



INTERNATIONAL
LOGISTICS, INC.

CITY ASSESSMENT

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Tel Aviv, Israel

Country Threat level: 5 (Terrorism, Insurgency, War)

Area has EXTREME, full-scale organized criminal and/or disciplined terrorist operations posing an EXTREME threat to human injury and/or death on a regular basis in all areas.

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CITY SECURITY ASSESSMENT: TEL AVIV

INTRODUCTION:

The City Security Assessment provides information on security and travel risk issues that are likely to affect visiting executives. It helps visiting executives to mitigate the risks of operating in and traveling to difficult or unfamiliar international cities worldwide.

OBJECTIVE:

The City Security Assessment provides prudent executive safety intelligence for recognizing conditions within the city that contribute to risk, and taking preventive measures conducive to safety and security.

1.0) COUNTRY LOCATION:

TEL AVIV, ISRAEL the West Bank and Gaza are located in the Middle East and border Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the Mediterranean Sea. Tourist facilities are widely available, although the quality is uneven. Hebrew and Arabic are the official languages. English is widely spoken. Visitors should carry passports at all times as a form of identification.

2.0) REGIONAL THREATS:

Terrorism is a HIGH concern in the city that is driven by ethnic, religious, nationalist, separatist and political elements. The security situation is HIGHLY unpredictable in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

2.1) KNOWN TERRORIST GROUPS:

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Black September, Hezbollah, al-Saiqa, Yemen Islamic Jihad, Islamic Jihad, Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), Amal, Arab Liberation Front (ALF), al-Arifeen, Russian National Unity, New Armenian Resistance (NAR), Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, Armenian Revolutionary Army, Kach, al-Fatah, For a Revolutionary Perspective, Jewish Defense League (JDL), Jenin Martyrs' Brigade, May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), al-Qaeda, Black Star, Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei for the Construction of the Fighting Communist Party

2.2) TERRORIST OPERATIONS:

A.A) April 17, 2006, - (9) Nine people killed and Sixty (60) were injured in a suicide bombing in the area of the old Central Bus Station in TEL AVIV. This location was targeted in a previous attack, in which (32) people were injured, on January 19, 2006.

3.0) POPULATION AWARENESS:

HIGH and growing population is overstraining the natural resources in the city. HIGH population density and other characteristics influence the criminal and terrorist activity in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

3.1) CITY ENVIRONMENT:

Attitudes of the people, the political environment and the economic situation are MODERATELY stable and create an atmosphere MODERATELY conducive to the pursuit of business in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

4.0) CULTURAL AWARENESS AND CITY PROFILE:

The city's character is reflected in the populations' activity, attitude and philosophy. The makeup of the city's populace comes from the following denominational groupings and subgroups.

Nationality: Israeli

Ethnic groups:

Jewish 80.1% (Europe/America-born 32.1%, Israel-born 20.8%, Africa-born 14.6%, Asia-born 12.6%), non-Jewish 19.9% (mostly Arab)

Religions:

Jewish 80.1%, Muslim 14.6% (mostly Sunni Muslim), Christian 2.1%, other 3.2%

Languages:

Hebrew (official), Arabic used officially for Arab minority, English most commonly used foreign language

5.0) CITY LOCATION:

Location: TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

Latitude: N3200.6

Longitude: E03452.6

6.0) INTERNAL CITY THREAT ASSESSMENT:

6.1) TERRORISM OVERVIEW:

The city has a HIGH population that engages in and/or support individuals or organizations in conducting a terrorist activity. HIGH elements of the population may pose a significant terrorist threat.

A.A) EXPLANATION:

Single-source intelligence DOES indicate a HIGH possibility of terrorist attack in the near future. Counter-terrorist listening stations have received a HIGH degree of mobile telephone "chatter" between suspected terrorists with reference and/or within the geographical region. There is NOTHING actionable at this time, and the terrorist risk remains HIGH.

7.0) CRIME OVERVIEW:

The social conditions help foster HIGH criminal activity in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL. This includes a HIGH population growth and poor socio-economic conditions. Homicide and random violence is HIGH, as well as poverty-driven crimes such as robbery, pick pocketing and hold up incidents.

7.1) CRIMINAL TACTICS:

Criminal tactics vary in sophistication in the city; however, criminals often conduct HIGH-level reconnaissance to know when and where visiting executives are traveling. HIGHLY organized gangs, often acting in groups of three and four people, carry out criminal acts. They threaten visitors walking on the street or within a stopped vehicle before making off with cash and valuables.

After the incident they attempt to merge with the crowd within the city to avoid police detection and make their escape. Criminals possess the means, ability, opportunity and have demonstrated a HIGH and immediate threat to visiting executives in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

7.2) THREAT SUMMARY:

A.A) HIGH RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACK:

There is a HIGHER RISK of terrorist attacks in urban areas Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. Security incidents have occurred in a variety of locations in TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

B.B) MAINTAIN HIGH CAUTION:

Executives visiting urban areas should maintain a HIGH level of vigilance at all times, stay informed about the security situation.

