

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 Fayeز 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 Allah¹
- Followers of the Prophet Muhammed²
- Hizballah³
- Hizbollah⁴
- Hizbu'llah⁵
- Islamic Jihad⁶
- Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine⁷
- Islamic Jihad Organization⁸
- Organization of the Oppressed on Earth⁹
- Organization of Right Against Wrong¹⁰
- Party of God¹¹
- Revolutionary Justice Organization¹²

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 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

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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 23 people, including former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri.

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.

In 2012, 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.

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."¹³ 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."¹⁴ 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 pledged its loyalty to Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and modeled its ideology on Khomeini's 1979 Iranian revolution.¹⁵ 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."¹⁶

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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."¹⁸

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](#) [2]. In a 2012 interview, Hezbollah's Deputy Secretary-General [Naim Qassem](#) [3] 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](#) [4], Khomeini told them to "rely on God" and "spoke of victories that we now see."¹⁹

After that 1982 meeting, Iran reportedly sent 1,000 IRGC soldiers to provide military training,²⁰ 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.²¹

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."²² 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.²³ The group also carried out a simultaneous truck bombing on French forces in Beirut, killing 58 soldiers.²⁴

Since Khomeini's 1989 death, Hezbollah has maintained its allegiance to the Iranian supreme leader's successor, Khamenei.²⁵ 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.²⁶ In 2012, Hezbollah pledged to defend Iran against any attack by the United States or Israel.²⁷ The group has also joined the IRGC in its ongoing fight to support the Assad regime in Syria.²⁸ 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.²⁹ 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.³⁰

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 2016.³¹

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."³² 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."³³

Hezbollah has been linked to numerous terrorist attacks against Israeli and Jewish targets since its inception, including: the 1992 suicide bombing at the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, which killed 29 and injured 240;³⁴ the 1994

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

In May 2000, Israel withdrew its forces from its security zone in southern Lebanon to internationally recognized borders, the so-called Blue Line.³⁷ 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.³⁸

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."³⁹ 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."⁴⁰ 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...."⁴¹ 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...."⁴²

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."⁴³ Hezbollah called for Lebanon to "approve a defensive strategy that depends on a popular resistance" to defend the country against "the 'Israeli' threat."⁴⁴

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.⁴⁵

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."⁴⁶

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.⁴⁷

Hezbollah's role in Syria is not limited to fighting anti-government rebels. Under Iranian direction, Hezbollah has also fought against [ISIS](#) [5], 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*.⁴⁸ Hezbollah has also fought against the [Nusra Front](#) [6] (Jabhat Fateh al-Sham).⁴⁹ 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."⁵⁰ In September 2017, Nasrallah declared victory in Syria. "We have

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won in the war,” he said, according to *Al-Akhbar*.⁵¹ 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.”⁵² In September 2018, Nasrallah declared that Hezbollah would remain in Syria indefinitely with the Syrian government’s permission.⁵³

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.⁵⁴ Israel has since continued to strike against Syrian and Iranian targets suspected of arming Hezbollah in the country.⁵⁵

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.⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷ 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.”⁵⁸

As Saudi Arabia has engaged Iran-backed [Houthi](#) [7] 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.”⁵⁹ Thousands of Hezbollah supporters at an October 2016 rally reportedly chanted “Death to the Al Saud,” referring to Saudi Arabia’s ruling family.⁶⁰

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.⁶¹

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.”⁶²

Hezbollah entered Lebanon’s political arena in 1992, when it won eight of the country’s 128 parliamentary seats in elections.⁶³ In 2005, Hezbollah won 23 seats, claiming a massive victory in southern Lebanon.⁶⁴ 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.⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶

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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.⁶⁷ In late January 2011, the Hezbollah-backed businessman Najib Mikati was appointed as the new prime minister.⁶⁸ 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.⁶⁹

Lebanese Prime Minister Tamman 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.⁷⁰ On October 31, 2016, Lebanon's parliament elected MP Michel Aoun as president.⁷¹ Aoun is a former general and Maronite Christian who heads the Free Patriotic Movement, which allied with Hezbollah in 2006.⁷² 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.⁷³

