

*Hezbollah*

---

**Name:** Hezbollah

**Type of Organization:**

- Militia
- political party
- social-service provider
- terrorist
- transnational
- violent

**Ideologies and Affiliations:**

- Iranian-sponsored
- Islamist
- jihadist
- Khomeinist
- Shiite

**Place of Origin:**

Lebanon

**Year of Origin:**

1982

**Founder(s):**

Ali Akbar Mohtashemi—Iran’s then-ambassador to Syria; Imad Fayez Mughniyeh; Grand Ayatollah Muhammad Hussein Fadlallah; Abbas al-Musawi

**Places of Operation:**

Lebanon, Syria, Germany, Mexico, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Iran, United Arab Emirates

**Overview**

*Also Known As:*

- Ansar Allah<sup>1</sup>
- Followers of the Prophet Muhammed<sup>2</sup>
- Hizballah<sup>3</sup>
- Hizbollah<sup>4</sup>
- Hizbu’llah<sup>5</sup>
- Islamic Jihad<sup>6</sup>
- Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine<sup>7</sup>
- Islamic Jihad Organization<sup>8</sup>
- Organization of the Oppressed on Earth<sup>9</sup>
- Organization of Right Against Wrong<sup>10</sup>
- Party of God<sup>11</sup>
- Revolutionary Justice Organization<sup>12</sup>

*Executive Summary:*

Iran helped create the terrorist group Hezbollah in Lebanon in the early 1980s in order to expand its influence in the region. Under the pretense of

## *Hezbollah*

---

fighting foreign occupiers in Lebanon, Hezbollah has been responsible for murderous terror attacks against Israeli, American, and Jewish targets around the globe. Despite its rhetoric of freeing Lebanon from foreign occupation, Hezbollah has made no secret that it is heavily supported by foreign powers, namely the Islamist Iranian regime.

Iran has transferred mass quantities of weapons, fighters, and other supplies to Hezbollah through its Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, using Syria as a transfer point. It has been responsible for transferring thousands of rockets, which Hezbollah has used against Israeli civilians, notably in the 2006 Second Lebanon War which was sparked by a Hezbollah cross-border raid that resulted in the deaths of eight soldiers and capture of two others. In addition to its violently anti-Israel position, Hezbollah's loyalty to Iran and Syria has translated into Hezbollah involvement on behalf of the embattled Syrian regime in that country's civil war.

Like Iran, Hezbollah considers the United States and Israel to be its chief enemies, which has led to a global terrorist campaign against the two nations. Until September 11, 2001, Hezbollah was responsible for killing more Americans than any other terrorist organization. Among other deadly attacks, Hezbollah has been linked to the 1983 attack on U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon; the 1992 suicide bombing at the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina; the 1994 suicide bombing of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association in Buenos Aires; and the 2012 bombing of an Israeli tourist bus in Bulgaria. Hezbollah is also suspected of involvement in the February 2005 Beirut suicide bombing that killed 22 people, including former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. In August 2020, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon found Hezbollah member Salim Ayyash guilty of participation in the attack.

Further complicating Hezbollah's status, the terror group has woven itself into Lebanon's social fabric, setting up charities and providing services in the southern part of the country where government authority is weaker. These social services have boosted Hezbollah's popularity enough to allow it to become part of the Lebanese political structure. Since 1992, Hezbollah has had a presence and outsized influence in the elected government.

Hezbollah is a key political actor within Lebanon. Hariri's 2005 death sparked an internal revolution—dubbed the Cedar Revolution—in Lebanon that led to the withdrawal of occupying Syrian forces and the creation of pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian political factions in Lebanon's parliament. Hezbollah's political party leads the pro-Syrian March 8 faction, which also include the Shiite Amal party and the Christian-aligned Free Patriotic Movement (FPM). Though it is itself a smaller party in the parliament, Hezbollah's political party has stalled the creation of governing coalitions and caused their downfall through the withdrawal of Hezbollah support. In October 2016, the Lebanese government elected Hezbollah political ally Michel Aoun as president. In May 2018, Hezbollah and its political allies won 70 of Lebanon's 128 parliamentary seats in the country's first parliamentary elections since 2009. Hezbollah ministers held only two cabinet positions in Lebanon's government announced in January 2020, but the new government is widely viewed as allied with the terror group due to its inclusion of Hezbollah-allied parties.

In 2013, the European Union branded Hezbollah's armed wing a terrorist organization but distinguished it from Hezbollah's political wing. Ahead of the designation, Europe's leaders were divided over the label out of fear of complicating their relationships with Lebanon. Though the EU distinguished between Hezbollah's political and armed wings, the terror group considers itself a singular organization, and its leadership has continued to pursue a terrorist agenda with Iranian aid. In early 2020, Germany joined the United Kingdom and the Netherlands in designating Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist group. Argentina, Paraguay, Guatemala, Honduras, and Colombia also designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization in 2019 and 2020.

### *Doctrine:*

The Shiite terrorist group Hezbollah ("the Party of God") emerged in Lebanon in 1982 following Israel's invasion to halt cross-border guerilla attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organization. Hezbollah's stated goal was to fight "for the liberation of the occupied territories and the ejection of the aggressive Israeli forces."<sup>13</sup> Its ideology was modeled on Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's 1979 Iranian revolution. As counterterrorism expert Matt Levitt notes, within the setting of the Lebanese civil war, "the 1982 Israeli invasion and subsequent occupation of southern Lebanon created the space in which Iranian diplomats and agents could help fashion the unified entity Hezbollah from a motley crew of Shi'a militias and groups."<sup>14</sup> Iran thus viewed the rise of Hezbollah as an opportunity to extend its influence, cultivating Hezbollah as a proxy force, providing funding, training, and weaponry through Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC).

## Hezbollah

---

Hezbollah pledged its loyalty to Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and modeled its ideology on Khomeini's 1979 Iranian revolution.<sup>15</sup> According to counterterrorism expert Matthew Levitt, within the setting of the Lebanese civil war, "the 1982 Israeli invasion and subsequent occupation of southern Lebanon created the space in which Iranian diplomats and agents could help fashion the unified entity Hezbollah from a motley crew of Shi'a militias and groups."<sup>16</sup>

Iran thus viewed the rise of Hezbollah as an opportunity to extend its influence, cultivating Hezbollah as a proxy force, providing funding, training, and weaponry through Iran's [Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps \(IRGC\)](#).<sup>17</sup>

### *Allegiance to Iran*

Hezbollah is first and foremost an instrument of the Iranian regime. The group's 1985 manifesto explicitly states, "We are the sons of the umma (Muslim community)—the party of God (Hizb Allah) the vanguard of which was made victorious by God in Iran." Furthermore, the group is explicit in its submission to the Iranian supreme leader's decrees, avowing its compliance to the dictates of "one leader, wise and just, that of our tutor and faqih (jurist) who fulfills all the necessary conditions: [Ayatollah] Ruhollah Musawi Khomeini."<sup>18</sup>

Hezbollah is devout in its adherence to Khomeini's philosophy of *vilayat-e faqih* (rule of the Islamic jurist), which calls for the absolute rule of a single jurist over religious and state affairs. Khomeini used the concept to seize absolute power as Iran's supreme leader, and Hezbollah pledged its allegiance to Khomeini and his successor, [Ali Khamenei](#). In a 2012 interview, Hezbollah's Deputy Secretary-General [Naim Qassem](#) called *vilayat-e faqih* "the reason for Hezbollah's establishment." According to Qassem, in 1982, the so-called Committee of Nine—the predecessor to Hezbollah's Shura Council—sent a delegation to receive Khomeini's blessing in Tehran. According to the account of Hezbollah Secretary-General [Hassan Nasrallah](#), Khomeini told them to "rely on God" and "spoke of victories that we now see."<sup>19</sup>

After that 1982 meeting, Iran reportedly sent 1,000 IRGC soldiers to provide military training,<sup>20</sup> and in February 1985, Hezbollah formally emerged and issued its manifesto. Hezbollah pledged loyalty to Khomeini, demanded the expulsion of foreign forces (i.e., Israel, France, and the U.S.) from Lebanon, called for Israel's destruction, and called for the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon.<sup>21</sup>

As an Iranian proxy, Hezbollah's perceived threat environment is almost identical to Iran's—Tehran's enemies are Hezbollah's enemies. Like Iran, Hezbollah considers the U.S. and Israel to be its chief foes. The group's manifesto describes the U.S. as the root of abomination and declares that its "determination to fight the U.S. is solid."<sup>22</sup> Among Hezbollah's earliest major attacks on U.S. and Western interests was the 1983 truck bombing at a U.S. Marine compound in Beirut, which killed 241 U.S. service members.<sup>23</sup> The group also carried out a simultaneous truck bombing on French forces in Beirut, killing 58 soldiers.<sup>24</sup>

Since Khomeini's 1989 death, Hezbollah has maintained its allegiance to the Iranian supreme leader's successor, Khamenei.<sup>25</sup> For example, Hezbollah and the IRGC's external wing, the Quds Force, reportedly agreed in January 2010 to cooperate in attacking Israeli, U.S., and Western targets.<sup>26</sup> In 2012, Hezbollah pledged to defend Iran against any attack by the United States or Israel.<sup>27</sup> The group has also joined the IRGC in its ongoing fight to support the Assad regime in Syria.<sup>28</sup> During an October 2016 Hezbollah rally in Beirut, many of the thousands of Hezbollah supporters in attendance reportedly wore pictures of Khamenei in their headbands.<sup>29</sup> In turn, Khamenei has pledged Iran's continued support for Hezbollah, which he had called a "source of honor for the Muslim world" earlier in the year.<sup>30</sup>

According to Subhi al-Tufayli, Hezbollah's first secretary-general from 1989 to 1991, Iran has supported Hezbollah in order to expand its own influence in the region. "There is no voice within Lebanon's Shia community that is not tied to Iran," he told the London-based *Arab Weekly* in May 2016.<sup>31</sup>

### *Anti-Israel Stance*

Hezbollah claims that it is in confrontation with Israel, "the Zionist entity," which it maintains is built on land aggressively "wrested from" its rightful owners while Israel trampled "the rights of the Muslim people."<sup>32</sup> Hezbollah refuses to accept any ceasefires, treaties, or peace agreements, and sees only one end to its "struggle" against Israel, namely "when this entity is obliterated."<sup>33</sup> In a May 2020 interview with Iranian media, Hashem Safieddine, head of Hezbollah's executive assembly, declared the primary goal of Iran's so-called resistance groups is to liberate Jerusalem and all Muslims have a "duty" to prepare for that confrontation.<sup>34</sup>

Hezbollah has been linked to numerous terrorist attacks against Israeli and Jewish targets since its inception, including: the 1992 suicide bombing at

## Hezbollah

---

the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which killed 29 and injured 240;<sup>35</sup> the 1994 suicide bombing of the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (AMIA) in Buenos Aires, killing over 80;<sup>36</sup> and the 2006 cross-border attack in which Hezbollah operatives killed eight Israeli soldiers and abducted two more, launching a summer war with Israel.<sup>37</sup>

In May 2000, Israel withdrew its forces from its security zone in southern Lebanon to internationally recognized borders, the so-called Blue Line.<sup>38</sup> Following Israel's withdrawal, Hezbollah justified its continued reliance on terrorism by arguing that Israel still occupied seven villages in the Golan Heights along the border known as the Shebaa Farms. This area was part of Syria when Israel took the territory during the 1967 war, and the U.N. recognized Shebaa Farms in 1974 as occupied Syrian territory. Syria and Hezbollah contend that while the Shebaa Farms is located in the Golan Heights, it actually sits on land considered to be Lebanese territory. This depiction has provided Hezbollah with a justification to thus "liberate" the territories from Israel.<sup>39</sup>

In November 2009, Hezbollah created a new political manifesto that identified the United States as "the centre of polarization and hegemony in the world" and reaffirmed its opposition to Israel, which it identified as "a constant threat and an impending danger to Lebanon."<sup>40</sup> According to the manifesto, the United States is committed to "dominating the nations politically, economically, culturally and through all aspects," which leaves only "the choice of resistance."<sup>41</sup> The manifesto further asserts that Israel "embodies an eternal threat to Lebanon - the State and the entity - and a real hazard to the country in terms of its historical cravings in land and water..."<sup>42</sup> Moreover, "The 'Israeli' threat to this country started since the establishment of the Zionist entity in the land of Palestine, an entity that did not falter to divulge its aspirations to occupy some parts of Lebanon and to grasp its wealth, mainly its water... This entity began its aggression on Lebanon since 1948 from the border to the depth of the country..."<sup>43</sup>

Hezbollah's updated manifesto renewed its commitment to terrorism, couched in the language of "resistance" to Israel. "Resistance" was elevated to the status of a national responsibility, extended to all Lebanese citizens. According to the manifesto, "The Resistance role is a national necessity as long as the 'Israeli' threats and aspirations persist."<sup>44</sup> Hezbollah called for Lebanon to "approve a defensive strategy that depends on a popular resistance" to defend the country against "the 'Israeli' threat."<sup>45</sup>

Citing Hezbollah's victory in the Syrian civil war, Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah announced in December 2017 that his group would refocus its energies against Israel. Nasrallah called on Hezbollah's allies to create a united strategy "in the field" with which to confront Israel.<sup>46</sup>

### *Syria, ISIS, and the Broader Middle East*

As an Iranian proxy, Hezbollah has taken up arms alongside Syrian and Iranian forces in defense of the Syrian regime in that country's civil war. In 2012, the U.S. Treasury levied additional sanctions on Hezbollah for its support of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's regime. According to Treasury, since the beginning of the Syrian civil war in early 2011, Hezbollah provided "training, advice and extensive logistical support to the Government of Syria's increasingly ruthless efforts to fight against the opposition."<sup>47</sup>

Subhi al-Tufayli, Hezbollah's first secretary-general from 1989 to 1991, has accused Hezbollah of being a "partner in the killing of the Syrian people." He denounced Hezbollah members who fight alongside Russians, and called on the Hezbollah leadership to heed Lebanese opposition to the group's involvement in Syria.<sup>48</sup>

Hezbollah's role in Syria is not limited to fighting anti-government rebels. Under Iranian direction, Hezbollah has also fought against ISIS, which Nasrallah described as a growing threat to the region and an existential threat to Lebanon in an August 2014 interview with the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Akhbar*.<sup>49</sup> Hezbollah has also fought against the *Nusra Front* (Jabhat Fateh al-Sham).<sup>50</sup> On October 19, 2016, Qassem told Hezbollah's *Al-Manar* TV that Hezbollah "will not leave Syria as long as there is a need to confront takfiri groups."<sup>51</sup> In September 2017, Nasrallah declared victory in Syria. "We have won in the war," he said, according to *Al-Akhbar*.<sup>52</sup> Nonetheless, in June 2018, Lebanese parliamentary speaker Nabih Berri, of the Hezbollah-allied Amal movement, told Russian media that Hezbollah and Iran would remain in Syria until it is "fully liberated from terrorists."<sup>53</sup> In September 2018, Nasrallah declared that Hezbollah would remain in Syria indefinitely with the Syrian government's permission.<sup>54</sup>

Israel has launched several airstrikes against the group's suspected supply chain in Syria. In January 2015, Nasrallah called Israeli airstrikes on alleged weapons shipments to Hezbollah in Syria an aggression against Syria's regional allies. As such, Syria's allies have the right to retaliate, according to Nasrallah.<sup>55</sup> Israel has since continued to strike against Syrian and Iranian targets suspected of arming Hezbollah in the country.<sup>56</sup>

## *Hezbollah*

---

Hezbollah's participation in Syria has also resulted in an increasingly antagonistic role vis-à-vis the Middle East's Sunni Arab nations, which oppose Iran's regional ambitions. The Gulf Cooperative Council (GCC) labeled Hezbollah a terrorist group in March 2016 because of its "hostile acts" against GCC member states, recruitment for "terrorist attacks, smuggling weapons and explosives, stirring up sedition and incitement to chaos and violence," and participation in the Syrian civil war.<sup>57</sup> The Arab League also labeled Hezbollah a terrorist group that month, accusing Hezbollah and the IRGC of financing and training terrorist groups and interfering in regional affairs. The GCC had previously sanctioned Hezbollah in 2013 for its role in Syria.<sup>58</sup> On November 19, 2017, the Arab League again condemned Hezbollah as a terrorist organization, citing its regional disruption efforts on behalf of Iran. Bahraini Foreign Minister Khalid bin Ahmed Al-Khalifa accused Hezbollah of "full control" over Lebanon and called for accountability of "countries where Hezbollah is a partner in government responsible, specifically Lebanon."<sup>59</sup>

As Saudi Arabia has engaged Iran-backed [Houthi](#) rebels in Yemen, Hezbollah has also stepped up its rhetoric against the Saudi monarchy. In September 2016, Nasrallah declared Saudi Arabia's Wahhabi ideology to be "more evil than Israel."<sup>60</sup> Thousands of Hezbollah supporters at an October 2016 rally reportedly chanted "Death to the Al Saud," referring to Saudi Arabia's ruling family.<sup>61</sup>

### *Social Role*

While Hezbollah promotes itself as a guardian of Lebanon against foreign invaders, it also provides social services to the Lebanese people in areas where the government lacks a strong presence, such as in the south. For example, in 2004, Hezbollah provided \$100,000 a month to the al-Janoub Hospital in the southern Lebanese city of Nabatiyah. After the 2006 Hezbollah-Israel war, Lebanese citizens quickly forgot that Hezbollah instigated the conflict as the organization provided money for housing and welfare. "We have ideology and support. Our success can be seen in the peaceful existence between the Lebanese army and the military wing of Hezbollah," said Hezbollah member Mohammed Ghosen.<sup>62</sup>

### *Political Role*

Hezbollah has played a major role in Lebanese politics since 1992. Subhi al-Tufayli, Hezbollah's first secretary-general from 1989 to 1991, said in May 2016 that Hezbollah has complete control over Lebanon's army, which "must follow wherever Hezbollah leads."<sup>63</sup> Though Hezbollah had only two cabinet ministers in Lebanon's new government announced in January 2020, the government primarily comprised Hezbollah allies. Western-backed political parties that had previously dominated Lebanon's government were left out of the cabinet composition.<sup>64</sup>

Hezbollah entered Lebanon's political arena in 1992, when it won eight of the country's 128 parliamentary seats in elections.<sup>65</sup> In 2005, Hezbollah won 23 seats, claiming a massive victory in southern Lebanon.<sup>66</sup> In 2008, Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora banned Hezbollah's private telecommunications network, sparking clashes between Hezbollah fighters and Lebanese soldiers. After two weeks of fighting, Qatar negotiated the Doha Agreement, which called for a national-unity government and granted the Hezbollah-led opposition veto power in the Lebanese government.<sup>67</sup> This essentially gave Hezbollah the ability to bring the government to a complete halt should it veer from Hezbollah's agenda. In the 2009 election, Hezbollah and its allies were defeated by the U.S.-supported "March 14" alliance. Many were surprised by this result.<sup>68</sup>

In January 2011, Hezbollah ministers resigned from the government shortly before the U.N.-backed Hariri tribunal was expected to issue indictments of four Hezbollah members over the assassination of former Lebanese prime minister Rafik Hariri in 2005. The resignations led to the collapse of the government led by Hariri's son, Saad Hariri.<sup>69</sup> In late January 2011, the Hezbollah-backed businessman Najib Mikati was appointed as the new prime minister.<sup>70</sup> In the new (what some commentators referred to as) "Hezbollah government," Hezbollah received two portfolios as part of the 30-member strong government. The majority of the remaining ministers were from Hezbollah-allied factions.<sup>71</sup>

Lebanese Prime Minister Tammam Salam formed a new unity government in February 2014, awarding Hezbollah and the Sunni-led bloc of former prime minister Saad Hariri eight portfolios each. Among other ministries, Hezbollah controlled the foreign ministry and ministry of industry.<sup>72</sup> On October 31, 2016, Lebanon's parliament elected MP Michel Aoun as president.<sup>73</sup> Aoun is a former general and Maronite Christian who heads the Free Patriotic Movement, which allied with Hezbollah in 2006.<sup>74</sup> Lebanon had been without a president since May 2014, and some Lebanese MPs blamed Hezbollah for preventing the government's approval of a new president.<sup>75</sup>

In May 2018, Lebanon held parliamentary elections for the first time since 2009. Hezbollah's parliamentary representation remained steady at 13 seats, but Hezbollah and its allies altogether won a total of 70 of the parliament's 128 seats. The anti-Hezbollah ruling Future movement saw a decrease from 33 to 21 seats, though its leader, Hariri, maintained his role as prime minister. Hezbollah leaders spoke of a larger influence in an as-

## *Hezbollah*

---

yet-to-be-formed government coalition.<sup>76</sup> Nasrallah called the results “a political and moral victory” for Hezbollah that would guarantee the protection of “the resistance.”<sup>77</sup>

Prime Minister Saad Hariri resigned in October 2019 after two weeks of nationwide protests against government corruption.<sup>78</sup> Aoun appointed academic and former education minister Hassan Diab as the new prime minister in December 2019. In January 2020, Diab announced the formation of a government that included two Hezbollah ministers and members of Hezbollah-allied parties. Hezbollah received the portfolios for the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Industry. Hariri’s Future Movement and other pro-Western parties remained outside of the cabinet, drawing international concern that Hezbollah’s agenda would dominate Lebanon’s new cabinet.<sup>79</sup> Diab dissolved the government on August 10, 2020, after two days of anti-government protests following an August 4 explosion at Beirut’s port that killed at least 200 and wounded more than 6,000.<sup>80</sup>

Lebanon had still yet to form a government by the end of January 2021. Hezbollah denied it was intentionally delaying the process and claimed it would cooperate with any proposed government.<sup>81</sup> FPM head Gebran Bassil called for a review of his party’s 2006 agreement with Hezbollah. According to FPM’s political council, while the agreement has protected Lebanon from outside attacks and deterred Israel, it has not succeeded in reinforcing rule of law or building Lebanon.<sup>82</sup>

### *Organizational Structure:*

The Shura Council is Hezbollah’s central leadership body. Initially, the Shura Council appointed a secretary-general to lead the group for a three-year term. However, after the Council elected Hassan Nasrallah in 1993, it allowed him and future secretaries-general to exceed two consecutive terms.<sup>83</sup> The Shura Council also oversees Hezbollah’s five separate assemblies: the political assembly, jihad assembly, parliamentary assembly, executive assembly, and judicial assembly.<sup>84</sup>

The External Security Organization, a.k.a. the Islamic Jihad Organization, is Hezbollah’s foreign operations organ. This is the Hezbollah unit responsible for Hezbollah’s international acts of terrorism.<sup>85</sup>

The Foreign Relations Department (FRD) is responsible for Hezbollah’s global outreach efforts. The State Department designated the FRD as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist in January 2017. According to the State Department, the FRD “is involved in covert operations around the globe, which include recruiting, fundraising and gathering intelligence on behalf of” Hezbollah.<sup>86</sup>

Hezbollah is represented in the Lebanese government by the Loyalty to the Resistance bloc. Hezbollah first entered Lebanon’s parliament in 1992, winning eight of 128 seats in the country’s first elections since 1972.<sup>87</sup> Hezbollah’s political party has since played a major role in Lebanon’s governing coalitions since 2008. Following the election of Hezbollah ally Michel Aoun as president in October 2016, two Hezbollah parliamentarians and 15 Hezbollah political allies were appointed to Lebanon’s 30-minister government.<sup>88</sup>

While the United States has designated Hezbollah as a whole as a terrorist entity, the European Union has separated Hezbollah’s political party and designated only Hezbollah’s military wing.<sup>89</sup> The Dutch government has designated Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization and has urged the EU to do the same. In early 2018, a group of 60 European parliamentarians, led by MPs from Denmark, Sweden, and Hungary, wrote to EU foreign policy chief Federica Mogherini that Hezbollah should be designated in its entirety.<sup>90</sup> The United Kingdom designated Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization in 2019 and added Hezbollah as a whole to its Consolidated List of Financial Sanctions Targets in January 2020.<sup>91</sup> A December 2019 resolution in the German parliament recognized Hezbollah’s global criminal activities and called for both Germany and Europe to freeze all of Hezbollah’s finances by banning the group in its entirety. The German government, however, is not bound by the resolution and has not moved to ban Hezbollah’s political activities.<sup>92</sup>

In March 2020, Austria began a trial of a Hezbollah commander who had lived in the country for 13 years while conducting financing operations for the terror group. The trial led all of Austria’s political parties to pass a joint resolution in the federal parliament that month entitled “Effective action against Hezbollah,” calling for “decisive action” against Hezbollah’s “terrorist and criminal activities.”<sup>93</sup> Nonetheless, the resolution stopped short of calling for a complete ban of the group, despite calls from some within parliament.<sup>94</sup>

There is no distinction between Hezbollah’s political and military wings. Both are subservient to the Shura Council, led by Nasrallah. A 2011 Congressional Research Service report identified Hezbollah’s “unified leadership structure that oversees the organization’s complementary, partially compartmentalized elements.”<sup>95</sup> Hezbollah’s leadership has confirmed Hezbollah’s unitary leadership that informs both its militants

## *Hezbollah*

and its politicians. In a 2000 interview with a Lebanese newspaper, Hezbollah deputy leader Naim Qassem said that “Hezbollah’s secretary-general is the head of the Shura Council and also the head of the Jihad Council, and this means that we have one leadership, with one administration.”<sup>96</sup>

### *Financing:*

Iran helped establish Hezbollah in the 1980s and remains the Lebanese terror group’s primary financial backer. Nonetheless, Hezbollah has developed multiple and varied sources of financial support. The U.S. government’s Rewards for Justice program offers a standing reward of up to \$10 million for information leading to the disruption of Hezbollah’s financial mechanisms.<sup>97</sup>

### *Iranian Support*

The Iranian government supplies the vast majority of Hezbollah’s income. According to the U.S. Treasury’s Under-Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Sigal Mandelker in June 2018, Iran provides Hezbollah with up to \$700 million annually, more than three times previous estimates.<sup>98</sup> Iran helped develop the organization to boost its own “ability to deploy armed revolutionaries among the [Shiite] strongholds” in Lebanon, according to analyst Anoushiravan Ehteshami. During the Iran-Iraq War, Iran viewed Hezbollah as its opportunity to gain access to the wider Arab world.<sup>99</sup> The IRGC provided Hezbollah with its initial financial support and training.<sup>100</sup>

Iranian financial and military support is largely passed to Hezbollah through the Quds Force, the elite branch of the IRGC.<sup>101</sup> The U.S. Department of Defense estimated in 2010 that Iran provides Hezbollah with \$100 million to \$200 million annually.<sup>102</sup> Iran allegedly provided up to \$600 million to Hezbollah for its political campaigns, and Israeli intelligence estimated that Iran had directly provided Hezbollah with more than \$1 billion from the end of the 2006 war to 2009.<sup>103</sup> In 2004, Mohammed Raad, then-leader of Hezbollah’s “Loyalty to the Resistance Bloc” in the Lebanese parliament, acknowledged that Hezbollah had received funding from Iran for “health care, education and support of war widows.”<sup>104</sup>

To help facilitate the transfer of funds to Hezbollah and its other proxies, Iran set up the Martyrs Foundation charitable network. According to the United States, senior members of the Martyrs Foundation in Lebanon were directly involved in Hezbollah operations during the 2006 war between Hezbollah and Israel. The U.S. government accuses the Martyrs Foundation funneling money to Hezbollah, Hamas, and other terror groups in the Levant. The Martyrs Foundation also created the Goodwill Charitable Organization (GCO), a fundraising office in Dearborn, Michigan, that acted as a Hezbollah front organization and reported to the Martyrs Foundation in Lebanon. The U.S. government designated both the Martyrs Foundation and GCO in July 2007.<sup>105</sup> In February 2020, the U.S. government imposed financial sanctions on three Lebanese individuals and 12 entities affiliated with or controlled by the Martyrs Foundation.<sup>106</sup>

In 2009—due to the devastating effects on the Iranian economy resulting from international sanctions because of its nuclear program—Iran reportedly cut Hezbollah’s budget by as much as 40 percent.<sup>107</sup> Hezbollah turned to its already thriving criminal enterprises to make up the shortfall.

In June 2016, Nasrallah denied that Hezbollah has any outside business ventures or sources of income other than Iran. “We are open about the fact that Hezbollah’s budget, its income, its expenses, everything it eats and drinks, its weapons and rockets, come from the Islamic Republic of Iran,” he said in a publicly broadcasted speech.<sup>108</sup> In response to U.S. financial sanctions, Nasrallah warned that “[as long] as Iran has money, we have money... Just as we receive the rockets that we use to threaten Israel, we are receiving our money. No law will prevent us from receiving it.”<sup>109</sup>

Hezbollah was reportedly forced to cut its budget in 2019 in response to decreased funding from Iran as a result of renewed U.S. sanctions on that country in 2018. According to reports from Hezbollah members, fighters are being reassigned or furloughed at reduced or no salaries. Hezbollah’s al-Manar media group in Lebanon also reportedly laid off staff and canceled programming.<sup>110</sup>

### *Transnational Criminal Activities*

In October 2018, U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions designated Hezbollah as a top transnational criminal threat.<sup>111</sup> Contrary to Nasrallah’s declarations that Hezbollah has no sources of income other than Iran,<sup>112</sup> the group is active in illicit transnational criminal activities, primarily in South America’s Tri-Border Area (TBA). These activities include drug trafficking, intellectual property theft, and money laundering.

## *Hezbollah*

Additionally, many Muslims and Lebanese ex-patriates in the region send money to Hezbollah. According to a mosque leader in Ciudad del Este, Paraguay, Shiite mosques had “an obligation to finance” Hezbollah. Counterterrorism expert Edward Luttwak of the Pentagon’s National Security Study Group called the TBA Hezbollah’s most important base outside of Lebanon.<sup>113</sup> Hezbollah receives approximately \$20 million a year from its activities in Latin America, according to a 2009 Rand Corporation report.<sup>114</sup> “The money is used to maintain a military structure and finance social activities . . . in Lebanon and the diaspora,” according to analyst Paulo Botta of the Centre for Contemporary Middle East Studies in Córdoba, Argentina.<sup>115</sup>

Hezbollah has established a global network for moving cocaine in the United States and Europe, according to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Law enforcement refers to this network as “the Lebanese Hizballah External Security Organization Business Affairs Component (BAC).” It was founded by deceased Hezbollah commander Imad Mughniyah. The network maintains business relationships with South American drug cartels and launders proceeds in what is known as the Black Market Peso Exchange. La Oficina de Envigado is one of the South American cartels involved with the BAC. It is responsible for the movement of large amounts of cocaine in the United States and Europe. The DEA has targeted the BAC network since early 2015 in an ongoing operation called Project Cassandra. In February 2016, the DEA revealed it had made several arrests in Hezbollah’s drug-trafficking operation.<sup>116</sup> In October 2016, the DEA charged three suspected Hezbollah members with using Miami banks to launder \$500,000 in cocaine money for a Colombian drug cartel.<sup>117</sup>

Hezbollah utilizes multiple front companies in and around the Middle East to facilitate the flow of money to the terror group from various sources, including the IRGC. In 2018, for example, the U.S. government imposed sanctions on two individuals—Muhammad Qasim al-Bazzal and Ali Qasir—accused of heading international front companies that finance transactions between Hezbollah and the IRGC.<sup>118</sup> Bazzal is co-founder of the Syria-based Talaqi Group and a key financier for Hezbollah and the IRGC-Quds Force, Iran’s primary link to Hezbollah and its other terrorist proxies. Qasir is the managing director of the Talaqi Group. Since 2018, Bazzal has used the Talaqi Group and his other companies to facilitate illicit oil shipments for the Quds Force.<sup>119</sup>

According to the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), Iran has created an international network working with Russian companies to provide millions of barrels of oil to the Syrian government. Syria then facilitates the movement of hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars to the IRGC, which distributes the money to Hezbollah and Hamas. OFAC accuses the IRGC of using the Central Bank of Syria to coordinate financial transfers with Hezbollah. U.S.-designated Hezbollah official Muhammad Qasir heads the Hezbollah unit responsible for facilitating the transfer of weapons, technology, and other support from Syria to Lebanon. According to the U.S. State Department, Qasir is a “critical link” between Iran and Hezbollah.<sup>120</sup>

South American authorities have also targeted Hezbollah for various illicit activities on the continent. In May 2013, Brazilian police arrested Hezbollah member Hamzi Ahmad Barakat on suspicion of defrauding newly arrived Lebanese immigrants through a network of front companies. In 2002, police arrested Barakat’s brother, Assad Barakat, for using his electronics store to raise funds for Hezbollah.<sup>121</sup> In 2008, Colombian authorities arrested members of a drug cartel that allegedly smuggled cocaine to the U.S., Europe, and the Middle East, while laundering hundreds of millions of dollars and sending a percentage to Hezbollah.<sup>122</sup>

Hezbollah’s criminal activities have also penetrated North America. In 2000, U.S. federal authorities charged 18 people with smuggling cigarettes from North Carolina into Michigan, where cigarettes command higher prices because of higher taxes. According to authorities, the smugglers had been sending their profits to Hezbollah since 1996.<sup>123</sup> In 2002, authorities convicted the smuggling ring’s leaders, brothers Muhammad and Chawki Hammoud, of cigarette smuggling, credit card fraud, money laundering, and racketeering.<sup>124</sup>

In August 2012, U.S. authorities seized \$150 million from the Lebanese Canadian Bank, which they accused of laundering money from an international car smuggling ring that raised money for Hezbollah.<sup>125</sup> In July 2014, the U.S. Treasury Department sanctioned a network of companies in Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, and China for allegedly procuring engines, communications equipment, and navigation equipment for Hezbollah from U.S., European, Canadian, and Asian companies.<sup>126</sup>

In western Africa, Hezbollah has reportedly involved itself in the illegal conflict diamond trade while using the region as a transit hub to move drugs from the Middle East to South America.<sup>127</sup> In 2004, U.S. diplomats in Sierra Leone accused Hezbollah of threatening Lebanese diamond merchants in order to siphon off profits from the diamond trade.<sup>128</sup> A Hezbollah courier on board an airliner that crashed near Benin in December 2003 was reportedly carrying \$2 million in profits from the illegal trade.<sup>129</sup>

Hezbollah is also active in Europe. In March 2020, Austria began a trial of a Hezbollah commander who had lived in the country for 13 years while



## Hezbollah

conducting financing operations for the terror group.<sup>130</sup> The trial led all of Austria's political parties to pass a joint resolution in the federal parliament that month entitled "Effective action against Hezbollah," calling for "decisive action" against Hezbollah's "terrorist and criminal activities."<sup>131</sup> A December 2019 resolution in the German parliament also recognized Hezbollah's global criminal activities and called for both Germany and Europe to freeze all of Hezbollah's finances by banning the group in its entirety.<sup>132</sup> In June 2020, police in Italy seized 14 tonnes of Captagon amphetamine pills being shipped into the country from Syria. Captagon production initially centered around Lebanon. The drug is popular among Middle Eastern terror groups such as Hezbollah and ISIS, which sell it to finance their terror activities. The drugs seized in Italy were reportedly worth around 1 billion euros.<sup>133</sup> Police traced the drugs back to Syria to Latakia, an area under the control of the Assad government and known as a hub for Hezbollah smuggling. Investigators did not conclusively prove Hezbollah's involvement in the Italian shipment but reportedly considered it to be likely.<sup>134</sup> Hezbollah continues to deny any involvement in the illegal drug trade.

