



The Civilian Policy Towards the Gaza Strip

**The implementation of the Cabinet
decision (June 2010)**

**The list controlled items
-Information booklet-**



**State of Israel
Ministry of Defense
Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories**



In accordance with the Security Cabinet's decision (20th June 2010), the civilian aspects of Israel's policy regarding the Gaza Strip were adjusted, in order to provide relief to the civilian population of the Gaza Strip, while preventing the entry of weapons and other materials that can be used by the Hamas terror regime to harm the citizens of the State of Israel.

This booklet was designed to bring to your attention the key points relating to the changes in Israel's policy regarding the transfer of goods to the Gaza Strip, according to the Security Cabinet's decision.

Information & Media Relations
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The Cabinet Decision (June 2010)

Israel's policy is to protect its citizens against terror, rocket and other attacks from Gaza. In seeking to keep weapons and war materiel out of Gaza while liberalizing the system by which civilian goods enter Gaza, the Government of Israel has decided to implement the following steps as quickly as possible:

1. Publish a list of items not permitted into Gaza that is limited to weapons and war materiel, including problematic dual-use items. All items not on this list will be permitted to enter Gaza.
2. Enable and expand the inflow of dual-use construction materials for approved PA-authorized projects (schools, health facilities, water, sanitation, etc.) that are under international supervision and for housing projects such as the U.N. housing development being completed at Khan Yunis. Israel intends to accelerate the approval of such projects in accordance with accepted mechanisms and procedures.
3. Expand operations at the existing operating land crossings, thereby enabling the processing of a significantly greater volume of goods through the crossings and the expansion of economic activity.
4. Add substantial capacity at the existing operating land crossings and, as more processing capacity becomes necessary and when security concerns are fully addressed, open additional land crossings.
5. Streamline the policy of permitting the entry and exit of people for humanitarian and medical reasons and that of employees of international aid organizations that are recognized by the government of Israel. As conditions improve, Israel will consider additional ways to facilitate the movement of people to and from Gaza.
6. Israel will continue to facilitate the expeditious inspection and delivery of goods bound for Gaza through the port of Ashdod. Israel welcomes cooperation and coordination with its international and regional partners in implementing this policy and will continue to discuss with them additional ways to advance this policy.

The current security regime for Gaza will be maintained. Israel reiterates that along with the U.S., EU and others, it considers Hamas a terrorist organization. The international community must insist on a strict adherence to the Quartet principles regarding Hamas.

Hamas took over Gaza and turned it into a hostile territory from which Hamas prepares and carries out attacks against Israel and its citizens.



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The Israel Defense Forces will continue to prevent the flow into and out of Gaza of terrorist operatives, weapons, war material and dual use items which enhance the military capability of Hamas and other terrorist groups in Gaza. Israel calls on the international community to stop the smuggling of weapons and war materials into Gaza.

Gilad Shalit is in captivity for four years. The international community should join Israel in strongly condemning those who hold him captive and in redoubling their efforts to secure his immediate release.



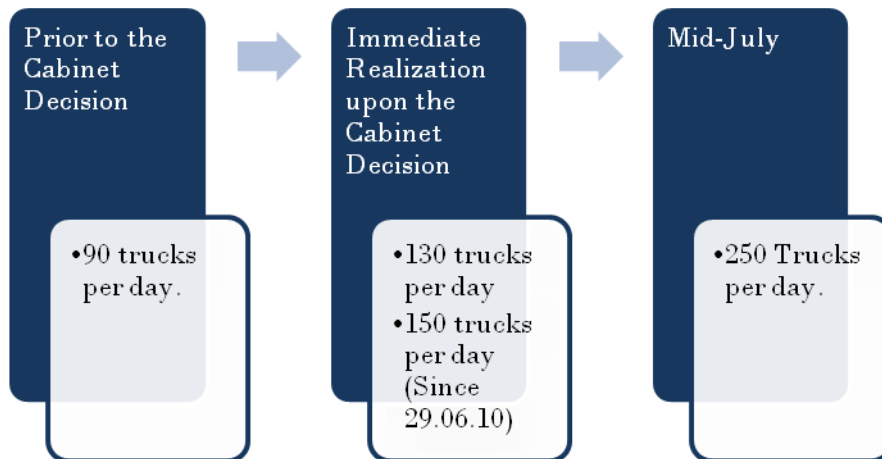
Immediate Steps Implementing the Civilian Policy