C.C) TERRORIST ACTIVITY:

Ongoing terrorist activity has resulted in numerous deaths and injuries, and the potential for further violence is HIGH.

D.D) MILITARY TENSIONS:

Ongoing military operations and heightened tensions throughout the TEL AVIV, ISRAEL put visiting executives at risk.

8.0) DANGEROUS CITY LOCATIONS:

The majority of areas located within the tourist boundaries of the city are HIGH crime locations. This includes widespread robbery, street mugging, assault and murder. The key congregation points in the city should be avoided or HIGH security protocols followed.

9.0) SPECIFIC DANGERS:

The city center has a HIGH crime rate and is considered a HIGH-risk destination. The environment contains HIGH levels of armed crime and terrorism in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

10.0) OTHER AREAS:

The city center is considered a LOW Muslim environment. However, common sense and good judgment should be exercised in dress and activities. The dress code has a tendency to be more relaxed at resorts and hotels in the city.

10.1) NIGHTLIFE:

There is Western style nightlife within the city. However, venturing out into the city's nightlife poses a HIGH-level threat. Most of the bars and nightclubs are in HIGH threat neighborhoods, and we don't recommend them to visiting executives. Visits to these areas should ONLY be undertaken with an experienced guide, local translator, and security escort familiar with the security environment and local loyalties.

11.0) HEALTH HAZARDOUS

According to the CDC and WHO, there is a MODERATE increased risk of exposure to travel-related infectious disease in this country. Consult your personal physician prior to departure.

12.0) POLICE OVERVIEW:

The police have only MODERATE control of the criminal population in the city. There are a MODERATE number of police personnel and resources and a MODERATE ration of police officers to the people they have to serve. Police earn a very MODERATE monthly salary, their earnings change little each year. There is MODERATE corruption within the police force and some may turn a blind eye to crime in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

13.0) EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW:

Emergency management includes fire and ambulance service in the city. The city's emergency management technical abilities and expertise is MODERATE. Emergency management delivers MODERATE-quality services and MODERATE practices are followed in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

14.0) HIGHWAY CONDITIONS:

Travel by road is DANGEROUS. Many of the major highways in and around the city are poorly maintained and traffic is congested. Local drivers have LOW regard for traffic regulations and do NOT follow safe driving practices in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

15.0) LODGING:

Following is a list of hotels that meet minimum-security requirements. This includes CCTV cameras, and positive entry controls:

15.1) HOTEL NAME:

Hotel Name:

David Inter-Continental Hotel

Hotel Address:
David Inter-Continental Hotel
12 Kaufman Street
Tel Aviv, 68012 IL

15.2) DISTANCE FROM CITY AIRPORT:

Airport Ident: LLBG
Airport Name: BEN GURION INT'L
Airport Location: TEL AVIV, ISRAEL
Distance in Miles: 5

16.0) HOTEL ASSESSMENT:

Please refer to our Hotel Threat Assessments for priority information and safety analysis relative to criminal/terrorist threats and vulnerability assessment that assist in the mitigation process for visiting executives.

17.0) EXECUTIVE SECURITY AWARENESS:

Close studies of security risks that may confront visiting executives to the city include:

17.1) PICK POCKETING:

Countermeasures: Not wearing or carrying expensive jewelry if you are going to be in a crowd or an unfamiliar place. Do not put your wallet into your back pocket. Many men feel if they have the pocket buttoned they are safe. Pickpockets are very skilled, some use razorblades to slit the bottom of the pocket so the wallet will fall into their hands.

17.2) PURSE SECURITY:

Countermeasures: Use handbags and purses that have a zipper or lock. Always keep your purse zipped or latched and carry it in front of you. If your purse has a flap to open, keep the flap against your body. Don't carry your purse loosely around your shoulder. Clutch it tightly under your arm.

17.3) STREET ROBBERY:

Avoid walking alone on the street after 9:00 p.m. and avoid talking with strangers on the street. Keep yourself an arm's length away from them. Walk briskly and confidently. If you are robbed, obey the robber's instructions. Give up your valuables immediately do NOT resist. No possession is worth your life. Try to memorize your robber's physical features, clothing, motor vehicle, and direction of flight.

18.0) PERSONAL SAFETY:

Self-protection means knowing how to avoid being the victim of an attack or robbery by keeping alert for the unexpected and not taking unnecessary chances. Trust your instincts. If you sense danger, don't put it aside. Take action and leave the area. Go to a positively identified friendly contact for assistance.

19.0) ROAD TRAVEL SAFETY:

Carefully coordinated convoys for all road movements ensures route security, this includes drivers being familiar with routes, safety planning and execution. Safe road travel should also include at least two vehicles, one cell phone minimum per vehicle, and no road movement after dark without appropriate escort security. Vehicles used should be inconspicuous in make, model and color (indigenous vehicles preferable).

20.0) HOTEL SAFETY:

Hotels should be chosen based on minimum-security requirements for keeping visiting executives safe. If the hotel does NOT have a protected fence line, closed-circuit cameras, floodlights, controlled access and egress guards, and barriers to prevent car bombs, then it constitutes an inappropriate and unacceptable risk.