### Lebanese Ex-Patriates

The Lebanese ex-patriate community reportedly sends \$2.5 billion back to Lebanon annually. Shiite Lebanese ex-patriates have found themselves subjects of suspicion because of Hezbollah's use of their community. Some 400,000 Lebanese ex-patriates live in the Arab Gulf countries. In February 2016, Saudi Arabia expelled more than 90 Lebanese Shiites accused of ties to Hezbollah.<sup>135</sup> The following month, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates expelled some 100 Lebanese Shiite ex-patriates.<sup>136</sup> In July 2019, the intelligence agency of the German city of Hamburg revealed that 30 mosques and cultural centers in Germany have ties to Hezbollah, and these associations largely focus on raising money from Lebanese ex-patriates. German intelligence cited 1,050 Hezbollah supporters across the country.<sup>137</sup> On July 13, 2019, U.S. Ambassador to Germany Richard Grenell accused Hezbollah of "hunting for money in Europe."<sup>138</sup>

In 2012, the U.S. House Committee on Homeland Security reported that the majority of Hezbollah-linked federal defendants "have been Lebanese nationals or naturalized U.S. citizens from Lebanon."<sup>139</sup> U.S. officials have accused Hezbollah of using Lebanese Shiite expatriates to negotiate contracts with Mexican crime bosses in order to use Mexican drug routes to smuggle people and contraband into the United States.<sup>140</sup> In 2008, Mexican authorities sentenced Lebanese-Mexican Salim Boughader Mucharraffile to 60 years in prison for smuggling some 200 Lebanese immigrants—including Hezbollah supporters—into the United States.<sup>141</sup> Among those Boughader smuggled into the country was Mahmoud Youssef Kourani, a Lebanese carpenter who admitted to raising \$40,000 for Hezbollah inside the United States. In 2005, Kourani received a four-and-a-half-year sentence for conspiring to provide material support to a terrorist organization.<sup>142</sup>

According to the U.S. State Department's Overseas Security Advisory Council, members of Côte d'Ivoire's large Lebanese community are also "known to provide financial support to Hezbollah."<sup>143</sup> A 2014 study by the Institute for Security Studies in Africa found that Lebanese communities in Côte d'Ivoire are a "prime target in Hezbollah's efforts to collect additional financial resources."<sup>144</sup> In the United States, authorities arrested naturalized U.S. citizen Ali Kourani in June 2017 for providing material support to Hezbollah.<sup>145</sup> Kourani believes that Hezbollah recruited him in 2008 because he had U.S. residency, and Hezbollah then encouraged him to attain citizenship.<sup>146</sup>

German intelligence has identified 1,050 Hezbollah supporters in the country. In July 2020, German authorities alleged 50 members of the Al-Mustafa Community Center in Bremen were "involved in the financial support" of Hezbollah by sending funds to Lebanese families of deceased Hezbollah fighters. Al-Mustafa was one of the centers German authorities raided in April 2020 in conjunction with Germany's full ban of Hezbollah.<sup>147</sup> Bremen's intelligence service initially accused members of the center in 2018 of fundraising on behalf of Hezbollah. Germany had previously shut down the Lebanon Orphan Children Project in 2014 for sending money to the families of deceased Hezbollah fighters.<sup>148</sup>

Lebanese ex-patriates also aid in Hezbollah's prolific criminal activities in South America. In Venezuela, for example, the Lebanese-Venezuelan Akil Rada clan runs a diverse array of businesses across the continent and transfers large sums of money from its profits to Hezbollah. The family's head, Hezbollah operative Amer Mohamed Akil Rada, is suspected in Hezbollah's 1992 attack on the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Hezbollah's 1994 attack on the AMIA in Buenos Aires.<sup>149</sup> Akil Rada reportedly remains in contact with Salman Raouf Salman, the U.S.-designated Hezbollah operative who coordinated the 1992 and 1994 attacks. According to Argentine and Colombian authorities, in addition to transferring portions of their business profits to Hezbollah, the Akil Rada clan has also aided Hezbollah in smuggling cocaine into Lebanon.<sup>150</sup>

Another Lebanese family in Venezuela aiding Hezbollah is the Nassereddine clan, led by brothers Ghazi and Abdallah Nassereddine. Abdallah Nassereddine owns multiple commercial and residential properties on Venezuela's Margarita Island. Ghazi Nassereddine joined Venezuela's diplomatic corps and worked in the country's embassy in Syria, where he allegedly helped arrange meetings between Hezbollah agents and senior Venezuelan officials.<sup>151</sup> The United States sanctioned Ghazi Nassereddine in 2008 for using his diplomatic position to provide support for

## *Hezbollah*

Hezbollah.<sup>152</sup>

### *Financial Sanctions*

In December 2015, the U.S. government passed the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Act (HIFPA) of 2015. The legislation makes disrupting Hezbollah's financial and logistics networks a U.S. policy goal by utilizing "diplomatic, legislative, and executive avenues to combat Hizballah's criminal activities in order to block that organization's ability to fund its global terrorist activities."<sup>153</sup> The legislation threatens sanctions on any financial institution that deals with Hezbollah or its Al-Manar media arm.<sup>154</sup> In the aftermath of the bill's passage, Lebanese banks reportedly refused to open new accounts for Hezbollah members. However, Al-Monitor cited an anonymous banking expert who said that Hezbollah maintains its own banking system, which would be unaffected by the U.S. legislation.<sup>155</sup> Lebanese lawmakers have sought to lobby Congress to loosen sanctions against Hezbollah because of the threat to Lebanon's economy. Lebanese Prime Minister Saïd Hariri has argued that sanctions on financial institutions linked to Hezbollah would increase economic hardships for Lebanese citizens.

The U.S. government passed the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Amendments Act in October 2018. The amendment sanctions law targets government agencies and foreign persons that knowingly support the terror group. It also targets Hezbollah's affiliated transnational criminal networks.<sup>156</sup>

In August 2018, the U.S. government renewed financial sanctions on Iran that had previously been lifted under the 2015 international nuclear pact. Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah rejected the new sanctions against Hezbollah's primary backer and promised that Iranian support for the terror group would continue.<sup>157</sup> In July 2019, the U.S. government for the first time imposed financial sanctions on two Hezbollah members of Lebanon's parliament, Amin Sherri and Muhammad Raad. Hezbollah Lebanese officials called the designations an assault on Lebanon's government but pledged that they would not affect the government's work.<sup>158</sup> In November 2020, the U.S. government sanction-designated Gibran Bassil, president of Lebanon's Free Patriotic Movement. The government accused Bassil of corruption and helping "to erode the foundation of an effective government that serves the Lebanese people."<sup>159</sup> Bassil is not a member of Hezbollah, nor does the designation mention the terror group. Nonetheless, Bassil and the Free Patriotic Movement are Hezbollah political allies. Bassil had previously told media that working with Hezbollah was an unavoidable political reality in Lebanon.<sup>160</sup>

In August 2019, the Treasury Department designated Lebanon-based Jammal Trust Bank and three of its subsidiaries as Specially Designated Global Terrorists for the bank's "deep coordination" with Hezbollah, which the Treasury Department said put Lebanon's entire banking sector at risk.<sup>161</sup> The United States continued to sanction Lebanese institutions in February 2020 when the Treasury Department imposed financial sanctions on three Lebanese individuals and 12 entities affiliated with or controlled by the Iran-based Martyrs Foundation. The designated companies included Atlas Holding for being owned or controlled by the Martyrs Foundation. Atlas and its subsidiaries had conducted financial transactions for Hezbollah through the previously designated Jammal Trust Bank, which the United States accused of facilitating hundreds of millions of dollars in transactions through the Lebanese financial system and aiding Hezbollah officials in evading scrutiny from Lebanese financial authorities.<sup>162</sup>

The U.S. government has also increased financial pressure on Hezbollah networks in South America with sanctions against Hezbollah fundraisers and networkers in the Tri-Border Area of Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. In July 2018, Argentina levied financial sanctions on members of the Barakat Group, a criminal Hezbollah financial support network in South America's Tri-Border Area led by U.S.-designated Lebanese citizen Assad Ahmad Barakat. The move was the first time Argentina had levied sanctions against Hezbollah.<sup>163</sup> Brazilian police arrested Barakat that September.<sup>164</sup> Argentina designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization and froze the group's assets on July 18, 2019.<sup>165</sup> Paraguay designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization the following month.<sup>166</sup>

In response to increased financial sanctions against Hezbollah and Iran, Hezbollah has deployed donation boxes across Lebanon and called on supporters to offset the sanctions. In March 2019, Nasrallah called financial sanctions against Hezbollah a "form of war" and implored supporters to increase their financial contributions through a "jihad of money."<sup>167</sup> In July 2020, U.S. Department of State spokesperson Morgan Ortagus declared the United States would continue to apply "severe economic pressure" on Hezbollah.<sup>168</sup>

### *Recruitment and Training:*

## Hezbollah

---

### Recruitment

Hezbollah primarily relies on religious devotion, opposition to Israel, and devotion to Shiite values as recruitment tools, according to various government and journalistic assessments.<sup>169</sup> In Syria, Hezbollah has capitalized on anti-U.S. sentiment and fear of Syrian government reprisals to recruit. In Lebanon, Hezbollah has invested in programs targeting every stage of Lebanese youths' education, from primary school to university. Hezbollah runs networks of schools, camps, and religious programming throughout Lebanon. By targeting youth, Hezbollah gains new recruits and builds the domestic support responsible for its electoral successes.

Hezbollah's youth wing, the "Mahdi Scouts," offers programs similar to those of the American Boy Scouts, except that it indoctrinates support for Shiite and Hezbollah ideology. Scouts display pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the late leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution, and pledge their allegiance to Hezbollah. Graduates go on to become Hezbollah recruits or contribute to local support. Hezbollah also runs summer camps, field trips, and religious holiday programming. It maintains student outreach groups in unaffiliated schools. A network of religious teachers across the country is charged with promoting Shiite values and Hezbollah's mission.<sup>170</sup>

Hezbollah reportedly employs recruiters to vet candidates for proper values, such as piety and modesty.<sup>171</sup> According to journalist Nicholas Blanford, "those that drink, smoke, chase girls and drive fast cars stand little chance."<sup>172</sup> This process can sometimes take several years. "Only if they are good men do we let them join our ranks," said an unidentified Hezbollah member.<sup>173</sup> Recruits who pass this stage are then vetted for security before starting a regiment of religious education and basic military training. Recruits are free to leave if they decide during the training process Hezbollah is not right for them.<sup>174</sup>

Shiite Hezbollah has expanded its recruitment to include Sunnis and non-Muslims. In 2009, it formed the Resistance Brigades in order to recruit Sunni allies. By 2013, its ranks had swelled to approximately 500. In response to clashes between the Brigades and locals in Lebanon, Hezbollah cut the number of fighters to between 200 and 250.<sup>175</sup>

Since 2012, Hezbollah has been fighting on behalf of Syria's President Bashar Assad in his country's civil war, requiring it to increase membership of its ranks.<sup>176</sup> Hezbollah has expanded its recruitment to young Christian, Druze, and Sunni Muslim men in east Lebanon. According to local media reports, Hezbollah is providing the recruits with weapons and training "to counter the threat of ISIS and its affiliates."<sup>177</sup> Sectarian violence in Syria's civil war, which has spilled over into Lebanon, is attracting new volunteers to Hezbollah's cause. This is a major shift from when Hezbollah first involved itself in Syria in 2012. Many Lebanese felt then that Syria was not their fight and Hezbollah should keep its focus on Israel. As suicide bombings and other violence gripped Lebanon, attitudes changed. "The war is here now. It is across the borders and in our areas. We have to protect ourselves," said an unidentified Lebanese teacher.<sup>178</sup>

As of November 2018, Hezbollah had reportedly recruited up to 2,000 formerly U.S.-backed rebel fighters in Syria for a new pro-regime force in the country's south along the Israeli and Jordanian borders. A rebel commander told the *Wall Street Journal* that fighters felt betrayed and abandoned by the U.S. and Arab forces. As an incentive to former rebels, Hezbollah allegedly pays a monthly salary of \$250 and guarantees protection against arrest by the Syrian army. U.S. Syria envoy Joel Rayburn called Hezbollah's recruitment of former rebels "a highly destabilizing prospect" that could increase the possibility of a new regional conflict.<sup>179</sup>

### Training

In its early years, Hezbollah obtained critical training from Iran's IRGC.<sup>180</sup> Hezbollah has since developed a network of training camps in Lebanon. It has also built a cultural machine that produces materials that foster an appreciation for Hezbollah's patronage, its ability to empower Lebanese youth and support the society, and cultivate a deep distrust of Israel. The process of becoming a soldier continues at Mustafa schools, where students undergo religious studies, pray for Islamic Resistance fighters, and are inculcated with a sense of military brotherhood and discipline. As of 2011, Hezbollah did not allow fighters under the age of 18, but youth have a basic understanding of military training and weapons.<sup>181</sup> Hezbollah reportedly lowered its fighting age to 16 in August 2014.<sup>182</sup>

Hezbollah sends recruiters to villages where the group has influence. Potential recruits are pious, well-behaved, and intelligent. Recruiters develop a relationship with a potential recruit for months and sometimes years, eventually asking them to join. These activated recruits join out of a sense of religious obligation, desire to resist occupation, and even peer pressure.<sup>183</sup>

*Hezbollah*

Fighters have to pass through a phase of *tahdirat*, or preparation, where they are taught about Iran’s Islamic revolution, scholarly Islamic texts, and a motif of martyrdom. During the second stage, *intizam*, or commitment, members undergo basic military training. Both of these phases last approximately a year.<sup>184</sup>

The initial military training program lasts for 33 days, during which recruits learn basic guerrilla warfare and physical fitness. The training takes place in the heavily wooded Bekaa Valley.<sup>185</sup> Recruits are dropped off with bare essentials and required to find their way back to their bases. They are forced to march across unsteady limestone with rock-filled backpacks. The trainees are given only one canteen of water per day, and are pressured to perform uphill sprints and pushups. During the night, each recruit performs at least one hour of guard duty.<sup>186</sup>

In addition to these tests meant to build fitness and endurance, recruits are trained in the use of standard Hezbollah weaponry—AK-47 and M-16 assault rifles, the PKC 7.62 light machine gun, the .50 caliber heavy machine gun, and the RPG-7—until they can strip, reassemble, and load each weapon blindfolded. Trainees are taught to shoot both day and night and learn the importance of conserving ammunition. Each fighter is taught how to install roadside bombs and landmines. They study the Israeli army’s armored vehicles and are instructed to fire RPGs at vulnerable spots. Recruits become adept at camouflage and stealth—learning various crawls and how to lie in observation for hours—and become expert navigators, using maps, compasses, and GPS instruments. Hezbollah also provides training to protect fighters against nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare.<sup>187</sup>

This level of training is required for all recruits, even those who may eventually play ancillary roles for Hezbollah. Each fighter is trained in first aid and basic medical support. They are also required to take written and practical exams in the field.<sup>188</sup> After fighters have attained a certain level of religious scholarship and military training, some travel to Iran and sometimes Syria for specialized training. Hezbollah has been accused of working with the Quds Force of Iran’s IRGC, as well as training and advising Syrian government forces.<sup>189</sup> Top combat training is reserved for Hezbollah’s Special Forces unit, where recruits are subject to two 45-day programs with a five-day break in between.<sup>190</sup>

Hezbollah leaders insist that the group’s resistance is of a higher quality than other jihadist groups due to its ingrained faith in Islam, readiness for martyrdom, and integrity of leadership.<sup>191</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>4</sup> Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.

<sup>5</sup> Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.

<sup>6</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>7</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>8</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>9</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>10</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>12</sup> “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, April 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.

<sup>13</sup> “Q & A: Leaving Lebanon,” BBC News, May 23, 2000, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/636594.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/636594.stm).

<sup>14</sup> Matthew Levitt, “The origins of Hezbollah,” *Atlantic*, October 23, 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/10/the-origins-of-hezbollah/280809/>.

<sup>15</sup> “An Open Letter: The Hizballah Program,” Council on Foreign Relations, January 1, 1988, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/open-letter-hizballah-program/p30967>.

<sup>16</sup> Matthew Levitt, “The origins of Hezbollah,” *Atlantic*, October 23, 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/10/the-origins-of-hezbollah/280809/>.

<sup>17</sup> Mohamed Kawas, “Former Hezbollah chief: ‘Tehran is only investing in Lebanon’s Shia to serve its own interests,’” *Arab Weekly* (London), May 8, 2016, <http://www.thearabweekly.com/Opinion/5001/Former-Hezbollah-chief-%E2%80%98Tehran-is-only-investing-in-Lebanon%E2%80%99s-Shia-to-serve-its-own-interests%E2%80%99>.

<sup>18</sup> “An Open Letter: The Hizballah Program,” Council on Foreign Relations, January 1, 1988, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/open-letter-hizballah-program/p30967>.

<sup>19</sup> Amal Saad-Ghorayeb, “Khamenei and Hezbollah: Leading in Spirit,” *Al-Akbar English*, August 8, 2012, <http://english.al-akhbar.com/node/10894>.

<sup>20</sup> “Bullets to Ballotbox: A History of Hezbollah,” PBS Frontline, May 2003, <http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/stories/lebanon/history.html>.

<sup>21</sup> Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” *Council on Foreign Relations*, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.

*Hezbollah*

- 22 “An Open Letter: The Hizballah Program,” Council on Foreign Relations, January 1, 1988, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/open-letter-hizballah-program/p30967>.
- 23 “Beirut Marine Barracks Bombing Fast Facts,” CNN, June 13, 2013, <http://www.cnn.com/2013/06/13/world/meast/beirut-marine-barracks-bombing-fast-facts/>.
- 24 “Beirut Marine Barracks Bombing Fast Facts,” CNN, June 13, 2013, <http://www.cnn.com/2013/06/13/world/meast/beirut-marine-barracks-bombing-fast-facts/>.
- 25 Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah and the Qods Force in Iran’s Shadow War with the West,” Washington Institute for Near East Policy, January 2013, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/uploads/Documents/pubs/PolicyFocus123.pdf>.
- 26 Matthew Levitt, Hezbollah and the Qods Force in Iran’s Shadow War with the West (Washington: Washington Institute for Near East Policy, 2013), 1, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/uploads/Documents/pubs/PolicyFocus123.pdf>.
- 27 Rana Muhammad Taha, “Nasrallah threatens US on behalf of Iran,” *Daily News Egypt*, September 4, 2012, <http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2012/09/04/hezbollah-if-attacked-iran-could-attack-us-bases/>.
- 28 “Hezbollah leader Nasrallah vows victory in Syria,” BBC News, May 25, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-22669230>.
- 29 Angus McDowell, “Hezbollah vows at massive Beirut rally to keep up ‘jihad’ in Syria,” Reuters, October 12, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-lebanon-ashura-idUSKCN12C11I>.
- 30 Ariel Ben Solomon, “Khamenei vows full support for Hezbollah,” *Jerusalem Post*, April 21, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Arab-Israeli-Conflict/Khamenei-vows-full-support-for-Hezbollah-451904>.
- 31 Mohamed Kawas, “Former Hezbollah chief: ‘Teheran is only investing in Lebanon’s Shia to serve its own interests,’” *Arab Weekly* (London), May 8, 2016, <http://www.theArabweekly.com/Opinion/5001/Former-Hezbollah-chief:-%E2%80%98Teheran-is-only-investing-in-Lebanon%E2%80%99s-Shia-to-serve-its-own-interests%E2%80%99>.
- 32 “An Open Letter: The Hizballah Program,” Council on Foreign Relations, January 1, 1988, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/open-letter-hizballah-program/p30967>.
- 33 “An Open Letter: The Hizballah Program,” Council on Foreign Relations, January 1, 1988, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/open-letter-hizballah-program/p30967>.
- 34 “Liberation of Al-Quds Main Goal of Resistance Front: Hezbollah,” Tasnim News Agency, May 20, 2020, <https://www.tasnimnews.com/en/news/2020/05/20/2270305/liberation-of-al-quds-main-goal-of-resistance-front-hezbollah>.
- 35 Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah’s 1992 Attack in Argentina Is a Warning for Modern-Day Europe,” *Atlantic*, March 19, 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/03/hezbollahs-1992-attack-in-argentina-is-a-warning-for-modern-day-europe/274160/>.
- 36 “Iran Charged over Argentina Bomb,” BBC News, October 25, 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/6085768.stm>.
- 37 Greg Myre and Steven Erlanger, “Israelis Enter Lebanon After Attacks,” *New York Times*, July 13, 2006, <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/13/world/middleeast/13mideast.html>;  
“Security Council Calls for End to Hostilities Between Hezbollah, Israel, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 1701,” U.N. Security Council, August 11, 2006, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8808.doc.htm>.
- 38 Marjorie Miller, John Daniszewski, and Tracy Wilkinson, “Israel Leaves South Lebanon After 22 Years,” *Los Angeles Times*, May 24, 2000, <http://articles.latimes.com/2000/may/24/news/mn-33497>.
- 39 Daniel Mandel, “Syria and the Shebaa Farms Dispute,” *Jewish Policy Center*, Spring 2009, <http://www.jewishpolicycenter.org/831/syria-and-the-shebaa-farms-dispute>.
- 40 “The New Hezbollah Manifesto,” Lebanon Renaissance Foundation, November 2009, <http://www.lebanonrenaissance.org/assets/Uploads/15-The-New-Hezbollah-Manifesto-Nov09.pdf>.
- 41 “The New Hezbollah Manifesto,” Lebanon Renaissance Foundation, November 2009, <http://www.lebanonrenaissance.org/assets/Uploads/15-The-New-Hezbollah-Manifesto-Nov09.pdf>.
- 42 “The New Hezbollah Manifesto,” Lebanon Renaissance Foundation, November 2009, <http://www.lebanonrenaissance.org/assets/Uploads/15-The-New-Hezbollah-Manifesto-Nov09.pdf>.
- 43 “The New Hezbollah Manifesto,” Lebanon Renaissance Foundation, November 2009, <http://www.lebanonrenaissance.org/assets/Uploads/15-The-New-Hezbollah-Manifesto-Nov09.pdf>.
- 44 “The New Hezbollah Manifesto,” Lebanon Renaissance Foundation, November 2009, <http://www.lebanonrenaissance.org/assets/Uploads/15-The-New-Hezbollah-Manifesto-Nov09.pdf>.
- 45 “The New Hezbollah Manifesto,” Lebanon Renaissance Foundation, November 2009, <http://www.lebanonrenaissance.org/assets/Uploads/15-The-New-Hezbollah-Manifesto-Nov09.pdf>.
- 46 “Hezbollah’s Nasrallah says group to focus on Israel,” Reuters, December 11, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-trump-israel-hezbollah/hezbollahs-nasrallah-says-group-to-focus-on-israel-idUSKBN1E510V>.
- 47 “Treasury Targets Hezbollah for Supporting the Assad Regime,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, August 10, 2012, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1676.aspx>.
- 48 Mohamed Kawas, “Former Hezbollah chief: ‘Teheran is only investing in Lebanon’s Shia to serve its own interests,’” *Arab Weekly* (London), May 8, 2016, <http://www.theArabweekly.com/Opinion/5001/Former-Hezbollah-chief:-%E2%80%98Teheran-is-only-investing-in-Lebanon%E2%80%99s-Shia-to-serve-its-own-interests%E2%80%99>.
- 49 Tom Perry, “Hezbollah sees Islamic State as threat to Gulf, Jordan,” Reuters, August 15, 2014, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2014/08/15/uk-lebanon-hezbollah-islamicstate-idUKKBN0GF0YA20140815>.
- 50 “Hezbollah targets Jabhat Fatah al-Sham outside Arsal,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), October 17, 2016, <https://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2016/Oct-17/376738-hezbollah-targets-jabhat-fatah-al-sham-outside-arsal.ashx>.
- 51 “Sheikh Qassem: Hezbollah Will not Leave Syria as Long as There Is Need to Fight Takfiris,” Al-Manar TV, October 19, 2016, <http://english.almanar.com.lb/70398>.
- 52 Tom Peery and Katya Golubkova, “Hezbollah declares Syria victory, Russia says much of country won back,” Reuters, September 12, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-hezbollah/hezbollah-declares-syria-victory-russia-says-much-of-country-won-back-idUSKCN1BN0YL>.
- 53 “Hezbollah and Iran ‘to stay in Syria until it is liberated,’” Al Jazeera, June 6, 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/06/hezbollah-iran-stay-syria-liberated-180606162339625.html>.

*Hezbollah*

- Dahlia Nehme and Laila Bassam, "Hezbollah leader says group will stay in Syria until further notice," Reuters, September 19, 2018, <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-mideast-crisis-syria-nasrallah/hezbollah-leader-says-group-will-stay-in-syria-until-further-notice-idUKKCN1LZ2KX>.
- 55 "Hezbollah Says Assad's Allies Have Right to Respond to Israeli Attacks in Syria," Reuters, January 15, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/15/us-lebanon-hezbollah-syria-idUSKBN0KO2DO20150115>.
- 56 "Monitor: Suspected Israeli strike targets Hezbollah in Syria," Associated Press, May 25, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/43ce8296290f427982b1fcd365ae9c1c>; Jack Khoury, Noa Landau, and Reuters, "Israel 'Strikes Weapons Depot Meant for Iran or Hezbollah Near Damascus Airport,'" *Haaretz*, September 17, 2018, <https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/syria/israel-strikes-weapons-depot-meant-for-iran-or-hezbollah-near-damascus-airport-1.6471935>.
- 57 "Gulf Arab states label Hezbollah a terrorist organization," Reuters, March 2, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-gulf-hezbollah-idUSKCN0W40XF>.
- 58 "Gulf Arab states label Hezbollah a terrorist organization," Reuters, March 2, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-gulf-hezbollah-idUSKCN0W40XF>; "Arab League labels Hezbollah a terrorist organization," Reuters, March 11, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-arabs-idUSKCN0WD239>.
- 59 Ben Wedeman, "Arab League states condemn Hezbollah as 'terrorist organization,'" CNN, November 20, 2017, <http://www.cnn.com/2017/11/19/middleeast/saudi-arabia-iran-arab-league/index.html>.
- 60 "Hezbollah chief prefers Israel over Wahhabism," *Ya Libnan*, September 27, 2016, <http://yalibnan.com/2016/09/27/hezbollah-chief-prefers-israel-over-wahhabism/>; & Nasrallah: Wahhabism 'more evil' than Israel," *Times of Israel*, September 27, 2016, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/nasrallah-wahhabism-more-evil-than-israel/>.
- 61 "Hezbollah sees more conflict in Syria and rising regional tension," Reuters, October 11, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-hezbollah-idUSKCN12B2FG?il=0>.
- 62 Scott Wilson, "Lebanese Wary of a Rising Hezbollah," *Washington Post*, December 20, 2004, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A12336-2004Dec19.html>.
- 63 Mohamed Kawas, "Former Hezbollah chief: 'Tehran is only investing in Lebanon's Shia to serve its own interests,'" *Arab Weekly* (London), May 8, 2016, <http://www.thearabweekly.com/Opinion/5001/Former-Hezbollah-chief-%E2%80%98Tehran-is-only-investing-in-Lebanon%E2%80%99s-Shia-to-serve-its-own-interests%E2%80%99>.
- 64 Tom Perry and Ellen Francis, "Facing economic crisis, Lebanon's government weighs options," Reuters, January 22, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-crisis/facing-economic-crisis-lebanons-government-meets-for-first-time-idUSKBN1ZL0JW>.
- 65 Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, "Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu'llah)," Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.
- 66 Hussein Dakroub, "Hezbollah Wins Easy Victory In Elections in Southern Lebanon," *Washington Post*, June 6, 2005, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/06/05/AR2005060501144.html>.
- 67 "Lebanon Rivals Agree Crisis Deal," BBC News, May 21, 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7411835.stm>.
- 68 Yara Bayoumy, "Hezbollah accepts election loss, U.S. backs allies," Reuters, June 8, 2009, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/06/08/us-lebanon-election-idUSTRE55609720090608>.
- 69 Laila Bassam, "Hezbollah and allies resign, toppling Lebanon government," Reuters, January 12, 2011, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/01/12/us-lebanon-hariri-resignation-idUSTRE70B26A20110112>.
- 70 Liam McLaughlin, "Lebanon: the forgotten Lebanon," *New Statesman*, March 3, 2011, <http://www.newstatesman.com/blogs/the-staggers/2011/03/lebanon-syria-hariri-hezbollah>.
- 71 "Lebanon: Hezbollah dominates new cabinet of PM Mikati," BBC News, June 13, 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-13750628>.
- 72 "Lebanese PM Unveils National Unity Cabinet," *Al Jazeera*, February 15, 2014, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-13750628>.
- 73 "Michel Aoun elected president of Lebanon," *Al Jazeera*, October 31, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/10/michel-aoun-elected-president-lebanon-161031105331767.html>.
- 74 Ben Lynfield, "Political victory for Hezbollah expected in Lebanon election," *Jerusalem Post*, October 31, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Political-victory-for-Hezbollah-expected-in-Lebanon-election-471274>.
- 75 "Janjani blames Hezbollah for presidential vacuum," *Daily Star* (Beirut), October 15, 2016, <https://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2016/Oct-15/376547-janjani-blames-hezbollah-for-presidential-vacuum.ashx>;  
Media Line, "Hezbollah's ploy for more power in Lebanon," *Jerusalem Post*, October 7, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Hezbollahs-ploy-for-more-power-in-Lebanon-469638>.
- 76 Ben Hubbard and Hwaida Saad, "Lebanon Elections Boost Hezbollah's Clout," *New York Times*, May 7, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/07/world/middleeast/lebanon-election-hezbollah.html>; Laila Bassam and Tom Perry, "Hezbollah eyes bigger role in next Lebanon government," Reuters, May 23, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-election-hezbollah/hezbollah-eyes-bigger-role-in-next-lebanon-government-idUSKCN1IO300>.
- 77 "Hezbollah's Nasrallah says Lebanon results are 'victory' for the resistance," Reuters, May 7, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-election-hezbollah/hezbollahs-nasrallah-says-lebanon-results-are-victory-for-the-resistance-idUSKBN1I81PU>.
- 78 Tamara Qiblawi, Ben Wedeman, and Ghazi Balkiz, "Lebanon's Hariri resigns after nearly two weeks of nationwide protests," CNN, October 29, 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/29/middleeast/lebanon-saad-hariri-resigns-intl/index.html>.
- 79 Ben Hubbard and Hwaida Saad, "Lebanon, Mired in Crises, Turns to a Professor as Prime Minister," *New York Times*, December 19, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/19/world/middleeast/lebanon-prime-minister-hassan-diab.html>; Associated Press, "Riots in Lebanon's capital leave more than 150 injured," NBC News, January 18, 2020, <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/riots-lebanon-s-capital-leave-more-150-injured-n1118461>; Tom Perry and Ellen Francis, "Facing economic crisis, Lebanon's government weighs options," Reuters, January 22, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-crisis/facing-economic-crisis-lebanons-government-meets-for-first-time-idUSKBN1ZL0JW>; Sami Moubayed, "Who are the ministers in Lebanon's new government?," Gulf News, January 22, 2020, <https://gulfnews.com/world/mena/who-are-the-ministers-in-lebanons-new-government-1.69174412>.
- 80 Michael Georgy and Ellen Francis, "Lebanese government quits amid fury over Beirut blast," Reuters, August 10, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-security-blast/lebanon-government-set-to-resign-amid-outrage-over-beirut-blast-minister-idUSKCN2560XY>; Ted Regencia, Arwa Ibrahim, and Farah Najjar, "Second day of protests as anger over Beirut explosion grows: Live," *Al Jazeera*, August 9, 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/08/hundreds-protesters-injured-anger-simmers-beirut-live-200808234355971.html>.
- 81 "Hezbollah Denies Placing Obstacles to Lebanese Government Formation," *Asharq al-Awsat* (London), February 6, 2021, <https://english.aawsat.com/home/article/2788361/hezbollah-denies-placing-obstacles-lebanese-government-formation>.
- 82

