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تقرير حول اعتزام بلغاريا نشر تقرير بخصوص الهجوم الارهابي في بورغاس



العملية الارهابية التي يقف من ورائها حزب الله: بقايا الحافلة في مطار بورغاس (تصوير: قسم المتحدث باسم جمعية الاغاثة الاسرائيلية "زاكا"، 19 تموز 2012)

عام

■ طبقا لتقارير، أصلها في مقال نشر في وال ستريت جورنال، من المتوقع أن تنشر بلغاريا هذا الأسبوع تقريرا يتعلق بنائج التحقيق في الهجوم الارهابي الذي وقع في بورغاس قد يوجه اصابع الاتهام الى حزب الله وايران ويحملهما المسؤولية عن العملية الارهابية. وطبقا للمقال، يزعم وزير الداخلية البلغاري اطلاق المسؤولين رفيعي المستوى في الحكومة البلغارية على نتائج التقرير يوم 5 شباط فيما سيتم نشر التقرير خلال الأسبوع (wsj.com, 5 شباط 2013). لا تتوفر لدينا معلومات في هذه المرحلة حول نتائج التقرير.

العملية الارهابية في بورغاس

■ بتاريخ 18 تموز، قرابة الساعة 17:30، وقع انفجار في حافلة سياحية في مطار مدينة بورغاس الترفيهية، وكانت الحافلة تقل مجموعة من المستجيبين الاسرائيليين. وقد وقع الانفجار بعد مضي وقت قصير على هبوط طائرة إسرائيلية في مطار مدينة بورغاس. وقد كانت الحافلة الثانية من بين أربع حافلات كانت تستعد لنقل السياح الاسرائيليين من المطار الى

الفنادق في المدينة. وقد اسفر الانفجار عن مقتل خمسة مدنيين إسرائيليين وسائق الحافلة البلغاري، ومصرع الارهابي الذي فجر الحافلة، واصيب 36 إسرائيليا بجراح، من بينهم ثلاثة بإصابات بالغة.

■ تُشكل العملية الارهابية في بورغاس استمرارا لسلسلة من الهجمات الارهابية ضد سياح إسرائيليين وممثلين إسرائيليين رسميين في أنحاء العالم (تركيا، الهند، تايلندا، كينيا، أذربيجان، جورجيا وقبرص). وقد قادت "البصمات" الخاصة بهذه الهجمات الارهابية الى ايران ومنظمة حزب الله التي تعمل من قبلها. أما حزب الله، وعلى عادته، فقد أنكر أي علاقة بالعملية الارهابية في بورغاس (لمزيد من التفاصيل، راجع نشرة المعلومات بتاريخ 13 كانون الأول 2012: "ملاح حزب الله كمنظمة ارهابية").



الحافلة المحترقة في موقع العملية في ميناء بورغاس (تصوير: قسم المتحدث باسم جمعية الاغاثة الاسرائيلية "زاكا"، 19 تموز 2012)

■ عاود متحدثون رسميون باسم إسرائيل التأكيد، وبضمنهم رئيس الحكومة، أن بحوزة إسرائيل معلومات استخبارية صلبة مفادها أن منظمة حزب الله هي التي نفذت العملية الارهابية في بورغاس ("absolutely rock-solid intelligence", طبقا لأقوال رئيس الحكومة في مقابلة مع قناة FOX الأمريكية، 22 تموز 2012). تجدر الإشارة الى أنه قيل العملية بوقت قصير تم في قبرص اعتقال ارهابي من حزب الله، كان يعمل في جمع المعلومات حول أهداف سياحية إسرائيلية في الجزيرة وأن حزب الله شارك في عمليات ارهابية أخرى في اطار الهجمات الارهابية الايرانية.

■ تم العثور على جثة الارهابي بالقرب من حافلة السياح التي تم تفجيرها. وفقا لتقديراتنا، فقد مات بسبب "حادث عمل" أدى الى تفجير العبوة قبل الموعد المخطط. وفقا لأقوال وزير داخلية بلغاريا، فقد كان الارهابي يحمل معه حوالي ثلاثة كيلوغرامات من المواد الناسفة (وكالة الأنباء الفرنسية، 20 تموز 2012). وقد تم العثور في الميدان على رخصة سباق، تعود وفقا للتسجيلات، لمواطن من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. وقد أبلغت جهات أمريكية رفيعة المستوى أنه لم يتم العثور على تسجيلات تتعلق بصاحب الرخصة في مستودعات المعلومات التابعة للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية (AP، 19 تموز 2012). تعتقد السلطات البلغارية انه لم يعمل بصورة منفردة وأنه كان هناك عى الأقل مساعد واحد قدم له المساعدة اللوجستية. وفقا للتقديرات، فإن المساعد هو الذي حاول استئجار سيارة من أجل الوصول معه الى المطار (AP، 19 تموز 2012).

