send food supplies to Lebaono, and its financing of an electric generator for Nasser Hospital in Gaza. *Id.*

65. CBSP’s efforts to bring Palestinian orphans to visit France have been the subject of media reporting on various occasions. *See, e.g.,* Exh. Q (translated version of *From Gaza to the Fire Station of La Duchère*, Le Progrès, July 10, 2006, at G69) (reporting on visit organized by CBSP and noting that the French Jewish Union of Peace organized a celebration for the children, and that the children visited City Hall); Exh. R (translated version of *Orphans From Gaza on Vacation in France to Forget Their Daily*

Life, Agence France Presse, July 16, 2006) (reporting on orphan visit, the visit to City Hall, and speech by the Assistant Mayor).

66. I have been unable to find public information about CBSP from the period 1998-2002. However, in my independent research I have not found any reliable evidence connecting CBSP to Hamas or to terrorism from 1998-2002. To my knowledge, even now no European government has designated CBSP as a terrorist organization or as an organization that finances organizations that engage in terrorism. Whereas the U.S. Treasury Department appears to have designated CBSP a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Organization or “SDGT,” it did not do so until 2003. Exh. E (Department of Treasury press release announcing designation dated Aug. 22, 2003, *available at*: <http://www.ots.treas.gov/docs/4/48937.html>); Exh. F (Recent OFAC Actions, *available at*: <http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/actions/20030821.shtml>). During the period 1998-2002, CBSP was not designated by any component of the U.S. government as a terrorist organization or as an organization that finances organizations that engage in terrorism.

67. CBSP has publicly denied any link to Hamas or terrorism. *See, e.g.*, Exh. I (translated version of *Assets Frozen by Bush, the CBSP Calls the Accusation of Hamas Support “Ridiculous,”* Agence France Presse, Aug. 23, 2003) (CBSP spokesperson calling the U.S. accusation “ridiculous” and stating that CBSP has “no relationship, close or distant, with Hamas”); Exh. H (translated version of *A Letter from CBSP*, *Le Monde*, Feb. 6, 2005) (stating that “CBSP has no relation whatsoever with a terrorist enterprise” and that “[t]he campaigns led by the CBSP are transparent Donations collected by

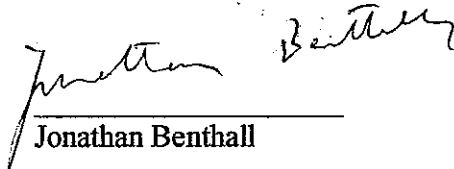
the association are exclusively destined for the assistance of the Palestinian population in need, especially orphans.”).

68. Press reports indicate that French authorities investigated CBSP at various points in time but found no evidence that CBSP was providing funds to Hamas. *See, e.g.,* Exh. G (translated version of Yann Laurent, *Washington Accuses French Association of Backing Hamas*, *Le Monde*, Aug. 28, 2003). CBSP continues to operate openly and legitimately in France.

69. Based on my review of publicly-available information about CBSP from the relevant time period, it is my opinion that an individual who donated funds to CBSP between 1998 and 2002 could reasonably have concluded that it was a legitimate charity providing humanitarian aid to Palestinians and not supporting terrorism or Hamas. Indeed, I am not aware of information from the relevant time period that would have led a reasonable person to a different conclusion.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America
that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 16th day of February, 2007.



Jonathan Benthall

EXHIBIT A

Jonathan Benthall

Independent social researcher on aid and development issues

1994-current. Honorary Research Fellow, University College London, Department of Anthropology

Short c.v.

12 September 1941. Born in Calcutta. British subject.

1959 Minor Scholarship in Classics, King's College Cambridge.

1962. BA, 2.1, English Tripos, Cambridge University. MA 1968.

Employment

1964-69 Employment in industry and finance.

1970-73 Lectures Programme Organizer and Secretary, Institute of Contemporary Arts, London.

1974-2000. Director, Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Founding Editor of *RAIN* (RAI News) 1974-84 and *Anthropology Today*, 1985-2000.

Relevant publications

Books

1993 *Disasters, Relief and the Media* (London: I.B. Tauris)

2003 *The Charitable Crescent: Politics of Aid in the Muslim World* (London: I.B. Tauris), with Jérôme Bellion-Jourdan.

Recent articles

2003 Chapter on 'Humanitarianism and Islam' in *Monitoring Trends in Humanitarian Action: Humanitarian Action after September 11th*, ed. J. Macrae and A. Harmer. London: ODI/HPG. (Also a shorter briefing paper on the same subject.)

2003 'The greening of Islam' [Islam and environmentalism]. *Anthropology Today*, 19.6, September.

2004. 'Waiting for a Muslim Gandhi? Islam and non-violence.' *Daily Star* (Beirut), 21 August. Reprinted in *Islam and Muslim Societies* (New Delhi), 1.1, 201-3.

2005. '“Universal” values and their faith legacies', *Islam and Muslim Societies* (New Delhi), 1.1, 1-8.

2005. 'Confessional cousins and the rest: the structure of Islamic toleration', *Anthropology Today*, February, 21.1.

2006. 'L'humanitarisme islamique', *Cultures et Conflits*, no. 60.

2006. Introduction, Summary of discussions and Conclusion to *Religion, Politics, Conflict and Humanitarian Action: Faith-Based Organizations as Political, Humanitarian or Religious Actors*, ed. S.R. Simkhada and D. Warner. Geneva: Graduate School of International Studies.

2006. 'Islamic aid in a north Malian enclave', *Anthropology Today*, August, 22.4.

2007, in press. 'Animal liberation and animal rights', *Anthropology Today*, April, 23:2.

Forthcoming, 2007. Article on Islamic NGOs for edited collection of French language articles on Religious NGOs ('Les ONG Confessionnelles'), based on conference held in Paris by the Association de Sciences Sociales de Religion, February 2004.

Forthcoming, 2008. Entries on 'Relief' (4,000 words), 'International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement', 'Oxfam', 'Médecins Sans Frontières' and 'Islamic Relief', for *Dictionary of Transnational History*, Palgrave Macmillan.

Forthcoming, 2008. 'Islamic charities in southern Mali' in *Islam au sud du Sahara* (French journal).

Forthcoming, subject to confirmation. Keynote address on Islam and charity for conference at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo, 7-8 April 2005.

Recent teaching and seminars

Courses at Observatoire du Religieux, Institut des Etudes Politiques, University of Aix-en-Provence, France, November 2005 and February 2006.

Seminar, Department of Anthropology, University College London, 14 November 2005, 'The secular sanctity of Médecins Sans Frontières'.

Recent grant

2005. Small research grant from the Nuffield Foundation, administered through the Royal Anthropological Institute, to study the work of Islamic charities in Mali and Indonesia (Banda Aceh). The field research in Mali has been completed.

Consultancy

Feasibility Study for Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Bern (Human Security Division), on 'Towards cooperation in removing unjustified obstacles for Islamic charities', January-February 2005. Independent adviser to the same Ministry for an initiative to implement the recommendations (the 'Montreux Initiative'), also supported by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Engaging with the Islamic World), 2005-current.

Commissioned paper for Médecins Sans Frontières international strategy review, 2005.

Retained as an expert on Islamic charities by:

New York attorneys LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene and MacRae, 2006-current;
the American Civil Liberties Union, Washington DC, 2007-current;
Albuquerque attorneys Freedman Boyd Daniels Hollanders Goldberg and Ives, 2007-current; Boston attorneys Zalkind, Rodriguez, Lunt & Duncan, 2007-current.

Video interview

Conducted by Professor Alan Macfarlane, December 2005, in his 'Anthropological Ancestors' series of interviews, accessible online in Cambridge University DSpace.

Professional memberships

1982. Elected Member of the Association of Social Anthropologists.
Member: American Anthropological Association, British Society for Middle Eastern Studies

Honours and awards

1973. Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres (France).

1993. Anthropology in Media Award (AIME Award), American Anthropological Association.

2001. Patron's Medal, Royal Anthropological Institute, for distinguished service to anthropology and to the Institute.

Voluntary work for U.K. charities

Save the Children (UK): Member of UK Advisory Committee (1981- 87), Overseas Committee (1985-86), Council (1987-90), Assembly (1990-1998), Overseas Advisory Committee (1990-96).

Trustee (1997-2004), Alliance of Religions and Conservation.

Chair (1997-2003, Board member 1996-2006) of INTRAC (International NGO Training and Research Centre), Oxford

Trustee, MEND (Middle East Non-Violence and Democracy) UK, 2005-current – fund-raising arm for MEND Palestine, a Palestinian NGO seeking to promote non-violent values and practice especially among children and youth.

2004-current. Publications Committee, Royal Anthropological Institute

Languages

Fluent speaker, reader and writer of French.

Reading knowledge of Standard Arabic. Elementary colloquial Arabic. Graded 'B+ Intermediate' for Middlebury, Vermont, Summer course in Arabic, June-August 2000.

Marital status

Married with two sons and one step-son, all adult.

Address

Downingbury Farmhouse, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN2 4AD.

Tel. +44 (0)1892 822815 or 822941. Fax +44 (0)1892 822541.

Mobile: +44 (0)7787 510635.

Alternative telephone no. +33 (2) 99 16 99 05

Email: jonathanbenthall@hotmail.com

February 2007.

EXHIBIT B

Internet information from the Business Registry

Page 1 of 2

[Seal] Official Site of the City of Geneva Home/Research/Business Directory/Departments

[graphic banner]

Geneva Registry of Trade and Companies

Print preview Extract with removal Alphabetic Index Other search Welcome

Date of access: 02/06/2007

Situation on: 02/06/2007

Report of	Legal category	Date of registration	Date of removal	Federal number	File number
	Association	09/12/2003		CH-660-1796003-8	10278/2003

Ref.	Name
1	Palestinian Aid Association

Ref.	Headquarters
2	Carouge (GE)

Ref.	Address
2	Rue Jacques-Dalphin 37

Ref.	Date of Statutes
2	09/26/2004

Ref.	Resources
1	Dues; gifts, testimonial legacies; yields from activity and income from assets

Ref.	Branches

Ref.	Objective, Observations
1	Objective: aid to the poor, sick, orphans, disaster and famine victims among the Palestinian populations; carrying out benevolent and related works; installation and management of medical, educational, social and cultural centers for those in need in the West Bank, in the Gaza strip and in the Palestinian refugee camps; development and restoration projects; preservation of the Palestinian cultural heritage
1	Administration: Steering committee

Ref.	Journal		FOSC Publication	
	Number	Date	Date	Page
1	10278	09/12/2003	09/18/2003	6
2	14181	11/30/2004	12/06/2004	7

Individuals and Members Qualified to Sign		
Last name, First names, Place of birth, Residence	Positions	Signature Requirement
Al Houli Khaled, from France, in Hegenheim, F	Member*, president	Collective signature of 2
Gharbi Anouar, from Stettfurt, in Geneva	Member*, secretary	Collective signature of 2
Guesmi Larbi, from Tunisia, in Neuchatel	Member*, treasurer	Collective signature of 2
Mejri Adel, from Tunisia, in Meyrin	Member*	Collective signature of 2
*of the steering committee		

http://rc.geneve.ch/rc/consultation/consultationcomplete.asp?no_dossier_fed=CH-660-1796..
2/6/2007

I, Katherine Johnson, certify that I am fluent in French and that the above document is an accurate translation of the document attached entitled: Official Commercial Reg.