The adjustment of the civilian aspects of Israel's policy regarding the Gaza Strip began in early 2010. Since then, the variety of goods transferred to the private sector in the Gaza Strip has been gradually expanded and a coordination and supervision mechanism was established and allowed 9 humanitarian projects funded by the international community to be carried out. Such projects include the construction of 151 housing units in Han Younes by UNRWA, the repair of the El-Kuds Hospital, carried out with the French Government's funding and the construction of waste-water treatment plants.

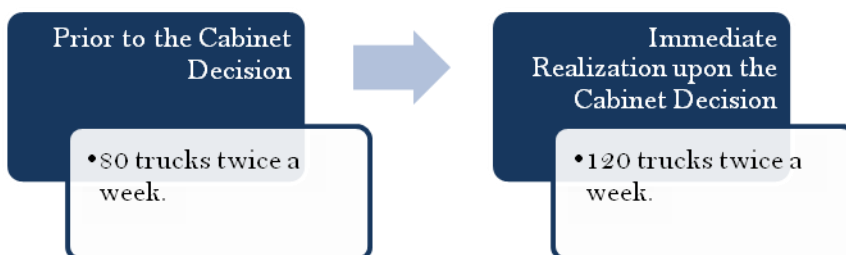
Later on, COGAT initiated a full review of the civilian aspects of the current policy, in collaboration with the relevant government agencies.

Immediately following the decision of the Security Cabinet, the expansion of the operation of the existing land crossings was initiated:

Kerem Shalom Passage – the main passage for the transfer of goods between Israel and the Gaza Strip.



Karni passage – conveyor used for the transfer of aggregates and granulated foods.





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Israel and the PA established joint-teams, as a part of the expansion of the land crossings' operation, and immediate steps were carried out in order to improve the efficiency of their operation. These include modifications of the infrastructure on both sides of the crossing, extending the operating hours of the crossings and augmenting the manpower.



The List of Controlled Items- Principles

The list of controlled items is based strictly on security considerations, relating to the ability of terrorist organizations to utilize them for terror purposes, such as developing, manufacturing and upgrading rocket and explosive capabilities aimed at harming the citizens of the State of Israel. The list shall be updated from time to time based on security considerations.

The list of controlled items is based on two categories:

Arms and munitions

- Defense Export Control Order (Missile Technology), 2008
- Defense Export Control Order (Defense Equipment), 2008

Dual use items and substances

- List of dual-use items contained in the Wassenaar Arrangement.
- Defense Export Control Order (Controlled Dual-use Equipment Transferred to Areas Under Palestinian Civil Control), 2008
- Items whose entry to Judea and Samaria is controlled according to Head of the Central Command's legislation
- Other items, the entry of which into the Gaza Strip constitutes a security risk.

2. Construction supplies, whose entry into the Gaza Strip will be allowed for internationally-funded and supervised projects approved by the Palestinian Authority.



The List of Controlled Items to the Gaza Strip

In accordance with the Security Cabinet's decision and the statement on Israel's policy regarding the Gaza Strip from 20 June 2010, and in order to allow for its immediate and effective implementation, here follows the list of items which may not be transferred to the Gaza Strip, without specific authorization.

It should be emphasized this list is intended at relaxing the limitations on the entry of civilian goods into Gaza, while weapons, war materials and dual-use items from entering the Gaza Strip. This, in order to protect the citizens of the State of Israel from terrorism, keeping in mind that the Gaza Strip is controlled by Hamas, which is a terrorist organization.