*Hezbollah*

- “Lebanon Free Patriotic Movement calls to review alliance with Hezbollah,” Middle East Monitor, February 8, 2021, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20210208-lebanon-free-patriotic-movement-calls-to-review-alliance-with-hezbollah/>.
- <sup>83</sup> Casey L. Addis and Christopher M. Blanchard, “Hezbollah: Background and Issues for Congress,” Congressional Research Service, January 3, 2011, 10, <https://www.fas.org/spp/crs/mideast/R41446.pdf>.
- <sup>84</sup> Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.
- <sup>85</sup> “State Department Amendments to the Terrorist Designations of Hizbollah and al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula,” U.S. Department of State, June 21, 2017, [https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/06/272090.htm#.WUqE1W\\_VmNs.twitter](https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/06/272090.htm#.WUqE1W_VmNs.twitter).
- <sup>86</sup> “State Department Amendments to the Terrorist Designations of Hizbollah and al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula,” U.S. Department of State, June 21, 2017, [https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/06/272090.htm#.WUqE1W\\_VmNs.twitter](https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/06/272090.htm#.WUqE1W_VmNs.twitter).
- <sup>87</sup> Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>; Dalal Saoud, “Hezbollah claims election win in Lebanon,” United Press International, August 24, 1992, <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1992/08/24/Hezbollah-claims-election-win-in-Lebanon/9335714628800/>.
- <sup>88</sup> “Lebanon forms new government, vows to ‘preserve stability,’” Deutsche-Welle, December 19, 2016, <http://www.dw.com/en/lebanon-forms-new-government-vows-to-preserve-stability/a-36819862>; See Appendix A.
- <sup>89</sup> James Kanter and Jodi Rudoren, “European Union Adds Military Wing of Hezbollah to List of Terrorist Organizations,” New York Times, July 22, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/23/world/middleeast/european-union-adds-hezbollah-wing-to-terror-list.html>.
- <sup>90</sup> Jewish Telegraphic Agency, “Dutch FM urges EU to place Hezbollah on terror group list,” Times of Israel, September 7, 2012, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/dutch-fm-urges-eu-to-place-hezbollah-on-terror-group-list/>; Benjamin Weinthal, “EU Parliament Politicians Call for a Full Ban of Hezbollah,” *Jerusalem Post*, February 23, 2018, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/EU-parliament-politicians-call-for-a-full-ban-of-Hezbollah-543447>.
- <sup>91</sup> “Consolidated List of Financial Sanctions Targets in the UK, GOV.UK, last updated January 20, 2020, <https://ofisstorage.blob.core.windows.net/pubshliver/ConList.html>; Michael Holden, “Britain to expand ban on Lebanon’s Hezbollah, calling it terrorist group,” Reuters, February 25, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-lebanon-hezbollah/britain-to-expand-ban-on-lebanons-hezbollah-calling-it-terrorist-group-idUSKCN1QE1D2>.
- <sup>92</sup> David Rising, “German parliament calls for full ban of Hezbollah activities,” Associated Press, December 19, 2019, <https://apnews.com/45c48fdda55ce0d18d2cc03149e08297>.
- <sup>93</sup> Benjamin Weinthal, “Austrian parliament urges chancellor clamp down on Hezbollah,” *Jerusalem Post*, March 15, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/International/Austrian-parliament-urges-chancellor-clamp-down-on-Hezbollah-621044>.
- <sup>94</sup> Benjamin Weinthal, “Austrian parliament urges chancellor clamp down on Hezbollah,” *Jerusalem Post*, March 15, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/International/Austrian-parliament-urges-chancellor-clamp-down-on-Hezbollah-621044>.
- <sup>95</sup> Casey L. Addis and Christopher M. Blanchard, “Hezbollah: Background and Issues for Congress,” Congressional Research Service, January 3, 2011, 10, <https://www.fas.org/spp/crs/mideast/R41446.pdf>.
- <sup>96</sup> Matthew Levitt, “On a Military Wing and a Prayer,” *Foreign Affairs*, February 12, 2013, <http://foreignpolicy.com/2013/02/12/on-a-military-wing-and-a-prayer/>.
- <sup>97</sup> “Rewards for Justice – Up to \$10 Million Reward Offer for Information on Hizbollah’s Financial Networks: Muhammad Qasir, Muhammad Qasim al-Bazzal, and Ali Qasir,” U.S. Department of State, October 23, 2020, <https://www.state.gov/rewards-for-justice-up-to-10-million-reward-offer-for-information-on-hizballahs-financial-networks-muhammad-qasir-muhammad-qasim-al-bazzal-and-ali-qasir/>.
- <sup>98</sup> Joyce Karam, “Iran pays Hezbollah \$700 million a year, says US official,” *The National*, June 5, 2018, <https://www.thenational.ae/world/the-americas/iran-pays-hezbollah-700-million-a-year-says-us-official-1.737347>.
- <sup>99</sup> Anoushiravan Ehteshami, “The Foreign Policy of Iran,” *The Foreign Policies of Middle East States* (Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2002), 298.
- <sup>100</sup> Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.
- <sup>101</sup> Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah Finances: Funding the Party of God,” Washington Institute for Near East Policy, February 2005, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/hezbollah-finances-funding-the-party-of-god>.
- <sup>102</sup> Greg Bruno, “State Sponsors: Iran,” Council on Foreign Relations, October 13, 2011, <http://www.cfr.org/iran/state-sponsors-iran/p9362>.
- <sup>103</sup> Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah: Party of Fraud,” *Foreign Affairs*, July 27, 2011, <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/67997/matthew-levitt/hezbollah-party-of-fraud>.
- <sup>104</sup> Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah Finances: Funding the Party of God,” Washington Institute for Near East Policy, February 2005, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/hezbollah-finances-funding-the-party-of-god>.
- <sup>105</sup> “Twin Treasury Actions Take Aim at Hizbollah’s Support Network,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, July 24, 2007, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/hp503.aspx>.
- <sup>106</sup> “Treasury Designates Martyrs Foundation Companies and Officials as Global Terrorists,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, February 26, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm917>.
- <sup>107</sup> Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah: Party of Fraud,” *Foreign Affairs*, July 27, 2011, <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/67997/matthew-levitt/hezbollah-party-of-fraud>.
- <sup>108</sup> Majid Rafizadeh, “In first, Hezbollah confirms all financial support comes from Iran,” Al Arabiya English, June 25, 2016, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/perspective/features/2016/06/25/In-first-Hezbollah-s-Nasrallah-confirms-all-financial-support-comes-from-Iran.html>.
- <sup>109</sup> Agence France-Presse, “Hezbollah brushes off US sanctions, says money comes via Iran,” Times of Israel, June 25, 2016, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-brushes-off-us-sanctions-says-money-comes-via-iran/>.
- <sup>110</sup> Liz Sly and Suzan Haidamous, “Trump’s sanctions on Iran are hitting Hezbollah, and it hurts,” *Washington Post*, May 18, 2019, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle\\_east/trumps-sanctions-on-iran-are-hitting-hezbollah-hard/2019/05/18/970bc656-5d48-11e9-98d4-844088d135f2\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.ae622466c555](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/trumps-sanctions-on-iran-are-hitting-hezbollah-hard/2019/05/18/970bc656-5d48-11e9-98d4-844088d135f2_story.html?utm_term=.ae622466c555).
- <sup>111</sup> “Attorney General Sessions Announces New Measures to Fight Transnational Organized Crime,” U.S. Department of Justice, October 15, 2018, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-sessions-announces-new-measures-fight-transnational-organized-crime>.
- <sup>112</sup> Majid Rafizadeh, “In first, Hezbollah confirms all financial support comes from Iran,” Al Arabiya English, June 25, 2016, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/perspective/features/2016/06/25/In-first-Hezbollah-s-Nasrallah-confirms-all-financial-support-comes-from-Iran.html>.

*Hezbollah*

- 113 Pablo Gato and Robert Windrem, "Hezbollah Builds a Western Base," NBC News, May 9, 2007, [http://www.nbcnews.com/id/17874369/ns/world\\_news-americas/t/hezbollah-builds-western-base/#.VMkczWTF\\_Bs](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/17874369/ns/world_news-americas/t/hezbollah-builds-western-base/#.VMkczWTF_Bs).
- 114 Arthur Brice, "Iran, Hezbollah Mine Latin America for Revenue, Recruits, Analysts Say," CNN, June 3, 2013, <http://www.cnn.com/2013/06/03/world/americas/iran-latin-america/index.html>.
- 115 Eduardo Szklarz and Ayoub Khaddaj, "Hizbullah Uses Criminal Activity to Finance Operations," Central Asia Online, September 17, 2013, [http://centralasiaonline.com/en\\_GB/articles/caoi/features/main/2013/09/17/feature-02?format=mobile&mobile=true](http://centralasiaonline.com/en_GB/articles/caoi/features/main/2013/09/17/feature-02?format=mobile&mobile=true).
- 116 Rosie Perper, "DEA uncovers major drug trafficking by Hezbollah to fund global terrorism," *Jerusalem Post*, February 2, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/DEA-uncovers-major-drug-trafficking-by-Hezbollah-to-fund-global-terrorism-443575>;  
"DEA and European Authorities Uncover Massive Hezbollah Drug and Money Laundering Scheme," U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, February 1, 2016, <http://www.dea.gov/divisions/hq/2016/hq020116.shtml>.
- 117 David Ovalle, "State: Hezbollah-linked group laundered drug money through Miami banks," *Miami Herald*, October 11, 2016, <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/crime/article107366182.html>.
- 118 "Treasury Designates Illicit Russia-Iran Oil Network Supporting the Assad Regime, Hizballah, and HAMAS," U.S. Department of the Treasury, November 20, 2018, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm553>.
- 119 "Rewards for Justice – Up to \$10 Million Reward Offer for Information on Hizballah’s Financial Networks: Muhammad Qasir, Muhammad Qasim al-Bazzal, and Ali Qasir," U.S. Department of State, October 23, 2020, <https://www.state.gov/rewards-for-justice-up-to-10-million-reward-offer-for-information-on-hizballahs-financial-networks-muhammad-qasir-muhammad-qasim-al-bazzal-and-ali-qasir/>.
- 120 "Rewards for Justice – Up to \$10 Million Reward Offer for Information on Hizballah’s Financial Networks: Muhammad Qasir, Muhammad Qasim al-Bazzal, and Ali Qasir," U.S. Department of State, October 23, 2020, <https://www.state.gov/rewards-for-justice-up-to-10-million-reward-offer-for-information-on-hizballahs-financial-networks-muhammad-qasir-muhammad-qasim-al-bazzal-and-ali-qasir/>.
- 121 Simon Romero, "Man Linked by U.S. to Hezbollah Is Arrested in Brazil," *New York Times*, May 20, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/21/world/americas/man-linked-by-us-to-hezbollah-is-arrested-in-brazil.html>.
- 122 Chris Kraul and Sebastian Rotella, "Drug Probe Finds Hezbollah Link," *Los Angeles Times*, October 22, 2008, <http://articles.latimes.com/2008/oct/22/world/fg-cocainering22>.
- 123 "18 Accused of Cigarette Smuggling to Fund Hezbollah," *Los Angeles Times*, July 22, 2000, <http://articles.latimes.com/2000/jul/22/news/mn-57451>.
- 124 "Two Guilty of Smuggling for Hezbollah," BBC News, June 22, 2002, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/2059052.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/2059052.stm).
- 125 "US Seizes \$150M from Lebanon Bank in Hezbollah Money Laundering Probe," Reuters, August 21, 2012, [http://worldnews.nbcnews.com/\\_news/2012/08/21/13388390-us-seizes-150m-from-lebanon-bank-in-hezbollah-money-laundering-probe](http://worldnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/08/21/13388390-us-seizes-150m-from-lebanon-bank-in-hezbollah-money-laundering-probe).
- 126 Jay Solomon, "U.S. Sanctions Companies for Ties to Hezbollah," *Wall Street Journal*, July 10, 2014, <http://online.wsj.com/articles/u-s-sanctions-companies-for-ties-to-hezbollah-network-1405000897>.
- 127 "Hezbollah: International Terrorist and Paramilitary Organization," United Against Nuclear Iran, accessed May 1, 2018, <https://www.unitedagainstnucleariran.com/hezbollah-iran-proxy>.
- 128 "Jewels called blood money for Hezbollah," *Washington Times*, June 30, 2004, <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2004/jun/30/20040630-100012-9442r/>.
- 129 Matthew Levitt, "Hizbullah's African Activities Remain Undisrupted," Washington Institute for Near East Policy, March 1, 2004, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/hizbullahs-african-activities-remain-undisrupted>.
- 130 Benjamin Weinthal, "Hezbollah commander prosecuted in Austria for terror finance," *Jerusalem Post*, March 15, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/International/Hezbollah-commander-prosecuted-in-Austria-for-terror-finance-620968>.
- 131 Benjamin Weinthal, "Austrian parliament urges chancellor clamp down on Hezbollah," *Jerusalem Post*, March 15, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/International/Austrian-parliament-urges-chancellor-clamp-down-on-Hezbollah-621044>.
- 132 David Rising, "German parliament calls for ban of Hezbollah activities," Associated Press, December 19, 2019, <https://apnews.com/45c48fdda55ce0d18d2cc03149e08297>.
- 133 Angelo Amante, "Italian police seize record amount of amphetamines shipped from Syria," Syria, July 1, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-italy-drugs/italian-police-seize-record-amount-of-amphetamines-shipped-from-syria-idUSKBN2425EG>.
- 134 Joby Warrick and Souad Mekhennet, "Hezbollah operatives seen behind spike in drug trafficking, analysts say," *Washington Post*, August 4, 2020, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/hezbollah-operatives-seen-behind-spike-in-drug-trafficking-analysts-say/2020/08/03/fa286b1a-d36a-11ea-8c55-61e7fa5e82ab\\_story.html?utm\\_source=iterable&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=1415687\\_](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/hezbollah-operatives-seen-behind-spike-in-drug-trafficking-analysts-say/2020/08/03/fa286b1a-d36a-11ea-8c55-61e7fa5e82ab_story.html?utm_source=iterable&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=1415687_).
- 135 Joseph A. Kechichian, "Saudi Arabia blacklists firms, expels several Lebanese nationals," Gulf News, February 26, 2016, <http://gulfnews.com/news/mena/lebanon/saudi-arabia-blacklists-firms-expels-several-lebanese-nationals-1.1679947>.
- 136 Sami Aboudi, "Lebanese expats fearful as Gulf expels dozens accused of Hezbollah links," Reuters, April 8, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-gulf-hezbollah-lebanon-idUSKCN0X51R2>.
- 137 Benjamin Weinthal, "Terrorist Group Hezbollah Linked to 30 Mosques/Centers in Germany," *Jerusalem Post*, July 14, 2019, <https://www.jpost.com/International/Islamic-Terrorism/Terrorist-group-Hezbollah-linked-to-30-mosquescenters-in-Germany-595545>.
- 138 Richard Grenell, Twitter post, July 13, 2019, 6:50 a.m., <https://twitter.com/RichardGrenell/status/1149994395774701568>.
- 139 "MAJORITY PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS Iran, Hezbollah and the Threat to the Homeland," U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Homeland Security, March 21, 2012, [https://homeland.house.gov/files/Investigative\\_Findings\\_Iran\\_Hezbollah\\_Threat.pdf](https://homeland.house.gov/files/Investigative_Findings_Iran_Hezbollah_Threat.pdf).
- 140 "EXCLUSIVE: Hezbollah Uses Mexican Drug Routes into U.S.," *Washington Times*, March 27, 2009, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/mar/27/hezbollah-uses-mexican-drug-routes-into-us/>.
- 141 Associated Press, "Mexico sentences migrant smuggler to 60 years," Fox News, December 28, 2008, <http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/sdut-It-mexico-us-smuggler-122808-2008dec28-story.html>.
- 142 Associated Press, "The terror-immigration connection," NBC News, July 3, 2005, [http://www.nbcnews.com/id/8408009/ns/us\\_news-security/t/terror-immigration-connection/#.WWz2W4Tyu70](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/8408009/ns/us_news-security/t/terror-immigration-connection/#.WWz2W4Tyu70).
- 143 "Cote d'Ivoire 2015 Crime and Safety Report," U.S. Department of State Overseas Security Advisory Council, January 29, 2015, <https://www.osac.gov/pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=17008>.



*Hezbollah*

- 144 “Is Côte d’Ivoire facing religious radicalism?” Institute for Security Studies, July 2015, <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/WestAfricaReport13ENG.pdf>.
- 145 “Bronx Man And Michigan Man Arrested For Terrorist Activities On Behalf Of Hizballah’s Islamic Jihad Organization,” U.S. Department of Justice, June 8, 2017, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/pr/bronx-man-and-michigan-man-arrested-terrorist-activities-behalf-hizballah-s-islamic>.
- 146 “United States of America v. Ali Kourani,” U.S. Department of Justice May 31, 2017, 12, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-sdny/press-release/file/972421/download>.
- 147 Benjamin Weinthal, “German Hezbollah members send funds to Lebanese Hezbollah terrorists,” *Jerusalem Post*, July 18, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/international/german-hezbollah-members-send-funds-to-lebanese-hezbollah-terrorists-635433>.
- 148 Benjamin Weinthal, “Exclusive: German Islamic center raises money for Hezbollah,” *Jerusalem Post*, June 22, 2018, <https://www.jpost.com/diaspora/exclusive-german-islamic-center-raises-money-for-hezbollah-560604>.
- 149 Joseph M. Humire, “The Maduro-Hezbollah Nexus: How Iran-backed Networks Prop up the Venezuelan Regime,” Atlantic Council, October 2020, <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/in-depth-research-reports/issue-brief/the-maduro-hezbollah-nexus-how-iran-backed-networks-prop-up-the-venezuelan-regime/>.
- 150 “Treasury Targets Hizballah in Venezuela,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, in attack against AMIA in Argentina,” *El Publique*, October 12, 2020, <https://www.elpublique.me/2020/10/investigacion-vincula-libanes-amer.html>; “Treasury Targets Senior Hizballah Operative for Perpetrating and Plotting Terrorist Attacks in the Western Hemisphere,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, July 19, 2019, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm737>.
- 151 Joseph M. Humire, “The Maduro-Hezbollah Nexus: How Iran-backed Networks Prop up the Venezuelan Regime,” Atlantic Council, October 2020, <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/in-depth-research-reports/issue-brief/the-maduro-hezbollah-nexus-how-iran-backed-networks-prop-up-the-venezuelan-regime/>.
- 152 “Treasury Targets Hizballah in Venezuela,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 18, 2008, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/pages/hp1036.aspx>.
- 153 “H.R.2297 — 114th Congress (2015-2016),” Congress.gov, accessed October 19, 2016, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/2297>.
- 154 “H.R.2297 — 114th Congress (2015-2016),” Congress.gov, accessed October 19, 2016, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/2297>.
- 155 Jean Aziz, “How Lebanese banks are handling US sanctions on Hezbollah,” *Al-Monitor*, January 12, 2016, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2016/01/us-sanctions-lebanon-banks-hezbollah.html>.
- 156 Maegan Vazquez, “Trump signs new sanctions against Hezbollah,” *CNN*, October 25, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2018/10/25/politics/donald-trump-hezbollah-sanctions/index.html>.
- 157 “Hezbollah downplays U.S. sanctions on Iran,” *Associated Press*, August 14, 2018, <https://apnews.com/e9a0036efc9f4f26a657abda7ea66468>.
- 158 Ellen Francis, “Lebanon PM: US sanctions won’t affect government,” *Reuters*, July 10, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-lebanon-hezbollah/lebanon-pm-us-sanctions-wont-affect-government-idUSKCN1U5OZ0>.
- 159 “Treasury Targets Corruption in Lebanon,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, November 6, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1177>.
- 160 Benoit Faucon and Dion Nissenbaum, “Trump Administration Set to Sanction Top Pro-Hezbollah Politician,” *Wall Street Journal*, November 5, 2020, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/trump-administration-set-to-sanction-top-pro-hezbollah-politician-11604627966>.
- 161 “Treasury Labels Bank Providing Financial Services to Hizballah as Specially Designated Global Terrorist,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, August 29, 2019, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm760>.
- 162 “Treasury Designates Martyrs Foundation Companies and Officials as Global Terrorists,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, February 26, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm917>.
- 163 Jewish Telegraphic Agency, “Argentina freezes assets of suspected Hezbollah fundraising network,” *Times of Israel*, July 16, 2018, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/argentina-freezes-assets-of-suspected-hezbollah-fundraising-network/>.
- 164 “‘Hezbollah treasurer’ Barakat arrested in Brazil border city,” *BBC News*, September 22, 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-45610738>.
- 165 Daniel Politi, “Argentina Designates Hezbollah Terrorist Group on 25th Anniversary of Bombing,” *New York Times*, July 18, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/18/world/americas/argentina-hezbollah-terrorist-group.html>.
- 166 Presidencia Paraguay, Twitter post, August 19, 2019, 10:09 a.m., <https://twitter.com/PresidenciaPy/status/1163452948615237633>.
- 167 “Hezbollah calls on supporters to donate as sanctions pressure bites,” *Reuters*, March 8, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/lebanon-hezbollah/hezbollah-calls-on-supporters-to-donate-as-sanctions-pressure-bites-idUSL5N20V4XQ>; Liz Sly and Suzan Haidamous, “Trump’s sanctions on Iran are hitting Hezbollah, and it hurts,” *Washington Post*, May 18, 2019, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle\\_east/trumps-sanctions-on-iran-are-hitting-hezbollah-hard/2019/05/18/970bc656-5d48-11e9-98d4-844088d135f2\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.ae622466c555](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/trumps-sanctions-on-iran-are-hitting-hezbollah-hard/2019/05/18/970bc656-5d48-11e9-98d4-844088d135f2_story.html?utm_term=.ae622466c555).
- 168 “US to put ‘severe economic pressure’ on Hezbollah,” *Arab News*, July 22, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1708361/middle-east>.
- 169 Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, “Responses to Information Request,” U.S. Department of Justice, November 4, 2013, <https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/pages/attachments/2015/09/29/lbn104638.e.pdf>.
- 170 Robert F. Worth, “Hezbollah Seeks to Marshall the Piety of the Young,” *New York Times*, November 20, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/21/world/middleeast/21lebanon.html>.
- 171 Nicole Dow, “The inner workings of Hezbollah,” *CNN Security Clearance*, January 25, 2011, <http://security.blogs.cnn.com/2011/11/03/inside-the-hezbollah/>.
- 172 Nicole Dow, “The inner workings of Hezbollah,” *CNN Security Clearance*, January 25, 2011, <http://security.blogs.cnn.com/2011/11/03/inside-the-hezbollah/>.
- 173 Ruth Sherlock, “Syria: Hezbollah recruitment surge as sectarian conflict spreads,” *Telegraph* [U.K.], March 2, 2014, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/syria/10671167/Syria-Hizballah-recruitment-surge-as-sectarian-conflict-spreads.html>.
- 174 Nicole Dow, “The inner workings of Hezbollah,” *CNN Security Clearance*, January 25, 2011, <http://security.blogs.cnn.com/2011/11/03/inside-the-hezbollah/>.
- 175 “Hezbollah Recruiting Non-Shiites for ISIS Fight: Report,” *Daily Star*, November 12, 2014, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2014/Nov-12/277324-hezbollah-recruiting-bekaa-youth-against-isis-report.ashx#sthash.C3J7Ty2i.dpuf>.
- 176 Jack Khoury, “Hezbollah seeking 15,000 new recruits to fight against rebels in Syria,” *Haaretz*, October 20, 2013, <http://www.haaretz.com/news/middle-east/premium-1.553458>.
- 177 “Hezbollah Recruiting Non-Shiites for ISIS Fight: Report,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), November 12, 2014, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2014/Nov-12/277324-hezbollah-recruiting-bekaa-youth-against-isis-report.ashx#sthash.C3J7Ty2i.dpuf>.
- 178 Ruth Sherlock, “Syria: Hezbollah recruitment surge as sectarian conflict spreads,” *Telegraph* (London), March 2, 2014, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/syria/10671167/Syria-Hizballah-recruitment-surge-as-sectarian-conflict-spreads.html>.
- 179 Sune Engel Rasmussen and Suha Ma’ayeh, “Iran Ally Hezbollah Pays Syrian Rebels to Switch Sides,” *Wall Street Journal*, November 1, 2018, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/iran-ally-hezbollah-pays-syrian-rebels-to-switch-sides-1541073600>.
- 180

*Hezbollah*

---

Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, "Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu'llah)," Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.

181 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <https://www.thecairereview.com/essays/joining-hezbollah/>.

182 Nicholas Blanford, "Hezbollah lowers fighting age as it takes on Islamic State," *Christian Science Monitor*, August 18, 2014, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Middle-East/2014/0818/Hezbollah-lowers-fighting-age-as-it-takes-on-Islamic-State-video>.

183 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

184 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

185 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

186 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

187 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

188 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

189 Nicholas Kulish, "Despite Alarm by U.S., Europe Lets Hezbollah Operate Openly," *New York Times*, August 15, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/16/world/europe/hezbollah-banned-in-us-operates-in-europes-public-eye.html?pagewanted=all>.

190 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

191 Nicholas Blanford, "Joining Hezbollah," *Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, October 2011, <http://www.aucegypt.edu/GAPP/CairoReview/Pages/articleDetails.aspx?aid=92>.

*Hezbollah*

---

**Key Leaders**



**Hassan Nasrallah**  
Secretary-General



**Naim Qassem**  
Deputy Secretary-General



**Hussein al-Khalil**  
Top Political Adviser to Nasrallah



**Mustafa Badreddine**  
Military Commander (deceased)



**Ibrahim Amin al-Sayyid**  
Head of Political Assembly



**Hashem Safieddine**  
Head of Executive Assembly



**Mohamed Yazbik**  
Member of Shura Council and  
Logistics Coordinator



**Hassan Al Laqis**  
Former Senior Leader - Deceased

## *Hezbollah*

### History:

- **February 25, 2021:** The STL schedules a new trial for Ayyash in relation to the attacks on Lebanese politicians Marwan Hamadeh, Georges Hawi, and Elias El-Murr between October 2004 and July 2005.  
The trial is scheduled to begin June 16, 2021. On March 2, Lebanese forces attempting to arrest Ayyash in Beirut are reportedly met with gunfire from Hezbollah fighters. Hezbollah denies its fighters fired on Lebanese forces. Sources: “Pre-Trial Judge sets tentative date for start of trial in the Ayyash case,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, February 26, 2021, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/media/press-releases/pre-trial-judge-sets-tentative-date-for-start-of-trial-in-the-ayyash-case>; [1] Najia Houssari, “Hezbollah gunmen fight off bid to arrest Rafik Hariri’s killer,” Arab News, March 3, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1818776/middle-east>.
- - : Following the November 27 assassination of Iranian nuclear scientist Mohsen Fakhrizadeh in Iran, Nasrallah reportedly cancels all travel plans and intends to remain in one undisclosed location out of concern Israel might target him.  
Kuwaiti media reports in early December that Nasrallah plans to indefinitely relocate—or has already relocated—to Iran. According to the reports, Lebanese and regional intelligence have recorded increased communications between the IRGC and Hezbollah to plan the move. Sources: Tzvi Joffre, “Hezbollah’s Nasrallah to move to Iran amid regional tensions – report,” *Jerusalem Post*, December 3, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/hezbollahs-nasrallah-to-move-to-iran-amid-regional-tensions-report-650992>; “Hezbollah chief said to hunker down amid fears he could be targeted by Israel,” *Times of Israel*, November 29, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-chief-said-to-hunker-down-amid-fears-he-could-be-targeted-by-israel/>.
- **November 11, 2020:** Nasrallah praises “the humiliating downfall” of U.S. President Donald Trump in the U.S. presidential election and warns “the axis of resistance should be in a state of high readiness to respond twice as hard in case of any American or Israeli folly.”  
Source: “Lebanon’s Hezbollah chief gloats over Trump’s ‘humiliating downfall’ in U.S. election,” *Reuters*, November 11, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/usa-election-lebanon-hezbollah-int-idUSKBN27R2UT>.
- Hezbollah and Amal stall the formation of a new Lebanese government by demanding several top ministries.  
On September 22, a Hezbollah arms depot explodes in the village of Ain Qana in south Lebanon, reportedly wounding multiple people. Hezbollah blames the explosion on a “technical error” at the depot and denies any casualties. Sources: “Arms depot of Iran-backed Hezbollah explodes in Lebanon, source says,” *Reuters*, September 22, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-crisis-south-fire/arms-depot-of-iran-backed-hezbollah-explodes-in-lebanon-source-says-idUSKCN26D1P1>; “Lebanon: Hezbollah arms depot blast caused by ‘technical error,’” *Al Jazeera*, September 22, 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/9/22/blast-reported-in-hezbollah-stronghold-in-south-lebanon>; “France backs Saad Hariri’s proposal to end political deadlock,” *Al Jazeera*, September 23, 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/9/23/france-supports-idea-by-lebanese-politician-to-end-cabinet-logjam>.
- **August 18, 2020:** The STL finds Ayyash guilty of all charges against him.  
The STL acquits three other suspected Hezbollah members. Ayyash remains at large at the time of the verdict. The court does not find direct evidence that Hezbollah’s leadership played a role in the bombing. On December 11, the STL sentences Ayyash in absentia to five consecutive life sentences. Sources: “The Prosecutor v. Salim Jamil Ayyash, Hassan Habib Merhi, Hussein Hassan Oneissi, Assad Hassan Sabra – Summary of Judgement,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, August 18, 2020, 5, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/crs/assets/Uploads/20200818-F3840-PUBLIC-Summary-of-Judgment-FILED-EN-FINAL.pdf>; “Rafik Hariri tribunal: Who were the four accused over 2005 assassination?,” *BBC News*, August 18, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-25757367>; “Hezbollah militant Salim Ayyash given life sentences for Hariri killing,” *BBC News*, December 11, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-55271428>.
- On August 4, 2020, an explosion in Beirut’s port kills at least 200 people, wounds more than 6,000 others, and destroys much of the port.  
In response, the STL delays handing down its verdict, which had originally been scheduled for August 7. Lebanese officials suspect the explosion was caused by negligence in the storage of the explosive fertilizer chemical ammonium nitrate but do not immediately rule out the possibility of terrorism. Suspicion also falls upon Hezbollah, which allegedly used multiple buildings in the port for illegal drug smuggling and other criminal activities. Hezbollah reportedly controls buildings in the port housing weapons and fireworks and some regional intelligence officials suspected a fire at one of the Hezbollah warehouses sparked the explosions. Anti-government protests spread across Beirut the weekend after the blast, leading two government ministers and seven members of parliament to resign. On August 10, Lebanese Prime Minister Hassan Diab dissolves the government after attributing the explosion to widespread corruption. Sources: “Anger Rises After Beirut Blast and Evidence Officials Knew of Risks,” *New York Times*, August 5, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/05/world/middleeast/beirut-lebanon-explosion.html>; “Pronouncement of Judgment in the Ayyash et al. case postponed to 18 August 2020,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, August 5, 2020, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/media/press-releases/pronouncement-of-judgment-in-the-ayyash-et-al-case-postponed-to-18-august-2020>; Bassem Mroue and Zeina Karam, “Negligence suspected in Beirut blast involving chemicals,” *Associated Press*, August 6, 2020, [https://apnews.com/4475998de078a93bbe91b7ac9d43ada2; Hollie McKay, “Beirut blasts likely accidental – but Hezbollah activities at the port under scrutiny,” \*Fox News\*, August 5, 2020, <https://www.foxnews.com/world/beirut-blast-hezbollah-port-under-scrutiny>; Michael Geogy and Ellen Francis, “Lebanese government quits amid fury over Beirut blast,” \*Reuters\*, August 10, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-security-blast/lebanon-government-set-to-resign-amid-outrage-over-beirut-blast-minister-idUSKCN2560XY>; Ted Regencia, Arwa Ibrahim, and Farah Najjar, “Second day of protests as anger over Beirut explosion grows: Live,” \*Al Jazeera\*, August 9, 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/08/hundreds-protesters-injured-anger-simmers-beirut-live-200808234355971.html>.](https://apnews.com/4475998de078a93bbe91b7ac9d43ada2; Hollie McKay, “Beirut blasts likely accidental – but Hezbollah activities at the port under scrutiny,” Fox News, August 5, 2020, https://www.foxnews.com/world/beirut-blast-hezbollah-port-under-scrutiny; Michael Geogy and Ellen Francis, “Lebanese government quits amid fury over Beirut blast,” Reuters, August 10, 2020, https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-security-blast/lebanon-government-set-to-resign-amid-outrage-over-beirut-blast-minister-idUSKCN2560XY; Ted Regencia, Arwa Ibrahim, and Farah Najjar, “Second day of protests as anger over Beirut explosion grows: Live,” Al Jazeera, August 9, 2020, https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/08/hundreds-protesters-injured-anger-simmers-beirut-live-200808234355971.html)
- **July 20, 2020:** Hezbollah operative Ali Kamel Mohsin is killed after a series of airstrikes south of Damascus against weapons depots and military positions belonging to Syrian regime forces and Iran-backed militia fighters.  
The SANA news agency claims the strikes were launched from the Golan Heights, implicating Israeli responsibility. According to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, the strikes killed five non-Syrian paramilitary fighters and wounded seven Syrian soldiers and four non-Syrian combatants. Hezbollah accuses Israel of killing Mohsin and promises revenge. Sources: Seth J. Frantzman, “Hezbollah threatens Israel after member of terror group killed in Syria,” *Jerusalem Post*, July 22, 2020, [https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/hezbollah-threatens-israel-after-member-of-terror-group-killed-in-syria-635865?utm\\_source=iterable&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=1378653](https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/hezbollah-threatens-israel-after-member-of-terror-group-killed-in-syria-635865?utm_source=iterable&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=1378653); Judah Ari Gross and Agence France-Presse, “Hezbollah says one of its fighters killed in Israeli strike in Syria,” *Times of Israel*, July 21, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-says-one-of-its-fighters-killed-in-israeli-strike-in-syria/>.
- In mid-July, 235 legislators from the European Union, United Kingdom, Switzerland, United States, Canada, and Israel sign a declaration calling on the European Union to ban Hezbollah in its entirety.  
On July 22, U.S. Department of State spokesperson Morgan Ortagus tells Al Arabiya TV the United States will continue to apply “severe economic pressure” on Hezbollah. Sources: “Transatlantic Declaration,” AJC Transatlantic Institute, accessed July 22, 2020, <https://transatlanticinstitute.org/transatlantic-declaration-eu-must-ban-hezbollah>; Lukas Mandl and Daniel Schwammenthal, “It’s Time for the E.U. to List Hezbollah as a Terror Organization | Opinion,” *Newsweek*, July 17, 2020, <https://www.newsweek.com/its-time-eu-list-hezbollah-terror-organization-opinion-1518373>; “US to put ‘severe economic pressure’ on Hezbollah,” *Arab News*, July 22, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1708361/middle-east>.
- In early April, the Israeli military accuses Syria of helping Hezbollah build a permanent military presence in the Syrian Golan Heights.  
On April 4, Hezbollah commander Ali Mohammed Younis is found stabbed to death in his car south of Nabatiya in southern Lebanon. Younis was “responsible for pursuing spies and collaborators” within Hezbollah’s ranks, according to Iranian media. Hezbollah begins an investigation of the murder, which occurred two weeks after the murder

