

2014 Annual Summary

Terrorism and CT Activity Data and Trends



Data on fatalities in terrorist attacks

2014 saw an increase in the number of deaths attributed to terrorist attacks originating in Jerusalem and Judea and Samaria: **19 fatalities**, as opposed to 6 in 2013. Most deaths (16) were of civilians (14 Israelis, one Ecuadorian national, and one Palestinian resident of Jerusalem). The other 3 were members of the security forces.

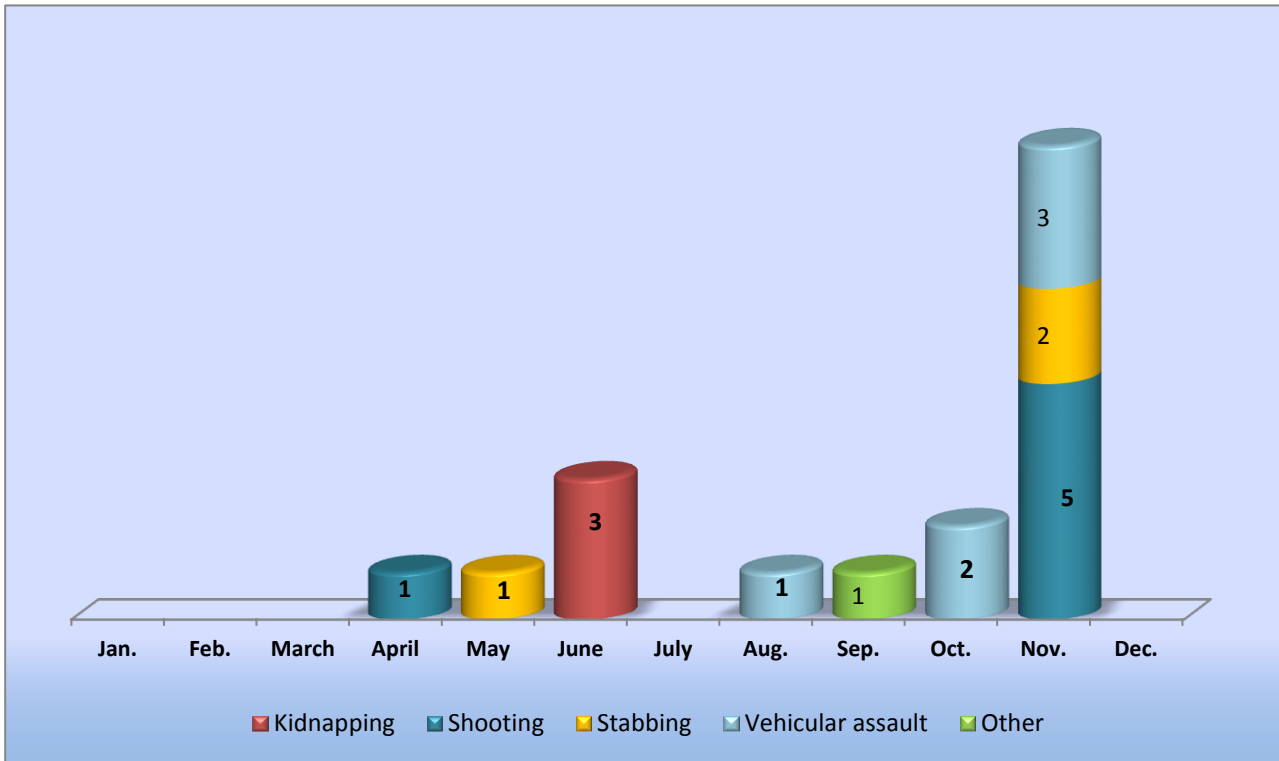
In addition, **73 deaths** were registered during operation Protective Edge in July-August 2014. Six civilians were killed in southern Israel by high trajectory rockets and mortars. Among these casualties were 5 Israelis, including a four-year-old child from Nirim, and one Thai national. 67 IDF soldiers were killed in combat in the Gaza Strip, by IED explosions, AT and sniper fire and mortars launched at IDF gathering areas on the Gaza Strip border.

Most of the deaths caused by terrorist attacks in 2014 were registered in **Jerusalem** (11 fatalities) and **Judea** (5 fatalities, including 3 teens that were kidnapped and murdered). Three other people were killed in terrorist attacks **within Israel** (Migdal HaEmeq, Petah Tikva, and Tel Aviv). This year, there were no deaths in attacks that occurred in Samaria.

The number of attacks not involving firearms is worthy of note; some of these attacks (stabbings and vehicular assaults) **were executed by "lone wolves"** with no organized infrastructure supporting them.

Below is a monthly distribution of fatalities according to types of attacks:

2014 monthly distribution of fatalities according to types of attacks



The distribution of deaths, according to types of attacks, is as follows: **6 were killed in vehicular assaults** (4 August, Sheikh Jarrah / Jerusalem, one civilian; 22 October, Ammunition Hill / Jerusalem, an Israeli baby and an Ecuadorian national; and 5 November, Jerusalem, an Israeli civilian, an Israeli police officer, and a Palestinian resident of Jerusalem who died of his wounds a month later). **5 were killed in a shooting and stabbing attack** (18 November, a Jerusalem synagogue, 4 civilians and a police officer). **Three were killed in stabbings** (1 May, Migdal HaEmeq, a civilian; 10 November, Tel Aviv, a soldier; 10 November, Alon Shvut Junction, a civilian). **3 teenagers died in a kidnapping and shooting attack** (12 June, Gush Etzion). **One civilian was killed in a shooting** (14 April, near Idna). **Another civilian fell to his death after his rappelling rope was cut** (16 September, Petah Tikva).