Date: February 8, 2007

Signature: _____

Katherine Johnson

Certificat de la Langue Francaise, Paris IV La Sorbonne

B.A., McGill University

M.A., University of Denver

50 East 1st St, Apt. 18

New York, NY 10003

(212) 995-9560



Renseignements sans garantie

Date de consultation : 06.02.2007 | Situation au : 06.02.2007

Report du	Nature juridique	Date d'inscription	Date de radiation	Numéro fédéral	Numéro de dossier
	Association	12.09.2003		CH-660-1796003-8	10278/2003

Réf.	Nom
1	Association de secours palestinien

Réf.	Siège
2	Carouge (GE)

Réf.	Adresse
2	rue Jacques-Dalphin 37

Réf.	Dates des Statuts
2	26.09.2004

Réf.	Ressources
1	cotisations; dons, legs; produit de l'activité et revenus des biens

Réf.	Succursales

Réf.	But, Observations
1	But: aide aux pauvres, malades, orphelins, victimes de désastre et de famine des populations palestiniennes; accomplissement de travaux bénévoles y relatifs; installation et gestion de centres médicaux, éducatifs, sociaux ou culturels pour nécessiteux en Cisjordanie, dans la bande de Gaza et dans les camps de réfugiés palestiniens; projets de développement et de réhabilitation; préservation du patrimoine culturel palestinien.
1	Administration: comité directeur

Réf.	Journal		Publication FOSC	
	Numéro	Date	Date	Page
1	10278	12.09.2003	18.09.2003	6
2	14181	30.11.2004	06.12.2004	7

Membres et personnes ayant qualité pour signer		
Nom et Prénoms, Origine, Domicile	Fonctions	Mode Signature
Al Shouli Khaled, de France, à Hegenheim, F	membre*, président	signature collective à 2
Gharbi Anouar, de Stettfurt, à Genève	membre*, secrétaire	signature collective à 2
Guesmi Larbi, de Tunisie, à Neuchâtel	membre*, trésorier	signature collective à 2
Mejri Adel, de Tunisie, à Meyrin	membre*	signature collective à 2
*du comité directeur		

DES - REGISTRE DU COMMERCE DE GENEVE - 2005



EXHIBIT C

Handelsregister Business Registry *Registro di commercio*
No 237 Montag, 06/12/2004 122 Jahrgang

Palestinian aid association, in Plan-les-Ouates, CH-660-1796003-8, aid to the poor, sick, orphans, disaster and famine victims among Palestinian populations, etc. (FOSC from 09/18/2003, p. 6). New headquarters: Garouge (GE), rue Jacques-Dalphin 37. Statutes modified on 09/26/2004. Journal no. 14181 on 11.30.2004.

I, Katherine Johnson, certify that I am fluent in French and that the above document is an accurate translation of the document attached entitled: Handels Register Page.

Date: February 8, 2007

Signature: _____

Katherine Johnson

Certificat de la Langue Francaise, Paris IV La Sorbonne
B.A., McGill University
M.A., University of Denver

50 East 1st St, Apt. 18
New York, NY 10003
(212) 995-9560

■ Association de secours palestinien, à Plan-Jacques-Duarte, CH-660-1756003-8, aide aux pauvres, malades, orphelins, victimes de dévastation et de famine des populations palestiniennes, etc. (FOSC du 13.03.2003, p. 6). Noms(s) de Caronde (GE), rue Jacques-Dalphin 37. Statuts modifiés le 26.09.2004
Journal no 14181 du 30.11.2004
(02574228 / CH-660.1.796.003-8)

EXHIBIT D

ch.indymedia.org/fr/Association de Secours palestinien suspected of financing H... Page 1
[graphic banner]

[internet menu sidebar]

[internet menu sidebar]

Association de Secours Palestinien Suspected of Funding Hamas

Topic(s) War

08-23-2003 16:03

Author: ATS

A Palestinian NGO based in Switzerland is suspected by Washington of backing Hamas. According to the U.S. government, it collects money in the mosques and Islamic centers in Switzerland. The U.S. has decided to freeze its assets.

The ASP is "one of the principal Hamas money collectors in Switzerland," affirms the U.S. Department of the Treasury. It has collected "large sums" in mosques and Islamic Centers in Switzerland, which were then transferred to groups affiliated with the Palestinian terrorist movement.

Founded in 1994, the ASP is a subsidiary of the Comite de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens [Committee for the Charity and Aid of Palestinians] based in France. This NGO is also on the list of five organizations accused of financing Hamas, for which the U.S. authorities decided on Friday to freeze funds. The same measure was taken against six members of the Palestinian Islamist group.

(SDA-ATS/ro fb gda/c*pse c5swl c1 mil fin jus)

>Add a comment

>Add a translation to this article

>Download the article as a PDF

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ASP Response

The ASP has categorically denied the U.S. accusations. Based in Bâle and in Geneva, it has emphasized that its action, which is transparent, was strictly humanitarian in nature, consisting mainly in creating medical centers and in sponsoring orphans.

Questioned by ATS [author], a representative of the ASP explained that the gifts were designated for the Palestinian population in the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and in the refugee camps in Lebanon and Jordan. In 2002, the association gathered about one million francs in Switzerland. It is able to count on certain fixed donors.

He said that the money, deposited in a UBS account, is distributed on site by means of legal associations registered with the Palestinian Authority or, prior to 1993, with the Israeli and Jordanian authorities. If an association is dissolved, the ASP burns its bridges with it, said the representative, who preferred to maintain anonymity. Stressing that the association, founded in 1993, was registered with the Business Registry in Switzerland and that its accounts were

reviewed by a Geneva auditor, he said that the ASP was happy to provide any explanations to the Swiss authorities.

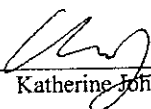
((i))

<http://switzerland.indymedia.org/fr/2003/08/13360.shtml>

I, Katherine Johnson, certify that I am fluent in French and that the above document is an accurate translation of the document attached entitled:

Swiss indymedia

Date: February 15, 2007

Signature: 
Katherine Johnson

Certificat de la Langue Francaise, Paris IV La Sorbonne
B.A., McGill University
M.A., University of Denver

50 East 1st St., Apt. 18
New York, NY 10003
(212) 995-9560

(i) ch.indymedia.org/fr | Association de Secours Palestinien s



Page d'accueil | Page d'accueil ensemble | Publiez | Politique Editoriale | Archives features | Archives newswire | Articles retirés | Contact et participation

Indyech / fr

Publiez

Publiez vos infos, vos analyses, vos documents multimédias....

Contact et participation

Comment nous contacter et participer....

Politique Editoriale

Les motifs de censure, les informations sur les droits d'auteur....

Le collectif SR

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Brad Will (i)
Oaxaca 27.10.2006

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Thèmes

Association de Secours Palestinien soupçonnée de financer le Hamas

Theme(s) Guerre -

23-08-2003 16:03

Auteur : ATS

Une ONG palestinienne basée en Suisse est soupçonnée par Washington de financer le Hamas. Selon le gouvernement américain, elle récolte de l'argent dans les mosquées et les centre islamiques de Suisse. Les Etats-Unis ont décidé de bloquer ses avoirs.

L'ASP est «l'un des principaux collecteurs d'argent du Hamas en Suisse», affirme le Département américain du Trésor. Elle a récolté dans les mosquées et les centres islamiques de Suisse «de fortes sommes» qui ont ensuite été transférées à des groupes affiliés au mouvement terroriste palestinien. Fondée en 1994, l'ASP est une filiale du Comité de bienfaisance et de secours aux Palestiniens basé en France. Cette ONG figure elle aussi sur la liste des cinq organisations accusées de financer le Hamas, dont les autorités américaines ont décidé vendredi de bloquer les fonds. La même mesure a été prise à l'encontre de six membres du groupe islamiste palestinien. (SDA-ATS/ro fb gda/c8pse c5swl c1 mil fin jus)

> Ajouter un commentaire

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reponse de l'ASP

L'ASP a catégoriquement rejeté les accusations américaines. Basée à Bâle et à Genève, elle a souligné que son action, transparente, n'avait qu'un caractère humanitaire, consistant notamment à créer des centres médicaux ou à parrainer des orphelins.

Interrogé par l'ats, un responsable de l'ASP a expliqué que les dons étaient destinés à la population palestinienne en Cisjordanie, dans la bande de Gaza ou dans les camps de réfugiés au Liban et en Jordanie. En 2002, l'association a recueilli en Suisse environ un million de francs. Elle peut compter sur quelques centaines de donateurs fixes. L'argent, déposé sur un compte de l'UBS, est

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22-01-2007 11:27 - el topo

📁 mahrouz azzedine oran
22-01-2007 02:56 - citoyens algeriens
1 commentaire

📁 Création d'un nouveau flux économique - ONG Cyber-H
21-01-2007 16:49 - Jeurissen Michel

📁 Le terrorisme non revendiqué de l'OTAN
21-01-2007 15:41 - Silvia Cattori

📁 Un nouvel espace autogéré est né à Nancy
21-01-2007 13:36 - L'Aquarium

📁 Franco-français et altermondialiste: José Bové
21-01-2007 11:45 - MARIANNE
1 commentaire

📁 ...depuis le temps qu'on le dit...
20-01-2007 22:48 - louise

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distribué sur place au travers d'associations légales et agréés par l'Autorité palestinienne ou, avant 1993, par les autorités israéliennes ou jordanaises, a-t-il précisé. Si une association est dissoute, l'ASP coupe alors les ponts avec elle, a affirmé le responsable, qui a souhaité garder l'anonymat. Soulignant que l'association, fondée en 1993, était inscrite au registre du commerce en Suisse et que ses comptes étaient révisés par une fiduciaire genevoise, il a indiqué que l'ASP était à disposition des autorités suisses pour toute explication.