*Hezbollah*

of a former member of the pro-Israel South Lebanon Army by unknown assailants. There are no immediate claims of responsibility for Younis's death, but some Lebanese and Iranian media outlets suspect Israel's Mossad. On April 15, an airstrike in Syria targets a car carrying Hezbollah members near the Israeli border. The car is driven by Mustafa Mughniyeh, son of slain Hezbollah commander Imad Mughniyeh. Mughniyeh and the others in the car survive the attack. Israel is suspected of carrying out the strike. On April 17, Hezbollah members attempt to cut through the border fence separating Israel from Lebanon before they are repelled by Israeli forces. Israel reports the incident to the United Nations as a violation of Resolution 1701. Sources: Tzvi Joffre, "Mossad blamed for assassination of Hezbollah commander – report," *Jerusalem Post*, April 6, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/breaking-news/hezbollah-commander-assassinated-in-southern-lebanon-623621>; "Hezbollah anti-spy commander killed in south Lebanon," Times of Israel, April 5, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-anti-spy-commander-killed-in-south-lebanon/>; Judah Ari Gross, "Man who escaped strike on car in Syria named as slain Hezbollah leader's son," Times of Israel, April 16, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/man-who-escaped-strike-on-car-in-syria-named-as-slain-hezbollah-leaders-son/>; "Israel accuses Hezbollah of trying to breach northern border," Times of Israel, April 19, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/israel-accuses-hezbollah-of-trying-to-breach-northern-border/>; Judah Ari Gross, "20 years after Lebanon pullout, IDF faces a stronger Hezbollah – in Syria too," Times of Israel, May 21, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/20-years-after-withdrawing-from-lebanon-idf-faces-a-bigger-stronger-hezbollah/>.

- **January 22, 2020:** Lebanese Prime Minister Hassan Diab convenes his new government, which includes two Hezbollah ministers and members of Hezbollah-allied parties. Hariri's Future Movement and other pro-Western parties remain outside of the cabinet, drawing international concern that Hezbollah's agenda would dominate Lebanon's new cabinet. Sources: Ben Hubbard and Hwaida Saad, "Lebanon, Mired in Crises, Turns to a Professor as Prime Minister," *New York Times*, December 19, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/19/world/middleeast/lebanon-prime-minister-hassan-diab.html>; Associated Press, "Riots in Lebanon's capital leave more than 150 injured," NBC News, January 18, 2020, <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/riots-lebanon-s-capital-leave-more-150-injured-n1118461>; Tom Perry and Ellen Francis, "Facing economic crisis, Lebanon's government weighs options," Reuters, January 22, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-crisis/facing-economic-crisis-lebanons-government-meets-for-first-time-idUSKBN1ZL0JW>.
- **January 5, 2020:** Hezbollah threatens revenge against the United States after a U.S. airstrike killed IRGC-Quds Force commander Qasem Soleimani in Iraq on January 3. Nasrallah calls for Hezbollah to target the U.S. military presence in the Middle East but avoid U.S. civilians. Later in the month, Hezbollah sends Mohammed al-Kawtharani to Iraq to coordinate Iranian-backed militias. During meetings with Iraqi militia commanders, Kawtharani reportedly berates the commanders for failing to develop a strategy to contain protests against the Iraqi government and the militias represented in the Iraqi parliament. Sources: Liz Sly and Sarah Dadouch, "Hezbollah says retribution for Soleimani's death must target U.S. military, not civilians," *Washington Post*, January 5, 2020, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle\\_east/hezbollah-says-retribution-for-soleimanis-death-must-target-us-military-not-civilians/2020/01/05/50869828-2e62-11ea-bffe-020c88b3f120\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/hezbollah-says-retribution-for-soleimanis-death-must-target-us-military-not-civilians/2020/01/05/50869828-2e62-11ea-bffe-020c88b3f120_story.html); "Teheran-backed Hezbollah steps in to guide Iraqi militias in Soleimani's wake," Reuters, February 11, 2020, <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-iran-iraq-hezbollah-insight-idUKKBN205204>.
- **November 2, 2019 - November 3, 2019:** Twitter suspends accounts belonging to Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV network, including accounts in English, French, and Spanish. Al-Manar calls the suspensions a result of "political pressures." Twitter also suspends several Hamas-affiliated accounts. The suspensions come a week after a group of U.S. congressmen wrote to Twitter to complain about the presence of Hamas and Hezbollah accounts, to which a Twitter spokesman responded that the company differentiates between the political and military wings of said groups because they have members who have been elected to political offices. Sources: Adam Rasgon, "Twitter suspends Hamas- and Hezbollah-affiliated handles," Times of Israel, November 3, 2019, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/twitter-suspends-hamas-and-hezbollah-affiliated-handles/>; Tzvi Joffre, "Twitter Suspends Hamas, Hezbollah-Affiliated Accounts," *Jerusalem Post*, November 3, 2019, <https://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Hezbollah-affiliated-TV-stations-Twitter-suspended-606663>; Jackson Richman, Lawmakers accuse Twitter of allowing content from Hamas and Hezbollah, violating law," Jewish News Syndicate, October 23, 2019, <https://www.jns.org/legislators-accuse-twitter-of-allowing-content-from-hamas-and-hezbollah-violating-law/>.
- **September 19, 2019:** Federal prosecutors indict Alexei Saab on terrorism charges. Saab is accused of scouting out attack targets for Hezbollah in the New York, Boston, and Washington, D.C. areas. Saab is alleged to have been sending photos of proposed monumental targets to the Islamic Jihad Organizations—a faction of Hezbollah—in Lebanon. Source: Jeffery Martin, "New Jersey 'Hezbollah Scout' Assessed Targets In Nyc, Boston And Washington, Feds Claim," *Newsweek*, September 19, 2019, <https://www.newsweek.com/new-jersey-hezbollah-scout-assessed-targets-nyc-boston-washington-feds-claim-1460308>.
- **September 12, 2019:** The U.S. considers intensifying sanctions against Hezbollah by placing sanctions on both direct affiliates and allies of Hezbollah in Lebanon. It is implied that the legislation could target the Shiite Amal movement as well as Lebanon's Maronite Christian President Michael Aoun for investigation. Source: "New sanctions could extend to allies of Hezbollah in Lebanon: U.S. envoy," Reuters, September 12, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-economy-sanctions/new-sanctions-could-extend-to-allies-of-hezbollah-in-lebanon-u-s-envoy-idUSKCN1VX2E1>.
- **August 25, 2019:** Two drones crash into the southern suburbs of Beirut, an area that is home to many supporters of Hezbollah. The aircraft is suspected to have been launched from Israel. Lebanon's president has said that the drone attack was "a declaration of war" that justifies a military response. Hassan Nasrallah states that no one was seriously injured. Source: "Lebanon president: Israel drone attack a declaration of war," Al Jazeera, August 26, 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/08/israel-strikes-palestinian-base-lebanon-reports-190826071121071.html>; Ben Hubbard, "Hezbollah Says Drones That Crashed in Beirut Suburbs Came From Israel," *New York Times*, August 25, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/25/world/middleeast/israel-drones-beirut-hezbollah.html?module=inline>.
- **August 24, 2019:** Israeli warplanes strike targets in Aqraba, where Iran was preparing to attack Israel using explosive-laden "killer drones." Although Israeli forces only sought to destroy offensive infrastructure, two Lebanese operatives are killed. Israeli forces claim Iran has also developed a new defense tactic—kamikaze-style unmanned vehicles designed to hit a target and blow up on impact. Source: David M. Halbfinger, "Israel Says It Struck Iranian 'Killer Drones' in Syria," *New York Times*, August 24, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/24/world/middleeast/israel-says-it-struck-iranian-killer-drones-in-syria.html?module=inline>.
- **August 24, 2019:** The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights claims that two members of Hezbollah and one Iranian are killed in Israeli strikes near Damascus. An Israeli military spokesman said Israeli aircraft struck Iranian forces near Damascus that had been planning to launch "killer drones" at targets in Israel. Source: "War monitor says two Hezbollah members, one Iranian killed in Damascus strikes overnight," Reuters, August 24, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-security-strikes-casualties/war-monitor-says-two-hezbollah-members-one-iranian-killed-in-damascus-strikes-overnight-idUSKCN1VF0AE?i=0>.
- **August 8, 2019:** The District Court of the District of Columbia sentences Kassim Tajideen to five years in prison and orders him to forfeit \$50 million. Tajideen is the operator of a network of businesses in Lebanon and Africa and is also designated as a financier of Hezbollah, according to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The designation prohibited Tajideen from being involved in, or benefiting from, transactions involving U.S. persons or companies without a license from the Treasury Department. Source: "Lebanese Businessman Tied by Treasury Department to Hezbollah is Sentenced to Prison for Money Laundering Scheme Involving the

## *Hezbollah*

Evasion of U.S. Sanctions,” The United States Department of Justice, August 8, 2019, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/lebanese-businessman-tied-treasury-department-hezbollah-sentenced-prison-money-laundering>.

- **July 23, 2019:** Israel’s U.N. ambassador Danny Danon claims that in 2018 and 2019, “Israel found that Iran and the Quds Force have begun to advance the exploitation of civilian maritime channels” and that Beirut port “is now the Port of Hezbollah.” Hezbollah leader Syed Hassan Nasrallah denies the claim. Source: “Hezbollah denies using Lebanon’s port for arms smuggling,” Reuters, July 26, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-israel-hezbollah/hezbollah-denies-using-lebanons-port-for-arms-smuggling-idUSKCN1UL2C6>.
- **July 12, 2019:** Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah claims that the group has reduced its forces in Syria although it still has fighters all over the country.  
The heavily armed Lebanese Shi’ite movement has played a vital role in helping Syrian President Bashar al-Assad reclaim much of the country. Source: “Hezbollah cut down its forces in Syria: Nasrallah,” Reuters, July 12, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-security-hezbollah/hezbollah-cut-down-its-forces-in-syria-nasrallah-idUSKCN1U72H>.
- **July 2, 2019:** Israel launches airstrikes near Homs, targeting a research center and a military airport.  
Many Hezbollah members and Iranians are deployed in Homs. Although the number is yet to be confirmed, Hezbollah personnel are reported to have been injured. Source: “Syria calls Israeli strikes ‘state terrorism,’” Al Jazeera, July 2, 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/07/syria-calls-israeli-strikes-state-terrorism-190702143127588.html>.
- **May 15, 2019:** A court in the United Arab Emirates sentences six Lebanese men, four of them for life and the two others for 10 years each, for setting up a terrorist cell with links to Lebanon’s Hezbollah.  
Five others were acquitted. The 11 defendants, all of them Shi’ite Muslims who have lived and worked in the UAE for more than 15 years, were arrested in late 2017 and early 2018. They were charged in February with establishing a cell linked to Hezbollah and were previously accused of plotting to bomb a “vital facility” in the UAE. Source: “UAE court sentences six Lebanese to jail in Hezbollah trial: state media,” Reuters, May 15, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-uae-security-lebanon-hezbollah/uae-court-sentences-six-lebanese-to-jail-in-hezbollah-trial-state-media-idUSKCN1SL1WB>.
- **April 16, 2019:** A court in Bahrain sentences 139 people for terrorism offenses.  
Over 69 defendants are given life sentences and all but one of the 139 has their citizenship revoked. The defendants were accused of building a cell called “Bahraini Hezbollah,” in order to sow discord in the Gulf kingdom. Some had trained in Iran, Lebanon, and Iraq under the guidance of members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. Source: Bethan McKernan, “Bahrain court sentences 139 to jail in mass terror trial,” *Guardian*, April 16, 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/apr/16/bahrain-court-jails-139-after-terrorism-trial>.
- **March 13, 2019:** Israeli officials claim Ali Mussa Daqduq, a Hezbollah operative accused of killing five U.S. troops in 2007, is establishing a terror network in the disputed Golan Heights, spotlighting threats the militant group poses to its security as the Netanyahu government pushes for sovereignty over the strategic area.  
Israeli intelligence officials claim Daqduq resurfaced on the Syrian-controlled side of the Golan Heights about six months ago and began efforts to set up a network to eventually launch attacks into Israel. The U.S. charged Daqduq in 2007, but Iraq released him from custody in 2012 because of what officials said was lack of convincing evidence against him. Source: Felicia Schwartz, “Israel Says Hezbollah Operative Is Setting Up a Terror Network in Golan Heights,” *Wall Street Journal*, March 13, 2019, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/israel-says-hezbollah-operative-is-setting-up-a-terror-network-in-golan-heights-11552449610>.
- **February 25, 2019:** Britain says it plans to ban all wings of Hezbollah due to its destabilizing influence in the Middle East, classifying the group as a terrorist organization.  
The U.K. government previously proscribed Hezbollah’s external security unit and its military wing in 2001 and 2008 respectively. Source: Michael Holden, “Britain to expand ban on Lebanon’s Hezbollah, calling it terrorist group,” Reuters, February 25, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-lebanon-hezbollah/britain-to-expand-ban-on-lebanons-hezbollah-calling-it-terrorist-group-idUSKCN1QE1D2>.
- **January 31, 2019:** After an eight-month delay, Lebanese leaders announce the formation of a new governing coalition led by Prime Minister Saad al-Hariri.  
Hezbollah is awarded the health ministry, which has the fourth-largest budget of Lebanon’s ministerial portfolios. Hezbollah names Jamil Jabak as health minister, though he is not a Hezbollah member. Jabak reportedly once served as Nasrallah’s personal physician. The U.S. Department of State warns against allowing Hezbollah to usurp government resources. On February 12, Hariri releases a statement reaffirming the right of Lebanese citizens to “resist Israeli occupation and repel its aggression,” seemingly affirming Hezbollah’s right to maintain its arms. Sources: “Formation of a New Government in Lebanon,” U.S. Department of State, February 1, 2019, <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2019/02/288713.htm>; “Lebanese leaders agree new government: political sources,” Reuters, January 31, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-government/lebanese-leaders-agree-new-government-political-sources-idUSKCN1PP261?il=0>; Vivian Yee and Hwaida Saad, “As Hezbollah Rises in Lebanon’s Government, Fears About U.S. Response Follow,” *New York Times*, February 1, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/01/world/middleeast/hezbollah-lebanon.html>; Joseph Haboush, “New Cabinet to Face Parliament Vote,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), February 12, 2019, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2019/Feb-12/476424-new-cabinet-to-face-parliament-vote.ashx>.
- **December 4, 2018:** Israel launches Operation Northern Shield, an operation intended to “expose and destroy” a series of tunnels it says Hezbollah dug into Israel from Lebanon.  
Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Emmanuel Nahshon states, “the activity of Hezbollah, building those attack tunnels from Lebanon to Israel, is a blatant violation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701,” referring to the United Nations resolution that brought an end to Israel’s month-long conflict with Hezbollah in 2006. In response to the operation, Hezbollah states it will not change its behavior in southern Lebanon. Source: Colin Dwyer and Bill Chappell, “In response to the operation, Hezbollah said it would not change its behavior in southern Lebanon,” NPR, December 4, 2018, <https://www.npr.org/2018/12/04/673181288/israels-army-says-it-found-tunnels-dug-by-hezbollah-beneath-border-with-lebanon>.
- **September 20, 2018:** Hassan Nasrallah says it has attained precision-guided missiles in spite of Israeli attempts to keep hi-tech weapons out of its hands.  
Nasrallah’s comments were broadcast on a large screen to supporters in Beirut’s majority Shia suburb of Dahiya. The Israeli military has said Hezbollah has between 100,000 and 120,000 short-range missiles and rockets, as well as several hundred longer-range missiles. Source: “Hezbollah to Israel: ‘Precision’ missiles now obtained,” Al Jazeera, September 20, 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/09/hezbollah-highly-accurate-missiles-stay-syria-180920141216036.html>.

*Hezbollah*

- On September 19, Nasrallah declares that Hezbollah will remain in Syria indefinitely with the consent of the Syrian leadership. On September 20, Nasrallah publicly claims that Israeli strikes in Syria have failed to prevent Hezbollah from obtaining “highly accurate” missiles. During his September 27 address to the U.N. General Assembly, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu revealed Israeli intelligence showing Hezbollah precision missile facilities in and around civilian areas of Lebanon, including Lebanon’s international airport in Beirut. The Lebanese government rejects Netanyahu’s accusations that Hezbollah has missile facilities near Beirut’s airport. Sources: Dahlia Nehme and Laila Bassam, “Hezbollah leader says group will stay in Syria until further notice,” Reuters, September 19, 2018, <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-mideast-crisis-syria-nasrallah/hezbollah-leader-says-group-will-stay-in-syria-until-further-notice-idUKKCN1LZ2KX>; “Hezbollah leader boasts group has ‘highly accurate’ missiles, Associated Press, September 20, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/1e3d808059da4107b1ca81c2244b4077>; “What Iran hides, Israel will find’: full text of Netanyahu’s UN speech,” Times of Israel, September 27, 2018, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/what-iran-hides-israel-will-find-full-text-of-netanyahus-un-speech/>; Dana Khraiche, “Lebanon Summons Envoys to Refute Netanyahu’s Missile Claims,” Bloomberg, October 1, 2018, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-10-01/lebanon-summons-envoys-to-refute-netanyahu-s-missile-claims>.
- In Lebanon’s first parliamentary elections since 2009, Hezbollah and its allies win 70 seats in Lebanon’s 128-seat parliament. Nasrallah calls the results a “political and moral victory” for Hezbollah that would guarantee the protection of “the resistance.” Sources: Ben Hubbard and Hwaida Saad, “Lebanon Elections Boost Hezbollah’s Clout,” *New York Times*, May 7, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/05/07/world/middleeast/lebanon-election-hezbollah.html>; Laila Bassam and Tom Perry, “Hezbollah eyes bigger role in next Lebanon government,” Reuters, May 23, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-election-hezbollah/hezbollah-eyes-bigger-role-in-next-lebanon-government-idUSKCN1IO300>; “Hezbollah’s Nasrallah says Lebanon results are ‘victory’ for the resistance,” Reuters, May 7, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-election-hezbollah/hezbollahs-nasrallah-says-lebanon-results-are-victory-for-the-resistance-idUSKBN1I81PU>.
- **May 1, 2018:** Morocco severs diplomatic and economic ties with Iran after accusing the regime of providing funding, weapons, and training to Polisario Front independence fighters in the Western Sahara. The Moroccan government says it has proof that Iran-backed Hezbollah has provided resources to the rebels. Iran denies the charges. Hezbollah accuses Morocco of succumbing to American, Israeli, and Saudi pressure. Sources: “Iran denies supporting Polisario after Morocco severs ties,” Associated Press, May 2, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/8ac8b53a0c474e01b6edf8a745a3823d/Iran-denies-supporting-Polisario-after-Morocco-severs-ties>; Amira El Masati, “Morocco cuts ties with Iran over Sahara weapons dispute,” Associated Press, May 1, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/3aebb7da756940c99434b420a45aa84b/Morocco-cuts-ties-with-Iran-over-Sahara-weapons-dispute>.
- On November 3, Prime Minister Saad Hariri flees to Saudi Arabia. The following day, he announces his resignation, alleging that Hezbollah had attempted to assassinate him a few days earlier. Hezbollah rejects the claim and accuses Saudi Arabia of directing Hariri to resign in order to weaken Hezbollah. Hariri returns on November 21 and rescinds his resignation. He states that he will not accept Hezbollah to “affect our Arab brothers or target the security and stability of their countries.” Sources: Zeina Karam, “Lebanese premier resigns, plunging nation into uncertainty,” Associated Press, November 4, 2017, <https://apnews.com/019113ca565d4170ac7c23b687947d74/Lebanese-premier-resigns-plunging-nation-into-uncertainty>; Agence France-Presse, “Hezbollah says Saudi Arabia ‘imposed’ Lebanon PM’s resignation,” Yahoo News, November 5, 2017, <https://www.yahoo.com/news/hezbollah-says-saudi-imposed-lebanon-pms-resignation-172701903.html>; Ellen Francis and Laila Bassam, “Lebanon’s PM Hariri shuffles resignation, easing crisis,” Reuters, November 22, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-politics/lebanons-pm-hariri-shelves-resignation-easing-crisis-idUSKBN1DM0IP>; “Lebanon’s Hariri takes critical line on Hezbollah,” Reuters, November 25, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-politics/lebanons-hariri-takes-critical-line-on-hezbollah-idUSKBN1DPOHC>.
- **October 31, 2016:** Lebanon’s parliament elects as president MP Michel Aoun—whose Free Patriotic Movement allied with Hezbollah in 2006. Sources: “Michel Aoun elected president of Lebanon,” Al Jazeera, October 31, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/10/michel-aoun-elected-president-lebanon-161031105331767.html>; Ben Lynfield, “Political victory for Hezbollah expected in Lebanon election,” *Jerusalem Post*, October 31, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Political-victory-for-Hezbollah-expected-in-Lebanon-election-471274>.
- Senior Hezbollah military commander Mustafa Badreddine is killed in artillery shelling in Damascus, Syria. He is the most senior Hezbollah leader to be killed fighting in Syria to date. Badreddine was reportedly in charge of Hezbollah’s operations in Syria. He had also been accused of masterminding the 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. Sources: “Hezbollah: Mustafa Badreddine killed in rebel shelling,” Al Jazeera, May 14, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/05/hezbollah-mustafa-badreddine-killed-shelling-160514070756124.html>; Agence France-Presse, “Hariri tribunal axes trial of slain Hezbollah commander,” Al-Monitor, July 11, 2016, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/afp/2016/07/lebanon-hezbollah-trial-hariri.html>.
- **January 28, 2015:** Hezbollah launches an anti-tank missile at an Israeli military vehicle near the border with Lebanon, killing two Israeli soldiers. Mortar bombs hit an Israeli military position in the Golan Heights. Sources: “Israel tells U.N. will defend itself against Hezbollah,” Reuters, January 28, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/28/us-mideast-israel-lebanon-troops-idUSKBN0L11QQ20150128>; “Mortar bombs hit Israeli military position in Golan Heights: army,” Reuters, January 28, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/28/us-mideast-israel-lebanon-golan-idUSKBN0L115A20150128>.
- **January 18, 2015:** An Israeli helicopter conducts a missile strike in Syria, killing five Hezbollah operatives. Among the dead are Mohamad Issa, an Iranian Hezbollah general and former commander in the IRGC, as well as Jihad Mughniyeh, son of Hezbollah’s late military commander Imad Mughniyeh. Sources: “Israeli source confirms attack in Syria: Israeli TV,” Reuters, January 18, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/18/us-israel-syria-hezbollah-idUSKBN0KR0SG20150118>; “Late Hezbollah military leader’s son killed in Israeli strike in Syria - sources close to Hezbollah,” Reuters, January 18, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/18/mideast-crisis-syria-israel-idUSL6N0UX0PD20150118>.
- **September 20, 2014:** Hezbollah reportedly uses armed drones for the first time, attacking a Nusra Front target near the Lebanese-Syrian border. Source: Peter Bergen and Emily Schneider, “Hezbollah armed drones? Militants’ new weapon,” CNN, September 22, 2014, <http://www.cnn.com/2014/09/22/opinion/bergen-schneider-armed-drone-hezbollah/>.
- The European Union labels Hezbollah’s armed wing a terrorist organization. Source: Justyna Pawlak and Adrian Croft, “EU Adds Hezbollah’s Military Wing to Terrorism List,” Reuters, July 22, 2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/07/22/us-eu-hezbollah-idUSBRE96K0DA20130722>.
- Hezbollah chief Nasrallah admits to Hezbollah’s role in the Syrian civil war and pledges to defend the Syrian regime. Also that month, Nigerian authorities uncover a Hezbollah weapons cache, including rifles, anti-tank weaponry, and an RPG, in Kano city, Nigeria. Nigeria’s security agencies allege the weapons were to be used against Israeli and Western interests. Nigerian authorities also arrest three dual Lebanese-Nigerian citizens, who later admit to being trained by Hezbollah and stockpiling the weapons. Sources: “Hezbollah Promises Syria ‘Victory,’” BBC News, May 25, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-22669230>; “Nigeria: Hezbollah armoury discovered in Kano city,” BBC News, May 30, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22722948>; Benjamin Weinthal, “Analysis: The Rise of Hezbollah in Africa,” *Jerusalem Post*, July 11, 2013, <https://www.jpost.com/International/The-rise-of-Hezbollah-in-Africa-319512>.

## *Hezbollah*

- **September 13, 2012:** The U.S. Treasury sanctions Hassan Nasrallah, Talal Hamiyeh, and Mustafa Badreddine for supporting the Assad regime. Later that month, U.S. and Lebanese officials claim Hezbollah has ramped up its support for Assad's regime, sending him military advisers to assist with the battle against opposition forces. Lebanese officials also claim that Hezbollah's fighters are fighting and dying in the conflict to save Assad. Sources: "Treasury Designates Hizballah Leadership," U.S. Department of the Treasury, September 13, 2012, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1709.aspx>; Babak Dehghanpisheh, "Hezbollah increases support for Syrian regime, U.S. and Lebanese officials say," *Washington Post*, September 26, 2012, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/hezbollah-increases-support-for-syrian-regime-us-and-lebanese-officials-say/2012/09/26/d1970396-0591-11e2-aff-d6c7f20a83bf\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.bd9f79b207b4](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/hezbollah-increases-support-for-syrian-regime-us-and-lebanese-officials-say/2012/09/26/d1970396-0591-11e2-aff-d6c7f20a83bf_story.html?utm_term=.bd9f79b207b4).
- **August 10, 2012:** The U.S. Department of the Treasury sanctions Hezbollah for its support of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's regime. According to Treasury, since the beginning of the Syrian civil war in early 2011, Hezbollah has provided "training, advice and extensive logistical support to the Government of Syria's increasingly ruthless efforts to fight against the opposition." Source: "Treasury Targets Hizballah for Supporting the Assad Regime," U.S. Department of the Treasury, August 10, 2012, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1676.aspx>.
- **July 18, 2012:** A suicide bomber attacks a tour bus in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing five Israeli tourists and the Bulgarian driver, and wounding 35 other Israeli tourists. U.S. intelligence accuses Hezbollah of carrying out the attack under Iranian guidance. In September 2020, a Bulgarian court sentenced Meliad Farah and Hassan El Hajj Hassan in absentia to life in prison for the attack. According to Bulgarian prosecutors, the two men are linked to Hezbollah. Sources: Nicholas Kulis and Eric Schmitt, "Hezbollah Is Blamed in Attack on Israeli Tourist Bus in Bulgaria," *New York Times*, July 19, 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/20/world/europe/explosion-on-bulgaria-tour-bus-kills-at-least-five-israelis.html>; Agence France-Presse, "Bulgaria court delays trial of Burgas bus bomber accomplices," *Times of Israel*, September 26, 2016, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/bulgaria-court-delays-trial-of-burgas-bus-bomber-accomplices/>; Tsvetelia Tsolova, "Bulgarian court sentences two men to life in prison for 2012 bus bombing," Reuters, September 21, 2020, [https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-bulgaria-israel-trial-blast/bulgarian-court-jails-two-men-for-life-for-2012-bus-bombing-idUKKCN26C0VG?utm\\_source=iterable&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=1545415\\_](https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-bulgaria-israel-trial-blast/bulgarian-court-jails-two-men-for-life-for-2012-bus-bombing-idUKKCN26C0VG?utm_source=iterable&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=1545415_).
- **June 30, 2011:** The Special Tribunal for Lebanon issues arrest warrants for four men, including two Hezbollah members, suspected in the 2005 bombing that killed former Lebanese prime minister Rafik Hariri and 21 others. Source: Nada Bakri, "4 Indicted in Killing of Rafik Hariri, Ex-Leader of Lebanon," *New York Times*, June 30, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/01/world/middleeast/01lebanon.html>.
- After a dispute with Lebanese Prime Minister Saad Hariri about indictments in the assassination of his father, Hezbollah quits Lebanon's unity government, causing it to collapse. Source: Martin Chulov, "Lebanon's Unity Government Collapses," *Guardian* (London), January 12, 2011, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/jan/12/hezbollah-quits-lebanon-unity-government>.
- U.S. and Colombian authorities break up an international cocaine smuggling and money-laundering ring that allegedly used some of its profits to finance Hezbollah. Source: Chris Kraul and Sebastian Rotella, "Drug Probe Finds Hezbollah Link," *Los Angeles Times*, October 22, 2008, <http://articles.latimes.com/2008/oct/22/world/fg-cocainering22>.
- Hezbollah launches bloody street battles against Lebanese forces after a government decision to dismantle the group's private telephone network, which Hezbollah calls a declaration of war. Hezbollah fighters capture sections of western Beirut and attack media offices affiliated with the governing Future movement in clashes that leave 62 people dead across the country. The Lebanese government calls Hezbollah's actions "an armed and bloody coup," while international media report the conflict as the worst sectarian fighting in Lebanon since the end of Lebanon's civil war. The fighting ends with a Qatari-negotiated agreement that brings Hezbollah into a national-unity government and gives Hezbollah's political minority veto power in a new cabinet. Sources: Nadim Ladki, "Hezbollah says Beirut government declares war," Reuters, May 8, 2008, [http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSL08466882\\_CH\\_2400](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSL08466882_CH_2400); Robert F. Worth and Nada Bakri, "Hezbollah Seizes Swath of Beirut From U.S.-Backed Lebanese Government," *New York Times*, May 10, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/10/world/middleeast/10lebanon.html>; "Hezbollah rocks eastern villages," BBC News, May 11, 2008, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/7394853.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7394853.stm); Robert F. Worth and Nada Bakri, "Deal for Lebanese Factions Leaves Hezbollah Stronger," *New York Times*, May 22, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/22/world/middleeast/22lebanon.html>; Tom Perry, "Lebanon government denounces Hezbollah 'coup' in Beirut," Reuters, May 9, 2008, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-conflict-idUSL0742599820080509>; "Lebanon rivals agree crisis deal," BBC News, May 21, 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7411835.stm>.
- **February 12, 2008:** A car bomb in Damascus kills Imad Fayeز Mugniyah, considered Hezbollah's top planner of worldwide terrorist operations. Hezbollah accuses Israel, which denies involvement. In January 2015, a former U.S. intelligence official reveals that the CIA and Mossad are responsible. Sources: James Risen, "Before bin Laden, One of World's Most Feared Men," *New York Times*, February 14, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/14/world/middleeast/14mugniyah.html>; Adam Goldman and Ellen Nakashima, "CIA and Mossad killed senior Hezbollah figure in car bombing," *Washington Post*, January 30, 2015, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/cia-and-mossad-killed-senior-hezbollah-figure-in-car-bombing/2015/01/30/ebb88682-968a-11e4-8005-1924ede3e54a\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/cia-and-mossad-killed-senior-hezbollah-figure-in-car-bombing/2015/01/30/ebb88682-968a-11e4-8005-1924ede3e54a_story.html).
- - : On July 12, Hezbollah launches a cross-border raid into northern Israel, killing eight IDF soldiers and capturing two others. On July 13, Israel and Hezbollah begin a 34-day war, which ends with U.N. Resolution 1701 calling for Hezbollah to disarm. Sources: Greg Myre and Steven Erlanger, "Israelis Enter Lebanon After Attacks," *New York Times*, July 13, 2006, <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/13/world/middleeast/13mideast.html>; "Security Council Calls for End to Hostilities Between Hizballah, Israel, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 1701," U.N. Security Council, August 11, 2006, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8808.doc.htm>; Michael Rubin, "Another War Between Israel and Hezbollah is Inevitable," *Newsweek*, August 12, 2016, <http://www.newsweek.com/another-war-between-israel-and-hezbollah-inevitable-489451>; "Hezbollah releases boastful documentary on attack that sparked 2006 war," *Times of Israel*, July 31, 2016, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-broadcasts-video-of-attack-that-sparked-2006-lebanon-war/>.
- **February 14, 2005:** A bombing in Beirut kills 22 people, including former Lebanese prime minister Rafik Hariri. Hezbollah is suspected of carrying out the attack. Hezbollah is suspected of carrying out the attack. In 2009, at the request of the Lebanese government, the U.N.-backed Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) begins an investigation of the bombing. On August 18, 2020, the STL finds Hezbollah member Salim Ayyash guilty of orchestrating the bombing. The STL finds three other defendants not guilty. All four individuals are tried in absentia. The STL does not find direct evidence of the involvement of Hezbollah's leadership. On December 11, 2020, the STL sentences Ayyash in absentia to five consecutive life sentences. Sources: Martin Chulov, "Rafik Hariri Assassination: Trial of Hezbollah Suspects Begins," *Guardian* (London), January 16, 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jan/16/rafik-hariri-assassination-trial-hezbollah-suspects>; "The Prosecutor v. Salim Jamil