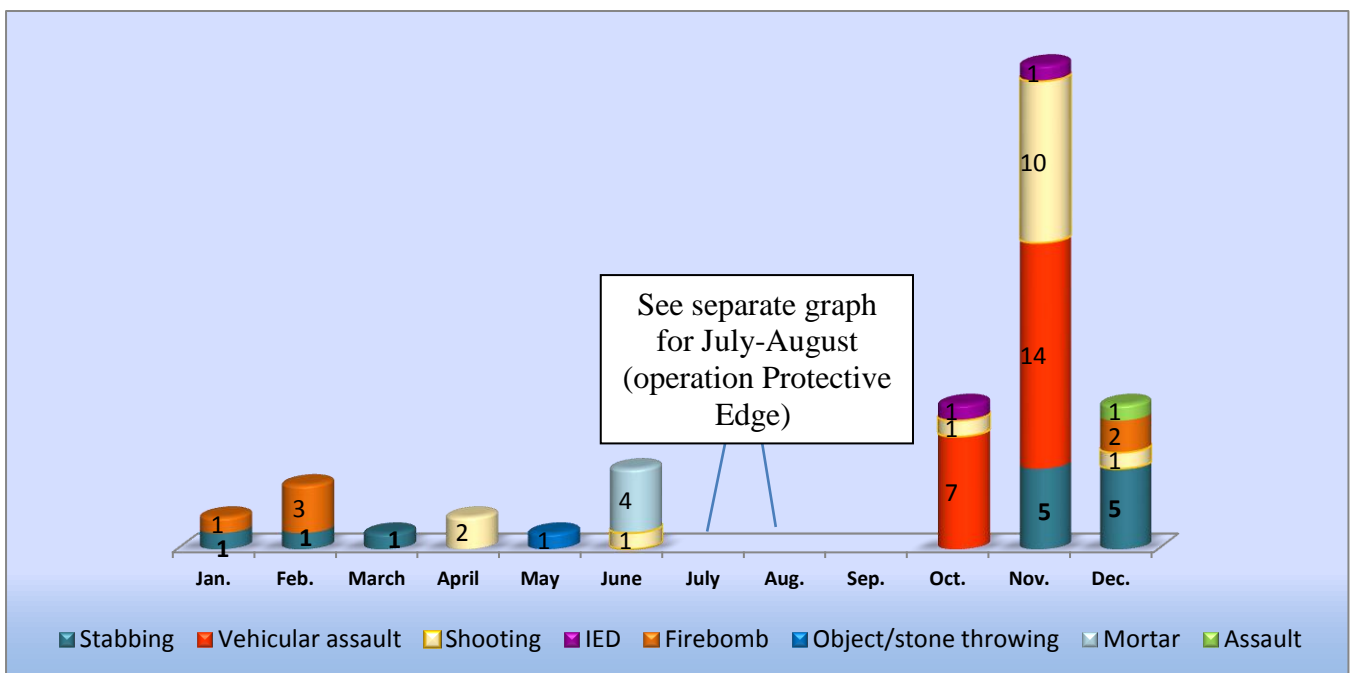
Data on casualties

63 people were injured in terrorist attacks in 2014, compared to 44 in 2013.

The type of attack that led to the most casualties in Jerusalem and Judea and Samaria was **vehicular assault** (25 injured, including 4 during operation Protective Edge), followed by **shooting** (15 injured) and **stabbing** (13 injured). Other types of attacks included firebombs throwing (6 injured), IEDs (3 injured, including 1 during operation Protective Edge), stone throwing (1 injured, with only moderately or more severely wounded victims counted), and an acid attack (1 injured).

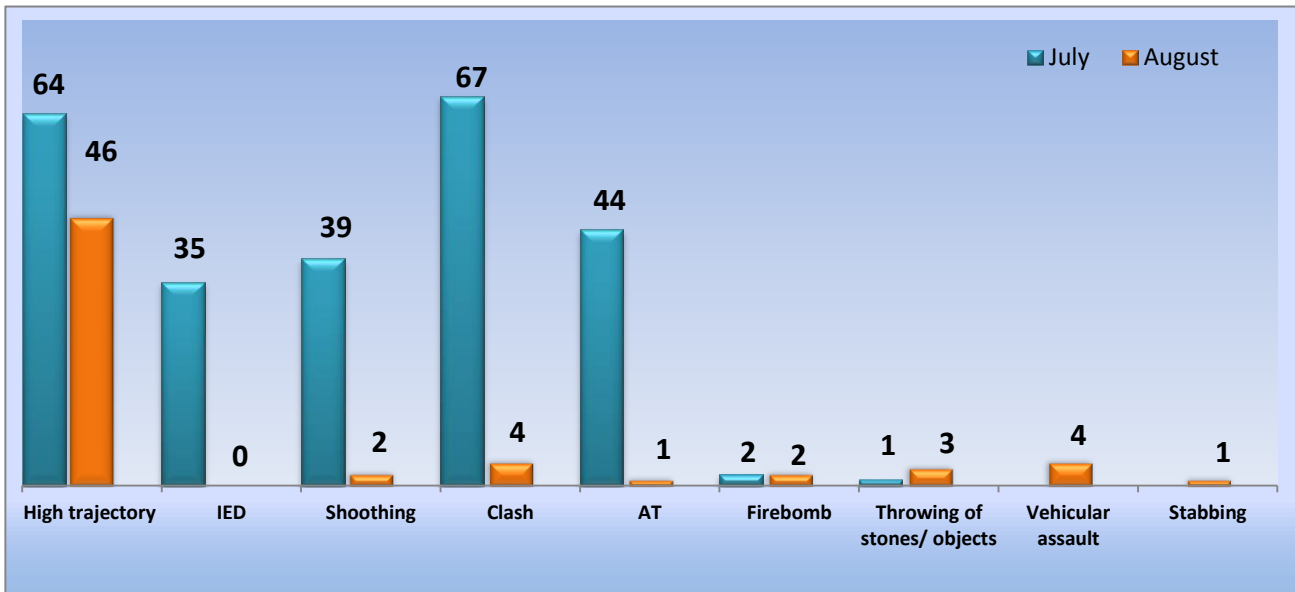
Below is a monthly distribution of casualties according to types of attacks (with operation Protective Edge represented in a separate graph):