((i))

3 commentaires

👤 mahrouz azzedine
artiste chanteur saoudien
20-01-2007 20:36 --
nostalgique

👤 français | de
20-01-2007 17:04 - R.S

👤 LES PIEDS DE GRETA
GARBO
19-01-2007 23:40 - Thierry
Beronne

EXHIBIT E

FROM THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

August 22, 2003
JS-672

U.S. Designates Five Charities Funding Hamas and Six Senior Hamas Leaders as Terrorist Entities

President Bush today announced that the U.S. Treasury is designating five Hamas related charities and six senior Hamas leaders as Specially Designated Global Terrorists (SDGTs), freezing any assets in the U.S. and prohibiting transactions with U.S. nationals. "By claiming responsibility for the despicable act of terror on August 19, Hamas has reaffirmed that it is a terrorist organization committed to violence against Israelis and to undermining progress toward peace between Israel and the Palestinian people," President Bush stated.

"Hamas' leaders and those who provide their funding again have the blood of innocents on their hands," U.S. Treasury Secretary John Snow stated. "Empty words cannot wash them clean. As they resist the road map for peace, Hamas is devastating the dreams of the Palestinian people for freedom, prosperity, and an independent state."

The United States will continue to work with our allies to encourage the recognition of Hamas as a terrorist organization and to shut down their sources of funding and support.

The following individuals are designated as SDGTs by today's action:

1. **Sheik Ahmed Yassin**, the leader of Hamas in Gaza.
2. **Imad Khalil Al-Alami**, a member of the Hamas Political Bureau in Damascus, Syria.
3. **Usama Hamdan**, a senior Hamas leader in Lebanon.
4. **Khalid Mishaal**, head of the Hamas Political Bureau and Executive Committee in Damascus, Syria.
5. **Musa Abu Marzouk**, Deputy Chief of the Political Bureau in Syria.
6. **Abdel Aziz Rantisi**, a Hamas leader in Gaza reporting to Sheik Yassin.

The following charities that provide support to Hamas and form part of its funding network in Europe are designated as well:

1. **Commite de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP)**, of France.
2. **The Association de Secours Palestinien (ASP)**, of Switzerland. (An organization related to CBSP)
3. **The Palestinian Relief and Development Fund, or Interpal**,

headquartered in the United Kingdom.

4. **The Palestinian Association in Austria, PVOE.**
5. **The Sanabil Association for Relief and Development, based in Lebanon.**

Today's action follows several actions taken against Hamas previously, including the designation of several entities that formed part of the Hamas network such as Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development and the Al Aqsa Foundation, key sources of financial support for Hamas.

ATTACHED: Fact Sheet

****END****

Fact Sheet

HAMAS

HAMAS is a terrorist organization that has intentionally killed hundreds of innocent civilians and continues to kill and maim with the aim of terrorizing a civilian population. HAMAS was formed in 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. HAMAS activists have conducted many attacks – including large-scale suicide bombings – against Israeli citizens and military targets. In the early 1990s, they also targeted U.S. citizens, suspected Palestinian collaborators and Fatah rivals.

During 2002, more than 370 persons – including 10 US citizens – were killed in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip by acts of terrorism. HAMAS was responsible for carrying out more than 50 of these attacks, including shootings, suicide bombings, and standoff mortar-and-rocket attacks against civilian and military targets. The group was responsible for the most deadly Palestinian terrorist attack of the year – the suicide bombings of a Passover gathering at a Netanya hotel that killed 29 Israelis, including one dual US-Israeli citizen. HAMAS's bombing of a cafeteria on the Hebrew University campus, which killed nine, including five US citizens, demonstrated its willingness to stage operations in areas frequented by students and tourists, including US citizens.

In addition, HAMAS's rejectionist policies and terrorist actions are aimed at derailing the peace process in the Middle East. On April 30, 2003, the U.S. government released the roadmap for peace between Israel and the Palestinians, which constitutes a crucial step in international efforts to actively support movement towards peace in the region. HAMAS, however, has since the mid-90s purposefully worked against all regional peace efforts by engaging in suicide attacks and other acts of the most violent type of terrorism. On June 8 and June 11 HAMAS took credit for attacks against Israelis. The organization also took credit for four suicide bombings in a 24-hour period during the weekend preceding May 20th.

On June 29th, HAMAS and two other designated terrorist groups announced a cease-fire. On August 19th, a suicide bomber detonated his bomb in the back of a double-length city bus near the border between east and west Jerusalem. According to a CNN report, HAMAS said that it was committed to the cease-fire, but also claimed responsibility, stating that "the man was a member of its military wing, the Izzedine al-Qassam Brigades, and the attack came in revenge for the killing of two of its members." As noted by the Human Rights Watch, "the Hamas leadership has pursued attacks against civilians as a conscious policy. A group that pursues multiple, intentional attacks against civilians as a matter of policy is responsible for crimes against humanity." *Erased in a Moment: Suicide Bombing Attacks Against Israeli Civilians* at 67 (October 2002).

Under Executive Order 13224, the United States government may block the assets of HAMAS (which it has done) and the assets of individuals and entities owned or controlled by; acting for or on behalf of; or providing support, financial or otherwise, to designated terrorists and terrorist organizations. HAMAS has been designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (66 Fed. Reg. 51088) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) under Executive Order 13224, "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions with Persons who Commit, or Support Terrorism."

The United States government has credible evidence that the following six HAMAS leaders that command and control terrorist activity.

Sheik Ahmed YASSIN

Yassin is the head of HAMAS in Gaza. He maintains a direct line of communication with other HAMAS leaders on coordination of HAMAS's military activities and openly admits that there is no distinguishing the political and military wings of Hamas. Yassin also conveys messages about operational planning to other Palestinian terrorist organizations.

Surrounding Yassin is an entourage of personal "bodyguards," including many implicated in providing information and supplies to fugitives, recruiting personnel to undertake military operations, planning terrorist cells, attacking settlements, and manufacturing weapons and explosives.

Imad Khalil AL-ALAMI

Imad al-Alami is a member of HAMAS's Political Bureau, located in Damascus, Syria and a military operations leader. As part of HAMAS's external leadership, he is part of the most effective and powerful wing of HAMAS because it controls the West Bank and prison branches of HAMAS and has gained total financial control.

Al-Alami has had oversight responsibility for the military wing of

HAMAS within the Palestinian territories. As a HAMAS military leader, al-Alami directs sending personnel and funding to the West Bank and Gaza.

Usama HAMDAN

Hamdan, a senior HAMAS official based in Lebanon, maintains contact with representatives with other terrorist organizations with the purpose of strengthening the ties between these organizations in order to strengthen an international Islamic Jihad. He has worked with other HAMAS and Hizballah leaders on initiatives to develop and activate the military network inside the Palestinian territories in support of the current intifada, including the movement of weapons, explosives and personnel to the West Bank and Gaza for HAMAS fighters.

Funds transferred from charitable donations to HAMAS for distribution to the families of Palestinian "martyrs" have been transferred to the bank account of Hamdan and used to support HAMAS military operations in Israel.

Khalid MISHAAL

Mishaal is the chief of HAMAS's Political Bureau in Damascus, Syria and heads HAMAS's Executive Committee and Special Office. Cells in the military wing based in the West Bank that are under Mishaal's control have been implicated in efforts by HAMAS to plan large attacks that would undermine the "road map" peace plan.

Mishaal has been responsible for supervising assassination operations, bombings and the killing of Israeli settlers. To execute HAMAS military activities, Mishaal maintains a direct link to Gaza-based HAMAS leader, Abdel Aziz Rantisi (*see below*). He also provides instructions to other parts of the HAMAS military wing.

Funds transferred from charitable donations to HAMAS for distribution to the families of Palestinian martyrs have been transferred to the bank account of Mishaal and used to support HAMAS military operations in Israel.

Musa Abu MARZOUK

Musa Abu Marzouk is the Deputy Chief of HAMAS's Political Bureau based in Damascus, Syria. His activities include directing and coordinating terrorist acts by HAMAS against soldiers and civilians in Israel and the West Bank and Gaza. Marzouk maintains relationships with other terrorist organizations.

The Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development, designated as an SDGT under EO 13224 in December 2001 based on its support of HAMAS, received start-up funding and instructions from Marzouk. Marzouk is implicated in receiving financing for HAMAS terrorist attacks, funds that have been used to mobilize military

activity inside Israel and the West Bank/Gaza.

Abdel Aziz RANTISI

Rantisi is part of the HAMAS leadership in Gaza, operating directly under HAMAS Leader Shaykh Yassin (*see above*) with whom he maintains a direct line of communication for the coordination of military operations. Mishaal (*see above*) has also issued orders for HAMAS terrorist activities through Rantisi.

In October of 2002, Rantisi was reported in Al-Hayat as personally claiming responsibility for the assassination of a Palestinian Authority Police Colonel. In December 2002, he was calling for Iraq to prepare thousands of martyrdom cells to fight the United States and its allies in the event of war.

HAMAS Fundraising

HAMAS raises tens of millions of dollars per year throughout the world using charitable fundraising as cover. While HAMAS may provide money for legitimate charitable work, this work is a primary recruiting tool for the organization's militant causes. HAMAS relies on donations from Palestinian expatriates around the world and private benefactors located in moderate Arab states, Western Europe and North America. HAMAS uses a web of charities to facilitate funding and to funnel money. Charitable donations to non-governmental organizations are commingled, moved between charities in ways that hide the money trail, and then often diverted or siphoned to support terrorism.

The funds pouring into HAMAS coffers directly undermine the Middle East peace process. These funds allow the group to continue to foment violence, strengthen its terrorist infrastructure, and undermine responsible leadership.

The political leadership of HAMAS directs its terrorist networks just as they oversee their other activities. HAMAS leader Yassin confirms this relationship, stating to al-Sharq al-Awsat on August 12, 2002: "When we make decisions on the political level and convey them to the military wing, it abides by it normally." The intensity of this relationship is reflected in Yassin's words quoted by Reuters on May 12, 1998:

We can not separate the wing from the body. If we do so, the body will not be able to fly. HAMAS is one body.

A report issued by Human Rights Watch has also noted the unified nature of HAMAS:

In the case of Hamas, there is abundant evidence that the military wing is accountable to a political steering

committee Yassin himself, as well as Salah Shehadeh, the late founder and commander of the 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, have confirmed in public remarks that the military wing implements policies that are set by the political wing." *Erased in a Moment: Suicide Bombing Attacks Against Israeli Civilians* at 63 (October 2002).