## *Hezbollah*

- 
- Ayyash, Hassan Habib Merhi, Hussein Hassan Oneissi, Assad Hassan Sabra – Summary of Judgement,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, August 18, 2020, 5, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/crs/assets/Uploads/20200818-F3840-PUBLIC-Summary-of-Judgment-FILED-EN-FINAL.pdf>; “About the STL,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, accessed August 18, 2020, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/about-the-stl>; “Hezbollah militant Salim Ayyash given life sentences for Hariri killing,” BBC News, December 11, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-55271428>.
- **Hezbollah ambushes a group of Israeli soldiers patrolling the Shebaa Farms area of the Golan Heights, capturing Benyamin Avraham, Adi Avitan, and Omar Sawaïd.**  
Hezbollah returns their bodies to Israel after a January 2004 prisoner exchange. Sources: Eli Ashkenazi and Yoav Stern, “New Film Leaves Parents in the Dark on Sons’ Fate during Kidnap,” *Haaretz* (Tel Aviv), September 5, 2006, <http://www.haaretz.com/news/new-film-leaves-parents-in-the-dark-on-sons-fate-during-kidnap-1.196574>; “Israel, Hezbollah Swap Prisoners,” CNN, January 29, 2004, <http://edition.cnn.com/2004/WORLD/meast/01/29/prisoner.exchange/>.
  - **May 24, 2000:** Israel ends its occupation of southern Lebanon.  
Hezbollah claims victory. Sources: Suzanne Goldenberg, “Chaos and humiliation as Israel pulls out of Lebanon,” *Guardian* (London), May 23, 2000, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2000/may/24/israelandthepalestinians.lebanon>; Marjorie Miller, John Daniszewski, and Tracy Wilkinson, “Israel Leaves South Lebanon After 22 Years,” *Los Angeles Times*, May 24, 2000, <http://articles.latimes.com/2000/may/24/news/mn-33497>.
  - **July 18, 1994:** A bomb at the AMIA Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, kills over 80 and wounds 300.  
Hezbollah and Iran are suspected of orchestrating the attack. Source: “Iran Charged over Argentina Bomb,” BBC News, October 25, 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/6085768.stm>.
  - **Hezbollah first enters Lebanese national elections and wins eight of 128 parliamentary seats.**  
Source: Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.
  - **March 17, 1992:** A suicide bomber detonates a pickup truck at the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, killing 29 and wounding 242.  
Hezbollah admits to orchestrating the attack. Source: Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah’s 1992 Attack in Argentina Is a Warning for Modern-Day Europe,” *Atlantic*, March 19, 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/03/hezbollahs-1992-attack-in-argentina-is-a-warning-for-modern-day-europe/274160/>.
  - **February 16, 1992:** An Israeli helicopter guns down Hezbollah leader Sayyad Abbas Musawi.  
Current leader Hassan Nasrallah assumes the leadership of the organization. Sources: Clyde Haberman, “Israelis Kill Chief of Pro-Iran Shiites in South Lebanon,” *New York Times*, February 17, 1992, <http://www.nytimes.com/1992/02/17/world/israelis-kill-chief-of-pro-iran-shiites-in-south-lebanon.html>; Eben Kaplan, “Profile: Hassan Nasrallah,” Council on Foreign Relations, August 11, 2010, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/profile-hassan-nasrallah/p11132>.
  - **June 4, 1991:** Hezbollah launches its satellite news television station Al-Manar.  
Source: Middle East Quarterly, “Al-Manar: Hezbollah TV, 24/7,” Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Winter 2004, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/al-manar-hizbullah-tv-24-7>.
  - **Hezbollah publishes its founding manifesto, which declares the group’s loyalty to Iran’s supreme leader and intent to fight for the establishment of an Islamic regime in Lebanon.**  
Source: Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, “Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu’llah),” Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.
  - **September 20, 1984:** A suicide car bomber blows up in the annex of the U.S. embassy in Beirut, killing 24 and wounding dozens more.  
The Islamic Jihad Organization, a.k.a. Hezbollah, claims responsibility in a phone call hours after the attack. Sources: John Kifner, “23 Die, Including 2 Americans, in Terrorist Car Bomb Attack on the U.S. Embassy at Beirut; Blast Kills Driver,” *New York Times*, September 21, 1985, <http://www.nytimes.com/1984/09/21/world/23-die-including-2-americans-terrorist-car-bomb-attack-us-embassy-beirut-blast.html>; Country Reports on Terrorism 2014, U.S. Department of State, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/239413.htm>.
  - **October 23, 1983:** Suicide truck bombing of U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut kills 241 U.S. service personnel.  
Hezbollah is suspected of carrying out the attack. The U.S. government blames Hezbollah. Simultaneously, a suicide bomber drives an explosives-filled pickup truck into a building housing French paratroopers, killing 58 French soldiers. Source: “Beirut Marine Barracks Bombing Fast Facts,” CNN, June 13, 2013, <http://www.cnn.com/2013/06/13/world/meast/beirut-marine-barracks-bombing-fast-facts/index.html>.
  - **April 18, 1983:** An explosives-filled pickup truck drives into the U.S. embassy in Beirut and explodes, killing Beirut kills 63 and wounding 120. It is the first Hezbollah attack to target American citizens.  
Sources: “Global Terrorism Database,” START: A Center of Excellence of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, accessed June 12, 2014, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtid=198304180001>; Thomas L. Friedman, “U.S. Beirut Embassy Bombed; 33 Reported Killed, 80 Hurt; Pro-Iran Sect Admits Action,” *New York Times*, April 19, 1983, <http://www.nytimes.com/1983/04/19/world/us-beirut-embassy-bombed-33-reported-killed-80-hurt-pro-iran-sect-admits-action.html>; Associated Press, “Iran Denies Any Involvement in Bombing of U.S. Embassy,” *New York Times*, April 20, 1983, <http://www.nytimes.com/1983/04/20/world/iran-denies-any-involvement-in-bombing-of-us-embassy.html>.
  - **Hezbollah emerges in Lebanon with Iranian support.**  
Sources: Kathryn Westcott, “Who are Hezbollah?” BBC News, April 4, 2002, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/1908671.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/1908671.stm); Amal Saad-Ghorayeb, “Khamenei and Hezbollah: Leading in Spirit,” *Al-Akhbar English*, August 8, 2012, <http://english.al-akhbar.com/node/10894>.
-

## Hezbollah

---

### Violent history:

According to former CIA director George Tenet, “Hezbollah, as an organization with capability and worldwide presence, is [al-Qaeda’s] equal, if not a far more capable organization.”<sup>192</sup> Hezbollah is credited with attacks against Israeli soldiers during Israel’s occupation of southern Lebanon; the 1983 attack on U.S. military barracks in Lebanon; and the 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847, as well as other attacks.<sup>193</sup> In 2012, U.S. State Department Counterterrorism Coordinator Daniel Benjamin said, “Hezbollah and Iran will both continue to maintain a heightened level of terrorist activity and operations in the near future,” and could launch attacks “with little or no warning.”<sup>194</sup>

In its more-than-three-decade history, Hezbollah has transformed—thanks largely to Iranian patronage—from a singularly focused terrorist group fighting Israel into a developed army participating in regional conflicts. Hezbollah’s use of drone technology illustrates its advancement in weaponry. Hezbollah began using Iranian-supplied drones in 2002, primarily for reconnaissance missions. In September 2014, Iranian media reported that Hezbollah had used an armed unmanned aerial vehicle to kill 23 members of the Nusra Front in Lebanon—a significant leap forward in weapons technology for the terrorist group.<sup>195</sup> In August 2016, Hezbollah released video footage of its use of armed drones to drop cluster bombs on Syrian rebel forces near Aleppo, Syria.<sup>196</sup>

The following is a list of areas where Hezbollah has staged violent activities:

### *Violence against Israel*

Since Israel’s May 2000 evacuation from southern Lebanon, Hezbollah has been responsible for cross-border raids, most notably the July 12, 2006, attack that killed eight Israeli soldiers and resulted in the captivity and deaths of two other soldiers. In the ensuing 34-day war, Hezbollah fired thousands of rockets, supplied by Iran, into Israeli territory. During the course of the war, Hezbollah killed 39 Israeli civilians and 120 soldiers, while Israel killed more than 850 Lebanese—most of whom were reportedly civilians. According to a report by the American Jewish Congress, the disproportionately high civilian casualty count on the Lebanese side was due to Hezbollah’s use of civilians as human shields.<sup>197</sup> The report claims that Hezbollah “operated from civilian areas to deter the Israeli military,” and further states that Hezbollah’s operatives “stashed weapons in hundreds of private homes and mosques, had fighters transporting missiles closely follow ambulances,” and fired rockets near areas where U.N. monitors were working.<sup>198</sup>

The Center for Strategic and International Studies estimated in a 2006 report that Iran had transferred 10,000 short-range Katyusha-type rockets, with launchers, capable of reaching 7 to 12 miles inside Israel, as well as an unknown number of longer-range rockets capable of hitting targets almost 50 miles inside Israel, as well as unmanned aerial vehicles.<sup>199</sup> U.N. Resolution 1701, which ended the 2006 conflict, demanded that Hezbollah disarm.<sup>200</sup> U.N. Resolution 1559 in 2004 also called for “the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias.”<sup>201</sup> According to a 2014 State Department report, Hezbollah has stockpiled 60,000 to 70,000 missiles in Lebanon since the end of its 2006 war with Israel.<sup>202</sup>

Though Hezbollah has focused its military capacity in Syria since 2012, it has continued to target Israel. On January 28, 2015, for example, a Hezbollah missile hit an Israeli army position inside Israel, killing two Israeli soldiers.<sup>203</sup> In January 2016, Hezbollah targeted an Israeli patrol on the Israeli side of the border with an improvised explosive device.<sup>204</sup> In October 2016, Israeli authorities charged six Lebanese members of a Hezbollah cell who had been arrested in recent months for allegedly attempting to plant bombs near the Israeli city of Haifa.<sup>205</sup>

Following U.S. President Donald Trump’s December 6, 2017, announcement recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, Hezbollah joined other regional terror groups in calling for a violent reprisal against Israel. In a speech the following day, Nasrallah warned of a “blatant aggression against [Jerusalem] its people, its holy sites and identity.”<sup>206</sup> He declared that the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is “in real danger, and it may be demolished at any time.”<sup>207</sup> He called for a massive protest in Beirut and supported calls for a new *intifada* (uprising) against Israel and increased violence.<sup>208</sup>

As of August 2019, there has been a significant increase in hostilities between Israeli forces and Hezbollah. Israel launched an airstrike on August 24, 2019 that killed two Hezbollah members in Syria. The Israeli military justified the preemptive operation as a way to target Iranian and Hezbollah personnel being trained to operate attack drones.<sup>209</sup> A day later, two drones crashed into the southern suburbs of Beirut, an area that is home to many supporters of Hezbollah. Israel claimed responsibility for the strikes to which Lebanon’s president and Hezbollah leader, Hassan Nasrallah, responded that the attacks were “a declaration of war” justifying a military response.<sup>210</sup> On September 1, 2019, Hezbollah fired antitank missiles into Avivim, Israel, prompting Israel to return fire with attack helicopters and about 100 artillery shells in southern Lebanon.

## *Hezbollah*

Despite no reports of casualties or injuries on either side, this altercation represented the first significant exchange between Israel and Hezbollah since the 2006 Lebanon War.<sup>211</sup>

On January 31, 2021, Hezbollah claimed to shoot down an Israeli drone that had crossed into Lebanese airspace. The Israeli army confirmed a drone had crashed in Lebanese territory but claimed there was no risk of an information breach from the drone.<sup>212</sup>

On January 31, 2021, Hezbollah claimed to shoot down an Israeli drone that had crossed into Lebanese airspace. The Israeli army confirmed a drone had crashed in Lebanese territory but claimed there was no risk of an information breach from the drone.<sup>213</sup> On February 3, 2021, Hezbollah fired a surface-to-air missile at an Israeli drone in Lebanese airspace but caused no damage. Lebanese journalist Ali Choeib wrote on Twitter that Hezbollah's "decision to try to prevent the enemy from continuing to violate its airspace has been made permanent."<sup>214</sup>

### *Violence in Lebanon*

Hezbollah undertook a campaign of violence against U.S., Israeli, and other international targets in Lebanon throughout the 1980s. These attacks include the 1983 attack on the U.S. embassy in Beirut, which left 63 people dead,<sup>215</sup> and the suicide truck bombing of U.S. Marine barracks later that year, which left 242 U.S. service personnel dead. Simultaneously with the Marine barrack bombing, Hezbollah targeted French military barracks, killing 58 French service members.<sup>216</sup>

Hezbollah has been responsible for violent clashes with Lebanese security forces, such as in May 2008 when Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah openly threatened war with the Lebanese army.<sup>217</sup> Hezbollah launched bloody street battles against Lebanese forces after a government decision to dismantle the group's private telephone network, which Hezbollah called a declaration of war. Hezbollah fighters captured sections of western Beirut and attacked media offices affiliated with the governing Future movement in clashes that killed 62 people dead across the country. The Lebanese government called Hezbollah's actions "an armed and bloody coup," while international media reported the conflict as the worst sectarian fighting in Lebanon since the end of Lebanon's civil war. The fighting ended with a Qatari-negotiated agreement that brought Hezbollah into a national-unity government.<sup>218</sup>

Further, Hezbollah's actions in the Syrian civil war have spilled into Lebanon, resulting in confrontations with the Nusrah Front and other rebel groups inside Lebanese territory.<sup>219</sup> ISIS has also targeted Hezbollah strongholds inside Lebanon, including a November 2015 twin suicide bombing in Beirut, which left 43 dead.<sup>220</sup>

On June 30, 2011, the U.N.-backed Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) indicted four men—Hassan Anaissy, Assad Sabra, and suspected Hezbollah members Mustafa Badreddine and Salim Ayyash—for the February 14, 2005, Beirut bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 21 others.<sup>221</sup> Hezbollah denies participation in the attack. In February 2012, the STL agreed to try the four in absentia.<sup>222</sup> Suspected mastermind Badreddine died in 2016 while fighting in Syria.<sup>223</sup> The STL chose not to pursue the criminal case against Badreddine after his death.<sup>224</sup> Municipal officials in Beirut created a domestic controversy in 2018 when they named a street after Badreddine. The street itself led to Rafik Hariri Hospital.<sup>225</sup> In October 2013, the STL filed charges against suspected Hezbollah member Hassan Habib Merhi and subsequently added him in absentia to the trial of Anaissy, Sabra, and Ayyash.<sup>226</sup> On August 18, 2020, the STL found Ayyash guilty of all charges against him. The court also found Anaissy, Sabra, and Merhi not guilty. Ayyash remained at large at the time of the verdict.<sup>227</sup> The court did not find direct evidence that Hezbollah's leadership played a role in the bombing.<sup>228</sup> The STL sentenced Ayyash in absentia to five consecutive life sentences on December 11, 2020.<sup>229</sup>

On August 4, 2020, an explosion in Beirut's port killed at least 200 people, wounded more than 6,000 others, and destroyed much of the port.<sup>230</sup> In response, the STL delayed handing down its verdict, which had originally been scheduled for August 7.<sup>231</sup> Lebanese officials suspect the explosion was caused by negligence in the storage of the explosive fertilizer chemical ammonium nitrate but did not immediately rule out the possibility of terrorism.<sup>232</sup> Suspicion also fell upon Hezbollah, which allegedly used multiple buildings in the port for illegal drug smuggling and other criminal activities. According to Lebanese intelligence sources, Hezbollah-controlled buildings in the port housed weapons and fireworks. The explosions were reportedly sparked by a fire at one of the Hezbollah warehouses.<sup>233</sup> Hezbollah had previously threatened to target ammonium nitrate storage facilities at Israel's ports. Hezbollah had also reportedly sought to use Lebanon's agricultural ministry to import ammonium nitrate into Lebanon from Syria.<sup>234</sup> Anti-government protests reignited in Beirut after the explosion. On August 10, Lebanese Prime Minister Hassan Diab dissolved the government after attributing the explosion to widespread corruption.<sup>235</sup>

Hezbollah's campaign in Syria has spilled over into Lebanon, with clashes against the Nusra Front, ISIS, and other rebel forces within Lebanon's

## *Hezbollah*

borders. For example, in May 2015, Hezbollah and Nusra fighters fought in eastern Lebanon, about 30 miles from the Syrian border, according to Lebanese security.<sup>236</sup> In June 2013, Syrian rebels fired 18 rockets and mortars into eastern Lebanon. A Hezbollah member and 17 Nusra Front fighters were reportedly killed in ensuing battles inside Lebanon.<sup>237</sup>

On November 3, 2017, Prime Minister Saad Hariri fled Beirut to Saudi Arabia. The following day, he announced his resignation, alleging that Hezbollah had attempted to assassinate him a few days earlier. Hezbollah rejected the claim and accused Saudi Arabia of directing Hariri to resign in order to weaken Hezbollah.<sup>238</sup>

On February 3, 2021, prominent Lebanese Hezbollah critic Lokman Slim was shot to death in his car in southern Lebanon. It was not immediately clear who had killed Slim, but he had written critically of Hezbollah's intimidation tactics and attempts to monopolize Lebanese politics. He had also accused Hezbollah and its patron Syria of complicity in the August 2020 port explosion in Beirut that killed 200.<sup>239</sup> Hezbollah officially condemned the murder.<sup>240</sup> Two days after Slim's death, approximately 100 protesters in Beirut blamed Hezbollah for his murder.<sup>241</sup>

On February 25, 2021, the STL scheduled a new trial for Ayyash in relation to attacks on Lebanese politicians Marwan Hamadeh, Georges Hawi, and Elias El-Murr between October 2004 and July 2005. The trial is scheduled to begin June 16, 2021.<sup>242</sup> On March 2, Hezbollah fighters reportedly opened fire on Lebanese forces in Beirut attempting to arrest Ayyash. Hezbollah acknowledged Lebanese forces had attempted to arrest a suspect but denied its fighters had fired on them.<sup>243</sup>

### *Transnational Violence*

Hezbollah is suspected of carrying out a number of transnational attacks. According to the U.S. Department of State, Hezbollah "increased the pace of its terrorist plotting" in 2012.<sup>244</sup>

### *TWA Flight 847*

On June 14, 1985, Hezbollah terrorists, armed with grenades and a 9-mm. pistol, hijacked TWA Flight 847 on its way from Athens to Rome. The hijackers demanded passengers with "Jewish-sounding names" identify themselves. The terrorists forced the plane to land in Beirut, where they shot passenger Robert Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver, and threw his body out of the plane, reportedly in retaliation for a failed negotiation. Hezbollah demanded the release of more than 700 prisoners held in Israel, Cyprus, and Kuwait in exchange for the remaining 39 hostages. The terrorists released most of the hostages, but kept five on board until their negotiated release on June 30.<sup>245</sup>

On January 13, 1987, German authorities arrested one of the suspected hijackers, Mohammed Ali Hammadi, as he brought explosives into the Frankfurt airport. Soon after his arrest, two German citizens in Lebanon were kidnapped in an attempt to dissuade Germany from extraditing Hammadi to the U.S.<sup>246</sup> A German court tried Hammadi and handed him a life sentence in 1989,<sup>247</sup> but he was released on parole in 2005 after serving only 19 years.<sup>248</sup> Hammadi remains on the FBI's Most Wanted list.<sup>249</sup>

### *Argentina:*

On March 17, 1992, a van carrying 220 pounds of explosives drove onto the sidewalk outside the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires and blew up, killing 23 people and wounding 242.<sup>250</sup> Hezbollah claimed responsibility in a statement to a Beirut-based Western news agency, declaring, "with all pride that the operation of the martyr infant Hussein is one of our continuing strikes against the criminal Israeli enemy in an open-ended war, which will not cease until Israel is wiped out of existence."<sup>251</sup> The "martyr infant Hussein" refers to the 5-year-old son of Hezbollah leader Abbas Moussawi. Both were killed in an Israeli airstrike on February 16, 1992.

On July 18, 1994, a suicide bomber exploded at the Argentine Jewish Mutual Association (AMIA) community center in Buenos Aires, killing 85 people and wounding 300.<sup>252</sup> In 2006, Argentinian prosecutors called for the arrest of a handful of Iranian officials, including former President Hashemi Rafsanjani, in connection to the attack.<sup>253</sup> The following year, prosecutors named several suspects, including Iran's then defense minister, Gen. Ahmed Vahidi, who was commander of a special unit of the IRGC in 1994.<sup>254</sup> According to Argentinian prosecutors, Iran planned and financed the AMIA attack, which Hezbollah then carried out.<sup>255</sup>

In 2013, Argentina and Iran agreed to a joint investigation into the 1994 attack. Detractors, including Argentinian Jewish groups and a number of opposition legislators, condemned the deal, arguing it would hinder the investigation and that Iran could not be trusted. "The bombing is being

## *Hezbollah*

---

debated with the Iranian government, which ordered it,” said Ricardo Gil Lavedra of the Argentinian legislature.<sup>256</sup> Guillermo Carmona, president of the Argentine Foreign Relations Committee, called the agreement the only possibility for Argentinian legal officials to question Iranian suspects in Tehran. Despite Iran’s cooperation agreement, Interpol refused to rescind the six arrest warrants for Iranian suspects, including Iranian Defense Minister Ahmad Vahidi, in the bombing.<sup>257</sup> As of October 2016, Argentina continues to issue international extradition requests for Iranian suspects.<sup>258</sup>

On January 27, 2013, Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner signed a memorandum of understanding with the Iranian government to set up a joint commission to investigate the AMIA bombing.<sup>259</sup> In January 2015, Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman accused Kirchner and other Argentine officials of covering up Iran’s role in the bombing.<sup>260</sup> Nisman was found shot to death in mysterious circumstances in his Buenos Aires apartment three days later.<sup>261</sup> On December 7, 2017, Argentine Judge Claudio Bonadio indicted former president Kirchner on treason charges for covering up Iran’s role in the AMIA bombing in exchange for trade concessions. Kirchner denied the charge, which Bonadio based on Nisman’s work.<sup>262</sup>

Argentina designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on July 18, 2019, the 25th anniversary of the AMIA bombing.<sup>263</sup>

### *Bahrain:*

Bahrain has a Shiite majority but is ruled by a Sunni monarchy. Bahraini intelligence from defected Syrian soldiers revealed that Hezbollah had trained Bahraini cells to carry out terrorist attacks within the country.<sup>264</sup> Bahrain’s 2013 decision to become the first Arab nation to label Hezbollah a terrorist organization was to “protect Bahrain’s security and stability from Hezbollah’s threats,” according to Bahraini MP Adil al-Asoumi.<sup>265</sup>

### *Bulgaria:*

On July 19, 2012, a suicide bomber exploded aboard a tourist bus in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing five Israeli tourists and a Bulgarian bus driver, and wounding 35 Israeli tourists.<sup>266</sup> “There are clear signs that say Hezbollah is behind the Burgas bombing,” according to Bulgarian Interior Minister Tsvetlin Yovchev.<sup>267</sup> Bulgarian authorities accused two suspected Hezbollah members, Australian citizen Meliad Farah, 32, a.k.a. Hussein Hussein, and 25-year-old Canadian citizen Hassan El Hajj Hassan, of providing logistical support for the bombing.<sup>268</sup> Bulgaria turned the information over to EU police but planned to try them in absentia beginning in late 2016.<sup>269</sup> Farah and Hassan were found guilty of being accomplices to the accused suicide bomber. Farah and Hassan were sentenced to life in prison on September 21, 2020. They were also ordered to pay reparations to the families of the victims and those injured in the attack. Farah and Hassan remain at large. According to Bulgarian prosecutors, the two men are linked to Hezbollah.<sup>270</sup>

### *Cyprus:*

A Cypriot court sentenced Lebanese-Swedish national Hossam Taleb Yaccoub to three years in prison in 2013 for planning attacks on Israeli targets. Hezbollah had paid Yaccoub since 2011 to collect information on Israeli tourists, including Israeli flights arriving in Cyprus and registration plates of buses carrying Israeli tourists.<sup>271</sup> Yaccoub admitted to collecting the information but denied any plans for an attack.<sup>272</sup>

### *Syria:*

Syria is Iran’s main supply route to Hezbollah in Lebanon.<sup>273</sup> Extending Iran’s influence, Hezbollah has been actively fighting on behalf of the besieged Syrian government in that country’s civil war. Hezbollah actively joined the fighting on behalf of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in 2013. In August 2012, the U.S. government sanctioned Hezbollah for its support of the Assad regime in Syria, and said Hezbollah has “directly trained Syrian Government personnel inside Syria and has facilitated the training of Syrian forces by Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, Qods Force.”<sup>274</sup> The United States also accused Hezbollah of playing “a substantial role in efforts to expel Syrian opposition forces from areas within Syria.”<sup>275</sup>

Hezbollah has promised to remain in Syria. In April 2014, Nasrallah said, “The problem in Lebanon is not that Hezbollah went to Syria, but that we were late in doing so. This resistance will remain solid, with its head hung high, protecting its people and its nation.”<sup>276</sup> In October 2016, Nasrallah reiterated Hezbollah’s determination to remain engaged in Syria.<sup>277</sup> In August 2018, the Assad regime formally requested that

## *Hezbollah*

---

Hezbollah remain in Syria after the end of the war.<sup>278</sup>

In June 2017, Hezbollah openly threatened to attack U.S. forces in Syria if the United States “crosses any red lines.”<sup>279</sup>

Hezbollah has been involved in multiple violent activities in Syria:

- **May 22, 2011:** Hezbollah fighter Mohammad Ali Ahmad Dilani dies while fighting in Syria, indicating the group’s involvement in the Syrian Civil War two years prior to Hezbollah’s official admission of fighting alongside the Assad regime.<sup>280</sup>
- **October 2012:** Near-daily clashes occur between Hezbollah fighters and the Free Syrian Army on the Lebanese-Syrian border. Syrian activists accuse Hezbollah’s forces of being directly involved in Assad’s 19-month effort to crush the rebel uprising, and say the group was transporting weapons and ammunition across the border “day and night” in ambulances and other civilian vehicles.<sup>281</sup>
- **February 2013:** The Syrian Revolution Government Commission and Syrian National Council accused Hezbollah of attacking three villages near the Lebanese border.<sup>282</sup>
- **May-June 2013:** Hezbollah sends 1,700 fighters to Qusayr, Syria, to support Assad’s forces in retaking the strategic town. Approximately 500 rebel fighters are killed during the battle. Hezbollah fighters tell Lebanese media that the group led the fight against the rebels in Qusayr. According to refugees from Qusayr, Hezbollah slaughtered civilian families who refused to leave the city during the fighting. Approximately 15,000 of the city’s 30,000 residents remained in their homes by the time Hezbollah takes control of Qusayr in June 2013. Qusayr residents accuse Hezbollah of invading their homes and executing those who do not shelter them. Other residents accuse Hezbollah of exaggerating the rebel threat in order to justify an assault on the town on behalf of the Syrian regime. One resident describes to the *Wall Street Journal* seeing “body parts splattered on the walls.”<sup>283</sup>
- **February 2015:** Hezbollah leads an operation with the Syrian army south of Damascus, taking Deir al-Adas, Deir Maker, Tal al-Arous, and Tal al-Sarjeh from the Nusra Front.<sup>284</sup>
- **May 4, 2015 – June 21, 2015:** Hezbollah leads an offensive in the Qalamoun Mountains alongside the Syrian army, recapturing most of the mountainous Lebanese-Syrian border region and pushing rebel forces to the outskirts of Aarsal.<sup>285</sup>
- **July 3, 2015 – September 24, 2015:** Hezbollah and the Syrian Army launched an operation to take the town of Zabadani, ending in a ceasefire with significant gains for the pro-regime forces. Hezbollah and the Syrian Army claim to capture 85 percent of the city.<sup>286</sup>
- **December 2016:** Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah reportedly instructs his fighters to seize Aleppo at any cost, “even if that meant the loss of 10,000 men,” a Hezbollah commander tells the Middle East Eye. According to this commander, Hezbollah makes no distinction between any anti-regime forces, classifying together U.S.-supported rebels with Nusra Front fighters.<sup>287</sup>
- **December 22, 2016:** The Battle of Aleppo, which began on July 19, 2012, ends in a decisive victory for Assad, Hezbollah, and other forces allied with the Syrian regime. The United Nations accuses Hezbollah and other pro-regime forces of killing civilians in their homes and on the streets. As the battle ends, Hezbollah fighters reportedly attack convoys evacuating civilians and aid workers under a multilateral ceasefire agreement. According to eyewitness and media reports, Hezbollah fighters surround a convoy of 20 buses carrying 800 people. Hezbollah then expels monitors from the International Red Cross and Syrian Red Crescent and then proceeds to separate out males and seize their weapons and phones. Hezbollah then kills five people who resist. Hezbollah then seizes accompanying ambulances and civil defense vehicles from the convoy and forces the rest of the convoy to return to Aleppo.<sup>288</sup>
- **November 2017:** Hezbollah leads an offensive against ISIS in Albu Kamal in Syria’s Deir Ezzor province. Hezbollah fights alongside Iran-sponsored Iraqi Shiite militias supported by Russian air strikes. According to media reports, at least 50 civilians are killed in the battle.<sup>289</sup>
- **February-April 2018:** Hezbollah and Syrian forces launch an assault on Ghouta, Syria. Hezbollah reportedly sends at least 3,000 troops to fight. As of March 2018, 1,100 civilians have been killed in the fighting, according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. The dead include at least 227 children and 154 women. Syrian forces take control of the suburb that April. The United Nations accuses both sides of crimes against humanity. The United Nations specifically accuses forces loyal to the Syrian government of “deliberately starving” 265,000 people and using tactics “largely unlawful in nature, aimed at punishing the inhabitants of eastern Ghouta and forcing the population, collectively, to surrender or starve.”<sup>290</sup>

*Venezuela:*

*Hezbollah*

---

In October 2007, authorities found homemade bombs outside of the U.S. embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. According to Caracas Police Commissioner Wilfredo Borrass, the bombs were “made to make noise and publicity.”<sup>291</sup>

*Other International Terrorist Activity:*

Hezbollah plots have also been uncovered in Azerbaijan, Egypt, Thailand, as well as throughout South America, Southeast Asia, Europe, and various countries in the Middle East.<sup>292</sup>