2014 monthly distribution of casualties according to types of attacks



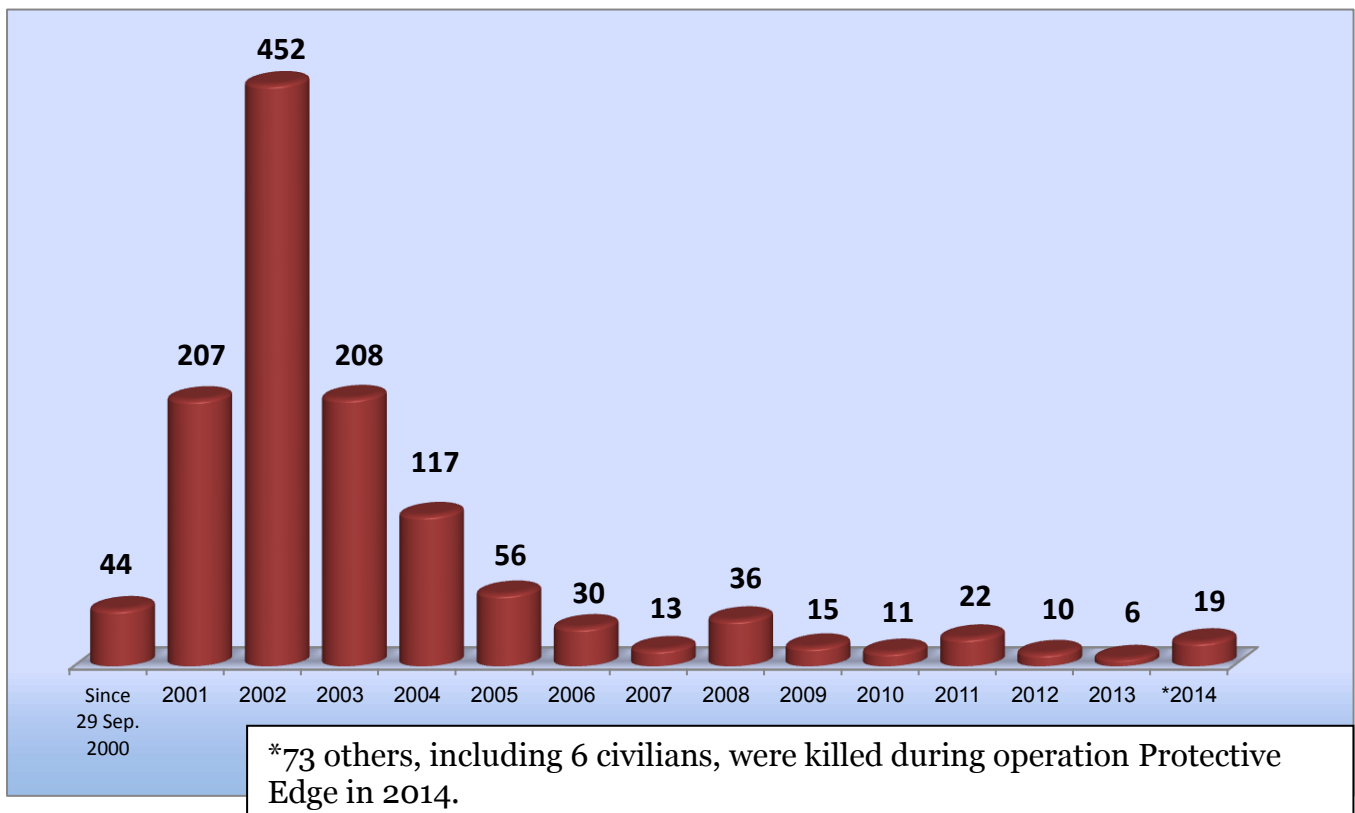
312 people were injured during operation Protective Edge (July-August 2014).

Distribution of casualties during operation Protective Edge (July-August 2014)

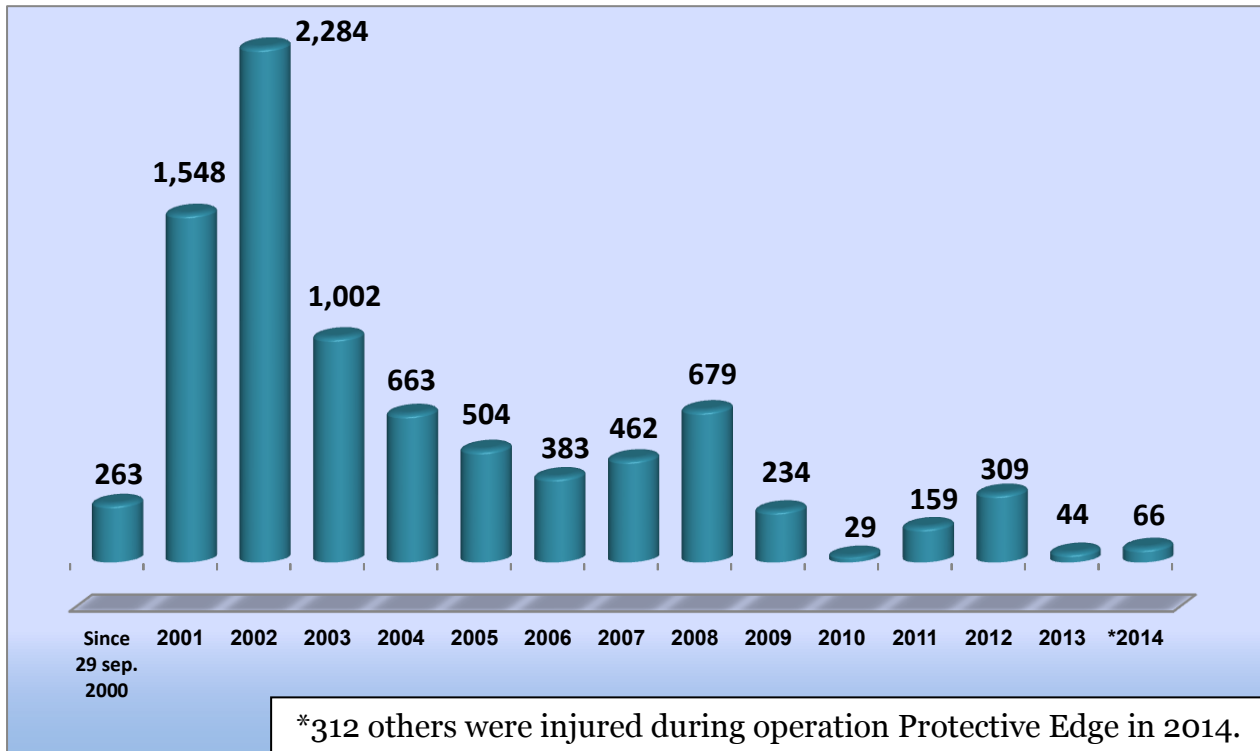


Below are comparative diagrams showing the numbers of fatalities and casualties in recent years:

Annual distributions of fatalities



Annual distributions of casualties



Judea, Samaria and Jerusalem

A rise in the number and severity of terrorist attacks was registered in Judea and Samaria and Jerusalem in 2014. The number of casualties, including fatalities, increased accordingly.

1793 terrorist attacks were executed in Judea and Samaria in 2014 – 1342 in Judea and 451 in Samaria. The corresponding data from 2013 indicates that there were 1271 attacks – 1042 in Judea and 229 in Samaria.

The increase in the number of attacks in Judea and Samaria was evident in all types of attacks, but especially in **grassroots attacks**, such as firebomb throwing. **1507 such attacks took place (1136 in Judea and 371 in Samaria)**, compared to 858 in 2013.