Fundraising may involve community solicitation in the United States, Canada, Europe and the Middle East or solicitations directly to wealthy donors. While some donors may be aware of the intended use of their donations, too many innocent donors who intend for their money to be used to provide humanitarian services here or abroad, are unwittingly funding acts of violence when these funds are diverted to terrorist causes.

HAMAS fundraising directly undermines Prime Minister Mahmud Abbas's ability to clamp down on this terrorist organization. One of the obstacles and threats to establishing a meaningful dialogue toward peace comes from terrorist groups such as HAMAS, which view peace discussions as inimical to their interests and are intent on undermining the multilateral work on the roadmap by fomenting violence. In order to support momentum towards peace, to strengthen the ability of the new Palestinian leadership to take the actions it must take against HAMAS, the assets of groups like HAMAS must be frozen, as well as the assets of organizations raising funds for such terrorist groups.

E.O. 13224 provides a means to disrupt the financial-support network funding terrorist attacks committed by HAMAS. Under this Order, the United States government may block the assets of HAMAS (which it has done) and the assets of individuals and entities owned or controlled by; acting for or on behalf of; or providing support, financial or otherwise, to designated terrorists and terrorist organizations. HAMAS has been designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (66 Fed. Reg. 51088) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) under Executive Order 13224, "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions with Persons who Commit, or Support Terrorism."

The United States government has credible evidence that the following five organizations are part of a web of charities raising funds on behalf of HAMAS and using humanitarian purposes as a cover for acts that support HAMAS. Funds are generated by, and flow through, these organizations on behalf of HAMAS.

**Commite de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP)
and Association de Secours Palestinien (ASP)**

CBSP and ASP are primary fundraisers for HAMAS in France and

Switzerland, respectively. Founded in France in the late 80s/early 90s, CBSP acts in collaboration with more than a dozen humanitarian organizations based in different towns in the West Bank and Gaza and in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon. ASP, a subsidiary of CBSP, was founded in Switzerland in 1994. The group has collected large amounts of money from mosques and Islamic centers, which it then transfers to sub-organizations of HAMAS. Khalid Al-Shuli is the president of CBSP and ASP.

Palestinian Relief and Development Fund (Interpal)

Interpal, headquartered in the UK, has been a principal charity utilized to hide the flow of money to HAMAS. Reporting indicates it is the conduit through which money flows to HAMAS from other charities, *e.g.*, the Al Aqsa Foundation (designated under EO 13224 on May 29th) and oversees the activities of other charities. For example, the Sanabil Association for Relief and Development (designated as part of this tranche), represents Interpal in Lebanon. Reporting indicates that Interpal is the fundraising coordinator of HAMAS. This role is of the type that includes supervising activities of charities, developing new charities in targeted areas, instructing how funds should be transferred from one charity to another, and even determining public relations policy.

Palestinian Association in Austria (PVOE)

PVOE is controlled by the leader of HAMAS in Austria. The money is targeted to support members of HAMAS and is funneled through other charities in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza or other areas of the Middle East in order to ensure the transfer of funds is undetected and reaches its intended recipients. PVOE is part of the HAMAS network of charitable organizations that includes the Al Aqsa Foundation.

Sanabil Association for Relief and Development

The Sanabil Association for Relief and Development (Sanabil), based in Sidon, Lebanon, receives large quantities of funds raised by major HAMAS-affiliated charities in Europe and the Middle East and, in turn, provides funding to HAMAS. For example, Sanabil has received funding from the Al Aqsa Foundation (designated as an SDGT under EO 13224 in May 2003); the Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development (designated as an SDGT under EO 13224 in December 2001), and Interpal (designated as an SDGT under EO 13224 as part of this tranche). HAMAS recruits permanent members from the religious and the poor by extending charity to them from organizations such as Sanabil.

At the request of a HAMAS political leader, Sanabil began opening offices in all of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in August of 2001 in order to increase the foundation's role inside the camps.

After starting by providing basic necessities the charity eventually began asking poor families within the camps to fill out application forms, particularly those who had worked with the Islamic Movement (Al-Haraka al-Islamiyya) and HAMAS. As a result of these efforts, Sanabil has increased its scope of influence within the camps.

EXHIBIT F



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08/21/2003

The following have been added to OFAC's listing of Specially Designated Global Terrorists:

AL-ALAMI, Imad Khalil; DOB 1956; POB Gaza (individual) [SDGT]

ASSOCIATION DE SECOURS PALESTINIENS (a.k.a. ASP; a.k.a. ASSOCIATION SECOUR PALESTINIEN; a.k.a. ASSOCIATION FOR PALESTINIAN AID; a.k.a. HUMANITARE HILFSORGANISATION FUR PALASTINA; a.k.a. LAJNA AL-IGHATHA AL-FILISTINI; a.k.a. PALESTINE RELIEF COMMITTEE; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN AID COUNCIL; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN AID ORGANIZATION; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN RELIEF SOCIETY; a.k.a. RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR PALESTINE), c/o Faical Yaakoubi, 7 rue de l'Ancien Port, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland; Gartnerstrasse 55, CH-4019 Basel, Switzerland; Postfach 406, CH-4019 Basel, Switzerland [SDGT]

COMITE' DE BIENFAISANCE ET DE SECOURS AUX PALESTINIENS (a.k.a. AL AQSA ASSISTANCE CHARITABLE COUNCIL; a.k.a. AL-LAJNA AL-KHAYRIYYA LIL MUNASARA AL-AQSA; a.k.a. BENEVOLENCE COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE; a.k.a. BENEVOLENT COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF PALESTINE; a.k.a. CBSP; a.k.a. CHARITABLE COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE; a.k.a. CHARITABLE COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE; a.k.a. CHARITABLE COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORTING PALESTINE; a.k.a. CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION IN SUPPORT OF PALESTINE; f.k.a. COMITE' DE BIENFAISANCE POUR LA SOLIDARITE' AVEC LA PALESTINE; a.k.a. COMMITTEE FOR AID AND SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE; a.k.a. COMMITTEE FOR ASSISTANCE AND SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE; a.k.a. COMMITTEE FOR CHARITY AND SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE; a.k.a. COMPANIE BENIFICENT DE SOLIDARITE AVEC PALESTINE; a.k.a. COUNCIL OF CHARITY AND SOLIDARITY; a.k.a. DE BIENFAISANCE ET DE COMMITE LE SOLIDARITE AVEC LA PALESTINE; a.k.a. RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE), 68 Rue Jules Guesde, 59000 Lille, France; 10 Rue Notre Dame, 69006 Lyon, France; 37 Rue de la Chapelle, 75018 Paris, France [SDGT]

HAMDAN, Usama, Haret Hreik, Lebanon; DOB 1964 (individual) [SDGT]

INTERPAL (a.k.a. AL-SANDUQ AL-FILISTINI LIL-IGHATHA; a.k.a. AL-SANDUQ AL-FILISTINI LIL-IGHATHA WA AL-TANMIYA; a.k.a. PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF FUND; a.k.a. PALESTINE RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT FUND; a.k.a. PALESTINE RELIEF FUND; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN AID AND SUPPORT FUND; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT FUND; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN RELIEF FUND; a.k.a. PALESTINE AND LEBANON RELIEF FUND; a.k.a. PRDF; a.k.a. RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR PALESTINE; a.k.a. WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR PALESTINE; a.k.a. WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND OF PALESTINE), P.O. Box 3333, London, NW6 1RW, England; Registered Charity No: 1040094 [SDGT]

MISHAAL, Khalid, Damascus, Syria; DOB 1956; POB Silwad, Ramallah, West Bank (Palestinian Authority) (individual) [SDGT]

PALESTINIAN ASSOCIATION IN AUSTRIA (a.k.a. PALAESTINAENSER VEREIN; a.k.a. PALAESTINAENSERVEREIN OESTERREICH; a.k.a. PALAESTINENSISCH VERBAND OESTERREICH; a.k.a. PALAESTINENSISCHE VEREINIGUNG; a.k.a. PALAESTININIENSISCHE BEREINIGUNG; a.k.a. PALESTINE LEAGUE; a.k.a. PALESTINE

UNION; a.k.a. PALESTINENSISCHE VER IN STERREICH; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ASSOCIATION; f.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION IN AUSTRIA; f.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC LEAGUE IN AUSTRIA; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN LEAGUE IN AUSTRIA; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ORGANIZATION; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN UNION; a.k.a. PALESTINIAN UNION IN AUSTRIA; a.k.a. PALESTINISCHE VEREINIGUNG; a.k.a. PVOE), Novara g 36a/11, 1020 Wien, Austria [SDGT]

RANTISI, Abdel Aziz, Gaza (Palestinian Authority); DOB 23 Oct 1947; POB Yubna, Gaza (Palestinian Authority) (individual) [SDGT]

SANABIL ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (a.k.a. AL SANABIL; a.k.a. AL-SANBAL; a.k.a. ASANABIL; a.k.a. JA'MIA SANBLE LLAGHATHA WA ALTINMIA; a.k.a. JAMI'A SANABIL; a.k.a. JAMI'A SANABIL LIL IGATHA WA AL-TANMIYZ; a.k.a. SANABAL; a.k.a. SANABEL; a.k.a. SANABIL; a.k.a. SANABIL AL-AQSA; a.k.a. SANABIL FOR AID AND DEVELOPMENT; a.k.a. SANABIL FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT; a.k.a. SANABIL GROUP FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT; a.k.a. SANIBAL; a.k.a. SANNABIL; a.k.a. SANNIBIL; a.k.a. SINABUL), Sidon, Lebanon [SDGT]

The following [SDT] entry has been changed and has also been designated as an [SDGT]:

YASIN, Shaykh Ahmad; Founder and Chief Ideological Figure of HAMAS; DOB 1931 (individual) [SDT] -to- YASSIN, Sheik Ahmed Ismail, Gaza (Palestinian Authority); DOB 1938; POB al-Jawrah, al-Majdal District, Gaza (individual) [SDT][SDGT]

The following [SDT] entry had a new "a.k.a." added and has also been designated as an [SDGT]:

ABU MARZOOK, Mousa Mohammed (a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Dr. Musa; a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Sa'id; a.k.a. ABU-UMAR; a.k.a. MARZOOK, Mousa Mohamed Abou; a.k.a. MARZUK, Musa Abu), Political Leader in Amman, Jordan and Damascus, Syria for HAMAS; DOB 09 Feb 1951; POB Gaza, Egypt; SSN 523-33-8386 (U.S.A.); Passport No. 92/664 (Egypt) (individual) [SDT] -to- ABU MARZOOK, Mousa Mohammed (a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Dr. Musa; a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Sa'id; a.k.a. ABU-UMAR; a.k.a. MARZOOK, Mousa Mohamed Abou; a.k.a. MARZOUK, Musa Abu; a.k.a. MARZUK, Musa Abu), Leader in Amman, Jordan and Damascus, Syria for HAMAS; DOB 09 Feb 1951; POB Gaza, Egypt; SSN 523-33-8386 (U.S.A.); Passport No. 92/664 (Egypt) (individual) [SDT][SDGT]

Resulting in the following additional new entry:

MARZOUK, Musa Abu (a.k.a. ABU MARZOOK, Mousa Mohammed; a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Dr. Musa; a.k.a. ABU-MARZUQ, Sa'id; a.k.a. ABU-UMAR; a.k.a. MARZOOK, Mousa Mohamed Abou; a.k.a. MARZUK, Musa Abu), Leader in Amman, Jordan and Damascus, Syria for HAMAS; DOB 09 Feb 1951; POB Gaza, Egypt; SSN 523-33-8386 (U.S.A.); Passport No. 92/664 (Egypt) (individual) [SDT][SDGT]

"A.k.a."s for the above entries have not been separately listed in this bulletin. All of OFAC's SDN material has been updated (including separate entries for each "a.k.a.") as has OFAC's program brochure on Terrorism.