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-yet-to-be-formed government coalition.⁷⁴ Nasrallah called the results "a political and moral victory" for Hezbollah that would guarantee the protection of "the resistance."⁷⁵

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.⁷⁶ The Shura Council also oversees Hezbollah's five separate assemblies: the political assembly, jihad assembly, parliamentary assembly, executive assembly, and judicial assembly.⁷⁷

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.⁷⁸

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.⁷⁹

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 1972.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹

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.⁸² The Netherlands is the only EU country that has designated Hezbollah as a whole as a terrorist organization. The Dutch government has urged the EU to designate Hezbollah in its entirety as a terrorist organization. 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.⁸³ In June 2018, the British government began discussing the designation of Hezbollah as a whole.⁸⁴

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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."⁸⁵ Hezbollah's leadership has confirmed Hezbollah's unitary leadership that informs both its militants 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."⁸⁶

Financing:

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 billion annually, more than three times previous estimates.⁸⁷ 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.⁸⁸ The IRGC provided Hezbollah with its initial financial support and training.⁸⁹

Iranian financial and military support is largely passed to Hezbollah through the Quds Force, the elite branch of the IRGC.⁹⁰ The U.S. Department of Defense estimated in 2010 that Iran provides Hezbollah with \$100 million to \$200 million annually.⁹¹ 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 2009.⁹² 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."⁹³

However, 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.⁹⁴ 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.⁹⁵ 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."⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

Transnational Criminal Activities

In October 2018, U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions designated Hezbollah as a top transnational criminal threat.⁹⁸

Contrary to Nasrallah's declarations that Hezbollah has no sources of income other than Iran,⁹⁹ 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. 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

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Group called the TBA Hezbollah's most important base outside of Lebanon.¹⁰⁰ Hezbollah receives approximately \$20 million a year from its activities in Latin America, according to a 2009 Rand Corporation report.¹⁰¹ "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.¹⁰²

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.¹⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁴

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.¹⁰⁵ 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.¹⁰⁶

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 1996.¹⁰⁷ In 2002, authorities convicted the smuggling ring's leaders, brothers Muhammad and Chawki Hammoud, of cigarette smuggling, credit card fraud, money laundering, and racketeering.¹⁰⁸

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.¹⁰⁹ 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.¹¹⁰

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.¹¹¹ 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.¹¹² 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.¹¹³

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.¹¹⁴ The following month, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates expelled some 100 Lebanese Shiite ex-patriates.¹¹⁵ 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

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ex-patriates. German intelligence cited 1,050 Hezbollah supporters across the country.¹¹⁶ On July 13, 2019, U.S. Ambassador to Germany Richard Grenell accused Hezbollah of “hunting for money in Europe.”¹¹⁷

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.”¹¹⁸ 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.¹¹⁹ In 2008, Mexican authorities sentenced Lebanese-Mexican Salim Boughader Mucharrafile to 60 years in prison for smuggling some 200 Lebanese immigrants—including Hezbollah supporters—into the United States.¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹

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.”¹²² 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.”¹²³ In the United States, authorities arrested naturalized U.S. citizen Ali Kourani in June 2017 for providing material support to Hezbollah.¹²⁴ Kourani believes that Hezbollah recruited him in 2008 because he had U.S. residency, and Hezbollah then encouraged him to attain citizenship.¹²⁵

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.”¹²⁶ The legislation threatens sanctions on any financial institution that deals with Hezbollah or its Al-Manar media arm.¹²⁷ 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.¹²⁸ 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.¹²⁹

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.¹³⁰ 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.¹³¹

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.¹³² Brazilian police arrested Barakat that September.¹³³ Argentina

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designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization and froze the group's assets on July 18, 2019.¹³⁴

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."¹³⁵

Recruitment and Training:

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.¹³⁶ 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.¹³⁷

Hezbollah reportedly employs recruiters to vet candidates for proper values, such as piety and modesty.¹³⁸ According to journalist Nicholas Blanford, "those that drink, smoke, chase girls and drive fast cars stand little chance."¹³⁹ 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.¹⁴⁰ 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.¹⁴¹

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 250.¹⁴²

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.¹⁴³ 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."¹⁴⁴ 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.¹⁴⁵