21.0) NO-GO ZONES:

Slums, run down areas and poor sections located at the outer edges of the city should be avoided due to a HIGH concentration of crime. Visiting executives should stay within the well-defined tourist and shopping boundaries. Executives are strongly advised to restrict all movements to the upper class sections of the city located within the urban center, and business, hotel, financial, and entertainment districts.

22.0) ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES:

The City Security Assessment examines current and historical data concerning frequency of criminal and/or terrorist occurrences in the city, the crime and/or insurgent rates of surrounding areas, target attractiveness of visiting executives in the city and the strengths and weaknesses of the police, military and emergency management personnel capabilities.

23.0) CITY THREAT LEVEL:

The city has a HIGH threat profile. This signifies some activity may be potentially threatening and may NOT be suitable for visiting executive safety in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL. Moreover, the city is considered a HIGH value target where large number of people gather, presenting HIGH opportunities for terrorists activity, as it would be casualty-rich and newsworthy.

24.0) MITIGATING FACTORS:

By NO means do terrorists and criminals lurk behind every corner in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

However, visiting executives are appealing targets and in some areas of the threat levels can be HIGH in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

25.0) PROFESSIONAL ADVICE:

Visiting executives are urged to take HIGH mitigating tactics to lower their threat profile. Executives are strongly advised to contact a professional FAM adviser to learn about the appropriate security requirements to be in place prior to arrival in the City of TEL AVIV, ISRAEL.

END CITY SECURITY ASSESSMENT

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SAFETY AND SECURITY

Israeli authorities strictly enforce security measures. American citizen visitors have been subjected to prolonged questioning and thorough searches upon entry or departure from Israel. Travelers (including American citizens) with Arabic surnames, those who ask that Israeli stamps not be entered into their passports, and unaccompanied female travelers have been delayed and subjected to close scrutiny by Israeli border authorities. American citizens have been arrested at the airport and at other border crossings on suspicion of security-related crimes and members of religious groups have been monitored, arrested, and deported for suspicion of intent to commit violent or disruptive acts in Israel. In some cases, Israeli authorities have denied American citizen's access to U.S. consular officers, lawyers, and even family members during temporary detention.

Security-related delays are not unusual for travelers carrying cameras or electronic equipment, and some have had their laptop computers and other electronic equipment confiscated at Ben Gurion Airport. While most effects are returned prior to the traveler's departure, some equipment has been retained by the authorities for lengthy periods and has been damaged, destroyed or lost. Americans who have had personal property damaged due to security procedures at Ben Gurion can contact the Commissioner of Complaints at the airport for redress.

The Department of State urges American citizens to take responsibility for their own personal security while traveling overseas.

Terrorism: U.S. citizens, including tourists, students, residents, and U.S. mission personnel, have been injured or killed by terrorists while in Israel, Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza. Attacks have occurred in highly frequented shopping and pedestrian areas and on public buses. U.S. Embassy and Consulate General American employees and their families are prohibited from using public buses and trains. American citizens should use good judgment and exercise caution when visiting public areas and using transportation facilities to minimize exposure to possible terrorist attacks. Strategies to minimize risk include: avoiding demonstrations and large crowds, being aware of one's immediate surroundings, especially while visiting contentious religious sites, military areas, and establishments frequented by off-duty soldiers, and by avoiding suspicious objects.

Kidnapping: In recent months in Gaza and the West Bank, armed gunmen have kidnapped foreigners, including several Americans. Gunmen in negotiations with the Palestinian Authority have sometimes used such foreign hostages as bartering tools. The threat of hostage-taking remains a primary concern for Americans and foreigners within the Gaza Strip. Any Americans traveling to Gaza in spite of the Department of State's Travel Warning urging no travel to Gaza should register with the American Consulate General in Jerusalem prior to entry and maintain a very low profile while moving within Gaza. They should also have the telephone numbers of the U.S. Consulate General readily at hand for rapid contact in the event of an emergency.

Demonstrations and Civil Unrest: In the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem, demonstrations or altercations can occur spontaneously and have the potential to become violent without warning. If such disturbances occur, American visitors should leave the area immediately. In Jerusalem's Old City, where exits are limited, American visitors should seek safe haven inside a shop or restaurant until the incident is over. Demonstrations are particularly dangerous in areas such as checkpoints, settlements, military areas, and major thoroughfares where protesters are likely to encounter Israeli security forces.

Areas of Instability: U.S. Government personnel in Israel and Jerusalem, whether stationed there or on temporary duty, are under tight security controls, as noted below. In addition, they occasionally may be prohibited from traveling to sections of Jerusalem and parts of Israel depending on prevailing security conditions.