EXHIBIT G

Le Monde.fr
United States – Near East

Washington accuses French association of backing Hamas

Article appeared in the 08/28/03 edition

The Quai d'Orsay says it is "vigilant" and that investigations are "under way"

A French association for humanitarian aid for Palestinians has been accused by the United States of providing financial support to Hamas. On Friday, August 22, President George Bush called for the concerned countries to freeze the assets of five associations, four European and one Lebanese, among which are the Comité de Bienfaisance et de Soutien aux Palestiniens (CBSP) [Committee for the Charity and Aid of Palestinians], based in Paris.

The Fifteen-- the European Union-- not having registered the Islamic Resistance Political Movement (Hamas) on the list of terrorist organizations, is periodically reproached by Washington for its laxness regarding people morally susceptible to contributing to Hamas funding. Now, the reproaches have become more explicit. "It's a foreign politics problem where the European Union wants to remain united," was the immediate response of Juust Korte, the director of the cabinet for the European Union Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Chris Patten.

On the Quai d'Orsay [Ministry of the Interior], they describe themselves as "vigilant," and they affirm that "investigations are under way on the CBSP." They refer to the position adopted by the Fifteen at the Thessaloniki summit on June 20 and thus expressed by Vallepin's press release. "The European Council is giving its urgent attention to the possibility of strengthening measures against sources of Hamas funding. In this framework, with our partners, we go case by case, studying the situation of charitable associations of the movement and located in each of the members states of the union."

It is certain that the possibility of freezing assets of the five associations incriminated by George Bush will be examined during the formal meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which will take place in Italy at the beginning of September, according to the Quai d'Orsay.

INCOMPREHENSION AND WORRY

At the office of the Minister of the Interior, some speak of an "extremely political" affair. The federal prosecutor at Nancy had, on May 30, 2002, zeroed in on the Regional Judiciary Police Service (SRPJ) to investigate the CBSP about "information likely to constitute a criminal offense," furnished by TRACFIN (Traitement du Renseignement et

Action contre les Circuits Financiers Clandestins, Information Processing and Response against Clandestine Financial Channels).

But on October 22, 2002, in its conclusions addressed to the director of the Nancy SRPJ, the commander in charge of the investigation notes, "No unfavorable element has been found for the association indicated. No information has been collected tending to demonstrate that the association indicated was able to constitute the bridging of clandestine financial circuits in spite of the significant flow of increases to the accounts.

The investigation was classed as without additional action on October 8, 2002, exactly as a preceding one had been on July 19, 2001. The Nancy SRPJ confirmed Tuesday that "nothing criminal turned up in the CBSP case." He added that, "To our knowledge, no other investigation has been carried out, or is being carried out, concerning this association."

In this context, the CBSP navigates between incomprehension and worry. "Today we are frightened that, faced with the U.S. pressure, the European Minister of Foreign Affairs will give in and freeze our assets," explained the spokesperson for the CBSP, Youcef Benderbal. The association declared itself on March 28, 1990, before the prefecture of Muerthe and Moselle. It gave as its mission to come to the aid of the local Palestinian associations having humanitarian goals by means of donations (approximately 3.5 million euros in 2002), collected in France principally from the Arab community for an account in Nancy. The money collected is then deposited in accounts of partner associations, "whose effectiveness is proved by the results," in Great Britain, Lebanon and in Palestine.

"At no moment can the gifts be diverted for other objectives," assures Mr. Benderbal, adding, "If we have anything to be reproached for, then given the surveillance that we operate under, I can guarantee you we would have closed a long time ago."

World-weary, he then comments, "We have been accused of being part of the FIS attacks of 1995, of the RER attacks, and of being an Al Qaida way-station after September 11, 2001. And now Hamas with the second Intifada."

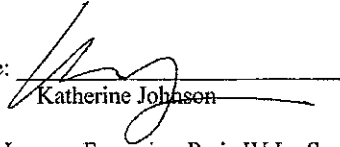
<http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/archives.cgi?ID=0b9baea01e9de> 2/16/2007

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Washington accuse le Monde

Date: February 15, 2007

Signature:


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M.A., University of Denver

50 East 1st St., Apt. 18
New York, NY 10003
(212) 995-9560

Etats-Unis - Proche-Orient

Washington accuse une association française de financer le Hamas

Article paru dans l'édition du 28.08.03

Le Quai d'Orsay se dit « vigilant » et affirme que « des enquêtes sont en cours »

UNE ASSOCIATION française d'aide humanitaire aux Palestiniens est accusée par les Etats-Unis de « fournir un soutien financier au Hamas ». Le président George Bush a réclamé, vendredi 22 août, aux pays concernés le gel des avoirs de cinq associations, quatre européennes et une libanaise, parmi lesquelles le Comité de bienfaisance et de soutien aux Palestiniens (CBSP), dont le siège est à Paris.

Les Quinze - l'Union européenne n'a pas inscrit la branche politique du Mouvement de la résistance islamique (Hamas) sur sa liste des organisations terroristes - se voient périodiquement reprocher par Washington leur laxisme à l'égard des personnes morales susceptibles de contribuer au financement du Hamas. Désormais, les reproches sont plus explicites. « C'est un problème de politique étrangère où l'Union européenne veut rester unie », a aussitôt réagi Joost Korte, directeur de cabinet du commissaire européen pour les affaires étrangères, Chris Patten.

Au Quai d'Orsay, l'on se dit « vigilant », et l'on affirme que « des enquêtes sont en cours sur le CBSP ». On se réfère à la position adoptée par les Quinze au sommet de Thessalonique le 20 juin, et alors exprimée par Dominique de Villepin : « Le Conseil européen examine d'urgence la possibilité de renforcer les mesures contre les sources de financement du Hamas. Dans ce cadre, nous étudions au cas par cas, avec nos partenaires, la situation des associations caritatives liées au mouvement, et situées dans chacun des Etats membres de l'Union. »

L'éventualité d'un gel des avoirs bancaires des cinq associations incriminées par George Bush sera « sans doute » - selon le Quai d'Orsay - examinée lors de la réunion informelle des ministres des affaires étrangères, qui doit avoir lieu en Italie, au début du mois de septembre.

INCOMPRÉHENSION ET INQUIÉTUDE

Au ministère de l'intérieur, certains parlent d'une affaire « éminemment politique ». Le procureur de la République à Nancy avait saisi, le 30 mai 2002, le service régional de la police judiciaire (SRPJ) pour enquêter sur le CBSP, suite à « des informations susceptibles de constituer une infraction pénale » fournies par le Tracfin (Traitement du renseignement et action contre les circuits financiers clandestins).

Mais, le 22 octobre 2002, dans ses conclusions adressées au directeur du SRPJ de Nancy, le commandant en charge de l'enquête note : « Aucun élément défavorable n'a été recueilli sur ladite association (...). Aucune information ou renseignement n'a pu être recueilli tendant à démontrer que ladite association a pu constituer le relais de circuits financiers clandestins malgré les flux très importants relevés sur ses comptes. »

L'enquête sera classée sans suite le 28 octobre 2002, tout comme l'avait été une précédente le 19 juillet 2001. Le SRPJ de Nancy confirmait mardi que « rien ne relevait du pénal dans le cas du CBSP ». Et il précisait : « A notre connaissance, aucune autre enquête n'a été menée depuis, ou n'est en cours, concernant cette association. »

Dans ce contexte, le CBSP navigue entre incompréhension et inquiétude. « Aujourd'hui, nous avons peur que, face aux pressions américaines, les ministres européens des affaires étrangères cèdent et gèlent nos avoirs », explique le porte-parole du CBSP, Youcef Benderbal. L'association a été déclarée le 28 mars 1990 auprès de la préfecture de Meurthe-et-Moselle. Elle s'est donné pour vocation de venir en aide à des associations locales palestiniennes à but humanitaire via des dons (environ 3,5 millions d'euros en 2002), recueillis en France (sur un compte postal à Nancy), notamment auprès de la communauté arabe. L'argent collecté est ensuite déposé sur les comptes des associations partenaires, « dont l'efficacité est prouvée par les résultats », en Grande-Bretagne, au Liban et en Palestine.

« A aucun moment, les dons ne peuvent être détournés pour d'autres objectifs », assure M. Benderbal, avant d'ajouter : « Si nous avions quelque chose à nous reprocher, étant donné la surveillance dont nous faisons l'objet, je peux vous garantir que nous aurions fermé depuis longtemps. »

Puis il commente, semble-t-il désabusé : « Nous avons été accusés de faire partie du FIS en 1995 lors des attentats du RER, puis d'être un relais d'Al-Qaida après le 11 septembre 2001. Et maintenant le Hamas avec la seconde Intifada... »

P/

Yann Laurent

Le Monde.fr

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EXHIBIT H

Factiva

Page 1 of 1

Factiva

Dow Jones & Reuter

SOC

A letter from the CBSP

145 words

6 February 2005

Le Monde

8

French

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Pursuant to our article entitled «The Simon Wiesenthal Center wants to forbid the Islamic organization OIF» (Le Monde dated November 5, 2004), we have received from the Committee for Charity and Relief for Palestinians (CBSP) the following declaration:

The Committee for Charity and Relief for Palestinians is an autonomous charitable organization. Since its registration in 1990, the CBSP continues its humanitarian mission of support for the Palestinian people. The CBSP has no relation whatsoever with a terrorist enterprise. The accusations formulated in your article are erroneous and chocking.