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.¹⁴⁶

Hezbollah

Training

In its early years, Hezbollah obtained critical training from Iran's IRGC.¹⁴⁷ 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.¹⁴⁸ Hezbollah reportedly lowered its fighting age to 16 in August 2014.¹⁴⁹

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.¹⁵⁰

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.¹⁵¹

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.¹⁵² 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.¹⁵³

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.¹⁵⁴

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.¹⁵⁵ 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.¹⁵⁶ 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.¹⁵⁷

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.¹⁵⁸

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Key Leaders



Hassan Nasrallah
Secretary-General



Naim Qassem
Deputy Secretary-General



Mustafa Badreddine
Military Commander (deceased)



Hussein al-Khalil
Top Political Adviser to Nasrallah



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:

- **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> [125].
- **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-idUSKC1N1VX2E1> [126].
- **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> [127].; 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> [128].
- **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> [129].
- **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?il=0> [130].
- **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 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> [131].
- **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 Syyed 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> [132].
- **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-idUSKCN1U72I1> [133].
- **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> [134].
- **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> [135].
- **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

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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-sentences-139-after-terrorism-trial> [136].

- **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> [137].
- **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> [138].
- **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> [139]; "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-idUSKCN1PP26I?il=0> [140]; 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> [141]; 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> [142].
- **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> [143].
- **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-syria-180920141216036.html> [144].
- **September 2018:**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> [36]; "Hezbollah leader boasts group has 'highly accurate' missiles," Associated Press, September 20, 2018, <https://www.apnews.com/1e3d808059da4107b1ca81c2244b4077> [145]; "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/> [146]; 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> [147].
- **May 2018:**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> [57]; 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> [58]; "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-idUSKBN1181PU> [59].
- **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,

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<https://www.apnews.com/8ac8b53a0c474e01b6edf8a745a3823d/Iran-denies-supporting-Polisario-after-Morocco-severs-ties> [148]; 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> [149].

- November 2017:** 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 shelve resignation, easing crisis," Reuters, November 22, 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-lebanon-politics/lebanons-pm-hariri-shelves-resignation-easing-crisis-idUSKBN1DM0IP> [150]; "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-idUSKBN1DP0HC> [151].
- 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>.
- May 2016:** 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/>.
- July 2013:** 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>.
- May 2013:** 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.com/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> [152]; 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> [153].
- 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> [154]; 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 [155].
- 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> [30].

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- 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. 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/>.
- 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 22 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>.
- January 2011:** 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>.
- October 2008:** 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> [85].
- May 2008:** 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 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; 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 Fayezi 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.
- July 2006 - August 2006:** 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 Hizbollah, 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 23 people, including former Lebanese prime minister Rafik Hariri.
Hezbollah is suspected of carrying out the attack. Source: 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>.
- October 2000:** Hezbollah ambushes a group of Israeli soldiers patrolling the Shebaa Farms area of the Golan Heights, capturing Benjamin Avraham, Adi Avitan, and Omar Sawaid.
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>.

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- **1992:** 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> [9].
- **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/> [22].
- **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>.
- **March 1985:** 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?gtdid=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>.
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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.”¹⁵⁹ 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.¹⁶⁰ 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.”¹⁶¹

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.¹⁶² In August 2016, Hezbollah released video footage of its use of armed drones to drop cluster bombs on Syrian rebel forces near Aleppo, Syria.¹⁶³

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.¹⁶⁴ 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.¹⁶⁵

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.¹⁶⁶ U.N. Resolution 1701, which ended the 2006 conflict, demanded that Hezbollah disarm.¹⁶⁷ U.N. Resolution 1559 in 2004 also called for “the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias.”¹⁶⁸ 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.¹⁶⁹

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.¹⁷⁰ In January 2016, Hezbollah targeted an Israeli patrol on the Israeli side of the border with an improvised explosive device.¹⁷¹ 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.¹⁷²

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.”¹⁷³ He declared that the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is “in real danger, and it may be demolished at any time.”¹⁷⁴ He called for a massive protest in

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Beirut and supported calls for a new *intifada* (uprising) against Israel and increased violence.¹⁷⁵

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.¹⁷⁶ 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.¹⁷⁷ 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. 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.¹⁷⁸