Jerusalem: In Jerusalem, travelers should exercise caution at religious sites on holy days, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and dress appropriately when visiting the Old City and ultra-orthodox Jewish neighborhoods. Most roads into ultra-orthodox Jewish neighborhoods are blocked off on Friday nights and Saturdays. Assaults on secular visitors, either for being in cars or for being "immodestly dressed," have occurred in these neighborhoods. Isolated street protests and demonstrations can occur in the commercial districts of East Jerusalem (Salah Ed-Din Street and Damascus Gate areas) during periods of unrest. U.S. Government American employees are authorized to travel to the Old City and the Mount of Olives during daylight hours only. Although few security incidents have occurred recently within the Old City, visitors are urged to exercise caution and be aware of their surroundings at all times. This is especially true when entering or exiting the Old City at times when the volume of pedestrian traffic could create difficulties.

There have been reports of harassment of tourists by vendors in many tourist areas of Jerusalem including, in particular, the Mount of Olives.

West Bank and Gaza: For safety and security reason, U.S. Government American personnel and dependents are prohibited from traveling to any cities, towns or settlements in the West Bank, except for mission-essential business or other approved purposes. Jericho, as distinct from other areas in the West Bank, is under the full security responsibility of the Palestinian Authority. Violence in recent years has decreased markedly in Jericho and, since the PA's assumption of security responsibility for Jericho in February 2005, the level of violence there has remained low compared to other parts of the West Bank. For limited, personal travel, U.S. government personnel and family members are permitted to travel through the West Bank, using only Routes 1 and 90, to reach the Allenby/King Hussein Bridge or the Dead Sea coast near Ein Gedi and Masada.

Each such transit requires prior notification to the Consulate General's security office and must occur during daylight hours. U.S. Government personnel and family members are permitted personal travel on Route 443 between Modi'in and Jerusalem during daylight hours only.

Travel to the Gaza Strip by U.S. Government personnel is prohibited. Under policy guidance issued by the Secretary of State, exceptions to the prohibition on Gaza travel are only for official, mission-critical travel. Private American citizens also should avoid travel to these areas. During periods of unrest, the Israeli Government sometimes closes off access to the West Bank and Gaza, and those areas may be placed under curfew. All persons in areas under curfew should remain indoors or risk arrest or injury. Americans have been killed, seriously injured, detained and deported as a result of encounters with Israeli Defense Forces operations in Gaza and the West Bank. Travel restrictions may be imposed with little or no warning. Strict measures have frequently been imposed following terrorist actions, and the movement of Palestinian Americans, both those with residency status in the West Bank or Gaza as well as foreign passport holders, has been severely impeded. Due to current limitations on travel by U.S. Government employees to the West Bank and Gaza made necessary by uncertain security conditions, the ability of consular staff to offer timely assistance to American citizens in need in these areas is considerably reduced at present.

Golan Heights: There are live land mines in many areas and visitors should walk only on established roads or trails. Near the northern border of Israel, rocket attacks from Lebanese territory can occur without warning.

CRIME

The crime rate is moderate in Israel, Jerusalem, and the West Bank. Incidents of organized, violent crime, residential break-ins and petty theft have increased in Gaza since Israel's disengagement in September 2005. In addition, break-ins of parked vehicles are common at beach areas, the Dead Sea, and national parks (especially Caesarea National Park). U.S. citizens should not leave their valuables in unattended cars in these areas. There has also been a significant upsurge in non-violent home invasions. U.S. citizens resident in Israel have had jewelry, cash, vehicles, and their personal documentation and belongings stolen at all hours. In many countries around the world, counterfeit and pirated goods are widely available. Transactions involving such products may be illegal under local law. In addition, bringing them back to the United States may result in forfeitures and/or fines.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

While in a foreign country, a U.S. citizen is subject to that country's laws and regulations, which sometimes differ significantly from those in the United States and may not afford the protections available to the individual under U.S. law. Penalties for breaking the law can be more severe than those in the United States for similar offenses. Persons violating Israel's or the Palestinian Authority's laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested or imprisoned. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Israel and Palestinian Authority administered areas are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. Engaging in sexual conduct with children or using or disseminating child pornography in a foreign country is a crime, prosecutable in the United States.

INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to the local police and the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. If you are the victim of a crime while overseas, in addition to reporting to local police, please contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate for assistance. The Embassy/Consulate staff can, for example, assist you to find appropriate medical care, contact family members or friends and explain how funds could be transferred. Although the investigation and prosecution of the crime is solely the responsibility of local authorities, consular officers can

help you to understand the local criminal justice process and to find an attorney if needed. The Government of Israel provides assistance to victims of terrorist acts.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Video cameras and other electronic items must be declared upon entry to Israel and are sometimes seized by Israeli customs and security officials and returned either damaged and/or after a lengthy delay. It is advisable to contact the Embassy of Israel in Washington, D.C. or one of Israel's consulates in the United States for specific information regarding customs requirements. Definitive information on customs requirements for the Palestinian Authority is not available.

Arrests and Detentions: U.S. citizens arrested by the Israeli National Police (INP) in Israel and charged with crimes are entitled to legal representation and consular notification and visitation. In many cases, there are significant delays between the time of arrest and the time when the INP notifies the Embassy or Consulate General and grants consular access. This procedure may be expedited if the arrested American shows a U.S. passport to the police, or asks the police to contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate General.