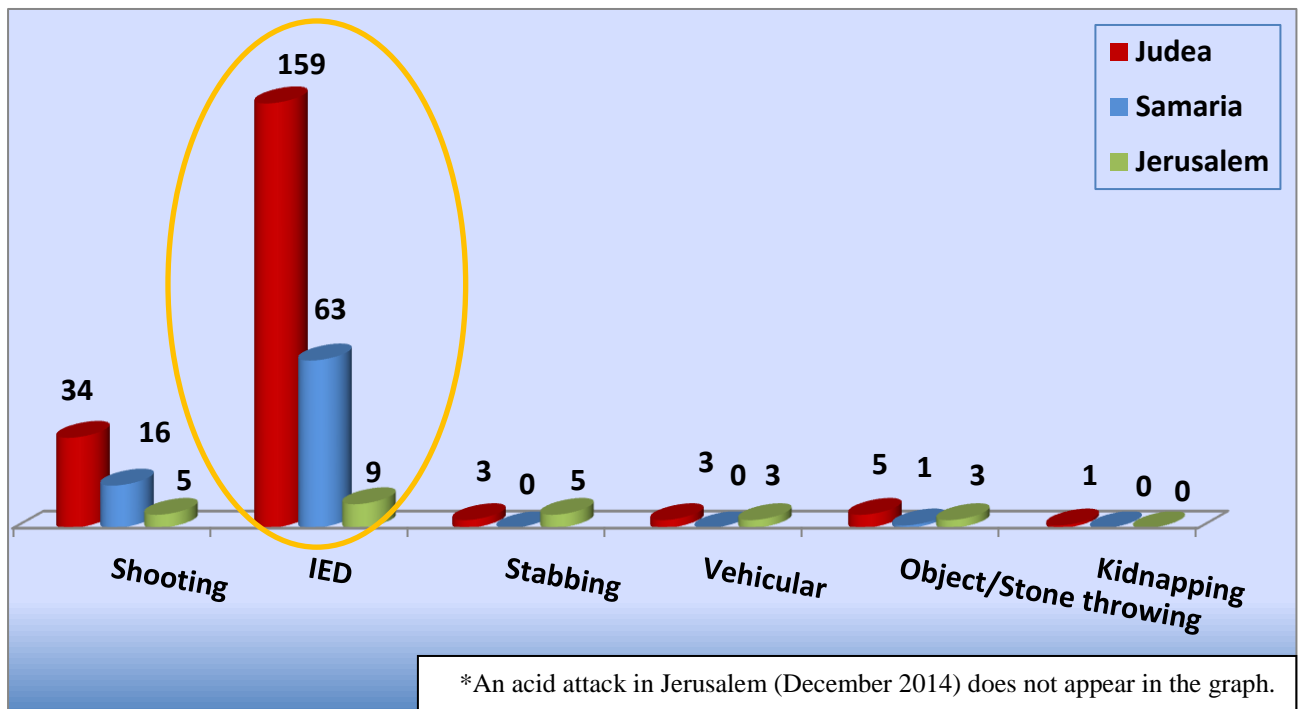
A rise was also registered in the number of attacks involving firearms (shootings, IED explosions, and grenades, including the throwing of improvised pipe bombs and grenades): **272**, compared to 201 in 2013.

In Jerusalem - 346 attacks took place in 2014, compared to 126 in 2013. **Most of the attacks** (320) involved the throwing of firebombs, compared to 122 such attacks in 2013.

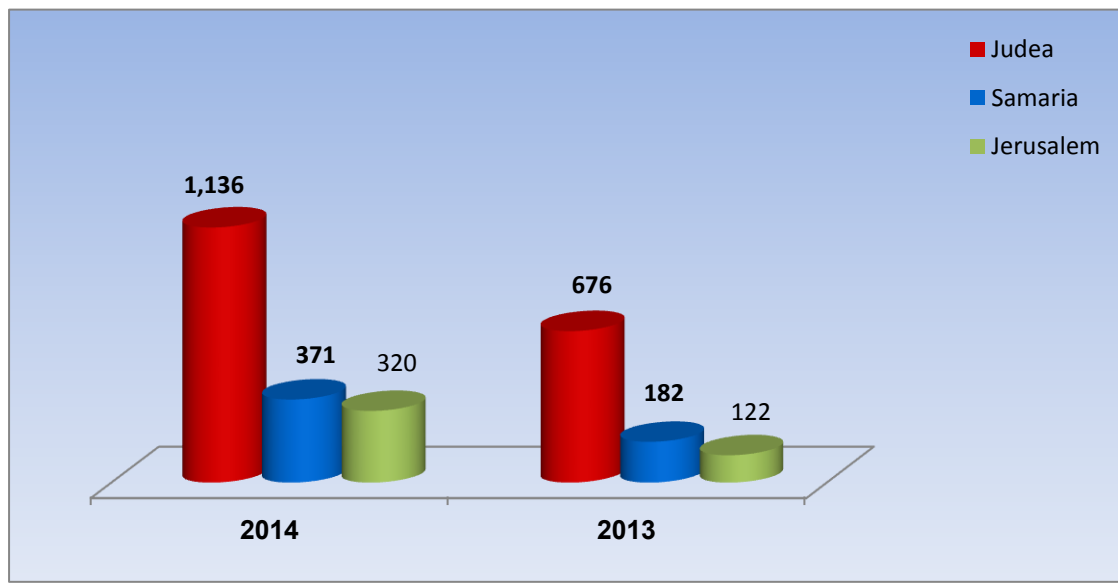
The increase in the number of attacks in Jerusalem had several reasons. These include the consequences and visual impact of operation Protective Edge; violent unrest in Jerusalem after the July 2014 murder of the teenaged Mohammad Abu Khdeir in revenge for the kidnapping and killing of 3 Israeli teens; and a rise in tensions around the Temple Mount, including intensified violence (throwing of firebombs and firing of flares) against the security forces and visitors.

Below is a graph of attacks (including the throwing of firebombs) by region, according to types of attacks.

2014 comparison of attacks according to types and areas



Annual comparison of firebomb throwing



The kidnapping and murder of 3 teenaged yeshiva students in Gush Etzion on 12 June was the past year's major attack originating in Judea and Samaria. Their bodies were found on 30 June in a field near Halhul / Hebron. The perpetrators of this attack, two Hamas operatives from Hebron, fled to a hideout after being declared fugitives. They were killed in a gunfight in Hebron during their attempted arrest on 23 September.

Hamas was the main threat in Judea and Samaria in 2014 due to its efforts **to restore its military infrastructures there** via Hamas HQs abroad and in the Gaza Strip.

Jerusalem saw several high-profile attacks occur in 2014. One of these was the shooting and stabbing in a Har Nof neighborhood synagogue (18 November, 5 victims – 4 civilians and one police officer). **3 vehicular assaults** in the second half of 2014 were also major attacks, claiming the lives of 6 people overall. **On 4 August, one civilian died; on 22 October, an Israeli baby and an Ecuadorian national were killed; and on 5 November, an Israeli civilian, an Israeli police officer, and a Palestinian resident of Jerusalem fell victim to a vehicular assault.**