The campaigns led by the CBSP are transparent. Each person gives what he/she wishes, if he/she wishes to do so. Donations collected by the association are exclusively destined to the assistance of the Palestinian population in need, especially orphans.

6

Document LEMOND0020050205e1260000x

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I hereby certify that this is a true and accurate translation of the original in French.
Nathalie Coupet, Translator and Interpreter, Translations studies at the Dolmetscherschule in Zurich, Switzerland.

Factiva

Dow Jones & Reuters



SOC

Une lettre du CBSP

145 words

6 February 2005

Le Monde

8

French

(c) Le Monde, 2005.

A la suite de notre article intitulé "Le Centre Simon-Wiesenthal veut faire interdire l'organisation islamique UOIF" (Le Monde du 5 novembre 2004), nous avons reçu du Comité de bienfaisance et de secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP) la mise au point suivante :

Le Comité de bienfaisance et de secours aux Palestiniens est une association autonome à but non lucratif. Depuis sa constitution, en 1990, le CBSP poursuit sa mission humanitaire de soutien au peuple palestinien. Le CBSP n'entretient aucun lien, de quelque nature que ce soit, avec une entreprise terroriste. Les accusations dont fait état votre article sont fausses et choquantes.

Les campagnes menées par le CBSP sont transparentes. Chacun donne ce qu'il veut, s'il veut. Les dons perçus par l'association sont exclusivement consacrés à l'aide des populations palestiniennes nécessiteuses, et notamment des orphelins.

6

Document LEMOND0020050205e1260000x

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EXHIBIT I

Assets frozen by Bush, the CBSP calls the accusation of Hamas support “ridiculous”
278 words
August 23, 2003
Agence France Presse
French

PARIS, August 23, (AFP) – A French NGO whose assets were frozen by Washington in reprisal for purported financial support to Hamas, the Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP), called this accusation “ridiculous” on Saturday.

“That is a ridiculous accusation. We have no relationship, close or distant, with Hamas,” declared Youcef Benderbal, the communications representative for the humanitarian organization, reached on the telephone by AFP.

Created in 1990 in Nancy and based in Paris, the CBSP dedicates itself, according to its internet site, to “relieving the extreme poverty and suffering of the neediest Palestinians through emergency assistance operations, permanent actions and programs for lasting economic and social development.”

Thanks to the gifts it receives, it also sponsors, from France, 2,000 Palestinian orphans, according to the communications representative.

Benefiting from an association law statute of 1901, the committee “has to have its accounts reviewed by a Geneva auditor, in full transparency,” Youcef Benderbal elaborated.

“We have been well-established for years, we’re known by everyone. If we represented any danger whatever, the French authorities would have forced us to close our doors long ago!” he added.

Friday, U.S. president George W. Bush announced that he had requested that the Department of the Treasury “stop and freeze the assets of the six Hamas leaders and of the five non-governmental organizations” that “provide financial support to Hamas,” among which are the CBSP.

rh/bg

Document AFPFR00020030823dz8n000c

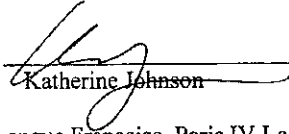
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Sanctionne par Bush

Date: February 15, 2007

Signature:


Katherine Johnson

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Factiva

Dow Jones & Reuters

**Sanctionné par Bush, le CBSP juge l'accusation de soutien au Hamas "ridicule".**

278 words

23 August 2003

Agence France Presse

French

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PARIS, 23 août (AFP) - Le Comité de bienfaisance et de secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP), ONG française dont les avoirs ont été bloqués par Washington en représailles à un supposé soutien financier au Hamas, a jugé samedi cette accusation de "ridicule".

"C'est une accusation ridicule. Nous n'avons aucun rapport de près ou de loin avec le Hamas", a déclaré le responsable de la communication de l'organisation humanitaire Youcef Benderbal, joint au téléphone par l'AFP.

Créé à Nancy en 1990 et basé à Paris, le CBSP se consacre, selon son site internet, "à atténuer la pauvreté et les souffrances des Palestiniens les plus démunis grâce à des opérations d'assistance d'urgence, des actions permanentes et des programmes de développement économique et social durable".

Selon son responsable de la communication, il parraine ainsi 3.000 orphelins palestiniens depuis la France, grâce aux dons qui lui sont faits.

Bénéficiant d'un statut d'association loi 1901, le comité "doit faire valider ses comptes par un commissaire aux comptes, en toute transparence", a encore précisé Youcef Benderbal.

"Nous avons pignon sur rue depuis des années, nous sommes connus de tous. Si on représentait un danger quelconque il y a longtemps que les autorités françaises nous auraient contraints de mettre la clé sous la porte !", a-t-il ajouté.

Vendredi, le président américain George W. Bush a annoncé avoir demandé au département du Trésor de "bloquer et geler les avoirs de six hauts dirigeants du Hamas et de cinq organisations non-gouvernementales" qui "fournissent un soutien financier au Hamas", parmi lesquelles figurent le CBSP.

rh/bg.

Document AFPFR00020030823dz8n000sc

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EXHIBIT J

Homepage

Discover us

Support us

Contact us

[truncated text]

Newsletter

[left column:]

The CBSP is always acting in favor of the most vulnerable Palestinians and brings them a precious support in various areas.

Our action >

To help in a concrete manner those who are in need, it's to preserve a fundamental element of the human being: dignity!

Your generosity >

Under our eyes, an entire people live a terrible tragedy... a painful reality that hides a profound despair.

Their sufferings >

Short overview consisting of different data to better understand this region of the world.

Palestine >

[picture of a child] **CBSP, your humanitarian partner in Palestine**

Together, let's save lives!
Let's sow the seeds of hope!
Since 1990

Our mission: helping those in distress!

Beyond hollow speeches, there are strong acts. Around a single purpose implemented in order to bring happiness and comfort to those living in need as well as a strong will strengthen this involvement in favor of solidarity. The precious aid we are providing proves, in more than one way, that values of fraternity between peoples are not vain words.

We are working continuously in favor of the poorest of Palestinians. In 1990, the Committee for Charity and Relief to Palestinians (CBSP) is created to provide assistance to a civilian population which had been hit hard. We are the first French NGO whose humanitarian action is exclusively concentrated [on Palestinians].

Our humanitarian projects cover different areas: nutrition, education, development as well as emergencies. The latter are administered in close collaboration with local partners. Simultaneously, we bring a financial support and assistance to the weak and vulnerable individuals through sponsorship regrouping orphans, the handicapped as well as poor families.

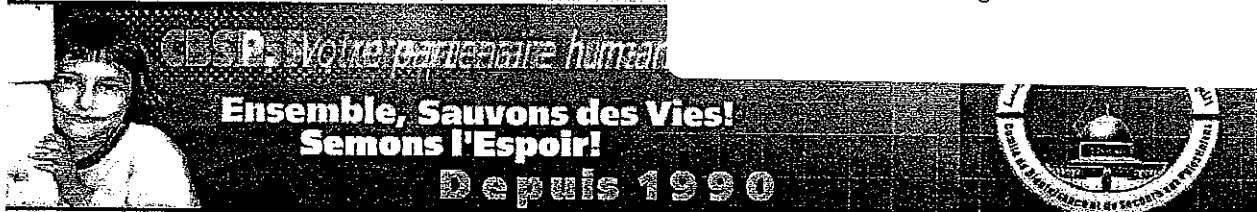
We are present both in Gaza as well as in the West Bank. We intervene in the Palestinian refugee camps located in Lebanon and Jordan. «**Palestine Land of Hope**», this is the name which defines best our vocation. The situation having become dramatic, how can we not help by caring for the wounds and by pa[truncated text].

In one word, the CBSP acts to revive hope and to preserve the dignity of human beings above everything and the solidarity between one the one side, a people who is suffering and men and women thirsty for justice and sensitive to human despair [truncated text] concretely. To this day, tens of thousands of donors will strengthen their faith and their reliability.

http://cbasp.fr/article.php3?id_article=13

1/22/2007

I hereby certify that this is a true and accurate translation of the original in French.
Nathalie Coupet, Translator and Interpreter, Translations studies at the Dolmetscherschule in Zurich,
Switzerland.



Merci à toutes et à tous d'avoir participé en si grand nombre à notre campagne annuelle "Aid A

- Accueil
- Nous découvrir
- Nous soutenir
- Nous contacter
- Nous rejoindre
- Nos publications

Newsletter

Adresse email? OK

Le CBSP agit en permanence au service des Palestiniens les plus vulnérables et leur apporte un précieux soutien dans différents domaines.

Notre action

Aider concrètement ceux qui souffrent le besoin, c'est répondre à un élément fondamental de l'humanité: la dignité.

Votre générosité

Sous nos yeux, disparaît chaque jour une terrible tragédie, une souffrance douloureuse qui cache une profonde détresse.

Leur souffrance

Bref aperçu composé de divers données pour mieux connaître cette région du monde.

La Palestine

Notre mission : répondre à la détresse !

Au-delà des discours creux, il y a des actes forts. Autour d'un seul objectif, le CBSP met tout en œuvre pour apporter joie et réconfort à ceux qui vivent dans le besoin. Nos années d'efforts et de volonté renforcent cet engagement au service de la solidarité. L'aide vitale et combien précieuse que nous dispensons prouve, à plus d'un égard, que les valeurs basées sur la fraternité entre les peuples ne sont pas de vaines paroles.

Nous œuvrons inlassablement en faveur des Palestiniens les plus nécessiteux. En effet, depuis 1990, le Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP) n'a ménagé aucun effort pour venir en aide à une population civile durement éprouvée. Nous sommes la première ONG française dont l'action humanitaire est exclusivement axée sur la Palestine.

Nos projets humanitaires couvrent différents domaines: nutrition, éducation, santé, développement ainsi que l'urgence. Ces derniers sont menés en étroite collaboration avec des partenaires locaux. Parallèlement, nous apportons un soutien financier et moral à des êtres fragiles et vulnérables à travers le parrainage regroupant les orphelins, les personnes handicapées de même que les familles démunies.

Nous sommes présents aussi bien à Gaza qu'en Cisjordanie. Nous intervenons également dans les camps de réfugiés palestiniens situés au Liban et en Jordanie. «La Passerelle de l'Espoir», telle est l'appellation qui définit le mieux notre vocation. Devant une situation dramatique, comment ne pas porter secours en pansant les plaies et en parsemant le bonheur?