U.S. citizens arrested by the Israeli Security Police for security offenses, and U.S. citizens arrested in the West Bank or Gaza for criminal or security offenses may be prevented from communicating with lawyers, family members, or consular officers for lengthy periods. The U.S. Consulate General and the Embassy are often not notified of such arrests, or are not notified in a timely manner. Consular access to the arrested individual is frequently delayed. U.S. citizens have been subject to mistreatment during interrogation and pressured to sign statements in Hebrew that have not been translated. Under local law they may be detained for up to six months at a time without charges. Youths over the age of 14 have been detained and tried as adults. When access to a detained American citizen is denied or delayed, the U.S. Government formally protests the lack of consular access to the Israeli Government. The U.S. Government also will protest any mistreatment to the relevant authorities.

U.S. citizens arrested by the Palestinian Authority (PA) Security Forces in the West Bank or Gaza for crimes are entitled to legal representation and consular notification and access. The PA Security Forces normally notify the Consulate General of non-security related arrests for criminal offenses within two days of arrest, and consular access is normally granted within four days. This procedure may be expedited if the arrested American shows a U.S. passport to the police, or asks the police to contact the U.S. Consulate General.

U.S. citizens arrested by the PA Security Forces in the West Bank or Gaza for security offenses may be prevented from communicating with lawyers, family members, or consular officers for lengthy periods. In addition, they may be held in custody for protracted periods without formal charges or before being taken in front of a judge for an arrest extension. The PA often does not notify the U.S. Consulate General of arrests in a timely manner, and consular access to arrestees is occasionally delayed.

Dual Nationality: Israeli citizens naturalized in the United States retain their Israeli citizenship, and children born in the United States to Israeli parents usually acquire both U.S. and Israeli nationality at birth. Israeli citizens, including dual nationals, are subject to Israeli laws requiring service in Israel's armed forces, as well as other laws pertaining to passports and nationality. American-Israeli dual nationals of military age who do not wish to serve in the Israeli armed forces should contact the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D.C. to learn more about an exemption or deferment from Israeli military service before going to Israel. Without this exemption or deferment document, they may not be able to leave Israel without completing military service or may be subject to criminal penalties for failure to serve.

Israeli citizens, including dual nationals, must enter and depart Israel on their Israeli passports, and Israeli authorities may require persons whom they consider to have acquired Israeli nationality at birth to obtain an Israeli passport prior to departing Israel.

Bearers of Palestinian passports or identity numbers who have become naturalized United States citizens are considered by the Israeli government to retain their Palestinian nationality, and Israeli authorities will view them as Palestinians first, and as American citizens second. Palestinian Americans whom the Government of Israel considers residents of the West Bank or Gaza may face certain travel restrictions (see Entry/Exit Requirements above). These individuals are subject to restrictions on movement between Israel, the West Bank and Gaza and within the West Bank and Gaza that are imposed by the Israeli Government on all Palestinians for security reasons. During periods of heightened security concerns these restrictions can be onerous. Palestinian-American residents of Jerusalem are normally required to use laissez-passers (travel documents issued by the Israeli Government) that contain re-entry permits approved by the Israeli Ministry of Interior for any out-of-country travel. All U.S. citizens with dual nationality must enter the U.S. on their U.S. passports.

Court Jurisdiction: Civil courts in Israel actively exercise their authority to bar certain individuals, including nonresidents, from leaving the country until monetary and other legal claims against them can be resolved. Israel's rabbinical courts exercise jurisdiction over all Jewish citizens and residents of Israel in cases of marriage, divorce, child custody and child support. In some cases, Jewish-Americans who entered Israel as tourists have become defendants in divorce cases filed by their spouses in Israeli rabbinical courts. These Americans have been detained in Israel for prolonged periods while the Israeli courts consider whether the individuals have sufficient ties to Israel to establish rabbinical court jurisdiction. Jewish-American visitors should be aware that they might be subject to involuntary and prolonged stays in Israel if a case is filed against them in a rabbinical court, even if their marriage took place in the U.S. and regardless of whether their spouse is present in Israel.

POST-SPECIFIC CONCERNS

The American embassy community remains concerned with terrorist-related acts in Israel. Although Americans have not been targeted specifically during any recent suicide bombings, there have been indications that terror groups may have intended to attack American interests. The best practice is to avoid crowded areas.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Historically, Israel has suffered from numerous random attacks such as suicide bombings. The Israel-Hezbollah war in the summer of 2006 highlights how dynamic and volatile the political climate is in this region.

Tel Aviv and surrounding areas have recently experienced a period of relative calm in comparison to previous years, due to successful efforts by Israeli security agencies to thwart such incidents. Nonetheless, suicide bombers remain a serious concern for the embassy community and there are numerous restrictions placed on all embassy personnel and their families. Nightclubs, discos, mass transit (buses, trains and their respective terminals) are strictly off-limits. Employees are also cautioned to use discretion and good judgment when visiting crowded places such as restaurants, cafes, bars, shopping malls, markets and beaches.