Gaza Strip

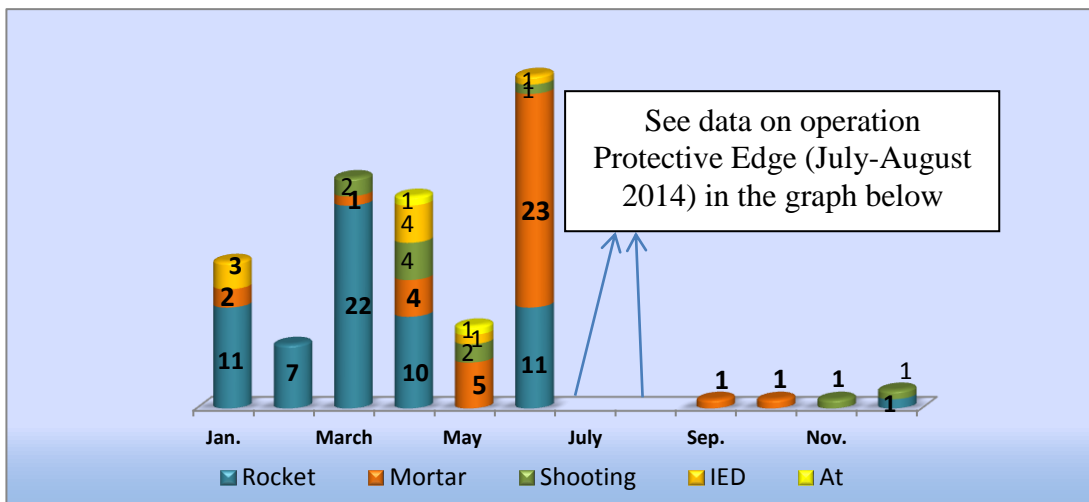
121 attacks originating in the Gaza Strip were registered in 2014 (not including the fighting during operation Protective Edge). 62 of these involved rocket fire; 37 – mortar fire; 11 – small arms fire; 2 – AT fire; and 9 – IEDs.

2,470 attacks and violent incidents occurred during operation Protective Edge in July-August 2014. These included 1,396 instances of rocket fire; 884 – mortar fire; 87 – small arms fire, including snipers; 72 – AT fire; 19 – IEDs; 6 – infiltration attacks; 3 – suicide bombings; 2 – grenade attacks; and one explosive tunnel.

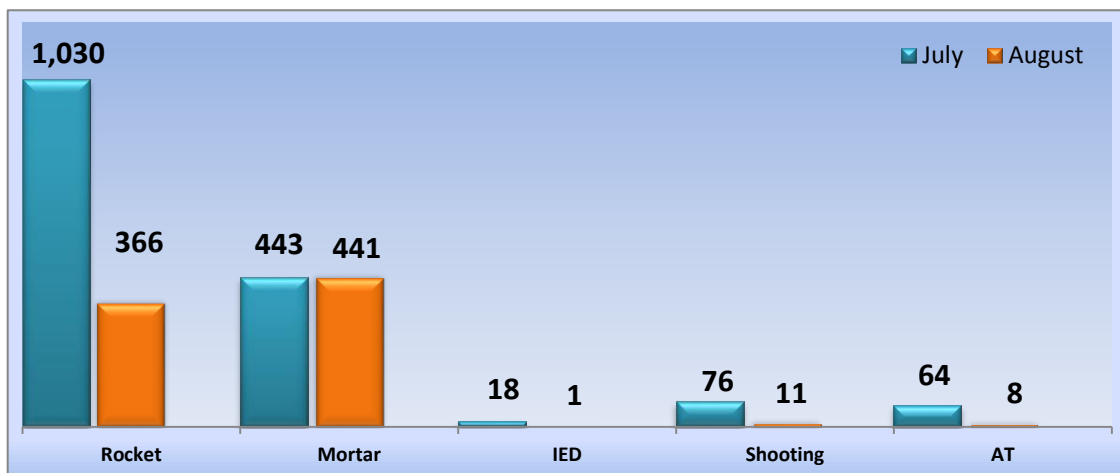
A dramatic drop in the number of attacks originating in the Gaza Strip was registered after operation Protective Edge: one to two attacks per month.

Below is a 2014 monthly distribution of attacks according to types of attacks:

Distribution of attacks originating in the Gaza Strip according to type



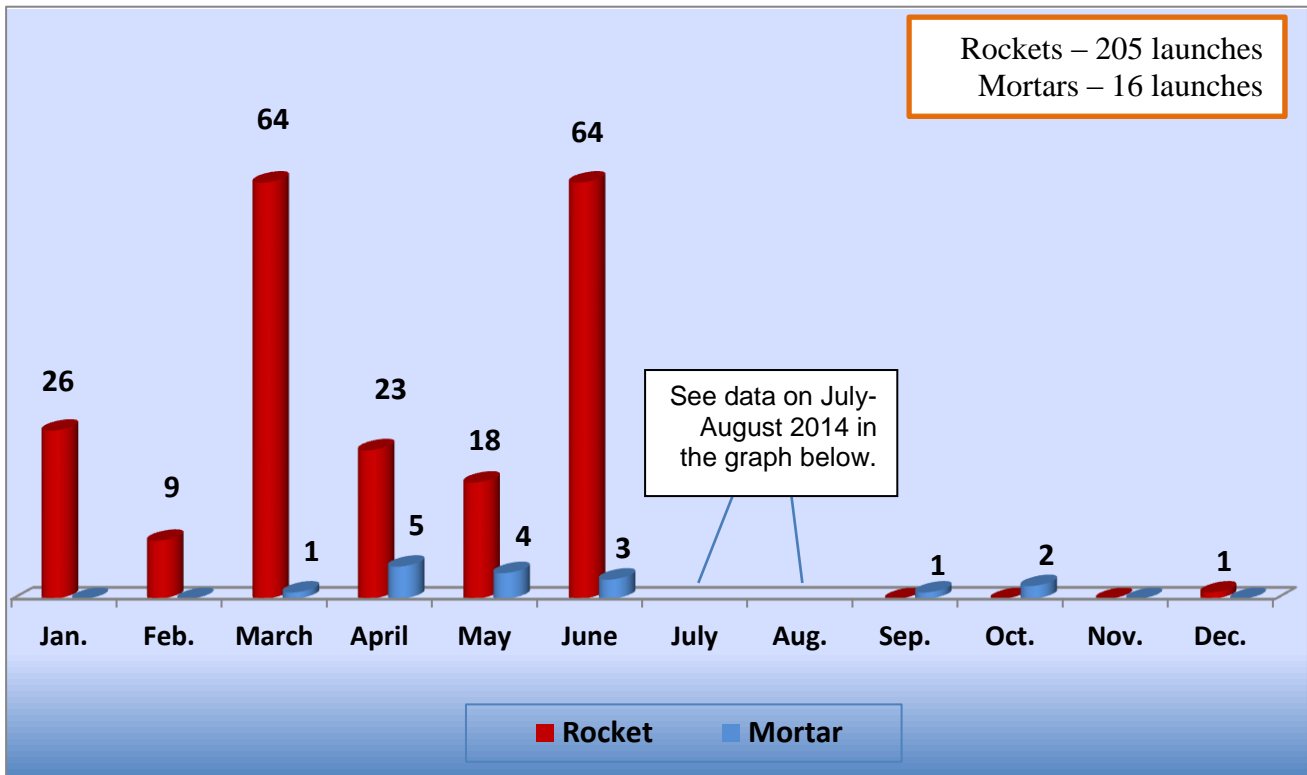
Attacks during operation Protective Edge (July-August 2014)