En un mot, le CBSP agit pour faire renaître l'espoir et pour préserver la dignité. Nous voulons être avant tout le lien solidaire entre, d'une part, un peuple qui souffre et, d'autre part, des femmes et des hommes capés de misère et sensible à la détresse humaine qui désirent agir concrètement. A ce jour, des dizaines de milliers de donateurs consolident notre mission par leur confiance et leur fidélité.

Faire un don



Actualités



EXHIBIT K

Committee for the Charity and Aid of Palestinians
[Arabic writing]

[Seal]
CBSP
Since 1990

2005 Balance Sheet CBSP's Actions in Palestine

You gave...
We acted...
They thank you...

CBSP
37, rue de la Chapelle
75018 Paris
[telephone] 01 55 268 268
www.cbasp.fr
CCP 385 386 A – Nancy
[Graphic: photo of mosque]

CBSP, your humanitarian partner in Palestine.

[Inside left page]

Together, we move solidarity forward!

In 2005, the Committee for the Charity and Aid of Palestinians (CBSP) celebrated 15 years of existence. It is with feeling and conviction that we consolidate and develop our humanitarian action in Palestine. Since 1990, we have exhibited a strong will to help a brave people who continue to suffer under widespread indifference, a brave people who continue to live in terror and injustice. When you really know what they endure, by no means can you remain just a spectator.

Throughout 2005, the CBSP carried out a series of projects in different domains, projects that you took part in without the least hesitation and that your huge generosity made possible. 4,832,393 euros have been used to promote life and human dignity! How could we possibly do otherwise than testify here to our gratitude, our thanks for your commitment to be by our sides? The confidence and the faith that you give us, in our eyes, the greatest wealth. It is a priceless strength that allows us to pursue our efforts and to successfully fulfill our mission with a largely impoverished population. Today, the humanitarian situation is still extremely serious. The recent suspension of foreign aid has caused an unprecedented crisis on every level. Let's unite more than ever before to bring effective, lasting aid to the Palestinian people! Without a doubt, warmth and comfort will

flow from our mobilization. Those who live in total destitution in Gaza, the West Bank, in the refugee camps of Lebanon and of Jordan need it very much.

The CBSP team

SPONSORSHIP: 2,398,879 □

Faced with a profound distress, the CBSP responds by working hardest on the most important of its actions: sponsorship, a wonderful gesture that comes from the heart and transforms the existence of thousands of fragile and vulnerable beings. This monthly financial help is precious because it suppresses need. **Thus in 2005, the extreme generosity of our men and women sponsors brought unanticipated support to 4,449 orphans, 299 handicapped individuals and 297 needy families. By being a sponsor, you create happiness and restore courage. Together, let's push back pain and heal the wounds so that life fully reclaims its rights.**

DEVELOPMENT AID: 347, 772 □

For the CBSP, preserving dignity is a priority. We place revenue-generating programs at the center of our humanitarian mission. Begun in 2003, operation "Olive Tree of Hope" allows us to boost economic activity in a sector equally important as the agricultural sector. **202,000 euros came in to strengthen this support campaign in 2005 to benefit the farmers in Gaza, whose farmland had been completely devastated some time previously. In addition, we allocated 50,200 □ to build and equip two water treatment stations, one of which supplies schools.** With this commitment, we also want to improve the situation of Palestinian women plunged into poverty. 41,023 □ were directed to the seamstress training and materials. The beneficiaries of the program are the mothers of families in the village of Budrus in the West Bank and of Beit Hanoune in Gaza.

SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL AID: 204,542 □

The CBSP is committed to ensuring life that continues, even while hardships are endured. We are determined to invest in several social projects directed toward a particularly hard-hit population. Thus, we launched a program for restoration of 30 dilapidated houses. Operation cost: 40,000 □. For young people wanting to set up a household, we have granted 15,000 □. This aid reached more than 100 Palestinians who had few, or no, resources. **In other areas, the CBSP gives a high priority to actions that put a smile on the faces of Palestinian children. We dedicated 103,500 □ to give them gifts during the major holidays. Access to recreation is another one of our priorities as well. In the summertime, the CBSP hosted groups of children from Gaza, Nablus, and refugee camps in Jordan, the majority of whom were orphans, in France. These children had unforgettable, joyful experiences. Their sojourns also had the advantage of tightening connections and reinforcing solidarity.**

MEDICAL AID: 215,123 □

The Palestinian population is has not ceased to face an alarming sanitary situation -- a considerable crisis that prompts the CBSP to carry out several actions to promote health. Collaborating closely with hospitals and clinics, we take steps to relieve suffering as much as possible. **A sum of 80,000 euros was dedicated to the purchase of modern medical equipment at the Al Ahli Hospital located in Hebron. Meanwhile, the CBSP financed the construction of a medical research center in Jericho for 40,000 euros. The lab's work is primarily centered on leishmaniosis, a parasitical disease that can cause serious cutaneous lesions or even death.** This action constitutes a part of the framework of a collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier. It is important to emphasize that the infection receives very little interest, and is among the "neglected" diseases.

SCHOOL AID: 214,525 □

Knowledge is a fundamental human right. So too, it is a factor in the prosperity of all societies. Knowing how much is at stake, the CBSP devotes its energies to effectively supporting the Palestinian educational system -- a step made even more necessary in a context of extreme violence. By undertaking the operation, "A Schoolbag, a Future," we want to offer complete school kits for each fall school season to a larger number of children. **The execution of this project has thus received 100,000 euros. Our support plays out in various complementary ways. For example, we have allocated the sum of 15,500 euros to acquire a bus for schoolchildren in Rafah. In another arena, 40,000 euros were spent to help university students.** Faced with a task of great magnitude, we will continue to work together to make both school and university places of success!

FOOD AID: 1,391,50 □

The CBSP mobilizes itself continually in the battle against the effects of hunger and malnutrition. We use every means that we can to furnish and distribute the most-needed food staples in order to benefit thousands of the most disempowered people. Especially during the periods of Ramadan and Aid Al Adha, we intensify our efforts to respond to the needs of our local partners. We concentrate our efforts mainly on distributing food packets and meat. **In this area, we have spent 570,000 euros to support needy families throughout Ramadan. During the same year, your magnificent generosity allowed us, on two occasions, to bring financial relief crucial during the period of Aid Al Adha. In total, 895,000 euros were designated for carrying out this project.**

EMERGENCIES: 27,800 □

Regarding emergencies, CBSP keeps itself ready to act in case of serious situations. At those times, we bring humanitarian aid to strongly impacted Palestinian families as quickly as possible. In 2005, fortunately, we were not confronted with any large-scale dramas. However, it is worth noting that the everyday suffering of Palestinians has never received much media exposure. **Therefore, we allocated a sum of 27,800 euros to**

benefit inhabitants of Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun and those of the refugee camp of Jabiliya in the Northern Gaza Strip. Israeli military operations were quite violent in this region in late 2004.

[Back page]

Projects Undertaken in 2005, Total: 4,832,393.37 □	
Sponsorship	2,398,879 □
4449 orphans, 299 handicapped people, and 297 families	
Food Aid	1,391,50 □
Food packets (Project Ramadan)	570,000 □
Lamb for Aïd Al-Adha	821,500 □
Development Projects	347, 772 □
Agricultural projects	202,000 □
Water treatment stations	50,200 □
Well Construction	25,160 □
Education for mothers	41,023 □
Others	29,389 □
Medical Aid	215,123 □
Medical equipment	175,723 □
Care and medication	22,000 □
Glasses for needy students	17,400 □
School/Student Aid	215,525 □
Operation, "A Schoolbag, a Future"	100,000 □
School equipment	42,000 □
Aid for university students	47,525 □
Aid for schoolchildren and school support	25,000 □
Social and Leisure Aid	204,542 □
Holiday gifts	103,500 □
Restoration of 30 houses	40,000 □
Hosting Palestinian children in France	16,542 □
Summer activities for children	4,000 □
Others	40,500 □
Emergencies	27,800 □
Miscellaneous	32,252 □

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Lyon Office:

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Tel.: 04 37 24 13 13

Marseille Office:

3 bis, rue Desiree Clary – 13003 Marseille

Tel.: 04 91 08 95 17

TRANSPARENCY

With regards to its donors and partners, the CBSP is committed to respecting transparency and information on the allocation and management of its funds, and to acquiring every guarantee intended to show proof of its good management. Our annual accounts are verified on a permanent basis by an auditor who is a member of the *Compagnie Regionale de Paris*. Both the balance sheets and the performance reports for our projects in Palestine can be consulted by our donors at the association headquarters.

[Pie chart on left]

Expense Breakdown

Projects carried out: 80.1%

Appeals to contributors: 10.5%

Operating costs: 9.4%

[Pie chart on right]

Project Distribution

Sponsorship: 49.6%

Food aid: 28.8%

Development: 7.2%

Health: 4.5%

Education: 4.4%

Social and leisure: 4.3%

Emergencies: 0.6%

Miscellaneous: 0.7%

I, Katherine Johnson, certify that I am fluent in French and that the above document is an accurate translation of the document attached entitled: CBSPINFO Bilan.