Organized crime activity has increased in Israel. Local police are primarily concerned with preventing terror acts; consequently, criminal investigations do not receive the requisite level of attention they might deserve. This has allowed organized crime gangs to continue their illicit activities. In extreme cases, stolen military ordnance has been used in furtherance of criminal activities.

Most occurrences of civil unrest take place in the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem. Demonstrations or altercations can occur spontaneously and have the potential to become violent without warning in those areas.

POLICE RESPONSE

Emergency services have English speaking operators. American travelers, who have been arrested, are victims of crime, or need assistance of the embassy may contact U.S. Embassy American Citizen Services at: 03-519-7410 or 03-519-7551 after business hours.

**PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Spokesman**

January 17, 2008

This Worldwide Caution updates information on the continuing threat of terrorist actions and violence against Americans and interests throughout the world. American citizens are reminded to maintain a high level of vigilance and to take appropriate steps to increase their security awareness. This supersedes the Worldwide Caution dated October 9, 2007.

The Department of State remains concerned about the continued threat of terrorist attacks, demonstrations and other violent actions against U.S. citizens and interests overseas. Current information suggests that al-Qaida and affiliated organizations continue to plan terrorist attacks against U.S. interests in multiple regions, including Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. These attacks may employ a wide variety of tactics including suicide operations, assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings and bombings.

Extremists may elect to use conventional or non-conventional weapons, and target both official and private interests. Examples of such targets include high-profile sporting events, residential areas, business offices, hotels, clubs, restaurants, places of worship, schools, public areas and locales where Americans gather in large numbers, including during holidays. In August 2007, two bombs exploded almost simultaneously at an amusement park and a restaurant in India, killing at least 42 people. In June 2007, two unexploded car bombs were discovered in London.

Americans are reminded of the potential for terrorists to attack public transportation systems. Recent examples include multiple terrorist attacks on trains in India in 2006, the July 2005 London Underground bombings, and the March 2004 train attacks in Madrid. In addition, extremists may also select aviation and maritime services as possible targets, such as the August 2006 plot against aircraft in London, or the December 2006 bomb at Madrid's Barajas International Airport. In June 2007, a vehicle was driven into the main terminal at Glasgow International Airport and burst into flames, but the bomb failed to detonate.

The Middle East and North Africa

Credible information indicates terrorist groups seek to continue attacks against U.S. interests in the Middle East and North Africa. Terrorist actions may include bombings, hijackings, hostage taking, kidnappings, and assassinations. While conventional weapons such as explosive devices are a more immediate threat in many areas, use of non-conventional weapons, including chemical or biological agents, must be considered a possible threat. Terrorists do not distinguish between official and civilian targets. Increased security at official U.S. facilities has led terrorists and their sympathizers to seek softer targets such as public transportation, residential areas, and public areas where people congregate, including restaurants, hotels, clubs, and shopping areas.

On December 11, 2007, two vehicle-borne explosive devices were detonated at the UN headquarters in Algiers and the Algerian Constitutional Council. Three other suicide bomb attacks in July and September of 2007 in Algeria killed more than 80 people. In July 2007, suspected al-Qaida operatives carried out a vehicle-borne explosive device attack on tourists at the Bilquis Temple in Yemen, which resulted in the deaths of eight Spanish tourists and their two Yemeni drivers. There was a series of bombings in Morocco in March and April 2007, two of which occurred simultaneously outside the U.S. Consulate General and the private American Language Center in Casablanca. Additionally, an attack took place on the American International School in Gaza in April 2007. These events underscore the intent of terrorist entities to target facilities perceived to cater to Westerners. The September 2006 attack on the U.S. embassy in Syria and the March 2006 bombing near the U.S. consulate in Karachi, Pakistan illustrate the continuing desire of extremists to strike American targets.

Potential targets are not limited to those companies or establishments with overt U.S. ties. For instance, terrorists may target movie theaters, liquor stores, bars, casinos, or any similar type of establishment, regardless of whether they are owned and operated by host country nationals. Due to varying degrees of security at all such locations, Americans should be particularly vigilant when visiting these establishments.

The violence in Iraq, clashes between Palestinians and Israelis, clashes between terrorist extremists and the Lebanese Armed Forces, and the violence in Pakistan following the assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on December 27, 2007 have the potential to produce demonstrations and unrest throughout the region. Americans are reminded that demonstrations and rioting can occur with little or no warning. In addition, the Department of State continues to warn of the possibility for violent actions against U.S. citizens and interests in the region. Anti-American violence could include possible terrorist actions against aviation, ground transportation, and maritime interests, specifically in the Middle East, including the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula, and North Africa.