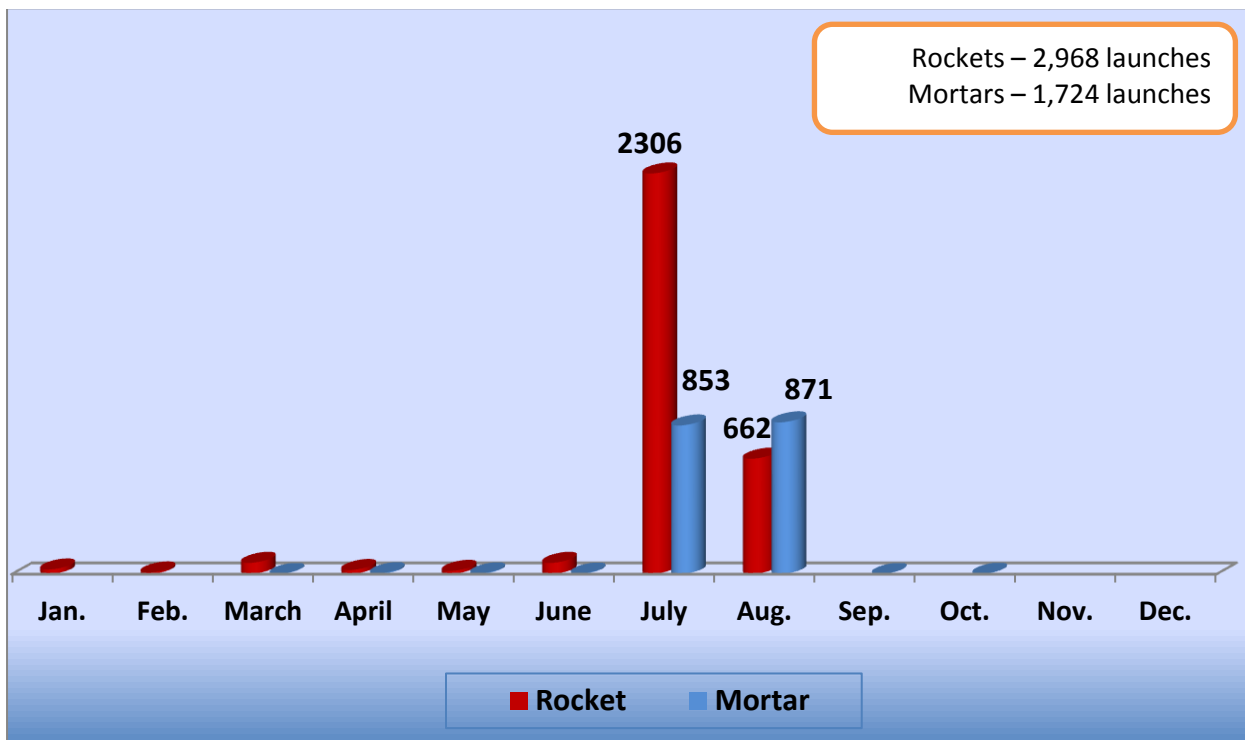
In addition, during July took place 6 infiltration attacks, 3 suicide bombings, 2 grenades, one explosive tunnel.

Below is 2014 monthly distribution of rockets and mortar shells launched** from Gaza towards Israel:

Distribution of rocket and mortar shell launching from Gaza towards Israel**



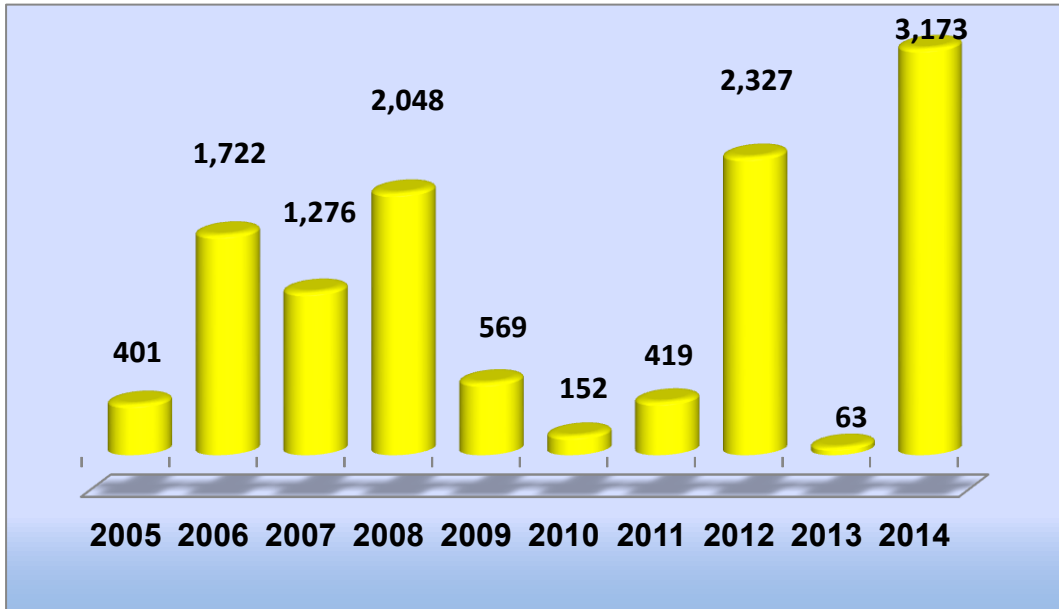
Rocket and mortar shell launching during operation Protective Edge (July-Aug. 2014)**



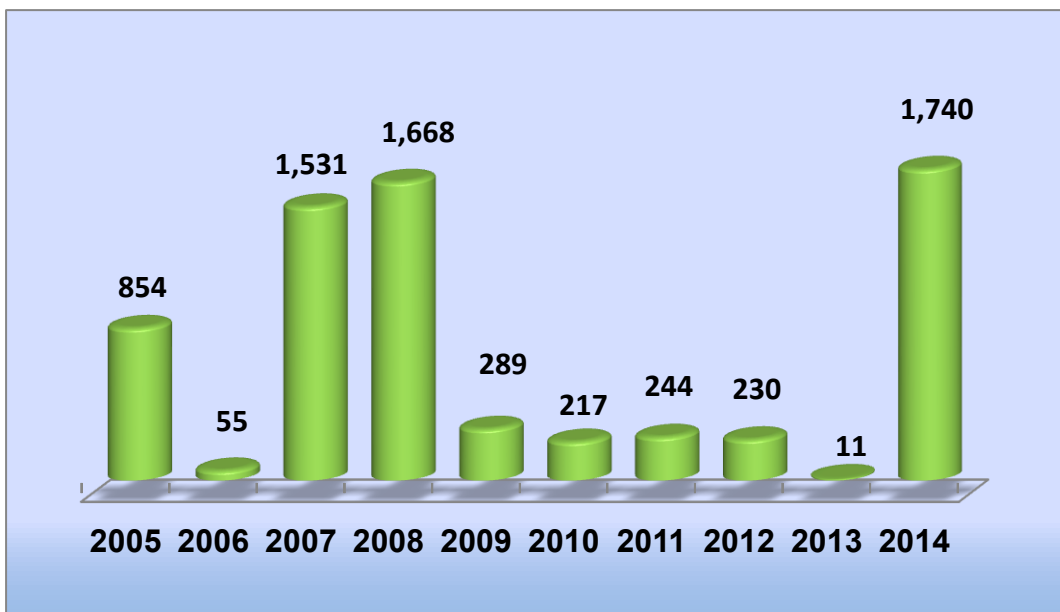
****Clarification: The launchings are the number of rockets / mortar shells launched. For example: One attack with a salvo of 3 rockets / mortar shells will be counted as one attack and 3 launchings**