نخبة من نشرات المعلومات التي نشرها مركز المعلومات حول الاستخبارات والارهاب في
موضوع ايران وحزب الله باللغة الانجليزية (2012-2005)

1. 29/11/12 Hezbollah: Portrait of a Terrorist Organization
2. 07/08/2012 The Quds Force, an elite unit of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, spearheads Iran's global terrorist campaign.
3. 17/06/2012 Hezbollah as the strategic long arm of the Iranian regime
4. 18/04/2012 Latin America as a Terrorist, Subversive, Criminal Arena for Iran and Hezbollah
5. 16/02/2012 Iranian and Hezbollah Terrorist Attacks against Israeli Targets Abroad The Situation on the Ground and Background Information (February 15, 2012)
6. 05/01/2012 Ali Daqduq, senior Lebanese Hezbollah operative handled by the Iranian Al-Quds Force to support Shi'ite militias in Iraq, was captured by the coalition and held by the Americans.
7. 25/11/2010 Hamas and Hezbollah's satellite channels continue broadcasting via Arab-Muslim and Western satellites.
8. 25/08/2010 For the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV and the Shi'ite Amal NBN-TV broadcast "The Christ," an Iranian-produced series rife with an anti-Christian anti-Semitic expressions.
9. 20/07/2010 Hamas and Hezbollah expressed sympathy with the president of Sudan over the second arrest warrant issued against him by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for counts of genocide.
10. 22/06/2010 The aid flotilla planned to set sail from Lebanon is supported by Syria and Hezbollah.
11. 07/01/2010 Further Evidence of Hezbollah's Military Activity
12. 14/10/2009 Explosions at Hezbollah arms caches in villages south of the Litani (Tair Filsay and Khirbet Silim) prove the organization maintains an active military infrastructure in south Lebanon.
13. 27/08/2009 Exposure of a Hezbollah network in Egypt: state of affairs, implications, and reactions in Egypt and in the Arab and Muslim world
14. 16/08/2009 Two rare statements about Iran-Hezbollah relations:

15. 03/08/2009 Explosion in Hezbollah weapons depot in the village of Khirbet Silim exposes the existence of an active Hezbollah military infrastructure south of the Litani river.
16. 09/06/2009 Initial Arab-Muslim responses to President Obama's speech in Cairo from Iran and Hezbollah, Syria, the Palestinian arena and the global jihad
17. 13/04/2009 Egypt exposes a Hezbollah network on its soil
18. 31/03/2009 Hezbollah senior activist Omar al-Moussawi stressed that while Britain's policy toward the organization had changed, the organization itself had not:
19. 25/11/2008 The international struggle against Hezbollah's television broadcasts
20. 12/11/2008 Hezbollah once again disputes the legitimacy of the Israel-Lebanon international border by raising the issue of the so-called "seven villages".
21. 01/09/2008 Hezbollah uses its summer camps to indoctrinate youngsters with radical Shi'ite Islamic ideology, which includes: terrorist culture, hatred against Israel, Hassan Nasrallah's personality cult, the glorification of Hezbollah's martyrs.
22. 21/08/2008 The Deterrent Relationship Between Israel and Hezbollah between 1982 and 2006
23. 10/08/2008 The Israeli security forces recently detained an Israeli Arab studying medicine in Germany, suspected of having been recruited by Hezbollah and of receiving large sums of money.
24. 03/08/2008 Strong criticism was heard in Lebanon following the celebrations marking the return of Hezbollah's prisoners, notably Samir Kuntar.
25. 07/06/2008 Hezbollah conducted a military exercise in which its operatives stormed a hill representing an IDF outpost.
26. 19/05/2008 Funding terrorism: Hezbollah uses its websites to collect donations
27. 18/02/2008 Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah threatened revenge for the killing of Imad Moughnieh by declaring an "open war" on Israel
28. 13/02/2008 Imad Fayez Moughnieh, No. 2 at Hezbollah and responsible for its military and terrorist operations in Lebanon and abroad, died when his car exploded in Damascus.
29. 09/01/2008 Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV channel has started broadcasting via the THAICOM communications satellite.

30. 10/11/2007 Hezbollah held a large-scale three-day exercise in south Lebanon.
31. 06/05/2007 Hezbollah as a case study of the battle for hearts and minds
32. 27/04/2007 In an interview granted to an Iranian TV channel, Sheikh Naim Qassem, Hassan Nasrallah's deputy, stresses that Hezbollah's policy of terrorist operations against Israel (including suicide bombings and rocket fire) requires jurisprudential permission of the Islamic religious authorities.
33. 27/03/2007 Following an appeal from the Argentinean Attorney General, Interpol issued international extradition warrants for five senior Iranians and one senior Hezbollah operative
34. 21/02/2007 Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah publicly admits that his organization is rearming and secretly transporting arms to south Lebanon, in blatant violation of Security Council Resolution 1701.
35. 06/02/2007 A chain of explosive charges disguised as rocks laid the area of Avivim on the Israeli-Lebanese border: a Hezbollah test case for Israel, the first time since the second Lebanon war
36. 06/12/2006 Hezbollah's use of Lebanese civilians as human shields - Part One: Introduction
37. 06/12/2006 Hezbollah's use of Lebanese civilians as human shields - Part Three
38. 05/12/2006 Hezbollah's use of Lebanese civilians as human shields: the extensive military infrastructure positioned and hidden in populated areas. From within the Lebanese towns and villages deliberate rocket attacks were directed against civilian targets in Israel.
39. 05/12/2006 Terrorism and Internet: Hezbollah's widespread use of the Internet as a means to distribute anti-Israeli, anti-Jewish, and anti-American incitement as part of the war for the hearts and minds (as at December 3, 2006)
40. Nov. 2006 Hezbollah's use of Lebanese civilians as human shields: the extensive military infrastructure positioned and hidden in populated areas. From within the Lebanese towns and villages deliberate rocket attacks were directed against civilian targets in Israel.
41. 14/11/2006 Argentina accuses Iran of responsibility for the Hezbollah terrorist attack
42. 10/10/2006 Hezbollah publications found during the second Lebanon war in south Lebanon inculcate the radical ideology of the Islamic revolution in Iran