The list of controlled items:

1. Missile Equipment and Munitions:
 - a. All items listed in the Defense Export Control Order (Defense Equipment), 2008.
 - b. All items listed in the Defense Export Control Order (Missile Technology), 2008
2. Dual-use items:
 - a. All items listed in the Defense Export Control Order (Controlled Dual-use Equipment), 2008.
 - b. Defense Export Control Order (Controlled Dual-use Equipment Transferred to Areas Under Palestinian Civilian Control), 2008.
 - c. All dual-use items listed in Appendix A.
3. Dual-use items required for projects (In general, items included in this list, required for approved PA-authorized projects will be allowed entry into the Gaza Strip, subject to international implementation and supervision) – as listed in Appendix B.

Notes:

1. Any item not contained in the list of controlled items will be allowed to enter the Gaza Strip.
2. The list of controlled items will be updated from time to time.
3. Requests for authorization to transfer items included in this list to the Gaza Strip may be referred to the Gaza CLA.



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Appendices

Appendix A - List of Controlled Dual-Use Items

1. Fertilizers or any mixture containing chloric potassium with concentrations greater than 5%.
2. Fibers or textiles containing carbon (carbon fibers or graphite fibers), including:
 - a. Chopped carbon fibers.
 - b. Carbon roving.
 - c. Carbon strand.
 - d. Carbon fabric tape.
3. Glass fiber-based raw materials, including:
 - a. Chopped glass fibers.
 - b. Glass roving
 - c. Glass strand.
 - d. Glass fabric tape.
 - e. S-glass.
 - f. E-glass.
4. Vessels.
5. Fibers or fabrics featuring polyethylene, also known as Dyneema.
6. Retro detection devices.
7. Gas tanks.
8. Drilling equipment.
9. Equipment for the production of water from drillings.
10. Vinyl ester resins.
11. Epoxy resins.
12. Hardeners for epoxy resins featuring chemical groups of durable or reliable types, including:
 - a. DETA – diethylenetriamine.
 - b. TETA – thiethylenetriamine.
 - c. AEP – aminoethylpiperazine.
 - d. E-100-ethyleneamine.
 - e. Jeffamine T-403.
 - f. Catalyst 4,5,6,22,23,105, 140, 145,150,179,190,240.
 - g. D.E.H 20,24,25,26,29,52,58,80,81,82,83,84,85,87.
 - h. XZ 92740.00



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13. Vinyl ester accelerants, including:
 - a. DMA-dimethylaniline.
 - b. Cobalt octoate.
 - c. MEKP – methylethyl ketone peroxide.
 - d. AAP – acetyl acetone peroxide.
 - e. CuHP – cumene hydroperoxide.
14. M or H type HTPB, hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene.
15. Water disinfection materials– solutions with a concentration of over 11%.



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Appendix B – Dual-use Items for Projects

1. Portland cement, quicklime (bulk or bags or drums).
2. Natural aggregates, quarry aggregates and all foundation materials.
3. Prepared concrete.
4. Concrete elements and/or precast and/or tensed concrete.
5. Steel elements and/construction products.
6. Concrete for foundations and pillars of any diameter (including welded steel mesh).
7. Steel cables of any thickness.
8. Forms for construction elements of plastic or galvanized steel.
9. Industrial forms for concrete pouring.
10. Beams from composite materials or plastic with a panel thickness of 4mm and thicker.
11. Thermal insulation materials and/or products.
12. Concrete blocks, silicate, Ytong or equivalent, plaster (of any thickness).
13. Building sealing materials or products.
14. Asphalt and its components (bitumen, emulsion) in bulk or in packages of any sort.
15. Steel elements and/or steel working products for construction.
16. Elements and/or products for channeling and drainage from precast concrete with diameters of over 1mm.
17. Trailers and/or shipping containers.
18. Natural wood beams and platforms over 2cm thick except for those in finished products.
19. Vehicles except for personal vehicles (not including 4X4 vehicles), including construction vehicles.