*Other Criminal Activities:*

*Colombia:*

U.S. and Colombian investigators in 2008 broke up an international cocaine smuggling and money-laundering ring that allegedly used some of its profits to finance Hezbollah. Colombian investigators accused kingpin Chekry “Taliban” Harb of acting as a link between South American cocaine traffickers and Hezbollah. Harb’s ring gave Hezbollah 12 percent of its profits, according to investigators.<sup>293</sup>

*Mexico:*

U.S. officials have accused Hezbollah of using Lebanese Shiite expatriates to negotiate contracts with Mexican crime bosses, using Mexican drug routes to smuggle people and contraband into the U.S. Admiral James G. Stavridis, then commander of the U.S. Southern Command, testified in 2009 that the link between illicit drug trafficking “including routes, profits, and corruptive influence” and “Islamic radical terrorism” is a growing threat to the United States.<sup>294</sup>

- In 2008, Mexican authorities sentenced Salim Boughader Mucharrafille, a Mexican of Lebanese descent, to 60 years in prison on charges of organized crime and immigrant smuggling. Mucharrafille, who owned a cafe in Tijuana, was arrested in 2002 for smuggling 200 people, reportedly including Hezbollah supporters, into the U.S.<sup>295</sup>
- In 2001, Mahmoud Youssef Kourani crossed the border from Mexico in a car and traveled to Dearborn, Michigan. He was later convicted on a 2003 indictment that charged him with providing “material support and resources... to Hezbollah.”<sup>296</sup>

*United States:*

- In 2002, North Carolina convicted Hezbollah operatives of smuggling cigarettes across state lines and sending more than \$1.5 million of their profits to Hezbollah in Lebanon.
- During the late 2000s, the FBI broke up a Hezbollah counterfeiting ring, led by Hezbollah member Hassan Karaki, which attempted to sell stolen and counterfeit currency to an undercover FBI informant. The group bought what they thought to be stolen property from the undercover officer and shipped to Michigan, California, Paraguay, Brazil, Belgium, Bahrain, Slovakia, Lebanon, Syria, and Iran. The counterfeiting ring’s purchase money came from Hezbollah agent Danni Tarraf, who asked the undercover agent if he could provide guided missiles and 10,000 “commando” machine guns.<sup>297</sup>
- Hezbollah agent Dib Harb, looking for a buyer for counterfeit currency, told the FBI that Iran produces high-quality counterfeit currency in Lebanon for Hezbollah. The FBI went to Beirut in February 2009 to meet with Karaki, Harb’s boss, who revealed that Hezbollah had smuggled just under \$10,000 into Lebanon from Iran through Turkey and Syria.<sup>298</sup> Harb told the FBI that Hezbollah also produces counterfeit money from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the EU.<sup>299</sup>
- On October 9, 2015, U.S. authorities arrested two “Hezbollah associates” on charges of conspiring to launder narcotics proceeds and international arms trafficking. Iman Kobeissi allegedly arranged to obtain firearms and heavy weapons for Hezbollah and other independent criminal groups in Iran, according to the DEA. Kobeissi’s accused co-conspirator, Joseph Asmar, was charged with money laundering conspiracy.<sup>300</sup>

*Other Transnational Criminal Activity:*

---

*Hezbollah*

According to Hezbollah agent Dib Harb, Hezbollah cells commit robberies across the world and send the money to Iran, where it is held before being distributed to Hezbollah in Lebanon. He also revealed that Hezbollah produces fake European documents, including passports and visa stamps.<sup>301</sup>

- <sup>192</sup> Matthew Levitt, "Hezbollah Finances: Funding the Party of God," Washington Institute for Near East Policy, February 2005, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/hezbollah-finances-funding-the-party-of-god>.
- <sup>193</sup> Justyna Pawlak and Adrian Croft, "EU Adds Hezbollah's Military Wing to Terrorism List," Reuters, July 22, 2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/07/22/us-eu-hezbollah-idUSBRE96K0DA20130722>.
- <sup>194</sup> Jamie Crawford, "U.S. Official: Hezbollah, Iran Continue to Pose Terror Threat," CNN, August 10, 2012, <http://security.blogs.cnn.com/2012/08/10/u-s-official-hezbollah-iran-continue-to-pose-terror-threat/>.
- <sup>195</sup> Adiv Sterman, "Hezbollah drones wreak havoc on Syrian rebel bases," Times of Israel, September 21, 2014, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-drones-wreak-havoc-on-syrian-rebel-bases/>.
- <sup>196</sup> Judah Ari Gross, "Video appears to confirm use of attack drones by Hezbollah," Times of Israel, August 11, 2016, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/video-appears-to-confirm-use-of-attack-drones-by-hezbollah-in-syria/>.
- <sup>197</sup> Amy Teibel, "Hezbollah Accused of Using Human Shields," *Washington Post*, December 5, 2006, [http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/12/05/AR2006120500446\\_pf.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/12/05/AR2006120500446_pf.html).
- <sup>198</sup> Amy Teibel, "Hezbollah Accused of Using Human Shields," *Washington Post*, December 5, 2006, [http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/12/05/AR2006120500446\\_pf.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/12/05/AR2006120500446_pf.html).
- <sup>199</sup> Anthony Cordesman, "Iran's Support of the Hezbollah in Lebanon," Center for Strategic and International Studies, July 15, 2006, [http://www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/145646\\_en\\_060715\\_hezbollah.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/145646_en_060715_hezbollah.pdf).
- <sup>200</sup> Security Council Calls For End to Hostilities Between Hizbollah, Israel, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 1701 (2006)," United Nations Security Council, August 11, 2006, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8808.doc.htm>.
- <sup>201</sup> "Security Council Declares Support for Free, Fair Presidential Election in Lebanon; Calls for Withdrawal of Foreign Forces There," U.N. Security Council, September 2, 2004, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2004/sc8181.doc.htm>.
- <sup>202</sup> "Country Reports: Middle East and North Africa Overview," U.S. Department of State, April 30, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224823.htm>.
- <sup>203</sup> "Three killed as Israel and Hezbollah clash on Lebanese border," BBC News, January 28, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-31015862>; "U.N. peacekeeper killed on Lebanese frontier," Reuters, January 28, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/28/us-mideast-israel-lebanon-un-idUSKBN0L11KQ20150128>.
- <sup>204</sup> Associated Press, "Hezbollah attacks Israeli troops on Lebanon border," Yahoo News, January 4, 2016, <https://www.yahoo.com/news/lebanons-hezbollah-tv-reports-attack-israeli-forces-141756037.html?ref=gs>.
- <sup>205</sup> Yaakov Lappin, "Security forces thwart Hezbollah attempt to plant bombs in Haifa area," *Jerusalem Post*, October 6, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Arab-Israeli-Conflict/Hezbollah-terror-plot-in-northern-Israel-thwarted-469529>.
- <sup>206</sup> Sue Surkes, "Hezbollah leader: Trump move 'a second Balfour Declaration,'" Times of Israel, December 7, 2017, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-leader-trump-move-a-second-balfour-declaration/>.
- <sup>207</sup> "Nasrallah says Al Aqsa mosque 'in real danger' after US Jerusalem move," Times of Israel, December 7, 2017, [https://www.timesofisrael.com/liveblog\\_entry/nasrallah-says-al-aqsa-mosque-in-real-danger-after-us-jerusalem-move/](https://www.timesofisrael.com/liveblog_entry/nasrallah-says-al-aqsa-mosque-in-real-danger-after-us-jerusalem-move/); "Nasrallah calls for protest against Trump decision," *Daily Star* (Beirut), November 7, 2017, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2017/Dec-07/429339-nasrallah-calls-for-demonstration-in-lebanon-to-protest-jerusalem-decision-on-monday.ashx#>.
- <sup>208</sup> Seth J. Franzman, "Nasrallah Calls for Support of New Palestinian Intifada," *Jerusalem Post*, December 7, 2017, <http://www.jpost.com/Israel-News/Nasrallah-calls-for-support-of-new-Palestinian-Intifada-517373>.
- <sup>209</sup> David M. Halbfinger, "Israel Says It Struck Iranian 'Killer Drones' in Syria," *New York Times*, August 24, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/24/world/middleeast/israel-says-it-struck-iranian-killer-drones-in-syria.html?module=inline>.
- <sup>210</sup> "Lebanon president: Israel drone attack a declaration of war," Al Jazeera, August 26, 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/08/israel-strikes-palestinian-base-lebanon-reports-190826071121071.html>; Ben Hubbard, "Hezbollah Says Drones That Crashed in Beirut Suburbs Came From Israel," *New York Times*, August 25, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/25/world/middleeast/israel-drones-beirut-hezbollah.html?module=inline>.
- <sup>211</sup> Andrew Carey, "Israel and Hezbollah exchange border fire for first time in years," CNN, September 2, 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/09/01/middleeast/israel-hezbollah-army-base-attack/index.html>; Tom O'Connor, "Israel Appears To Attack Four Countries In Two Days, Bombing Iran's Allies Across Middle East," *Newsweek*, August 26, 2019, <https://www.newsweek.com/israel-attack-four-countries-bombing-iran-allies-1456161>; Richard Hall, "What's happening between Hezbollah and Israel? The latest confrontation, explained," *Independent*, September 6, 2019, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/israel-hezbollah-lebanon-missiles-a9093196.html>.
- <sup>212</sup> Judah Ari Gross and Agence France-Presse, "Hezbollah says one of its fighters killed in Israeli strike in Syria," Times of Israel, July 21, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-says-one-of-its-fighters-killed-in-israeli-strike-in-syria/>.
- <sup>213</sup> "Hezbollah claims downing Israeli drone over southern Lebanon," Al Jazeera, February 1, 2021, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/2/1/hezbollah-claims-it-downed-israeli-drone-over-southern-lebanon>.
- <sup>214</sup> Judah Ari Gross, "Hezbollah fires anti-aircraft missiles at Israeli drone over south Lebanon," Times of Israel, February 3, 2021, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/idf-anti-aircraft-missiles-fired-at-israeli-drone-from-south-lebanon>.
- <sup>215</sup> "Global Terrorism Database," START: A Center of Excellence of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, accessed June 12, 2014, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtid=198304180001>.
- <sup>216</sup> "Beirut Marine Barracks Bombing Fast Facts," CNN, June 13, 2013, <http://www.cnn.com/2013/06/13/world/meast/beirut-marine-barracks-bombing-fast-facts/index.html>.



*Hezbollah*

- 217 “Gun battles break out in Beirut,” CNN, May 9, 2008, <http://www.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/meast/05/08/lebanon.hezbollah/index.html?ref=nextin>; Lebanon Rivals Agree Crisis Deal,” BBC News, May 21, 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7411835.stm>.
- 218 Nadim Ladki, “Hezbollah says Beirut government declares war,” Reuters, May 8, 2008, [http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSL08466882\\_CH\\_2400](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSL08466882_CH_2400); Robert F. Worth and Nada Bakri, “Hezbollah Seizes Swath of Beirut From U.S.-Backed Lebanese Government,” *New York Times*, May 10, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/10/world/middleeast/10lebanon.html>; “Hezbollah rocks eastern villages,” BBC News, May 11, 2008, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/7394853.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7394853.stm); Robert F. Worth and Nada Bakri, “Deal for Lebanese Factions Leaves Hezbollah Stronger,” *New York Times*, May 22, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/22/world/middleeast/22lebanon.html>; Tom Perry, “Lebanon government denounces Hezbollah ‘coup’ in Beirut,” Reuters, May 9, 2008, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-conflict-idUSL0742599820080509>; “Lebanon rivals agree crisis deal,” BBC News, May 21, 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7411835.stm>.
- 219 Associated Press, “Hezbollah fighters and Syria rebels in deadly clash inside Lebanon,” *Guardian* (London), June 2, 2013, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jun/02/hezbollah-syria-rebels-clash-lebanon>; Mona Alami, “The War Between Hezbollah and ISIS in Lebanon,” *Newsweek*, December 12, 2015, <http://www.newsweek.com/war-between-hezbollah-and-isis-lebanon-404244>.
- 220 “Islamic State targets Hezbollah bastion in Lebanon,” Reuters, November 12, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/video/2015/11/12/islamic-state-targets-hezbollah-bastion?videoId=366295048>.
- 221 Nada Bakri, “Tribunal Names 4 in ‘05 Killing of Lebanese Leader,” *New York Times*, June 30, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/01/world/middleeast/01lebanon.html>.
- 222 “Mustafa Amine Badreddine – former Accused (deceased),” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, accessed August 6, 2020, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/the-cases/stl-11-01/accused/mustafa-amine-badreddine>.
- 223 Agence France-Presse, “Hariri tribunal axes trial of slain Hezbollah commander,” *Al-Monitor*, July 11, 2016, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/afp/2016/07/lebanon-hezbollah-trial-hariri.html>.
- 224 “Mustafa Amine Badreddine – former Accused (deceased),” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, accessed August 6, 2020, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/the-cases/stl-11-01/accused/mustafa-amine-badreddine>.
- 225 “Mustafa Badreddine Street sparks outrage in Lebanon,” BBC News, September 19, 2018, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-45572467>.
- 226 “Hassan Habib Merhi,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, accessed August 6, 2020, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/the-cases/stl-11-01/accused/hassan-habib-merhi>; “Special Lebanon tribunal indicts fifth suspect in Hariri assassination,” *Deutsche Welle*, October 10, 2013, <https://www.dw.com/en/special-lebanon-tribunal-indicts-fifth-suspect-in-hariri-assassination/a-17150855>.
- 227 “The Prosecutor v. Salim Jamil Ayyash, Hassan Habib Merhi, Hussein Hassan Oneissi, Assad Hassan Sabra – Summary of Judgement,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, August 18, 2020, 5, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/crs/assets/Uploads/20200818-F3840-PUBLIC-Summary-of-Judgment-FILED-EN-FINAL.pdf>.
- 228 “Rafik Hariri tribunal: Who were the four accused over 2005 assassination?,” BBC News, August 18, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-25757367>.
- 229 “Hezbollah militant Salim Ayyash given life sentences for Hariri killing,” BBC News, December 11, 2020, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-55271428>.
- 230 “Anger Rises After Beirut Blast and Evidence Officials Knew of Risks,” *New York Times*, August 5, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/05/world/middleeast/beirut-lebanon-explosion.html>.
- 231 “Pronouncement of Judgment in the Ayyash et al. case postponed to 18 August 2020,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, August 5, 2020, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/media/press-releases/pronouncement-of-judgment-in-the-ayyash-et-al-case-postponed-to-18-august-2020>.
- 232 Bassem Mroue and Zeina Karam, “Negligence suspected in Beirut blast involving chemicals,” Associated Press, August 6, 2020, <https://apnews.com/4475998de078a93bbe91b7ac9d43ada2>.
- 233 Hollie McKay, “Beirut blasts likely accidental – but Hezbollah activities at the port under scrutiny,” Fox News, August 5, 2020, <https://www.foxnews.com/world/beirut-blast-hezbollah-port-under-scrutiny>.
- 234 Seth J. Frantzman, “Nasrallah threatened to blow up Israel with same chemicals as Beirut blast,” *Jerusalem Post*, August 5, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/nasrallah-threatened-to-blow-up-israel-with-same-chemicals-as-beirut-blast-637582>.
- 235 Michael Georgy and Ellen Francis, “Lebanese government quits amid fury over Beirut blast,” Reuters, August 10, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-security-blast/lebanon-government-set-to-resign-amid-outrage-over-beirut-blast-minister-idUSKCN2560XY>; Ted Regencia, Arwa Ibrahim, and Farah Najjar, “Second day of protests as anger over Beirut explosion grows: Live,” *Al Jazeera*, August 9, 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/08/hundreds-protesters-injured-anger-simmers-beirut-live-200808234355971.html>.
- 236 “Hezbollah clashes with Nusra Front on Lebanon-Syria border,” Reuters, May 5, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-lebanon-nusra-idUSKBN0NQ1FK20150505>.
- 237 Associated Press, “Syrian rebels enter Lebanon, clash with Hezbollah,” *Times of Israel*, June 2, 2013, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/syrian-rebels-enter-lebanon-clash-with-hezbollah/>.
- 238 Zeina Karam, “Lebanese premier resigns, plunging nation into uncertainty,” Associated Press, November 4, 2017, <https://apnews.com/019113ca565d4170ac7c23b687947d74/Lebanese-premier-resigns-plunging-nation-into-uncertainty>; Agence France-Presse, “Hezbollah says Saudi Arabia ‘imposed’ Lebanon PM’s resignation,” *Yahoo News*, November 5, 2017, <https://www.yahoo.com/news/hezbollah-says-saudi-imposed-lebanon-pms-resignation-172701903.html>.
- 239 Ellen Francis and Laila Bassam, “Prominent Hezbollah critic killed in Lebanon,” Reuters, February 4, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-security-activist/prominent-hezbollah-critic-killed-in-lebanon-idUSKBN2A40Y2>.
- 240 “Hezbollah Condemns Slim’s Murder, Calls for Combating Roving Crimes in Lebanon with All Political, Media Exploitation,” *Al-Manar TV*, February 4, 2021, <https://english.almanar.com.lb/1266773>.
- 241 “Activists in Beirut protest killing of Hezbollah critic Lokman Slim,” Reuters, February 6, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-security-activist-idUSKBN2A60HA>.
- 242 “Pre-Trial Judge sets tentative date for start of trial in the Ayyash case,” Special Tribunal for Lebanon, February 26, 2021, <https://www.stl-tsl.org/en/media/press-releases/pre-trial-judge-sets-tentative-date-for-start-of-trial-in-the-ayyash-case>.
- 243 Najia Houssari, “Hezbollah gunmen fight off bid to arrest Rafik Hariri’s killer,” *Arab News*, March 3, 2021, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1818776/middle-east>.
- 244 “Country Reports on Terrorism 2014,” U.S. Department of State, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/cr/crt/2014/239413.htm>.
- 245 Associated Press, “Survivor recounts experience aboard hijacked plane in 1985,” *Washington Times*, May 11, 2015, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2015/may/11/survivor-recounts-experience-aboard-hijacked-plane/>; Dena Kleiman, “Hostages in Lebanon: Who the Captives are; 40 Remaining Hostages: A Diverse Group United by the Random Nature of their Plight,” *New York Times*, June 21,

*Hezbollah*

- 1985, <http://www.nytimes.com/1985/06/21/us/hostages-lebanon-who-captives-are-40-remaining-hostages-diverse-group-united.html>;
- Gerald Boyd, "Out of Captivity; Picture of Washington as Captive of the Crisis," *New York Times*, July 1, 1985, <http://www.nytimes.com/1985/07/01/world/out-of-captivity-picture-of-washington-as-captive-of-the-crisis.html>;
- "Hijacking of TWA Flight 847," FBI, accessed October 19, 2016, <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/hijacking-of-twa-flight-847>;
- William E. Smith, "Terror Aboard Flight 847," *Time*, June 24, 2001, <http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,142099,00.html>.
- 246 Craig Whitlock, "Hijacker Sought By U.S. Released," *Washington Post*, December 21, 2005, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/12/20/AR2005122001615.html>.
- 247 Patrick Moser, "Life in prison for Hammadi," United Press International, May 17, 1989, <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1989/05/17/Life-in-prison-for-Hammadi/9349611380800/>.
- 248 Craig Whitlock, "Hijacker Sought By U.S. Released," *Washington Post*, December 21, 2005, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/12/20/AR2005122001615.html>.
- 249 "Mohammed Ali Hammadi," FBI, accessed October 31, 2016, [https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted\\_terrorists/mohammed-ali-hamadei](https://www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists/mohammed-ali-hamadei).
- 250 Matthew Levitt, "Hezbollah's 1992 Attack in Argentina Is a Warning for Modern-Day Europe," *Atlantic*, March 19, 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/03/hezbollahs-1992-attack-in-argentina-is-a-warning-for-modern-day-europe/274160/>.
- 251 Matthew Levitt, "Hezbollah's 1992 Attack in Argentina Is a Warning for Modern-Day Europe," *Atlantic*, March 19, 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/03/hezbollahs-1992-attack-in-argentina-is-a-warning-for-modern-day-europe/274160/>.
- 252 "Argentina Passes Iran Amia Deal," BBC News, February 28, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-21612517>.
- 253 "Iran Charged over Argentina Bomb," BBC News, October 25, 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/6085768.stm>.
- 254 "Argentina passes deal with Iran to probe Amia bombing," BBC News, February 28, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-21612517>.
- 255 "Argentina passes deal with Iran to probe Amia bombing," BBC News, February 28, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-21612517>.
- 256 "Argentina passes deal with Iran to probe Amia bombing," BBC News, February 28, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-21612517>.
- 257 "Interpol Won't Lift Warrants for 6 Iranians in AMIA Bombing," *Times of Israel*, March 15, 2013, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/interpol-wont-lift-warrants-for-6-iranians-wanted-in-amia-bombing/>.
- 258 Agence France-Presse, "Argentina seeks extradition of Iran ex-minister," Yahoo 7 News, October 21, 2016, <https://au.news.yahoo.com/world/a/32966754/argentina-seeks-extradition-of-iran-ex-minister/#page1>.
- 259 "Amia bombing: Argentina and Iran agree truth commission," BBC News, January 28, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-21225832>.
- 260 Jonathan Gilbert, "Argentine President Accused of Cover-Up in Bombing Inquiry," *New York Times*, January 14, 2015, <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/01/15/world/americas/argentine-president-accused-of-cover-up-in-bombing-inquiry.html>.
- 261 Karen Zraick, "The Mysterious Death of Alberto Nisman," *New York Times*, last updated February 20, 2015, [https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/02/07/world/americas/argentina-alberto-nisman-case.html?\\_r=1](https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/02/07/world/americas/argentina-alberto-nisman-case.html?_r=1).
- 262 Max Radwin and Anthony Faiola, "Argentine ex-president Cristina Fernández de Kirchner charged with treason," *Washington Post*, December 7, 2017, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the\\_americas/argentine-ex-president-cristina-fernandez-charged-with-treason/2017/12/07/e3e326e0-db80-11e7-a241-0848315642d0\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.fcfee0d60009](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/argentine-ex-president-cristina-fernandez-charged-with-treason/2017/12/07/e3e326e0-db80-11e7-a241-0848315642d0_story.html?utm_term=.fcfee0d60009).
- 263 Daniel Politi, "Argentina Designates Hezbollah Terrorist Group on 25th Anniversary of Bombing," *New York Times*, July 18, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/18/world/americas/argentina-hezbollah-terrorist-group.html>.
- 264 "Bahrain First Arab Country to Blacklist Hezbollah as Terrorist Organization," Al Arabiya, April 9, 2013, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2013/04/09/Bahrain-first-Arab-country-to-blacklist-Hezbollah-as-terrorist-organization.html>.
- 265 "Bahrain First Arab Country to Blacklist Hezbollah as Terrorist Organization," Al Arabiya, April 9, 2013, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2013/04/09/Bahrain-first-Arab-country-to-blacklist-Hezbollah-as-terrorist-organization.html>.
- 266 Agence France-Presse, "Bulgaria court delays trial of Burgas bus bomber accomplices," *Times of Israel*, September 26, 2016, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/bulgaria-court-delays-trial-of-burgas-bus-bomber-accomplices/>.
- 267 Angel Krasimirov, "Bulgaria Says Clear Signs Hezbollah behind Burgas Bombing," Reuters, July 18, 2013, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/07/18/us-bulgaria-hezbollah-idUSBRE96H0X120130718>.
- 268 "Bulgaria Bus Bomb Accused Face Trial," BBC News, September 12, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-24069506>.
- 269 Agence France-Presse, "Bulgaria court error delays trial over Israeli bombing," Al-Monitor, September 26, 2016, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/afp/2016/09/bulgaria-israel-attack-trial.html>.
- 270 Tsvetelia Tsoolova, "Bulgarian court sentences two men to life in prison for 2012 bus bombing," Reuters, September 21, 2020, [https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-bulgaria-israel-trial-blast/bulgarian-court-jails-two-men-for-life-for-2012-bus-bombing-idUKKCN26C0VG?utm\\_source=iterable&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=1545415\\_](https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-bulgaria-israel-trial-blast/bulgarian-court-jails-two-men-for-life-for-2012-bus-bombing-idUKKCN26C0VG?utm_source=iterable&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=1545415_).
- 271 "Cyprus Jails Hezbollah Operative," BBC News, March 28, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-21970309>.
- 272 "Cyprus Jails Hezbollah Operative," BBC News, March 28, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-21970309>.
- 273 "Chapter 3: State Sponsors of Terrorism Overview," U.S. Department of State, April 30, 2014, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224826.htm>.
- 274 "Briefing On the Designation of Hezbollah for Supporting the Syrian Regime," U.S. Department of State, August 10, 2012, <https://2009-2017.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/08/196335.htm>.
- 275 "State, Treasury on Hezbollah Designation for Aiding Syrian Regime," U.S. Department of State, August 10, 2012, <http://translations.state.gov/st/english/texttrans/2012/08/20120810134572.html#axzz34RC560HQ>.
- 276 "Nasrallah: Hezbollah Carried out Border Attack against IDF Troops Last Month," *Jerusalem Post*, April 7, 2014, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Nasrallah-Assad-will-not-be-toppled-Israel-concerned-347723>.
- 277 Angus McDowell, "Hezbollah vows at massive Beirut rally to keep up 'jihad' in Syria," Reuters, October 12, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-lebanon-ashura-idUSKCN12C1H>.
- 278 Leith Aboufadel, "Hezbollah asked to remain in Syria after war – report," Al-Masdar News, August 29, 2018, <https://www.almasdarnews.com/article/hezbollah-asked-to-remain-in-syria-after-war-report/>.
- 279

*Hezbollah*

- “Hezbollah threatens to strike US in Syria over ‘red lines,’” Associated Press, June 7, 2017, <https://apnews.com/f349eddd09dd4cf38edbe6ac3ee34be0/Hezbollah-threatens-to-strike-US-in-Syria-over-'red-lines'>.
- 280 “They were martyred on the 22nd of May,” Arabi Press, May 22, 2018, [https://www.arabipress.org/%D8%A5%D8%B1%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%88%D8%A7-%D8%B4%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AB%D9%91%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%8A-%D9%86-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%B4%D9%87/#prettyphoto\[post\\_gallery\]/0/](https://www.arabipress.org/%D8%A5%D8%B1%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%88%D8%A7-%D8%B4%D9%87%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AB%D9%91%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%8A-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%8A-%D9%86-%D9%85%D9%86-%D8%B4%D9%87/#prettyphoto[post_gallery]/0/).
- 281 “Hezbollah fighters, rebels clashing daily in Syria, residents,” YaLibnan, October 17, 2012, <http://yalibnan.com/2012/10/17/hezbollah-fighters-rebels-clashing-daily-in-syria-residents/>.
- 282 “Hezbollah condemned for ‘attack on Syrian villages,’” BBC News, February 18, 2013, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-21496735>.
- 283 “Syria and Hezbollah bolster forces in Qusayr,” Al Jazeera, May 29, 2013, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2013/05/2013529105510937115.html>; Mariam Karouny, “Syrian rebels lose strategic town in boost for Assad,” Reuters, June 4, 2013, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-crisis/syrian-rebels-lose-strategic-town-in-boost-for-assad-idUSBRE9530VE20130605>; Anne Barnard and Hwaida Saad, “Hezbollah Aids Syrian Military in a Key Battle,” *New York Times*, May 19, 2013, <https://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/20/world/middleeast/syrian-army-moves-to-rebel-held-qusayr.html>; Mona Alami, “Hezbollah fighter details ops in Qusayr,” NOW, April 6, 2013, <https://now.mmedia.me/lb/en/interviews/hezbollah-fighter-details-ops-in-qusayr>; “Syrian town of Qusayr falls to Hezbollah,” Gulf News, June 5, 2013, <https://gulfnews.com/news/mena/lebanon/syrian-town-of-qusayr-falls-to-hezbollah-1.1193100>; Rima Abushakra, “Fear of ‘Zealots’ Exacerbates War’s Violence on Both Sides,” *Wall Street Journal*, June 14, 2013, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB10001424127887324688404578545291938564764>; Alison Tahmizian Meuse, “In Qusayr, the Gloves are Off,” Syria Deeply, May 22, 2013, <https://www.newsdeeply.com/syria/articles/2013/05/22/in-qusayr-the-gloves-are-off>.
- 284 Reuters, “Hezbollah and Syrian Army Take New Ground Near Israeli Border,” *Haaretz*, February 11, 2015, <https://www.haaretz.com/hezbollah-and-syrian-army-take-new-ground-1.5304994>.
- 285 “Hezbollah acting alone in Qalamoun: social affairs minister,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), June 1, 2015, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2015/Jun-01/300055-hezbollah-acting-alone-minister.ashx>.
- 286 Faysal Itani, “In Zabadani, Signs of a New and Worrying Iranian Strategy in Syria,” Huffington Post, September 13, 2015, [https://www.huffingtonpost.com/faysal-itani/in-zabadani-signs-of-a-ne\\_b\\_8097416.html](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/faysal-itani/in-zabadani-signs-of-a-ne_b_8097416.html); Suleiman Al-Khalidi, “Syrian army and Hezbollah lay siege to rebel-held border city,” Reuters, July 4, 2015, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-border/syrian-army-and-hezbollah-lay-siege-to-rebel-held-border-city-idUSKCN0PE08M20150704>; “Syria army and Hezbollah storm rebel-held Zabadani,” Al Jazeera, July 5, 2015, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/07/syria-army-hezbollah-storm-rebel-held-zabadani-150705100934545.html>; Leith Aboufadel, “Jaysh Al-Islam Announces an Offensive to Retake Lost Ground in Al-Zabadani,” Al-Masdar News, August 15, 2015, <https://www.almasdarnews.com/article/jaysh-al-islam-announces-an-offensive-to-retake-lost-ground-in-al-zabadani/>.
- 287 Muna Alami, “Hezbollah’s war in Aleppo: Victory at any cost, even to civilians,” Middle East Eye, February 9, 2017, <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/hezbollahs-aleppo-victory-any-cost-141242712>.
- 288 Laila Bassam, Angus McDowall, and Stephanie Nebehay, “Battle of Aleppo ends after years of bloodshed with rebel withdrawal,” Reuters, December 13, 2016, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-idUSKBN1420H5>; Ellen Francis, “Syrian army announces victory in Aleppo in boost for Assad,” Reuters, December 22, 2016, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-idUSKBN14B1N9Q>; Jamie Dettmer, “Aleppo Reports Conflict Amid Accounts of Massacre by Iran-backed Militias,” Voice of America, December 16, 2016, <https://www.voanews.com/a/aleppo-reports-conflict-amid-accounts-massacre-iran-backed-militias/3639343.html>; “Aleppo battle: UN says civilians shot on the spot,” BBC News, December 13, 2016, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-38301629>; Sulome Anderson, “Hezbollah is the Real Winner of the Battle of Aleppo,” *Newsweek*, January 9, 2017, <https://www.newsweek.com/2017/01/20/hezbollah-real-winner-battle-aleppo-539558.html>.
- 289 “Hezbollah-led offensive stalls in battle for IS’s ‘last city in Syria,’” Middle East Eye, November 13, 2017, <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/iranian-backed-militias-routed-last-syrian-militant-stronghold-799921135>.
- 290 Smadar Perry, “Hezbollah forces participating in Ghouta massacre,” YNet News, March 12, 2018, <https://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-5159205,00.html>; Agence France-Presse, “UN warns Idlib assault by Syrian regime could be ‘six times worse’ than Ghouta,” Arab News, May 16, 2018, <http://www.arabnews.com/node/1304021/middle-east>; Ellen Francis and Orhan Coskun, “Sick and injured start leaving Syria’s besieged Ghouta,” Reuters, March 13, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-ghouta-un/sick-and-injured-start-leaving-syrias-besieged-ghouta-idUSKCN1GPOJF>; “Both sides committed war crimes during Eastern Ghouta siege: UN,” Middle East Eye, June 20, 2018, <https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/syrian-government-deliberately-starved-eastern-ghouta-un-1553093123>.
- 291 Pablo Gato and Robert Windrem, “Hezbollah Builds a Western Base,” NBC News, May 9, 2007, [http://www.nbcnews.com/id/17874369/ns/world\\_news-americas/t/hezbollah-builds-western-base/](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/17874369/ns/world_news-americas/t/hezbollah-builds-western-base/).
- 292 “State, Treasury on Hezbollah Designation for Aiding Syrian Regime,” U.S. Department of State Bureau of International Information Programs, August 10, 2012, <http://translations.state.gov/st/english/texttrans/2012/08/20120810134572.html#axzz34RC560HQ>.
- 293 Chris Kraul and Sebastian Rotella, “Drug Probe Finds Hezbollah Link,” *Los Angeles Times*, October 22, 2008, <http://articles.latimes.com/2008/oct/22/world/fg-cocainering22>.
- 294 “EXCLUSIVE: Hezbollah Uses Mexican Drug Routes into U.S.,” *Washington Times*, March 27, 2009, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/mar/27/hezbollah-uses-mexican-drug-routes-into-us/>.
- 295 “EXCLUSIVE: Hezbollah Uses Mexican Drug Routes into U.S.,” *Washington Times*, March 27, 2009, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/mar/27/hezbollah-uses-mexican-drug-routes-into-us/>.
- 296 “EXCLUSIVE: Hezbollah Uses Mexican Drug Routes into U.S.,” *Washington Times*, March 27, 2009, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/mar/27/hezbollah-uses-mexican-drug-routes-into-us/>.
- 297 Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah as a Criminal Organisation,” *Fathom*, Autumn 2013, <http://fathomjournal.org/hezbollah-as-a-criminal-organisation/>.
- 298 Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah as a Criminal Organisation,” *Fathom*, Autumn 2013, <http://fathomjournal.org/hezbollah-as-a-criminal-organisation/>.
- 299 Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah as a Criminal Organisation,” *Fathom*, Autumn 2013, <http://fathomjournal.org/hezbollah-as-a-criminal-organisation/>.
- 300 “Two Hezbollah Associates Arrested on Charges of Conspiring to Launder Narcotics Proceeds and International Arms Trafficking,” U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, October 9, 2015, <https://www.dea.gov/divisions/nj/2015/nj100915.shtml>.
- 301 Matthew Levitt, “Hezbollah as a Criminal Organisation,” *Fathom*, Autumn 2013, <http://fathomjournal.org/hezbollah-as-a-criminal-organisation/>.