Below is a 2005-2014 comparison graphs of rocket and mortar shell launchings** from Gaza Strip towards Israel:

Rocket launchings from Gaza Strip in 2005-2014**



Mortar shell launchings from Gaza Strip in 2005-2014**



****Clarification: The launchings are the number of rockets / mortar shells launched. For example: One attack with a salvo of 3 rockets / mortar shells will be counted as one attack and 3 launchings**

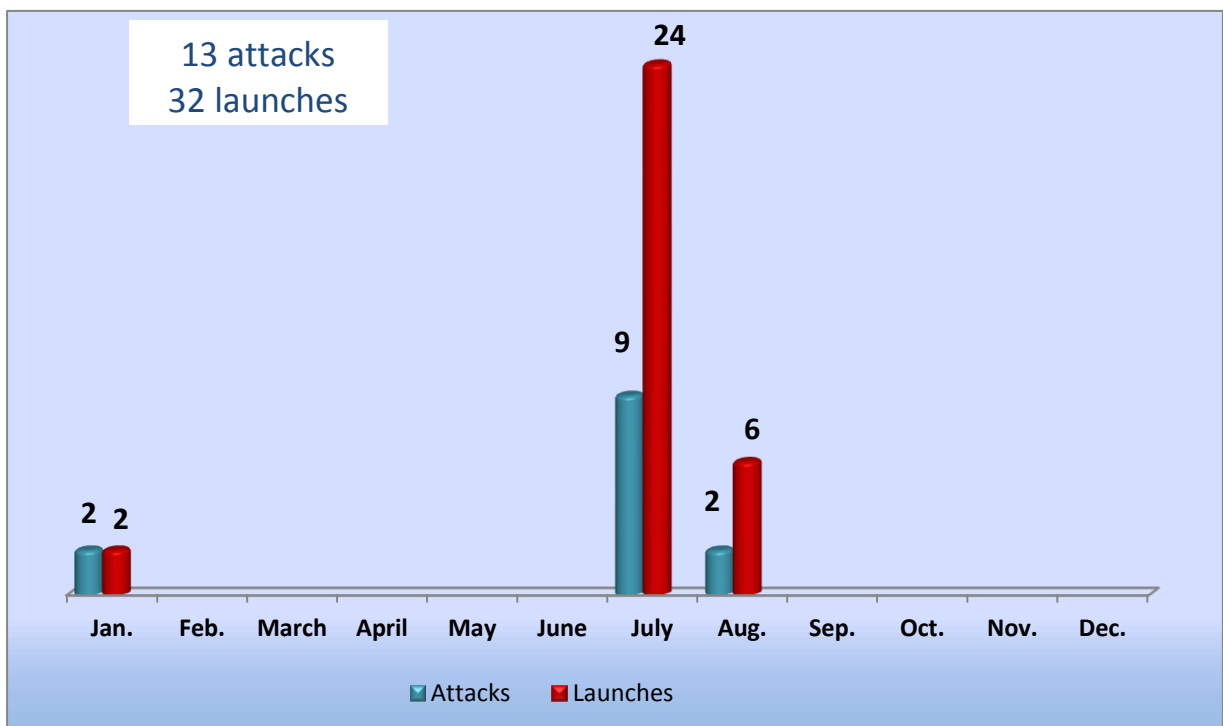
Sinai

As before, in 2014 terrorists made efforts to use the Sinai Peninsula as a theater for arms smuggling into the Gaza Strip and initiation of attacks against Israel, *inter alia* – by Global Jihadists.

Still, **most of the attacks originating in the Sinai Peninsula in 2014 occurred during operation Protective Edge. All of these attacks involved rocket fire at Israel.** 3 Israeli civilians were slightly injured in one of the attacks on 15 July 2014.

11 instances of rocket fire were registered in July and August 2014 (9 and 2, respectively). 30 rockets were launched** overall (24 in July and 6 in August). Prior to these events, in January 2014, 2 rockets were fired in separate incidents from the Sinai at Eilat; there were no casualties.

Rockets launched** from Sinai Peninsula in 2014



****Clarification: The launchings are the number of rockets / mortar shells launched. For example: One attack with a salvo of 3 rockets / mortar shells will be counted as one attack and 3 launchings**

CT activity

Over 3,200 terror suspects, mainly from Judea and Samaria, were arrested in 2014 during ISA, IDF, and Israel Police counterterrorism activity. **Approximately 40% of the detainees from Judea and Samaria were Hamas operatives.** The questioning of detainees led to **2,400 indictments.**

214 significant attacks orchestrated to occur this year were thwarted compared to 187 in 2013. **Most of the planned attacks originated in Judea and Samaria.** 108 of the potential attacks were planned to be shootings; 51 – IED detonations; 34 – **kidnappings;** and 21 – **suicide bombings.**

The past year saw some major counterterrorism operations. In May 2014 an extensive Hamas military infrastructure was exposed and disrupted across Judea and Samaria. Operating under guidance of the Hamas HQ abroad, the infrastructure planned **large-scale terrorist attacks against Israel, including the kidnapping of soldiers and detonation of IEDs on buses.** These attacks were intended to bring about a third Intifada and overthrow the PA government in Judea and Samaria. The infrastructure brought over NIS 1 million of Hamas funding into the region and used the money to procure diverse weapons. After the infrastructure was exposed, dozens of Hamas operatives were arrested, and various types of arms were surrendered, including 23 rifles, 6 handguns, 7 rocket launchers, 5 gas and light bombs, telescopic sights, and dozens of magazines.

A similar Hamas infrastructure was discovered in September 2014. Some of its members, who were military Hamas operatives, **had been trained abroad and sent to infiltrate Israel to execute attacks.** Prior to being exposed, some of the infrastructure members executed a double IED attack on 31 August at Jit and Rahelim junctions (no casualties). **The discovery of the infrastructure thwarted its intentions to execute a series of attacks, as the questioning of its operatives showed.** The planned attacks included shooting and IED placement in Judea and Samaria, infiltration into towns and villages, kidnapping of Israeli nationals in Judea and Samaria and abroad, car bombings, and attacks on the Jerusalem light rail and Teddy Stadium.