The Department is concerned that extremists may be planning to carry out attacks against Westerners and oil workers on the Arabian Peninsula. Armed attacks targeting foreign nationals in Saudi Arabia that resulted in many deaths and injuries, including U.S. citizens, appear to have been preceded by extensive surveillance. Tourist destinations in Egypt that are frequented by Westerners were attacked in April 2006 resulting in many deaths and injuries, including Americans. Extremists may be surveilling Westerners, particularly at hotels, housing areas, and rental car facilities. Potential targets may include U.S. contractors, particularly those related to military interests. Financial or economic venues of value also could be considered as possible targets; the failed attack on the Abqaiq oil processing facility in Saudi Arabia in late February 2006 and the September 2006 attack on oil facilities in Yemen are examples.

East Africa

A number of al-Qaida operatives and other extremists are believed to be operating in and around East Africa. As a result of the conflict in Somalia, some of these individuals may seek to relocate elsewhere in the region. Americans considering travel to the region and those already there should review their plans carefully, remain vigilant with regard to their personal security, and exercise caution. Terrorist actions may include suicide operations, bombings, kidnappings or targeting maritime vessels. Terrorists do not distinguish between official and civilian targets. Increased security at official U.S. facilities has led terrorists to seek softer targets such as hotels, beach resorts, prominent public places, and landmarks. In particular, terrorists may target civil aviation and seaports. Americans in remote areas or border regions where military or police authority is limited or non-existent could also become targets.

Americans considering seaborne travel near the Horn of Africa or in the southern Red Sea should exercise extreme caution, as there have been several incidents of armed attacks, robberies, and kidnappings for ransom at sea by pirates during the past several years. Merchant vessels continue to be hijacked in Somali territorial waters, while others have been hijacked as far as 200 nautical miles off the coast of Somalia in international waters.

The U.S. Government maritime authorities advise mariners to avoid the port of Mogadishu, and to remain at least 200 nautical miles off the coast of Somalia. In addition, when transiting around the Horn of Africa or in the Red Sea, it is strongly recommended that vessels travel in convoys, and maintain good communications contact at all times.

Central Asia

The U.S. Government continues to receive information that terrorist groups in Central Asia may be planning attacks in the region, possibly against U.S. Government facilities, American citizens, or American interests. Elements and supporters of extremist groups present in Central Asia, including the Islamic Jihad Union (IJU), al-Qaida, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), and the Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement, have expressed anti-U.S. sentiments in the past and have demonstrated the capability to conduct terrorist operations in the region. Previous terrorist attacks conducted in Central Asia have involved improvised explosive devices and suicide bombers and

have targeted public areas, such as markets, local government facilities, and, in 2004, the U.S. and Israeli Embassies in Uzbekistan. In addition, hostage-takings and skirmishes have occurred near the Uzbek-Tajik-Kyrgyz border areas.

Before You Go

U.S. citizens living or traveling abroad are encouraged to register with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate through the State Department's travel registration web site at <https://travelregistration.state.gov/ibrs/ui/> so that they can obtain updated information on travel and security. Americans without Internet access may register directly with the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. By registering, American citizens make it easier for the Embassy or Consulate to contact them in case of emergency.

U.S. citizens are strongly encouraged to maintain a high level of vigilance, be aware of local events, and take the appropriate steps to bolster their personal security. For additional information, please refer to "A Safe Trip Abroad" found at <http://travel.state.gov>.

U.S. Government facilities worldwide remain at a heightened state of alert. These facilities may temporarily close or periodically suspend public services to assess their security posture. In those instances, U.S. embassies and consulates will make every effort to provide emergency services to U.S. citizens. Americans abroad are urged to monitor the local news and maintain contact with the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate.

As the Department continues to develop information on any potential security threats to U.S. citizens overseas, it shares credible threat information through its Consular Information Program documents, available on the Internet at <http://travel.state.gov>. In addition to information on the Internet, travelers may obtain up-to-date information on security conditions by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll-free in the U.S. and Canada or, outside the U.S. and Canada on a regular toll line at 1-202-501-4444.

Security Update: TSA Alert
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
601 South 12th Street
Arlington, VA 22202

April 20, 2006

"On April 13, 2006, a message posted in Arabic on a web forum explained how to identify private American jets and urged Muslims to destroy all such aircraft:

"Destroy private American aircraft. We call upon all Muslims to follow and identify private civilian American aircrafts in all airports of the world. It is the duty of Muslims to destroy all types of private American aircrafts that are of the types Gulf Stream and Lear Jet and all small jet aircraft usually used by distinguished (people) and businessmen."

"The message also advised readers how to identify American aircraft and provided the tail number of a private aircraft allegedly used by the CIA.

"TSA reminds general aviation aircraft and airport owners and operators to review the security measures contained in the TSA Information Publication, Security Guidelines for General Aviation Airports (available at http://www.tsa.gov/public/interapp/editorial/editorial_1113.xml), and the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association's Airport Watch Program materials (available at www.aopa.org/airportwatch).

"In addition, general aviation aircraft and airport owners and operators are encouraged to consider the following:

Secure unattended aircraft to prevent unauthorized use.

Verify the identification of crew and passengers prior to departure.

Verify that baggage and cargo are known to the persons on board.