*Hezbollah*

---

**Designations:**

**Designations by the U.S. Government:**

January 25, 1995: The Department of the Treasury designates Hezbollah as a Terrorist Organization that threatens to disrupt the Middle East Peace Process (under Executive Order 12947).<sup>302</sup>

October 31, 2001: The Department of State designates Hezbollah as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (under Executive Order 13224).<sup>304</sup>

March 23, 2006: The Department of the Treasury designates Al-Manar Television, Al-Nour Radio, and their parent company, Lebanese Media Group, as arms of Hezbollah.<sup>306</sup>

September 13, 2012: The Department of the Treasury designates Hezbollah Secretary-General Hassan Nasrallah; senior leader Mustafa Badr al-Din; senior leader Talal Hamiyah; and senior commander Ali Mussa Daqduq al-Musawi for providing support to the Syrian government (under Executive Order 13582).<sup>308</sup>

January 9, 2017: The Department of State designates Ali Damush, aide to Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah and leader of Hezbollah's Foreign Relations Department, and military commander Mustafa Mughniyeh as Specially Designated Global Terrorists.<sup>310</sup>

October 15, 2018: U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions designates Hezbollah as a top transnational criminal threat.<sup>312</sup>

October 8, 1997: The Department of State designates Hezbollah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).<sup>303</sup>

June 10, 2004: The Department of the Treasury designates Assad Ahmad Barakat for his close ties to Hezbollah leadership and for working closely with numerous Islamic extremists and suspected Hezbollah associates in South America's tri-border area.<sup>305</sup>

August 10, 2012: The Department of the Treasury designates Hezbollah as providing support to Syrian government (under Executive Order 13582).<sup>307</sup>

June 11, 2013: The Department of the Treasury designates Ali Ibrahim al-Watfa, Hezbollah supporter; Abbas Loutfe Fawaz, Hezbollah supporter; Ali Ahmad Chehade, Hezbollah supporter; and Hicham Nmer Khanafer, Hezbollah supporter as expanding Hezbollah influence in West Africa (under Executive Order 13224).<sup>309</sup>

May 17, 2018: The Department of Treasury's Office of Assets Control designates Hezbollah representative to Iran Abdallah Safi-Al-Din as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist.<sup>311</sup>

October 25, 2018: U.S. President Trump signs into law the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Amendments Act (HIFPAA) of 2018, which imposes additional hard-hitting sanctions on Hezbollah. The legislation will further isolate Hezbollah from the international financial system and reduce its funding.<sup>313</sup>



United Kingdom—banned Hezbollah’s External Security Organization on February 11, 2001, and designated its military as a terrorist organization in 2008. The United Kingdom designates Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization in March 2020. On January 16, 2020, the United Kingdom added Hezbollah in its entirety to its Consolidated List of Financial Sanctions Targets. Hezbollah’s military wing remains separately sanctioned per the European Union’s separate listing.<sup>322</sup>

la—listed listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on December 10, 2002.<sup>323</sup>

**Hezbollah**

April 24, 2019: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designates Belgium-based Wael Bazzi for acting for or on behalf of his father and Hezbollah financier, Mohammad Bazzi. OFAC also designates Belgium-based Voltra Bank—listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on April 9, 2004.<sup>324</sup> Transcor Energy BVBA, a Belgium-based OFFISCOOP NV, and United Kingdom-based BSQRD Limited for being owned or controlled by Wael Bazzi. Additionally, OFAC designates Lebanon-based Hassan Tabaja for acting for or on behalf of his brother and Hezbollah member and financier, Adham Tabaja. The companies and individuals acted as conduits for sanctions evasion schemes.<sup>314</sup>

July 9, 2019: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) imposes 100% financial sanctions on Hezbollah members of Lebanon’s parliament Amin Sherri and Muhammad Ra’id, who is also a member of Hezbollah’s shura council. The U.S. Department of the Treasury also designates a terrorist organization in the first time that the SEC includes a member of its, Chairman Quintin Studenmund. OFAC also sanctions a Hezbollah security official Wafiq Safa.<sup>315</sup>

Germany—banned al-Manar on October 29, 2008.<sup>330</sup> Germany banned Hezbollah’s military wing in 2013.<sup>331</sup> Germany designated Hezbollah in December 2019 in the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).<sup>332</sup> OFAC designates Salman Raouf Salman, a senior member of Hezbollah’s External Security Organization and the suspected coordinator of the 1994 AMIA bombing.<sup>316</sup>

France—listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on May 22, 2013.<sup>329</sup>

Terrorist Financing Targeting Center—designated multiple Hezbollah leaders and financiers on May 16, 2018, in partnership with the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and the U.S. Department of Justice’s Terrorism and Financial Crimes Center. Designated individuals include Hassan Nasrallah, Hassan al-Khalidi, Ibrahim al-Jabali, Ali Yousef Charara, Spectrum Group, Hasan Ebrahimi, Maher Trading, Hashem Safieddine, Adham Tabaja, Al-Inmaa Group, and Al-Inmaa Engineering and Contracting. The Terrorist Financing Targeting Center also designated Hezbollah’s financial institutions in Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.<sup>336</sup>

The Arab League—designated Hezbollah a terrorist organization on March 11, 2016.<sup>333</sup> The following Arab countries have designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization: Algeria, Tunisia, Trust Bank SAL (Jammal Trust), a Lebanon-based financial institution that knowingly facilitates banking activities for Hezbollah.<sup>317</sup>

Argentina—designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on July 18, 2019.<sup>337</sup>

October 22, 2020: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designates Hezbollah Executive Council member Hassan al-Baghdadi as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist.<sup>319</sup>

Paraguay—designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on August 19, 2019.<sup>338</sup>

Honduras—designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on January 7, 2020.<sup>339</sup>

Colombia—designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization in January 2020.<sup>340</sup>

Lithuania—banned all affiliates of Hezbollah from entering the country on August 13, 2020.<sup>341</sup>

Republic of Kosovo—designated Hezbollah’s military wing as a terrorist group in 2019. Kosovo designated Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization on June 23, 2020.<sup>342</sup>

Serbia—agreed to designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization on September 13, 2020.<sup>343</sup>

Latvia—the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in September 2020 that it recognizes Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization.<sup>344</sup>

Estonia—designated Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization and barred “any member or affiliate of the group whose activity supports terrorism” from entering the country on October 22, 2020.<sup>345</sup>

*Hezbollah*

Guatemala—designated Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization in 2020.<sup>346</sup>

Czech Republic—the Czech parliament labeled Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization on October 28, 2020. The parliament also called for the creation of a Czech national list of terrorist groups and to include Hezbollah on it.<sup>347</sup>

Slovenia—declared Hezbollah in its entirety a “criminal and terrorist organization that represents a threat to peace and security” on November 30, 2020.<sup>348</sup>  
?

- 
- 302 “Executive Order 12947,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, January 25, 1995, <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Documents/12947.pdf>.
- 303 “Foreign Terrorist Organizations,” U.S. Department of State, accessed January 28, 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm>.
- 304 “Treasury Targets Hizballah Financial Network,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, December 9, 2010, <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg997.aspx>.
- 305 “Treasury Designates Islamic Extremist, Two Companies Supporting Hizballah in Tri-Border Area,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 10, 2004, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/js1720.aspx>.
- 306 “U.S. Designates Al-Manar as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Entity Television Station is Arm of Hizballah Terrorist Network,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, March 23, 2006, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/js4134.aspx>.
- 307 “Treasury Targets Hizballah for Supporting the Assad Regime,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, August 10, 2012, <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1676.aspx>.
- 308 “Treasury Designates Hizballah Leadership,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, September 13, 2012, <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1709.aspx>.
- 309 “Treasury Sanctions Hizballah Operatives in West Africa,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, June 11, 2013, <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl1980.aspx>.
- 310 “Terrorist Designations of Ali Damush and Mustafa Mughniyeh,” U.S. Department of State, January 9, 2017, <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/266748.htm>.
- 311 “Treasury Targets Key Hizballah Financing Network and Iranian Conduit,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, May 17, 2018, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0388>.
- 312 “Attorney General Sessions Announces New Measures to Fight Transnational Organized Crime,” U.S. Department of Justice, October 15, 2018, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/attorney-general-sessions-announces-new-measures-fight-transnational-organized-crime>.
- 313 “Statement from the Press Secretary,” The White House, October 25, 2018, [https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-press-secretary-40/?mod=article\\_inline](https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-press-secretary-40/?mod=article_inline).
- 314 “Treasury Targets Sanctions Evasion Conduits for Major Hizballah Financiers,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, April 24, 2019, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm668>.
- 315 “Treasury Targets Iranian-Backed Hizballah Officials for Exploiting Lebanon’s Political and Financial System,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, July 9, 2019, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm724>.
- 316 “Treasury Targets Senior Hizballah Operative for Perpetrating and Plotting Terrorist Attacks in the Western Hemisphere,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, July 19, 2019, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm737>.
- 317 “Treasury Labels Bank Providing Financial Services to Hizballah as Specially Designated Global Terrorist,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, August 29, 2019, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm760>.
- 318 “Treasury Targets High-Ranking Hizballah Officials,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, October 22, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1161>.
- 319 “Treasury Targets High-Ranking Hizballah Officials,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, October 22, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1161>.
- 320 “Hizballah,” Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, April 11, 1996, <http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/mfa-archive/1996/pages/hizbullah%20-%2011-apr-96.aspx>.
- 321 James Kanter and Jodi Rudoren, “European Union Adds Military Wing of Hezbollah to List of Terrorist Organizations,” New York Times, July 22, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/23/world/middleeast/european-union-adds-hezbollah-wing-to-terror-list.html>.
- 322 “Consolidated List of Financial Sanctions Targets in the UK, GOV.UK, last updated January 20, 2020, <https://ofsisstorage.blob.core.windows.net/publishlive/ConList.html>; Michael Holden, “Britain to expand ban on Lebanon’s Hezbollah, calling it terrorist group,” Reuters, February 25, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-britain-lebanon-hezbollah/britain-to-expand-ban-on-lebanons-hezbollah-calling-it-terrorist-group-idUSKCN1QE1D2>.
- 323 “Currently listed entities,” Public Safety Canada, last updated December 2, 2015, <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrnt/cntr-trrrsm/lstd-ntts/crrnt-lstd-ntts-eng.aspx>.
- 324 John Baird, “John Baird: The European Union Must Join Canada in Designating Hezbollah a Terrorist Organization,” National Post, April 11, 2013, <http://fullcomment.nationalpost.com/2013/04/11/john-baird-the-european-union-must-join-canada-in-designating-hezbollah-a-terrorist-organization/>; “Timmermans: ‘Hezbollah is a terrorist organization,’” Government of the Netherlands, February 6, 2013, <https://www.government.nl/latest/news/2013/02/06/timmermans-hezbollah-is-a-terrorist-organisation>.
- 325 “Listed terrorist organisations,” Australian National Security, accessed October 31, 2016, <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Listedterroristorganisations/Pages/default.aspx>.
-

*Hezbollah*

- 326 “Bahrain First Arab Country to Blacklist Hezbollah as Terrorist Organization,” Al Arabiya, April 9, 2013, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2013/04/09/Bahrain-first-Arab-country-to-blacklist-Hezbollah-as-terrorist-organization.html>.
- 327 “Gulf Arab states label Hezbollah a terrorist organization,” Reuters, March 2, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-gulf-hezbollah-idUSKCN0W40XF>.
- 328 “Lists Associated With Resolution 1373,” New Zealand Police, accessed January 28, 2015, <http://www.police.govt.nz/advice/personal-community/counterterrorism/designated-entities/lists-associated-with-resolution-1373>.
- 329 Nicholas Kulish, “3 in Europe Now Oppose Hezbollah,” *New York Times*, May 22, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/23/world/middleeast/germany-and-britain-push-to-list-hezbollah-as-a-terror-group.html?pagewanted=all>.
- 330 “Islamist Organizations,” Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz, accessed June 26, 2017, <https://www.verfassungsschutz.de/en/fields-of-work/islamism-and-islamist-terrorism/figures-and-facts-islamism/islamist-organisations-2015>.
- 331 Benjamin Weinthal, “German Parliament approves initiative calling for Hezbollah ban,” *Jerusalem Post*, December 19, 2019, <https://www.jpost.com/Diaspora/Hezbollah-membership-increasing-in-Germany-ahead-of-ban-vote-611346>.
- 332 “After U.S., Israeli pressure, Germany bans Hezbollah activity, raids mosques,” Reuters, April 30, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-lebanon-hezbollah/after-us-israeli-pressure-germany-bans-hezbollah-activity-raids-mosques-idUSKBN22C0LC>.
- 333 “Arab League labels Hezbollah a terrorist organization,” Reuters, March 11, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-arabs-idUSKCN0W239>.
- 334 Maayan Groisman, “Egypt rejects Saudi label of Hezbollah as a terror organization,” *Jerusalem Post*, March 28, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/In-a-bid-to-stay-neutral-Egypt-rejects-Saudi-label-of-Hezbollah-as-a-terror-organization-449427>.
- 335 “Tunisia Hails Hezbollah as a Resistance Movement not Terrorist Group,” AhlulBayt (a.s.) News Agency, March 31, 2016, <http://en.abna24.com/service/africa/archive/2016/03/31/744226/story.html>.
- 336 “Treasury and the Terrorist Financing Targeting Center Partner Together to Sanction Hizballah’s Senior Leadership,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, May 16, 2018, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm0387>; “U.S. and Saudi Arabia to Co-Chair New Terrorist Financing Targeting Center,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, May 21, 2017, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/sm0092.aspx>.
- 337 Daniel Politi, “Argentina Designates Hezbollah Terrorist Group on 25th Anniversary of Bombing,” *New York Times*, July 18, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/18/world/americas/argentina-hezbollah-terrorist-group.html>.
- 338 Presidencia Paraguay, Twitter post, August 19, 2019, 10:09 a.m., <https://twitter.com/PresidenciaPy/status/1163452948615237633>.
- 339 “Honduras designates Hezbollah as a terrorist organization,” i24News, January 7, 2020, <https://www.i24news.tv/en/news/international/1578412921-honduras-designates-hezbollah-as-a-terrorist-organization>.
- 340 Lahav Harkov and Rachel Wolf, “Colombia and Honduras designate Hezbollah a terrorist organization,” *Jerusalem Post*, January 20, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Honduras-to-officially-designate-Hezbollah-as-a-terror-organization-614679>.
- 341 Kate Martyr, “Lithuania bans Hezbollah members from entry,” Deutsche Welle, August 13, 2020, <https://www.dw.com/en/lithuania-hezbollah-ban/a-54553772>; Lithuania Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Twitter post, August 13, 2020, 3:57 a.m., <https://twitter.com/LithuaniaMFA/status/1293819005870977029>.
- 342 Zachary Keyser, “Kosovo designates Hezbollah as a terrorist entity,” *Jerusalem Post*, June 25, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/middle-east/kosovo-designates-hezbollah-as-a-terrorist-entity-632733>; Meliza Haradinaj, Twitter post, June 23, 2020, 3:01 p.m., <https://twitter.com/MelizaHaradinaj/status/1275504206003273734>.
- 343 “US praises Serbia for designating all of Hezbollah a terror group,” *Times of Israel*, September 13, 2020, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/us-praises-serbia-for-designating-all-of-hezbollah-a-terror-group/#gs.fkelol>.
- 344 “Latvia reconfirms its readiness to fight Hezbollah terrorist threat,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia, September 25, 2020, <https://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/news/latest-news/66637-latvia-reconfirms-its-readiness-to-fight-hezbollah-terrorist-threat>; “On Latvia’s Actions to Constrain Hizballah,” U.S. Department of State, November 30, 2020, <https://www.state.gov/on-latvias-actions-to-constrain-hizballah/>.
- 345 Silver Tambor, “Estonia imposes sanctions on Hezbollah members,” *Estonian World*, October 22, 2020, <https://estonianworld.com/security/estonia-imposes-sanctions-on-hezbollah-members/>; Cody Levine and Lahav Harkov, “Estonia imposes sanctions on Hezbollah,” *Jerusalem Post*, October 24, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/international/estonia-imposes-sanctions-on-hezbollah-646587>; Ariel Kahana, “Guatemala, Estonia designate Hezbollah a terrorist group,” *Israel Hayom* (Tel Aviv), October 25, 2020, <https://www.israelhayom.com/2020/10/25/guatemala-estonia-designate-hezbollah-a-terrorist-group/>.
- 346 Ariel Kahana, “Guatemala, Estonia designate Hezbollah a terrorist group,” *Israel Hayom* (Tel Aviv), October 25, 2020, <https://www.israelhayom.com/2020/10/25/guatemala-estonia-designate-hezbollah-a-terrorist-group/>; Mike Pompeo, Twitter post, October 24, 2020, 9:32 p.m., <https://twitter.com/SecPompeo/status/1320176287294566401>.
- 347 “Czech Republic classifies Hezbollah as a terrorist organization,” *Jerusalem Post*, October 28, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/breaking-news/czech-parliament-classifies-hezbollah-as-a-terrorist-organization-647214>; Jack Dutton, “Czech Republic becomes latest EU state to designate all of Hezbollah as a terrorist organization,” *National* (Abu Dhabi), October 28, 2020, <https://www.thenationalnews.com/world/europe/czech-republic-becomes-latest-eu-state-to-designate-all-of-hezbollah-as-a-terrorist-organisation-1.1101421>.
- 348 Lahav Harkov, “Slovenia declares Hezbollah a terrorist organization,” *Jerusalem Post*, December 1, 2020, <https://www.jpost.com/international/slovenia-declares-hezbollah-a-terrorist-organization-650786>.

## Hezbollah

### Associations:

#### Ties to Extremist Entities designated by the U.S. or foreign governments:

##### Kata'ib Hizballah (Iraq)

The U.S. designated Kata'ib Hizballah a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 2009. According to the U.S. Treasury, Kata'ib Hizballah is responsible for numerous terror attacks against U.S. forces in Iraq and is ideologically linked to Lebanese Hezbollah.<sup>349</sup>

##### Iranian government and the IRGC

Iran has supported of Hezbollah since its establishment in the 1980s.

Hezbollah modeled its ideology after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's 1979 Iranian revolution, while Iran saw Hezbollah as an opportunity to extend its influence and cultivated Hezbollah as a proxy force. Iran has thus provided extensive funding, training, and weaponry to Hezbollah through its Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). In the early 1980s, Iran reportedly sent 1,000 IRGC soldiers to provide military training and transform local Shiite militants into Hezbollah.<sup>353</sup> In its 1985 manifesto, Hezbollah pledged loyalty to Khomeini.<sup>354</sup>

Iran has provided millions of dollars worth of funding and weaponry to Hezbollah over the years. For example, during Hezbollah's 2006 war with Israel, the IRGC transferred sufficient cash and rockets to Hezbollah to make the terror group a threat to millions of Israeli civilians.<sup>355</sup> The Center for Strategic and International Studies estimated in a 2006 report that Iran had transferred 10,000 short-range Katyusha-type rockets, with launchers, capable of reaching 7 to 12 miles inside Israel. In addition, Iran provided an unknown number of longer-range rockets capable of hitting targets almost 50 miles inside Israel, as well as unmanned aerial vehicles.<sup>356</sup> Iran continues to be a primary sponsor of Hezbollah.

Hezbollah and the IRGC's Quds Force reportedly agreed in January 2010 to cooperate in attacking Israeli, U.S., and Western targets.<sup>357</sup> In 2012, Hezbollah pledged to defend Iran against any attack by the United States or Israel.<sup>358</sup> In April 2016, Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei pledged Iran's continued support for Hezbollah, a "source of honor for the Muslim world."<sup>359</sup>

##### Hamas

Hezbollah and Hamas both had strong ties to Syria prior to the outbreak of the civil war in 2011. Hamas's political leadership, long based in Syria, left the country in 2012, driving a wedge between Hamas and Iran. In spite of their respective Sunni-Shiite divisions, Hamas and Hezbollah began to repair ties during 2014.<sup>350</sup> In January 2015, Hamas military leader Mohammed Deif reportedly called for Hezbollah and Hamas to unite in battling Israel.<sup>351</sup> After the Gulf Cooperation Council designated Hezbollah a terrorist organization in March 2016, Hamas signed an Iranian statement of support for Hezbollah.<sup>352</sup>

##### Al-Qaeda

The relationship between Hezbollah and al-Qaeda dates back to the 1990s, when a small group of al-Qaeda members visited Hezbollah training camps in Lebanon.<sup>360</sup> Al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden and Hezbollah leader Imad Mugniyeh later agreed during a meeting in Sudan that Hezbollah would provide the fledgling al-Qaeda with explosives and training, in exchange for money and manpower.<sup>361</sup> Hezbollah reportedly helped al-Qaeda traffic diamonds and gold through Africa following the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.<sup>362</sup>



## Hezbollah

Lebanese Media Group: Al-Nour Radio and Al-Manar Television  
Hezbollah has set up its own media empire in Lebanon through the Lebanese Media Group, which acts as a propaganda tool for the Shiite group.<sup>363</sup> The U.S. designated the Lebanese Media Group as a global terrorist entity and an arm of Hezbollah in 2006.

### Asaib Ahl al-Haq

In 2005, Iran ordered Hezbollah to train Iraqis to fight U.S.-led Coalition Forces in Iraq. Hassan Nasrallah ordered a covert Hezbollah unit to train members of Jaysh al-Mahdi (“the Mahdi Army,” a.k.a. JAM Special Groups) who then formed Asaib Ahl al-Haq (AAH).<sup>367</sup> AAH models its military tactics and training, political strategy, and social-service programs on Hezbollah.<sup>368</sup> AAH’s propaganda emphasizes the group’s ties to both Hezbollah and Iran.<sup>369</sup> In December 2017, AAH leader [Qais al-Khazali](#) visited Lebanon’s border with Israel on a trip organized by Hezbollah. He released a video clip in which he vowed that AAH would stand with Hezbollah and support the Palestinian cause.<sup>370</sup>

### Ties to other entities:

#### Syrian Government

Syria has long been a conduit between Iran and Hezbollah. In 2011, as the Syrian civil war was beginning, Hezbollah chief Hassan Nasrallah praised Syrian President Bashar Assad and pledged support for the regime.<sup>373</sup> The terror group took the connection to unprecedented levels of cooperation in 2013 when it entered the Syrian civil war on behalf of Assad.<sup>374</sup>

According to news reports, Hezbollah fighters were heavily involved in a battle in the Syrian town of Qusair in May 2013, after the Syrian government launched an offensive to retake the town from rebel forces. The *BBC* reported the deaths of several Hezbollah fighters, and Hezbollah chief Nasrallah pledged to defend the Syrian regime: “This battle is ours... and I promise you victory.”<sup>375</sup>

Hezbollah has promised to remain in Syria. In April 2014, Hassan Nasrallah said, “The problem in Lebanon is not that Hezbollah went to Syria, but that we were late in doing so. This resistance will remain solid, with its head hung high, protecting its people and its nation.”<sup>376</sup> In November 2016, Hezbollah held a public parade in the Syrian city of Qusair, during which the terror group showcased U.S. and Russian armored personnel carriers and tanks. The U.S. State Department issued a statement that it was “gravely concerned” and investigating how Hezbollah acquired U.S. equipment.<sup>377</sup>

#### Polisario Front

In May 2018, the Moroccan government accused Hezbollah of providing resources to the West Africa-based Polisario Front. According to the government, Hezbollah has provided training and financial support to the rebels, through Iran, since 2016. Hezbollah allegedly began sending weapons to the rebels in April 2018. Hezbollah and Iran have denied the accusations.<sup>364</sup> A September 2018 bipartisan draft bill in the U.S. House of Representatives noted ties between Hezbollah and the Polisario rebels.<sup>365</sup> The Polisario Front seeks to end Morocco’s presence in the Western Sahara. Morocco has banned the group, though the United Nations has recognized the Polisario Front as the legitimate representative of the Sahrawi people.<sup>366</sup>

#### New IRA

The New IRA is a Northern Ireland-based paramilitary group formed in 2012 from the merger of the Real IRA and other smaller militant groups.<sup>371</sup> In September 2020, British intelligence revealed the New IRA began communicating with Hezbollah and Palestinian militant groups in 2017. New IRA leaders traveled to Lebanon in 2018 and reportedly received financial assistance and weaponry, though British security services did not indicate which group provided the weapons.<sup>372</sup>

#### Harakat Hezbollah al-Nujaba

Harakat Hezbollah al-Nujaba (“Movement of the Party of God’s Virtuous”) is an offshoot of Iran-backed Iraqi militia Asaib Ahl al-Haq (AAH).<sup>378</sup> Hezbollah aided the IRGC’s Quds Force in creating the so-called Special Groups—Iran-backed militias in Iraq—including AAH.<sup>379</sup> AAH co-founder Akram al-Kaabi founded Nujaba in 2013.<sup>380</sup>

Nujaba has featured images on its website of Kaabi holding hands with Hezbollah Secretary-General Hassan Nasrallah.<sup>381</sup> In August 2017, Kaabi sent a letter to Nasrallah declaring Nujaba’s “complete solidarity and support with your loud cry against the oppressive Zionist regime.”<sup>382</sup> In March 2017, Nujaba formed the Golan Brigade to capture the Golan Heights from Israel, which took control of the territory in the 1967 Six Day War.<sup>383</sup>

## Hezbollah

### Los Zetas

In a 2011 indictment of Lebanese druglord Ayman Joumaa, U.S. authorities revealed close ties between Hezbollah and Mexican drug cartels, including Los Zetas.<sup>384</sup> Authorities accused Joumaa of conspiring to smuggle over 90,000 tons of cocaine into America, laundering over \$250 million for the cartels, and helping to smuggle Colombian drugs through Mexico between 2005 and 2007.<sup>385</sup>

Also in 2011, U.S. prosecutors indicted a Lebanese man on charges of trafficking drugs and laundering money for Colombian drug cartels as well as Los Zetas.<sup>386</sup>

### Palestinian Authority

After the Gulf Cooperation Council designated Hezbollah a terrorist organization in March 2016, Palestinian Charge d'affaires in Iran, Mohammad Jawhar, signed an Iranian statement of support for Hezbollah.<sup>393</sup>

### La Oficina de Envigado

La Oficina de Envigado is a South American drug cartel that works with Hezbollah's External Security Organization Business Affairs Component to facilitate Hezbollah's drug and money laundering activities. La Oficina de Envigado is responsible for the movement of large amounts of cocaine in the United States and Europe.<sup>398</sup>

### Houthis

After the Shiite rebel Houthi group stormed Yemeni government buildings in September 2014, Yemeni intelligence sources claimed that Hezbollah was aiding the Houthis to "[b]oost their control of Yemen's capital, Sana'a..."<sup>387</sup> According to Yemeni officials, Houthi rebels began training in Lebanon in as early as 2010. Yemeni authorities arrested two Hezbollah fighters in Yemen in 2012.<sup>388</sup>

Hezbollah has allegedly continued to provide the Houthis with logistical and military support. In June 2018, Saudi forces claimed to have killed eight Hezbollah fighters in Yemen.<sup>389</sup> In August 2018, Hezbollah distributed a photo of Nasrallah meeting with Houthi leaders in Lebanon.<sup>390</sup>

Regional authorities accuse Iran of attempting to use Hezbollah and the Houthis to expand its influence in Yemen as it did in Lebanon. In July 2018, the internationally recognized government in Yemen filed a complaint with the United Nations over Hezbollah's support of the Houthis.<sup>391</sup> That September, the Yemeni government called on Lebanon to force Hezbollah to end its interference in the civil war, accusing Hezbollah of prolonging the conflict.<sup>392</sup>

### Russia

Russia maintains "contacts and relations" with Hezbollah, according to Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Bogdanov. Russia does not view Hezbollah as a terrorist group because it has never committed a terrorist act on Russian territory, Bogdanov told a press conference in November 2015. He further called Hezbollah and Hamas "legitimate societal-political forces."<sup>394</sup>

In Syria, Russian forces have cooperated with Hezbollah fighters. Israeli analysts accuse Hezbollah of learning from Russian forces.<sup>395</sup> In January 2016, the Daily Beast reported that two Hezbollah commanders had confirmed that Russia is actively aiding the group. According to one of the commanders, Hezbollah and Russia are "strategic allies in the Middle East right now—the Russians are our allies and give us weapons."<sup>396</sup> While accepting of Hezbollah's aid to the Syrian government, Russia has also sought to restrict Hezbollah from the Syrian-Israeli border to relieve regional tensions. In June 2018, Hezbollah and Iranian forces reportedly withdrew from the Syrian side of the Golan Heights at Russia's request.<sup>397</sup>

## *Hezbollah*

---

### **Associations or networks between group and terrorist actions/organizations:**

As shown above, Hezbollah is tied to a number of terrorist attacks, terrorist organizations, criminal activities, and insurgencies.

### **Political connections to U.S. or global leaders:**

In its capacity as part of the Lebanese government, Hezbollah maintains ties with international leaders. As such, countries that have diplomatic relations with Lebanon have a relationship with Hezbollah by extension. This has caused problems for countries that have sought to sanction Hezbollah without jeopardizing Lebanese relations. For example, in considering whether to label Hezbollah a terrorist organization in 2013, European leaders were wary of how the designation would affect European relations with Lebanon. As a result, the European Union labeled only Hezbollah's armed wing as a terrorist organization.<sup>399</sup>

In October 2016, Lebanon elected MP Michel Aoun—leader of the Hezbollah-allied Free Patriotic Movement (FPM)—as its new president.<sup>400</sup> Aoun signed a memorandum of understanding with Hezbollah in 2006 that formed a political alliance between the FPM and Hezbollah.<sup>401</sup> On February 12, 2017, Aoun told Egypt's CBC television station that Hezbollah has a "complementary role to the Lebanese army" and Lebanon needs the terror group for "as long as the Lebanese army is not strong enough to battle Israel."<sup>402</sup>

British Labour Party leader Jeremy Corbyn has reportedly referred to both Hezbollah and Hamas as "friends," though he later stated that he regretted the comment.<sup>403</sup> Former British Member of Parliament George Galloway has also been an outspoken supporter of Hezbollah, accusing Israel of war crimes against the Palestinians while defending Hezbollah and the Syrian regime against accusations of terrorism. In 2010, for example, Galloway defended Hezbollah from accusations that it was involved in the 2007 assassination of former Lebanese prime minister Rafik Hariri, saying, "I believe, and I don't know anybody who is objective in this matter who does not believe, that Hezbollah are absolutely innocent of this crime, and it is time that the tribunal looked to the people who benefited from this crime... in Israel."<sup>404</sup> In 2011, while appearing on Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV, Galloway again defended Hezbollah and accused Israel of involvement in Hariri's murder.<sup>405</sup>

Former U.S. Senator James Abourezk of South Dakota appeared on Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV in 2007 and praised the station. He also called Hezbollah and Hamas resistance fighters. The U.S. designation of the groups as terrorist groups was at the behest of Israel, he said. He went on to accuse "the Arabs involved in 9/11" of working with "the Zionists."<sup>406</sup> Abourezk served in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1973, when he was elected to the Senate, where he served until 1979.<sup>407</sup>

### *Ties to Lebanese leaders:*

As part of the Lebanese government, Hezbollah maintains political ties with multiple Lebanese politicians, including Lebanese President Michel Aoun, the first Lebanese president to openly align himself with Hezbollah.<sup>408</sup> In February 2006, Hezbollah and Aoun's Free Patriotic Movement (FPM) signed a memorandum of understanding, forming a political alliance.<sup>409</sup> After Lebanese President Michel Suleiman's term ended in May 2014, Hezbollah admittedly blocked the appointment of a new president for more than two years because it wanted Aoun to fill the role.<sup>410</sup> In October 2016, Lebanon's political parties acceded to Hezbollah's demands in a power-sharing agreement that led to Aoun's election and the appointment of Saad Hariri as prime minister.<sup>411</sup> Aoun publicly thanked Nasrallah and Hezbollah for aiding his election.<sup>412</sup> Hezbollah deputy leader Naim Qassem declared that Aoun's ascendancy signaled that the Lebanese government was "working toward achievements for the benefit of the country ... including us."<sup>413</sup>

In September 2020, the U.S. government sanction-designated two former members of the Lebanese government for aiding Hezbollah. Yusuf Finyanus served as Lebanon's Minister of Transportation and Public Works from 2016 to 2020. According to the U.S. government, Finyanus used his position to siphon funds from government budgets to ensure that Hezbollah-owned companies won bids for Lebanese government contracts worth millions of dollars. The government also alleged Hezbollah gave Finyanus hundreds of thousands of dollars in exchange for political favors in 2015. Ali Hassan Khalil served as the Minister of Public Health from 2011 to 2014 and as Minister of Finance from 2014 to 2020. The U.S. government alleged that as Lebanon's finance minister in 2017, Khalil helped Hezbollah avoid U.S. sanctions by moving money from government ministries to Hezbollah-affiliated industries. Both men were designated as Specially Designated Global Terrorists under Executive Order (E.O.) 13224.<sup>414</sup>

---

<sup>349</sup> "U.S. Declares Iraq-Based Group Foreign Terrorist Organization," Reuters, July 2, 2009, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/07/02/us-usa-treasury-iraq-idUSTR56165320090702>.