Date: February 8, 2007

Signature:



Katherine Johnson

Certificat de la Langue Francaise, Paris IV La Sorbonne
B.A., McGill University
M.A., University of Denver

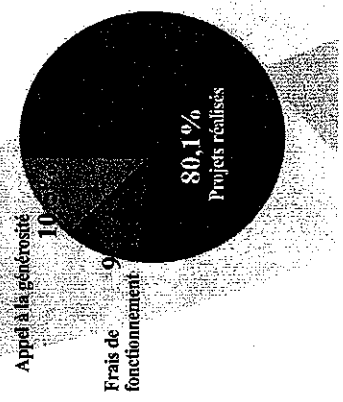
50 East 1st St, Apt. 18
New York, NY 10003
(212) 995-9560

Comité de Bienfaisance et de Solidarité des Palestiniens
 اللجنة الخيرية للتضامن الفلسطيني

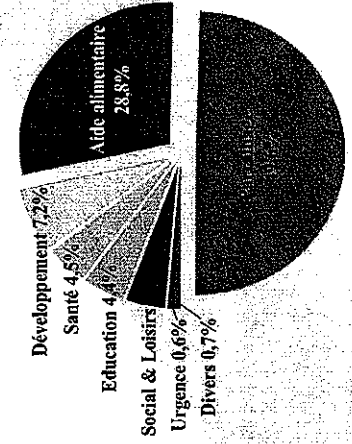
TOTAL DES PROJETS ENGAGÉS EN 2005:
4 832 393,37 €

Parrainage	2 398 879 €
Le Gouvernement 299 handicapés et 297 familles	1 839 150 €
Aide alimentaire	570 000 €
Colis alimentaires (Projets Ramadan)	821 500 €
Moutons de l'Aid AL'Adha	347 772 €
Projets de développement	202 000 €
Projets agricoles	50 200 €
Stations de traitement de l'eau	25 160 €
Construction de puits	41 023 €
Fournitures pour mères de familles	29 389 €
Autres	215 125 €
Equipement médical	175 723 €
Sous et médicaments	22 000 €
Bourses pour étudiants nécessiteux	17 400 €
Aide scolaire	214 525 €
Opération "Un Carnable, Un avenir"	100 000 €
Equipements scolaires	42 000 €
Aides aux étudiants	47 525 €
Aides aux élèves et soutien scolaire	25 000 €
Activités sociales et loisirs	204 542 €
Carteaux de fêtes	103 500 €
Réhabilitation de 30 maisons	40 000 €
Accueil d'enfants palestiniens en France	16 542 €
Activités estivales pour enfants	4 000 €
Autres	40 500 €
Urgence	27 800 €
Divers	32 252 €

Répartition des dépenses



Répartition des projets



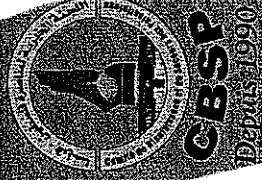
TRANSPARENCE

Le CBSP s'engage, vis à vis de ses donateurs et partenaires, à respecter, transparence et information dans l'affectation et la gestion de ses fonds et à se doter de toutes les garanties visant à apporter la preuve de sa bonne gestion. Nos comptes annuels font l'objet d'un contrôle permanent par un commissaire aux comptes membre de la Compagnie régionale de Paris. Les bilans financiers ainsi que les rapports d'exécution de nos projets en Palestine sont consultables par nos donateurs au siège de l'association.

Bilan 2005

Les actions du CBSP en Palestine

*Vous avez donné...
 Nous avons agi...
 Ils vous remercient...*



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Le CBSBP, votre partenaire humanitaire en Pal

Ensemble, faisons avancer la solidarité!

En 2005, le Comité de Bienfaisance et de Secours aux Palestiniens (CBSP) a fêté ses 15 années d'existence. C'est avec cœur et conviction que nous conseillons et développons notre action humanitaire en Palestine. Depuis 1990, nous affichons la ferme volonté d'aider sur tous les plans un peuple courageux qui continue de souffrir dans l'indifférence générale. Un peuple courageux qui continue de vivre dans la terreur et l'injustice. Lorsqu'on sait réellement ce qu'il endure, on ne peut en aucun cas rester simple spectateur...

Tout au long de l'année 2005, le CBSP a exécuté une large série de projets dans différents domaines. Des projets auxquels vous avez pris part sans la moindre hésitation et que votre immense générosité a rendu possible. 4 832 393 euros ont été ainsi engagés en faveur de la vie et de la dignité humaine ! Comment ne pas vous témoigner, ici,

toute notre gratitude, tous nos remerciements pour vous être engagés à nos côtés ? La confiance et la fidélité que vous nous accordez constituent, à nos yeux, la plus grande richesse. C'est une force inestimable qui nous permet de poursuivre nos efforts et de remplir avec succès notre mission auprès d'une population en grande partie démunie. Aujourd'hui encore, la situation humanitaire est extrêmement grave. La récente suspension des aides étrangères a engendré une crise sans précédent à tous les niveaux. Soyons plus que jamais unis pour apporter une aide efficace et durable au peuple palestinien. Devinez mobilisation ! Ce qui nous fait dire que nous sommes une source de confiance et de confiance. C'est qui vivent dans le dénuement total à Gaza, en Cisjordanie, dans les camps de réfugiés au Liban et de Jordanie en ont énormément besoin.

L'équipe du CBSP

LE PARRAINAGE : 2 398 879 €

Face à une détresse profonde, le CBSP répond en s'appuyant en premier lieu sur la plus importante de ses actions : le parrainage. Un geste merveilleux qui provient du cœur et qui transforme considérablement l'existence de milliers d'êtres fragiles et vulnérables. Cette aide financière mensuelle est précieuse car elle met à l'abri du besoin. C'est ainsi qu'en 2005, l'extrême générosité de nos parrains et marraines a apporté un soutien inespéré à 4449 orphelins, 299 personnes handicapées et 297 familles nécessiteuses. En Parrainant, vous créez du bonheur et insuffisez du courage. Ensemble, faisons reculer la douleur et soignons les blessures afin que la vie reprenne pleinement ses droits.



L'AIDE AU DEVELOPPEMENT : 347 772 €

Pour le CBSP, préserver la dignité est une priorité. Au centre de notre mission humanitaire, nous plaçons les programmes générateurs de revenus. Initiée en 2003, l'opération "Olivier de l'Espoir" permet de relancer l'activité économique dans un secteur aussi important que le secteur agricole. 202 000 euros sont venus consolider cette campagne de soutien en 2005 pour le bénéfice des agriculteurs de Gaza. Leurs cultures avaient été complètement saignées quelques temps auparavant. En parallèle, nous avons affecté 50 200 euros pour construire et équiper deux stations de traitement de l'eau dont l'une alimentera des écoles. A travers notre engagement, nous voulons aussi améliorer la situation des femmes palestiniennes plongées dans la pauvreté. 41 023 euros ont été destinés à la formation et au matériel de couture. Les bénéficiaires de ce programme sont des mères de familles du village de Budrus en Cisjordanie et de Beit Hanoune à Gaza.

L'AIDE SOCIALE & LOISIRS : 204 542 €

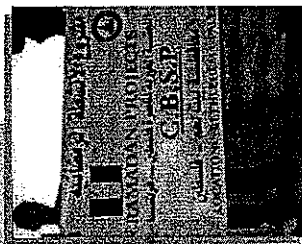
Le CBSP continue de soutenir activement malgré les souffrances endurées. Nous sommes satisfaits de nous investir dans de nombreux projets sociaux en direction d'une population particulièrement éprouvée. Nous avons ainsi lancé un programme de construction et de rénovation de 30 maisons délabrées. Coût de l'opération : 40 000 euros. Pour le bien-être de nos parrains, nous avons octroyé la somme de 15 000 euros. Cette aide sociale permet à une centaine de Palestiniens n'ayant pas ou peu de ressources, de bénéficier de l'attention et du soutien du CBSP. Une grande place aux actions qui rendent le sourire. Nous avons engagé 103 500 euros pour leur offrir des cadeaux de Noël et des vêtements. L'accès aux loisirs fait également partie de nos préoccupations. Pendant les vacances scolaires, le CBSP a accueilli en France des groupes d'enfants et de jeunes de Gaza et de Napouse, et des camps de réfugiés de Jordanie. La participation des orphelins libanais avec des moments inoubliables de joie et de bonheur. Une telle chance a été l'occasion de tisser des liens et de renforcer la solidarité.



La population palestinienne ne cesse d'être confrontée à une situation sanitaire de plus en plus préoccupante. Une détresse considérable qui conduit le CBSP à réaliser de nombreuses actions en faveur de la Santé. En étroite collaboration avec des hôpitaux et des cliniques, nous intervenons du mieux que nous pouvons pour atténuer les souffrances. Un montant de 80 000 euros a été consacré à l'achat d'un équipement médical moderne pour l'hôpital de Al Ahli situé à Hébron. D'autre part, le CBSP a financé la construction d'un centre de recherche médicale à Jéricho à hauteur de 40 000 euros. Les travaux de ce laboratoire sont principalement axés sur la leishmaniose, une maladie parasitaire pouvant mener à de très graves lésions cutanées ou à la mort. Cette action s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une collaboration avec l'OMS (Organisation Mondiale de la Santé) et la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier. Il faut souligner que cette infection suscite très peu d'intérêt et fait partie des maladies dites "négligées".

L'AIDE SCOLAIRE : 214 525 €

Le savoir est un droit humain fondamental. Il est également un facteur de prospérité pour toute société. Conscient de cet enjeu majeur, le CBSP déploie toute son énergie pour soutenir de manière efficace le système éducatif palestinien. Une action rendue d'autant plus nécessaire dans un contexte d'extrême violence. En engageant l'opération "L'Enfant de l'Avenir", nous voulons offrir à un plus grand nombre d'enfants des kits scolaires complets à chaque rentrée. 100 000 euros ont été ainsi alloués à l'exécution de ce projet. Notre soutien se poursuit par diverses actions complémentaires. A titre d'exemple, nous avons affecté la somme de 15 500 euros pour l'acquisition d'un bus pour les écoles de Rafah. D'autre part, 40 000 euros ont été attribués pour venir en aide aux étudiants. Face à l'ampleur de la tâche, continuons d'œuvrer ensemble pour faire de l'école et de l'université des vecteurs de réussite.



L'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE : 1 391 500 €

Le CBSP se mobilise en permanence pour contrer les effets de la faim et de la malnutrition. Nous mettons tout en œuvre pour fournir et distribuer des denrées alimentaires de première nécessité au profit de milliers de personnes, particulièrement vulnérables. Durant les périodes particulières telles que le Ramadan et Al Adha, nous intensifions nos efforts pour répondre aux besoins de nos partenaires locaux. Notre action se concentre principalement sur la distribution de colis alimentaires et de viande. A cet égard, nous avons affecté 570 000 euros pour soutenir les familles nécessiteuses dans la période du Ramadan. Au cours de la même année, votre magnifique générosité nous a permis d'apporter à deux reprises une aide financière importante pour l'occasion de l'Aïd Al Adha. Au total, ce sont 895 000 euros qui furent alloués pour la réalisation de ce projet.

URGENCE : 27 800 €

Dans le domaine de l'urgence, le CBSP se tient toujours prêt à intervenir en cas d'événements graves. Nous intervenons dans les situations aussi rapidement que possible une alerte transmise à nos équipes. Les événements dramatiques de 2005, nous ont permis de constater l'importance de ces interventions. En 2005, nous avons pu intervenir très rapidement à des moments de grande détresse humanitaire. Nous avons signalé que la souffrance quotidienne des Palestiniens de Gaza et de Napouse est d'une ample médiation. Par ailleurs, nous avons accordé un montant de 27 800 euros en faveur des habitants de Beit Lahya, Beit Hanoun et ceux du camp de réfugiés de Jabalya dans le Nord de la Bande de Gaza. Les opérations militaires israéliennes ont de très nombreuses victimes dans cette région fin 2004.