43. 22/09/2006 Hezbollah indoctrination for the younger generation: book and coloring books captured in the second Lebanon war designed to inculcate children and adolescents with the organization ideology
44. 12/09/2006 Hezbollah's Shi'ite youth movement, "The Imam al-Mahdi Scouts," has tens of thousands of members
45. 10/09/2006 Hezbollah as a strategic arm of Iran
46. 30/08/2006 Documents captured during the second Lebanon war reveal how Hezbollah raises funds and at the same time furthers its propaganda and indoctrination campaign, stressing the younger generation.
47. 12/08/2006 Crime and terrorism: During the current confrontation in Lebanon, Hezbollah again used the drug trade to collect intelligence in Israel
48. 09/08/2006 Hezbollah operative captured during the ongoing confrontation admitted to participating in the abduction of the two IDF soldiers
49. 09/08/2006 An Iranian figure who had a key role in founding Hezbollah publicly announced that long-range Iranian Zelzal-2 rockets were delivered to the organization
50. 08/08/2006 Analysis of the draft of the UN Security Council resolution proposed by France and the United States to end the hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah
51. 02/08/2006 Syria as a strategic prop for Hezbollah and Hamas
52. 30/07/2006 News of the Israeli-Hezbollah confrontation (as of noon, Sunday July 30)
53. 20/07/2006 The IDF-Hezbollah confrontation (Updated on the morning of Thursday, July 20)
54. 13/07/2006 Disarming Hezbollah and extending the sovereignty and authority of the Lebanese government to south Lebanon, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1559 (2004) and the Taef Accord (1989)
55. 13/07/2006 Background information about Hezbollah and its involvement in anti-Israel and international terrorism according to Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center Special Bulletins
56. 22/06/2006 Terrorism and humor: a satirical show severely criticizing Hezbollah was shown on Lebanese LBC-TV
57. 30/05/2006 Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah boasts of the organization's ability to maintain a balance of deterrence with Israel

58. 29/05/2006 Katyusha rockets fired deep into the Galilee led to a day of exchange of heavy fire between the IDF and Hezbollah, the most significant since Israel withdrew from Lebanon (May 2000)
59. 10/05/2006 Hassan Nasrallah, Hezbollah general secretary, publicly admits his organization provides funds for Palestinian terrorist organizations
60. 29/03/2006 Another limitation placed by the international community on broadcasts emanating from Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV station
61. 17/03/2006 In an unusual public statement, Zakaria Zubeidi, chief of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades in Jenin, admits that his organization receives operative assistance from Hezbollah (funds, arms and training), and that the organization exerts much influence on him
62. 16/01/2006 The fight against Hezbollah's inciting broadcasts: the French authorities reject Al-Manar's request to allow the resumption of its broadcasts in France
63. 18/12/2005 A ceremony held on the occasion of Israel's handover of bodies of Hezbollah operatives was accompanied by a belligerent yet apologetic speech given by Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah.
64. 18/12/2005 Hezbollah has no intention to disarm
65. 18/12/2005 Mahmoud Qumati, a Hezbollah senior, praised Al-Qaeda's Katyusha rocket attacks on Aqaba and Eilat
66. 13/12/2005 Hezbollah in Lebanon continues sending Fatah/Tanzim operatives in the West Bank on terrorist missions by means of a link in the Gaza Strip which transmits funds and instructions.
67. 02/09/2005 Hezbollah (part A)
68. 02/09/2005 The European Union's deliberations to include Hezbollah in its list of terrorist organizations exerts pressure on Hezbollah
69. 02/09/2005 Hezbollah attacks at Har Dov (Shebaa Farms) continue
70. 02/09/2005 an and Hezbollah as instigators of terrorism
71. 02/09/2005 Hezbollah as a generator of terrorism
72. 02/09/2005 Iran and Hezbollah as instigators of terrorism in the Palestinian Authority-administered territories:
73. Hezbollah attempt to establish terrorist infrastructure in Reine, an Israeli Arab village near Nazareth
74. 19/05/2005 Publishing and distributing anti-Semitic literature in the Arab world: the Hezbollah publishing house issues Secrets of the Evildoers.

75. 01/07/2004 Hezbollah publicly admits supporting Palestinian terrorists