<sup>350</sup>

*Hezbollah*

- Nasser Chararah, "Hezbollah, Hamas Repair Political Ties during Breakup," *Al-Monitor*, July 24, 2014, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/07/hezbollah-hamas-repair-ties.html>.
- 351 " Hamas calls on Hezbollah to unite fight against Israel," Reuters, January 22, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/22/us-israel-palestinians-hezbollah-idUSKBN0KV1O920150122>.
- 352 Maayan Groisman, "PA envoy to Iran signs statement of support for Hezbollah," *Jerusalem Post*, March 10, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Palestinian-Authoritys-envoy-to-Iran-signs-statement-of-support-for-Hezbollah-447476>.
- 353 "Bullets to Ballotbox: A History of Hezbollah," PBS Frontline, May 2003, <http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/stories/lebanon/history.html>.
- 354 Jonathan Masters and Zachary Laub, "Hezbollah (a.k.a. Hizbollah, Hizbu'llah)," Council on Foreign Relations, January 3, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>.
- 355 Steven Erlanger and Richard A. Ooppel Jr, "A Disciplined Hezbollah Surprises Israel With Its Training, Tactics and Weapons," *New York Times*, August 7, 2006, <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/07/world/middleeast/07hezbollah.html>.
- 356 Anthony Cordesman, "Iran's Support of the Hezbollah in Lebanon," Center for Strategic and International Studies, July 15, 2006, [http://www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/145646\\_en\\_060715\\_hezbollah.pdf](http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/145646_en_060715_hezbollah.pdf).
- 357 Matthew Levitt, "Hizbollah and the Qods Force in Iran's Shadow War with the West," Washington Institute for Near East Policy, January 2013, 1, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/uploads/Documents/pubs/PolicyFocus123.pdf>.
- 358 Rana Muhammad Taha, "Nasrallah threatens US on behalf of Iran," *Daily News Egypt*, September 4, 2012, <http://www.dailynewsegypt.com/2012/09/04/hezbollah-iff-attacked-iran-could-attack-us-bases/>.
- 359 Ariel Ben Solomon, "Khamenei vows full support for Hezbollah," *Jerusalem Post*, April 21, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Arab-Israeli-Conflict/Khamenei-vows-full-support-for-Hezbollah-451904>.
- 360 Eben Kaplan, "The Al-Qaeda-Hezbollah Relationship," Council on Foreign Relations, August 14, 2006, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-hezbollah-relationship/p11275>.
- 361 Eben Kaplan, "The Al-Qaeda-Hezbollah Relationship," Council on Foreign Relations, August 14, 2006, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-hezbollah-relationship/p11275>.
- 362 Eben Kaplan, "The Al-Qaeda-Hezbollah Relationship," Council on Foreign Relations, August 14, 2006, <http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-hezbollah-relationship/p11275>.
- 363 "U.S. Designates Al-Manar as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Entity Television Station Is Arm of Hizbollah Terrorist Network," U.S. Department of the Treasury, March 23, 2006, <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/js4134.aspx>.
- 364 "Iran denies supporting Polisario after Morocco severs ties," Associated Press, May 2, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/8ac8b53a0c474e01b6edf8a745a3823d/Iran-denies-supporting-Polisario-after-Morocco-severs-ties>; Amira El Masati, "Morocco cuts ties with Iran over Sahara weapons dispute," Associated Press, May 1, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/3aebb7da756940c99434b420a45aa84b/Morocco-cuts-ties-with-Iran-over-Sahara-weapons-dispute>.
- 365 "H. Res. 1101," Congress.gov, accessed November 6, 2018, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-resolution/1101/text>.
- 366 "United Nations responds to Morocco's complaint about the Polisario," Middle East Monitor, April 4, 2018, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20180404-united-nations-responds-to-moroccos-complaint-about-the-polisario/>; Tom Miles and Ahmed ElJechtimi, "U.N. invites Western Sahara parties for new talks in December," Reuters, October 1, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-morocco-algeria-polisario/u-n-invites-western-sahara-parties-for-new-talks-in-december-idUSKCN1MB3F0>.
- 367 "Treasury Designates Hizbollah Commander Responsible for American Deaths in Iraq," U.S. Department of the Treasury, November 19, 2012, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1775.aspx>.
- 368 Babak Dehghanpisheh, "Special Report: The fighters of Iraq who answer to Iran," Reuters, November 12, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/12/us-mideast-crisis-militias-specialreport-idUSKCN0IW0ZA20141112>; Liz Sly, "Iranian-backed militant group in Iraq is recasting itself as a political player," *Washington Post*, February 18, 2013, [http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle\\_east/iranian-backed-militant-group-in-iraq-is-recasting-itself-as-a-political-player/2013/02/18/b0154204-77bb-11e2-b102-948929030e64\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/iranian-backed-militant-group-in-iraq-is-recasting-itself-as-a-political-player/2013/02/18/b0154204-77bb-11e2-b102-948929030e64_story.html).
- 369 Alessandria Masi, "Iraqi Shiite Militias Fighting ISIS Are Using Social Media To Recruit Foreign Fighters," *International Business Times*, March 12, 2015, <http://www.ibtimes.com/iraqi-shiite-militias-fighting-isis-are-using-social-media-recruit-foreign-fighters-1844118>.
- 370 "Iraqi Militias Vow to 'Defend Jerusalem' After Trump Announcement, Al Bawaba, December 9, 2017, <https://www.albawaba.com/loop/iran-backed-iraqi-militia-leader-filmed-israeli-border-1058660>; "Lebanese PM slams visit by Iran-backed Iraqi militia chief to Israeli border," *Times of Israel*, December 9, 2017, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/lebanese-pm-slams-iran-backed-iraqi-militia-visit-to-israel-border/>.
- 371 Alex Finnis, "Who are the New IRA? The Northern Irish dissident group is claiming responsibility for the parcel bomb attacks," *inews.co.uk*, March 13, 2019, <https://inews.co.uk/news/uk/new-ira-parcel-bomb-attacks-northern-ireland-dissidents-268825>.
- 372 "Hezbollah's links with Irish terror group exposed," *Arab News*, September 13, 2020, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1733896/middle-east>; John Mooney, "New IRA forges links with Hezbollah," *Times (London)*, September 13, 2020, <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/edition/news/new-ira-forges-links-with-hezbollah-gq68x8w5w?s=03>.
- 373 Nada Bakri, "Hezbollah Leader Backs Syrian President in Public," *New York Times*, December 6, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/07/world/middleeast/hassan-nasrallah-hezbollah-leader-showcases-defiance-in-rare-appearance.html>.
- 374 "Hezbollah Leader Nasrallah Vows Victory in Syria," *BBC News*, May 25, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-22669230>.
- 375 "Hezbollah Promises Syria 'Victory,'" *BBC News*, May 25, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-22669230>.
- 376 "Nasrallah: Hezbollah Carried out Border Attack against IDF Troops Last Month," *Jerusalem Post*, April 7, 2014, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Nasrallah-Assad-will-not-be-toppled-Israel-concerned-347723>.
- 377 Sirwan Kajjo, "Hezbollah Stirs Controversy with Military Parade in Syria," *Voice of America*, November 18, 2016, <http://www.voanews.com/a/hezbollah-controversy-military-parade-syria/3603047.html>.
- 378 Bill Roggio, "Iraqi Shiite militia commander threatens to attack US," *Long War Journal*, June 9, 2015, <https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2015/06/iraqi-shiite-militia-commander-threatens-to-attack-us.php>.
- 379 Bill Roggio, "Iraqi Shiite militia commander threatens to attack US," *Long War Journal*, June 9, 2015, <https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2015/06/iraqi-shiite-militia-commander-threatens-to-attack-us.php>.
- 380 Bill Roggio, "Iraqi Shiite militia commander threatens to attack US," *Long War Journal*, June 9, 2015, <https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2015/06/iraqi-shiite-militia-commander-threatens-to-attack-us.php>.
- 381

*Hezbollah*

- Bill Roggio, "Iraqi Shiite militia commander threatens to attack US," Long War Journal, June 9, 2015, <https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2015/06/iraqi-shiite-militia-commander-threatens-to-attack-us.php>.
- 382 Babak Dehghanpisheh, "The Iraqi militia helping Iran carve a road to Damascus," Reuters, September 22, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/mideast-crisis-iraq-nujaba/>.
- 383 Babak Dehghanpisheh, "The Iraqi militia helping Iran carve a road to Damascus," Reuters, September 22, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/mideast-crisis-iraq-nujaba/>.
- 384 Rebecca Anna Stoil, "Ties between Hezbollah and Mexican Drug Cartels Revealed," *Jerusalem Post*, December 15, 2012, <http://www.jpost.com/International/Ties-between-Hezbollah-and-Mexican-drug-cartels-revealed>.
- 385 Rebecca Anna Stoil, "Ties between Hezbollah and Mexican Drug Cartels Revealed," *Jerusalem Post*, December 15, 2012, <http://www.jpost.com/International/Ties-between-Hezbollah-and-Mexican-drug-cartels-revealed>.
- 386 Jo Becker, "Beirut Bank Seen as a Hub of Hezbollah's Financing," *New York Times*, December 13, 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/14/world/middleeast/beirut-bank-seen-as-a-hub-of-hezbollahs-financing.html>.
- 387 Arafat Madabish, "Are Iran, Hezbollah helping Yemen's Houthi rebels?" Al Bawaba, September 28, 2014, <http://www.albawaba.com/news/are-iran-hezbollah-helping-yemens-houthi-rebels-607901>.
- 388 Ben Hubbard, "Iran Out to Remake Mideast With Arab Enforcer: Hezbollah," *New York Times*, August 27, 2017, <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/27/world/middleeast/hezbollah-iran-syria-israel-lebanon.html>.
- 389 "Eight Hezbollah fighters killed in Yemen," *The National*, June 25, 2018, <https://www.thenational.ae/world/mena/eight-hezbollah-fighters-killed-in-yemen-1.743932>.
- 390 "Houthi-Hezbollah meeting is foreboding for Yemen's future," *The National*, August 20, 2018 <https://www.thenational.ae/opinion/editorial/houthi-hezbollah-meeting-is-foreboding-for-yemen-s-future-1.762027>; "Hezbollah leader meets with Yemeni rebels," Associated Press, August 19, 2018, <https://apnews.com/3566cf0205754788aeac006d5d9c3611>.
- 391 Joyce Karam, "Yemen files complaint against Hezbollah to the UN," *The National*, July 11, 2018, <https://www.thenational.ae/world/mena/yemen-files-complaint-against-hezbollah-to-un-1.749112>.
- 392 "Yemen urges Lebanon to end Hezbollah's support to Houthi rebels," *YaLibnan*, September 30, 2018, <http://yalibnan.com/2018/09/30/yemen-urges-lebanon-to-end-hezbollahs-support-to-houthi-rebels/>.
- 393 "Maayan Groisman, 'PA envoy to Iran signs statement of support for Hezbollah,'" March 10, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Palestinian-Authoritys-envoy-to-Iran-signs-statement-of-support-for-Hezbollah-447476>.
- 394 "Russia Says Hezbollah, Hamas Aren't Terrorist Groups," *Moscow Times*, November 16, 2015, <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/news/article/russia-says-hezbollah-hamas-arent-terrorist-groups/549136.html>
- 395 Avi Issacharoff, "Thanks in no small to Russia, Hezbollah is now a full-fledged army," *Times of Israel*, June 30, 2016, <https://www.timesofisrael.com/thanks-in-no-small-part-to-russia-hezbollah-is-now-a-full-fledged-army/>.
- 396 Jesse Rosenfeld, "Russia Is Arming Hezbollah, Say Two of the Group's Field Commanders," *Daily Beast*, January 11, 2016, <https://www.thedailybeast.com/russia-is-arming-hezbollah-say-two-of-the-groups-field-commanders>.
- 397 Jason Lemon, "Iran, Hezbollah Pull Back From Israeli Border at Russia's Request, Syrian Watchdog Group Says," *Newsweek*, June 21, 2018, <https://www.newsweek.com/iran-hezbollah-pull-back-israeli-border-russia-request-syrianwatchdog-group-989909>.
- 398 "Rosie Perper, 'DEA uncovers major drug trafficking by Hezbollah to fund global terrorism,'" *Jerusalem Post*, February 2, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/DEA-uncovers-major-drug-trafficking-by-Hezbollah-to-fund-global-terrorism-443575>; "DEA and European Authorities Uncover Massive Hizballah Drug and Money Laundering Scheme," U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, February 1, 2016, <http://www.dea.gov/divisions/hq/2016/hq020116.shtml>.
- 399 James Kanter and Jodi Rudoren, "European Union Adds Military Wing of Hezbollah to List of Terrorist Organizations," *New York Times*, July 22, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/23/world/middleeast/european-union-adds-hezbollah-wing-to-terror-list.html>.
- 400 Ben Lynfield, "Political victory for Hezbollah expected in Lebanon election," *Jerusalem Post*, October 31, 2016, <http://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Political-victory-for-Hezbollah-expected-in-Lebanon-election-471274>.
- 401 "Aoun: FPM alliance with Hezbollah kept Lebanon safe," *Daily Star* (Beirut), February 6, 2015, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2015/feb-06/286684-aoun-fpm-alliance-with-hezbollah-kept-lebanon-safe.ashx>; "New government announced under PM Saad al-Hariri," Al Jazeera, December 18, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/12/lebanon-announces-government-saad-al-hariri-161218201145680.html>.
- 402 Maggie Michael, "Lebanese president in Egypt, day after defending Hezbollah," Associated Press, February 13, 2017, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/a3f55bc0b38845c3b3a46e5cffbc7daa/lebanese-president-egypt-defends-hezbollahs-arms>.
- 403 Rajeev Syal, "Jeremy Corbyn says he regrets calling Hamas and Hezbollah 'friends,'" *Guardian* (London), July 4, 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2016/jul/04/jeremy-corbyn-says-he-regrets-calling-hamas-and-hezbollah-friends>.
- 404 David J. Climenhaga, "Galloway unedited: 'Special Tribunal for Lebanon' Should Have Asked 'Who Benefited?'" *Rabble*, January 16, 2011, <http://rabble.ca/blogs/bloggers/djclimenhaga/2011/01/galloway-unedited-special-tribunal-lebanon-should-have-asked-who>.
- 405 "Former British MP George Galloway Accuses Israel of Al-Hariri's Assassination, Says: 'NATO Is Worse Than Al-Qadhafi,'" Middle East Media Research Institute, July 26, 2011, [http://www.memritv.org/clip\\_transcript/en/3057.htm](http://www.memritv.org/clip_transcript/en/3057.htm).
- 406 "Former U.S. Senator James Abourezk to Hizbullah TV: The Arabs Who Were Involved in 9/11 Cooperated with the Zionists. Alan Dershowitz Is a Real Snake. I Watch Al-Manar TV in the U.S.," MEMRI, August 30, 2007, <http://www.memritv.org/clip/en/1551.htm>.
- 407 "Former U.S. Senator James Abourezk to Hizbullah TV: The Arabs Who Were Involved in 9/11 Cooperated with the Zionists. Alan Dershowitz Is a Real Snake. I Watch Al-Manar TV in the U.S.," MEMRI, August 30, 2007, <http://www.memritv.org/clip/en/1551.htm>.
- 408 "Lebanon president: We will fight invaders," CNN, July 22, 2006, <http://www.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/meast/07/21/cnna.lahoud/index.html>.
- 409 "Aoun: FPM alliance with Hezbollah kept Lebanon safe," *Daily Star* (Beirut), February 6, 2015, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2015/feb-06/286684-aoun-fpm-alliance-with-hezbollah-kept-lebanon-safe.ashx>; "New government announced under PM Saad al-Hariri," Al Jazeera, December 18, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/12/lebanon-announces-government-saad-al-hariri-161218201145680.html>.
- 410 "Hezbollah admits being behind obstruction of Lebanon presidential election," *Ya Libnan*, September 18, 2016, <http://yalibnan.com/2016/09/18/hezbollah-admits-being-behind-obstruction-of-lebanon-presidential-election/>.
- 411

*Hezbollah*

---

“Michel Aoun elected president of Lebanon,” Al Jazeera, October 31, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/10/michel-aoun-elected-president-lebanon-161031105331767.html>; Laila Bassam, “‘Vacuum’ looms as Lebanese lawmakers fail to choose a president,” Reuters, May 7, 2014, <https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-lebanon-elections-idUKKBN0DN0VX20140507>.

<sup>412</sup> “Aoun thanks Nasrallah for efforts to end deadlock,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), October 24, 2016, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2016/Oct-24/377892-aoun-thanks-hezbollah-chief-for-efforts-to-end-presidential-crisis.ashx>.

<sup>413</sup> Ali Rizk, “Hezbollah’s No. 2: US strike on Syria mere ‘muscle flexing,’” *Al-Monitor*, April 13, 2017, <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2017/04/lebanon-hezbollah-syria-war-israel-us-military-strikes.html>.

<sup>414</sup> “Treasury Targets Hizballah’s Enablers in Lebanon,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, September 8, 2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1116>.

## *Hezbollah*

---

### **Media Coverage:**

#### *Arab Media*

While Western media will mostly acknowledge Hezbollah's terrorist activities, Arab media tends to tell a different story, particularly in Lebanon.

*The Daily Star*, a Lebanese newspaper, is a prime example. A 2002 article in the *Daily Star* essentially reprinted a speech by Nasrallah verbatim without any analysis. Nasrallah stated, "Christian Zionists[want to]... redraw the world's political map."<sup>415</sup> He added the "U.S. empire" was "slithering" over the Middle East, but that the U.S. and Israel would lose their war against the Muslim world.<sup>416</sup>

*The Daily Star's* coverage of Hezbollah could be colored by solidarity with Hezbollah's goals and a general Lebanese aversion to Israel, or by Hezbollah's proximity and fear of retribution. Evidence appears to support the former supposition. The paper picked up an Agence France-Presse report on July 29, 2014, that referred to Hezbollah as "a militant" group.<sup>417</sup> The paper's bias, however, is clear, as a report the day before, written by the *Star* and not a foreign press service, referred to Hezbollah as a "resistance group."<sup>418</sup> The *Star* ran a 2013 report, also by Agence France-Presse, on al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahri, saying Hezbollah's participation in Syria "exposed the ugly face of Hasan Nasrallah" and Hezbollah is just an "instrument" of Iran.<sup>419</sup> Printing these reports without alteration suggests the newspaper does not fear retribution and, despite its own biases, does respect international news organizations. The 2013 piece offered no response from Hezbollah, demonstrating that the terror group does not censor the newspaper, proving the *Daily Star's* ideological bent in its more positive coverage of Hezbollah.

When referencing Hezbollah, Al Jazeera uses terms such as "resistance" and occupation." For example, after the EU's 2013 decision to designate Hezbollah's armed wing a terrorist group, Al Jazeera put quotation marks around the word "terrorists" in the headline. The article sought to explain the impact of the label and whether Hezbollah should be described as a terrorist or resistance group.<sup>420</sup> The author explained that "the movement was created as a resistance to the Israeli occupation in Lebanon..."<sup>421</sup>

#### *Israeli Media*

Israeli media regularly refers to Hezbollah as a terrorist organization and generally takes a more hardline approach to the organization. Given that Hezbollah has launched numerous rockets and other attacks on Israeli civilian centers, this is not surprising. Israeli news outlets such as *The Times of Israel* and *The Jerusalem Post* will regularly pick up news from outlets outside of Israel on new speeches by Hezbollah leaders and the organization's actions, particularly when leaders, such as Nasrallah, make speeches calling for "resistance" against Israel.

#### *Western Media*

Despite its established record as a terrorist organization, Western governments and Western media present conflicting assessments of Hezbollah. While governments in both the U.S. and EU have designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization, Western media outlets have been more hesitant about describing Hezbollah as such in view of its political role in Lebanon. Nonetheless, Western media will typically reference Hezbollah's terrorist activities.

Following the 1983 attacks against U.S. targets in Lebanon, Western media did not provide extensive coverage of Hezbollah until the 1990s, when the group was linked to a growing number of international attacks.

While the U.S. labels Hezbollah a terrorist organization, media coverage of the group largely replaces "terrorist" with "militant." For example, *Reuters* uses the "terrorist" and "terrorism" labels only for quoted material. According to the *Reuters* handbook, "Terrorism and terrorist should not be used as single words in inverted commas (e.g. terrorist) or preceded by so-called (e.g. a so-called terrorist attack) since that can be taken to imply that *Reuters* is making a value judgment... Terror as in terror attack or terror cell should be avoided on stylistic grounds."<sup>422</sup> Other Western news organizations appear to follow this example. A 2004 *Washington Post* article on the U.S. designation of Hezbollah's *Al-Manar* television station as a supporter of terrorism described Hezbollah as a "Lebanese militant group."<sup>423</sup> In 2006, a *New York Times* report on Hezbollah's incursion into Israel, which left eight Israeli soldiers dead and two captured, described Hezbollah as a "guerilla group."<sup>424</sup>

While European nations debated whether to label Hezbollah a terrorist organization during 2013, U.S., European, and Israeli media ran a number of

## Hezbollah

op-eds from international leaders, such as Israeli Justice Minister Tzipi Livni and former Canadian justice minister Irwin Cotler, decrying Hezbollah's terrorist activities. Some sections of the media opposed the prospective "terrorist" label. For example, *The Guardian* hosted a forum for both Livni and Sami Ramadani, a university lecturer, to provide opposing arguments. Ramadani argued that labeling Hezbollah a terrorist organization was "futile" and flew "in the face of the facts."<sup>425</sup> Ramadani further stated, "Like all genuine resistance movements, the Lebanese resistance, led by Hezbollah, was born as a reaction to occupation."<sup>426</sup> The European press thus attempted to cover all angles regarding the suitability of the label, while European leaders were at variance as they sought to balance the issue of Hezbollah's designation with the potential damage to Lebanese relations.

Though the EU did not take up the debate until 2013, there were calls for it to do so for many years previously. For instance, in 2006 the *Baltimore Sun* questioned why the EU would not designate Hezbollah a terrorist organization in spite of Hezbollah's attacks on Israel earlier that summer.<sup>427</sup>

The debate over what to label Hezbollah, both within the media and by governments, finds its origin in a 1998 piece by academic Augustus Richard Norton. Norton proposed that, despite Hezbollah's violent activities, its provision of social services in Lebanon creates two distinct parts of the organization: one dedicated to terrorism against Israel and the other to being a social-services organization.<sup>428</sup>

While Western media typically does not use the word "terrorist" to describe Hezbollah, media reports reference some of the terrorist attacks perpetrated by the group and the influence of Iran on its activities. Thus, Reuters recently described it as "an Iranian-backed Shi'ite Islamist group."<sup>429</sup> The EU's debate over the designation of Hezbollah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization was sparked by the 2012 Bulgaria bombing, attributed to the Shiite terror group. The BBC reported in early 2013 that Bulgarian officials had linked the bombing to Hezbollah and the news agency included U.S. calls for Europe to label Hezbollah a terror group.<sup>430</sup> Following the end of the 2006 conflict, a *New York Times* article reported on the Lebanese people returning to their homes, shocked by the damage. The article explored Hezbollah's position in Lebanese society, or, as one Lebanese professor called it, "a state within a non-state," referring to the failure of Lebanon's government to provide adequate services and security.<sup>431</sup>

Further, media reports frequently note Hezbollah's ties to Iran and Syria. For example, when reporting on the U.S. ban of Hezbollah's television station *Al-Manar* in 2004, the *Washington Post* referred to Hezbollah as a "radical Lebanese political party" whose military wing is "funded by Iran and dedicated to the destruction of Israel."<sup>432</sup>

Although Western media may avoid specifically labeling Hezbollah a terrorist organization, it largely – but not always – recognizes Hezbollah's violent nature and terrorist history. A 2013 *New York Times* article on Hezbollah's vow to increase its presence in the Syrian civil war, for example, neglects to mention Hezbollah's connections to the murder of civilians. The article describes Hezbollah "as a popular movement to fight Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon... while firmly based in Lebanon's Shiite community, [it] has long tried to portray itself as a national resistance movement that exists to protect all Lebanese. The strength of its fighters, who constitute Lebanon's strongest military force, once made them — and Mr. Nasrallah — heroes throughout the Arab world."<sup>433</sup> The article notes Hezbollah's annual commemoration of its 2006 war with Israel, crediting Hezbollah for rebuilding a nearby village destroyed in the war. However, the article omits the fact that Hezbollah initiated the conflict by crossing the border and attacking Israeli soldiers.<sup>434</sup>

<sup>415</sup> Badih Chayban, "Nasrallah Alleges 'Christian Zionist' Plot," *Daily Star*, October 23, 2002, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2002/Oct-23/21779-nasrallah-alleges-christian-zionist-plot.ashx#axzz33cF0Jety>.

<sup>416</sup> Badih Chayban, "Nasrallah Alleges 'Christian Zionist' Plot," *Daily Star*, October 23, 2002, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2002/Oct-23/21779-nasrallah-alleges-christian-zionist-plot.ashx#axzz33cF0Jety>.

<sup>417</sup> "N. Korea Slams Reports of Arms Deals with Hamas, Hezbollah," *Agence France Presse*, July 29, 2014, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/World/2014/Jul-29/265399-n-korea-slams-reports-of-arms-deals-with-hamas-hezbollah.ashx#axzz394t4Q764>.

<sup>418</sup> "Hezbollah Repels Syrian Rebel Attack on Border," *Daily Star*, July 28, 2014, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2014/Jul-28/265317-hezbollah-repels-syrian-rebel-attack-on-border.ashx#axzz394t4Q764>.

<sup>419</sup> "Qaeda Chief Says Syria Exposed Hezbollah as Iran Tool," *Agence France Presse*, July 31, 2013, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/International/2013/Jul-31/225732-zawahri-vows-al-qaeda-to-free-guantanamo-inmates.ashx#axzz394t4Q764>.

<sup>420</sup> Nour Samaha, "Hezbollah: The EU's New 'Terrorists,'" *Al Jazeera*, July 23, 2013, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/07/2013722184615907173.html>.

<sup>421</sup> Nour Samaha, "Hezbollah: The EU's New 'Terrorists,'" *Al Jazeera*, July 23, 2013, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/07/2013722184615907173.html>.

<sup>422</sup> Sean Maguire, "When Does Reuters Use the Word Terrorist or Terrorism?" Reuters, June 13, 2007, <http://blogs.reuters.com/reuters-editors/2007/06/13/when-does-reuters-use-the-word-terrorist-or-terrorism/>.

<sup>423</sup> Mintz, "U.S. Bans Al-Manar, Says TV Network Backs Terror."

<sup>424</sup> Greg Myre and Steven Erlanger, "Israelis Enter Lebanon After Attacks" *New York Times*, July 13, 2006, [http://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/13/world/middleeast/13mideast.html?pagewanted=all&\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/13/world/middleeast/13mideast.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0).



*Hezbollah*

- 
- <sup>425</sup> Tzipi Livni and Sami Ramadani, "Should the EU Designate Hezbollah a Terrorist Organisation?" *Guardian*, July 22, 2013, <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jul/22/eu-hezbollah-israel>.
- <sup>426</sup> Tzipi Livni and Sami Ramadani, "Should the EU Designate Hezbollah a Terrorist Organisation?" *Guardian*, July 22, 2013, <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2013/jul/22/eu-hezbollah-israel>.
- <sup>427</sup> Aaron Resnick, "When Will EU Shun Hezbollah Terrorists?" *Baltimore Sun*, October 6, 2006, [http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2006-10-06/news/0610060186\\_1\\_hezbollah-terrorist-organization-hamas](http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2006-10-06/news/0610060186_1_hezbollah-terrorist-organization-hamas).
- <sup>428</sup> Augustus Richard Norton, "Hizballah: From Radicalism to Pragmatism?" Middle East Policy Council, accessed January 28, 2015, <http://almashriq.hiof.no/lebanon/300/320/324/324.2/hizballah/norton.html>.
- <sup>429</sup> Tom Perry, "Hezbollah Commander Killed In Iraq: Sources," Reuters, July 30, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/30/us-lebanon-iraq-hezbollah-idUSKBN0FZ2BI20140730>.
- <sup>430</sup> "Hezbollah Linked to Burgas Bus Bombing in Bulgaria," BBC News, last modified February 5, 2013, 2014, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-21342192>.
- <sup>431</sup> John Kifner, "Hezbollah Leads Work to Rebuild, Gaining Stature," *New York Times*, August 16, 2006, <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/16/world/middleeast/16hezbollah.html>.
- <sup>432</sup> John Mintz, "U.S. Bans Al-Manar, Says TV Network Backs Terror," *Washington Post*, December 22, 2004, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A18011-2004Dec21.html>.
- <sup>433</sup> Ben Hubbard, "Hezbollah Makes Vow to Step Up Syria Fight," *New York Times*, August 16, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/08/17/world/middleeast/hezbollah-makes-vow-to-step-up-syria-fight.html>.
- <sup>434</sup> Ben Hubbard, "Hezbollah Makes Vow to Step Up Syria Fight," *New York Times*, August 16, 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/08/17/world/middleeast/hezbollah-makes-vow-to-step-up-syria-fight.html>.
-

*Hezbollah*

---

**Rhetoric:**

*Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, April 2020*

*In an interview with Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV:*

“On April 11, 1996, the Israeli enemy sought to sow the seeds of division between Hezbollah and the Lebanese nation through committing massacres. Several world states conspired with the Zionists after the so-called Summit of Peacemakers in the Egyptian port city of Sharm El-Sheikh in order to end the resistance movement.”<sup>435</sup>

*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, May 19, 2020*

“We are perfectly ready to confront any act of aggression or instance of folly that the Zionist regime could commit. The resistance movement is currently assured and well aware of its approach and choices in the event of such a confrontation with the enemy.”<sup>436</sup>

*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, July 17, 2019*

*In an interview claiming that Hezbollah has enough missiles to significantly destroy Israel*

“Of course, the resistance can target this entire region, including Eilat. We used to say [we could target] anything south of Haifa, [and we were] referring to Tel Aviv, but today we say 'anything south of Tel Aviv' and 'anything south of Eilat.' If they have something south of Eilat, we will get there also, Allah willing... The entire northern [part of Israel] is within the range of our [weapons], from any part of Lebanon. We can [target] the north whenever we please.”<sup>437</sup>

*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, August 15, 2018*

*Address marking the 12-year anniversary of the end of the 2006 war with Israel:*

“No one should threaten us with wars. If someone will go to war [with us] they are welcome. We are not afraid, we are prepared and if God is willing, we will win.”<sup>438</sup>

*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 20, 2018*

“It is our responsibility to stand with Iran.”<sup>439</sup>

---

<sup>435</sup> “Hezbollah totally ready to confront Israeli military aggression at any time: Top official,” PressTV, April 14, 2020, <https://www.presstv.com/Detail/2020/04/14/623012/Hezbollah-totally-ready-to-confront-Israeli-military-aggression-at-any-time:-Top-official>.

<sup>436</sup> “Liberation of Al-Quds Main Goal of Resistance Front: Hezbollah,” Tasnim News Agency, May 20, 2020, <https://www.tasnimnews.com/en/news/2020/05/20/2270305/liberation-of-al-quds-main-goal-of-resistance-front-hezbollah>.

<sup>437</sup> “Hizbullah Secretary-General Hassan Nasrallah: We Have Enough Missiles To Send Israel Back To The Stone Age; Iran Would Be The First To Attack Israel If War Breaks Out,” July 17, 2019, <https://www.memri.org/reports/hizbullah-secretary-general-hassan-nasrallah-we-have-enough-missiles-send-israel-back-stone>.

<sup>438</sup> “Hezbollah at its strongest, Nasrallah warns Israel,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), August 15, 2018, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2018/Aug-15/460275-hezbollah-at-its-strongest-nasrallah-warns-israel.ashx>.

<sup>439</sup> “Nasrallah warns Israel: The resistance has evolved,” *Daily Star* (Beirut), September 20, 2018, <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2018/Sep-20/463997-nasrallah-warns-israel-the-resistance-has-evolved.ashx>.