In another prominent event, a Hamas cell was disrupted in October 2014. Its members, residents of villages around Bethlehem, **had planned to hit the convoy of Foreign**

Minister Avigdor Lieberman with RPG fire. Finally, a suicide bombing was foiled around Tel Aviv in October 2014. A PIJ cell from Atil planned to use a suicide bomber from Jenin **with a medical entry permit to Israel** for the attack; she was to impersonate a pregnant woman.

Israeli Arabs

The involvement of Israeli Arabs in terrorist attacks **remained minor** in 2014. However, in some of the more serious incidents, Israeli Arabs participated in **violent protests and riots, including the throwing of firebombs. The riots also involved assaults on Israeli drivers who happened to be in the area and the burning of their vehicles (including an incident on the outskirts of Taybeh in November 2014). In another November 2014 incident, a pipe bomb was thrown at police officers in Fureidis.** The violence was usually linked to specific events: the murder of the teenaged Mohammad Abu Khdeir from Shuafat (2 July); operation Protective Edge (July-August); and the death of Kheir Hamdan from Kafr Kanna by police fire (10 November).

Identification with Salafi Jihadi ideology and support for the Islamic State (IS) and the establishment of an Islamic Caliphate remained an ongoing phenomenon among Israeli Arabs. These influences continually led to travel of Israeli Arabs to Syria to fight against Assad's regime in the ranks of IS. However, such IS supporters are few – only 36 Israeli Arabs have traveled to Syria since fighting broke out, and **this is not a widespread phenomenon** that is condemned by the vast majority of the Arab public.

The involvement of the Islamic Movement in illegal activity on the Temple Mount, together with Hamas in Jerusalem, continued in 2014. In addition, **Hizballah in Lebanon persisted in its attempts to recruit Israeli Arab drug dealers** so as to sustain a smuggling route on the Israel-Lebanon border, which can be used for terrorist smuggling as well.

In a major solved case of 2014, **a young Israeli woman was killed by an Israeli Arab "lone wolf" attacker** in Migdal HaEmeq on 1 May.

Two associations belonging to the Islamic Movement, Al Quds Institution and Amarat Al Aqsa, were **designated as unlawful associations** due to engaging in illegal activities in Jerusalem together with Hamas. Salafia Jihadia and Global Jihad groups in Syria, IS and Al Nusra Front, were also **outlawed**.

Jewish Terrorism

The number of terrorist attacks and nationalist crimes went down in 2014, but their severity increased. There was mainly a drop in such crimes in the first half of 2014. A rise in violence was registered after the massacre at a synagogue and several vehicular assaults in Jerusalem in November 2014. This rise did not impact the general decrease, however.

16 terrorist attacks were executed by far-right activists in 2014, as opposed to **25 in 2013 (when no fatalities were registered)**. **The most severe incident in 2014 was the kidnapping and murder of the teenaged Mohammad Abu Khdeir from Shuafat by a terrorist cell. The cell consisted of 3 Jewish members** with no prior nationalistic background, who acted from motives of revenge.

The decrease was also registered in "price tag" attacks: **10 such incidents occurred in 2014, as opposed to 17 in 2013**. Three of the 2014 attacks targeted mosques by arson: in Umm Al Fahm, Dir Istia, and Akraba (while in 2013 only one attack targeted a religious site: the firebombing of Beit Jamal monastery). In the other attacks, several buildings were set on fire: a residential house in Khirbet Abu Falah/ Ramallah, a classroom at a bilingual school in Jerusalem, and a house in Khirbet Adirat/ Hebron.

306 violent incidents, including vandalism and property damage, took place in 2014 (as of late November 2014), compared to 455 in 2013. In a series of severe incidents, 7 Arab civilians suffered unprovoked attacks in Jerusalem following several vehicular assaults and the massacre at a synagogue in the city.

2014 saw a surge in radical and nationalist dialogue among the public, mainly via social networks, **with racist statements and calls for violence against Arabs**. Members of the Lehava (Preventing Assimilation in the Holy Land) organization, which

has a Kahanist agenda, engaged in incitement and spearheaded the establishment of nationalist groups for carrying out violent acts. Lehava activists encouraged incitement and violence against Arabs, claiming to "merely" focus on preventing assimilation.

The public dialogue around **Temple Mount** continued and **intensified following the assassination attempt against Yehuda Glick. Tensions flared on the Temple Mount following large-scale rioting there.**

Efforts made by ISA, the Israel Police, and the State Attorney's Office led to **a significant rise in efficiency of preventive activity, achieving deterrence as a result.**

43 operatives were questioned by ISA in 2014. 19 activists (as opposed to 13 in 2013) were issued administrative bans from Judea and Samaria. Joint law enforcement efforts led to restraining orders and house arrests being imposed on dozens of operatives by the court. As of early December 2014, 62 violent activists had received restraining orders limiting their movement.

Prominent events in 2014 included the arrests and confessions in ISA questioning of **right-wing activists from the Samaritan foothills who engaged in "price tag" attacks**, including torching two Palestinian vehicles in Farata. The activists accepted a plea deal and were sentenced to 30 months in prison in a precedent-setting trial.

In another major case, Israeli security forces disrupted the activity of an infrastructure from Yitzhar that had executed several "price tag" attacks over the course of a year, mainly within the Green Line (Abu Gosh, Gush Halav, Akbara, etc.). A "price tag" grouping in Benyamin was also disbanded. The quick arrest and questioning of the killers of Mohammad Abu Khdeir, which led to their prosecution, was another successful CT effort.

Security and Terrorism Abroad

Shots were fired at the Israeli Embassy in Athens at night in December 2014; there were **no casualties**. The perpetrators are yet to be arrested.

Hizballah's efforts to execute a terrorist attack against Israeli targets abroad continued. In a major case, **a planned attack against Israeli tourist targets in Bangkok / Thailand was prevented during Passover** (April 2014). The operatives involved were arrested by the Thai Police.

The threat from Global Jihad fighters traveling to Syria and Iraq for combat remained an important factor in 2014. These fighters include converts to Islam, immigrants, and foreign nationals, mainly from Europe but also from Chechnya, Asia, and other places. They undergo military training, participate in fighting, accumulate combat experience, and afterwards return to their home countries in the West.

The Global Jihad returnee threat was reflected in the May 2014 terrorist attack at the **Jewish Museum in Brussels**. The attack, which killed 4 people, including 2 Israeli nationals, was carried out by a French Muslim of Algerian descent who had returned from Syria.

Israeli Cyber Security

In 2014 **ISA prevented and disrupted dozens of cyber attacks that intended to violate Israel's security by infiltrating and attacking targets in the civilian cyberspace.**

Major attempts to disrupt the Israeli Internet infrastructure via DDoS attacks were made in July 2014, during operation Protective Edge. The attacks also focused on dates such as the Iranian International Quds (Jerusalem) Day, Laylat Al Qadr, and the end of the Ramadan.

ISA's cyber units cooperated with governmental entities regulated by ISA, as well as private organizations, **to identify and disrupt these threats.**