Where identification systems are in place, encourage employees to wear proper identification and challenge persons not wearing proper identification.

Direct increased vigilance to unknown pilots and/or clients for aircraft rental or charters - as well as unknown service/delivery personnel.

Be alert/aware of and report persons masquerading as pilots, security personnel, emergency medical technicians, or other personnel using uniforms and/or vehicles as methods to gain access to aviation facilities or aircraft.

Be alert/aware of and report aircraft with unusual or unauthorized modifications.

Be alert/aware of and report persons loitering in the vicinity of aircraft or air operations areas - as well as persons loading unusual or unauthorized payload onto aircraft.

Be alert/aware of and report persons who appear to be under stress or the control of other persons.

Be alert/aware of and report persons whose identification appears altered or inconsistent.

"The theft of any General Aviation aircraft should be immediately reported to the appropriate authorities and the TSA General Aviation Hotline at 866-GASECUR (866-427-3287). In addition, persons should report any suspicious activity immediately to local law enforcement and the TSA General Aviation Hotline."

SOURCE: Transportation Security Administration; Advisory – Security Information for Aircraft Owners/Operators and Airport Managers – April 20, 2006

Security Awareness during Travel

Incidents in recent months have demonstrated that crime and terrorism directed against western personnel is still prevalent. Key Al Qaida members have released statements that they plan to attack western interests; therefore personnel traveling should increase their awareness and safety precautions. Here are some general guidelines to better safeguard yourselves, your property and proprietary information.

- Maintain situational awareness of world events and ongoing threats
- Ensure personnel are notified of increased threat conditions
- Encourage personnel to avoid routines, pre-plan and keep a low profile
- Take notice of suspicious or unattended luggage, briefcases or objects
- Keep communication equipment secure, i.e. laptops, phones, blackberry
- Avoid having conversations or itinerary overheard
- Contact local embassy if you are being followed or under surveillance
- Pay attention to what is really going on around you
- Have a plan for medical emergencies or natural disasters
- *Don't* wear clothing with corporate logo, or other logos that identify you as western business traveler.
- *Don't* use laminated business cards on luggage, keep corporate ID hidden
- *Don't* wear expensive jewelry or show large amounts of money
- *Don't* travel in taxis that were not arranged in advance.
- *Don't* engage in conversation with strangers, especially about religious or political beliefs.

Threat Level Assessment:

Threat level corresponds to the degree or that the traveler might experience when traveling in the mention designation. The threat level ratings are based on crime rate, terrorist attacks, violent protests or terrorist activity. Listed below are the threat levels:

1.0) LOW THREAT:

Area has basic, LOW-scale criminal activity and violence is minimal. The threats in this area do NOT go beyond common everyday risk.

2.0) MODERATE THREAT:

Area has MODERATE-scale criminal and/or terrorist activity. Some areas may NOT be suitable to visit. Threats in this area do NOT exceed MODERATE levels.

3.0) MODERATE-HIGH THREAT:

Area has sporadic intense criminal and/or terrorist activity. Human injury and/or death are possible in some areas due to MODERATE-HIGH threats.

4.0) HIGH THREAT:

Area has HIGH-scale criminal and/or terrorist operations conducted by organized criminals and/or disciplined terrorist groups. Human injury and/or death are possible in all areas due to the HIGH threats.

5.0) EXTREME THREAT

Area has EXTREME, full-scale organized criminal and/or disciplined terrorist operations posing an EXTREME threat to human injury and/or death on a regular basis in all areas.

City: TEL AVIV
Country threat level: 5
(Terrorism, Insurgency, War)

This page provides emergency information and may be separated from the travel brief to carry with you while you are away from the aircraft.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Police: 100
Fire: 102
Ambulance: 101

MEDICAL FACILITIES

FAM International does not have any medical employees on staff and does not guarantee care at the medical facilities.

Tel-Aviv Sourasky Medical Center
6 Weizman Street
Tel Aviv, 64239 Israel
Telephone: +972 3 6973874

Heller Institute of Medical Research
Chaim Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer
Tel Aviv, 52621 Israel
Telephone: +972 3 530 3565
Facsimile: +972 3 530 7002

RED CROSS

Israel - Magen David Adom in Israel
53 Yigal Alon Street
Tel Aviv, Israel 67062
Telephone: +972 73 263 0020 / 1
Facsimile: +972 3 730 5983
E-Mail: davida@mdais.co.il

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE INFORMATION

The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv
71 Hayarkon Street
Tel Aviv, Israel
The U.S. mailing address is:
Unit 7228, Box 0001, APO AE 09830
Telephone: +972 3 519 7575
After-hours telephone: +972 3 519 7551
Facsimile: +972 3 516 4390
E-mail: amctelaviv@state.gov
Website: <http://telaviv.usembassy.gov>

Regional Security Officer: Jeffrey Culver

Travelers should make copies of personal documentation including passports, visas and identification cards, as hotels will keep the passports and visas of new guest's overnight. All confidential information should be closely guarded. If such information cannot be carried on your person secure in a safe storage location.