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,¹⁷⁹ 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.¹⁸⁰

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.¹⁸¹ 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.¹⁸²

Further, Hezbollah's actions in the Syrian civil war have spilled into Lebanon, resulting in confrontations with the Nusra Front and other rebel groups inside Lebanese territory.¹⁸³ ISIS has also targeted Hezbollah strongholds inside Lebanon, including a November 2015 twin suicide bombing in Beirut, which left 43 dead.¹⁸⁴

In 2011, two suspected members of Hezbollah were indicted in the 2005 Beirut bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and 22 others.¹⁸⁵ Hezbollah denies participation in the attack.

Hezbollah's campaign in Syria has spilled over into Lebanon, with clashes against the Nusra Front, ISIS, and other rebel forces within Lebanon's 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.¹⁸⁶ 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.¹⁸⁷

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.¹⁸⁸

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 2012.¹⁸⁹

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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 30.¹⁹⁰

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.¹⁹¹ A German court tried Hammadi and handed him a life sentence in 1989,¹⁹² but he was released on parole in 2005 after serving only 19 years.¹⁹³ Hammadi remains on the FBI’s Most Wanted list.¹⁹⁴

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 242.¹⁹⁵ 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.”¹⁹⁶ 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 300.¹⁹⁷ In 2006, Argentinian prosecutors called for the arrest of a handful of Iranian officials, including former President Hashemi Rafsanjani, in connection to the attack.¹⁹⁸ 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 1994.¹⁹⁹ According to Argentinian prosecutors, Iran planned and financed the AMIA attack, which Hezbollah then carried out.²⁰⁰

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 debated with the Iranian government, which ordered it,” said Ricardo Gil Lavedra of the Argentinian legislature.²⁰¹ 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.²⁰² As of October 2016, Argentina continues to issue international extradition requests for Iranian suspects.²⁰³

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.²⁰⁴ In January 2015, Argentine prosecutor Alberto Nisman accused Kirchner and other Argentine officials of covering up Iran’s role in the bombing.²⁰⁵ Nisman was found shot to death in mysterious circumstances in his Buenos Aires apartment three days later.²⁰⁶ 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.²⁰⁷

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Argentina designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on July 18, 2019, the 25th anniversary of the AMIA bombing.²⁰⁸

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.²⁰⁹ 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.²¹⁰

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.²¹¹ "There are clear signs that say Hezbollah is behind the Burgas bombing," according to Bulgarian Interior Minister Tsvetlin Yovchev.²¹² 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.²¹³ Bulgaria turned the information over to EU police but planned to try them in absentia beginning in late 2016.²¹⁴

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.²¹⁵ Yaccoub admitted to collecting the information but denied any plans for an attack.²¹⁶

Syria:

Syria is Iran's main supply route to Hezbollah in Lebanon.²¹⁷ 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."²¹⁸ The United States also accused Hezbollah of playing "a substantial role in efforts to expel Syrian opposition forces from areas within Syria."²¹⁹

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."²²⁰ In October 2016, Nasrallah reiterated Hezbollah's determination to remain engaged in Syria.²²¹ In August 2018, the Assad regime formally requested that Hezbollah remain in Syria after the end of the war.²²²

In June 2017, Hezbollah openly threatened to attack U.S. forces in Syria if the United States "crosses any red lines."²²³

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.²²⁴
- **October 2012:** Near-daily clashes occur between Hezbollah fighters and the Free Syrian Army on the Lebanese-Syrian

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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.²²⁵

- **February 2013:** The Syrian Revolution Government Commission and Syrian National Council accused Hezbollah of attacking three villages near the Lebanese border.²²⁶
- **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."²²⁷
- **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.²²⁸
- **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 Arsal.²²⁹
- **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.²³⁰
- **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.²³¹
- **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.²³²
- **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.²³³
- **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."²³⁴

Venezuela:

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."²³⁵

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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.²³⁶

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.²³⁷

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.²³⁸

- In 2008, Mexican authorities sentenced Salim Boughader Mucharraille, a Mexican of Lebanese descent, to 60 years in prison on charges of organized crime and immigrant smuggling. Mucharraille, who owned a cafe in Tijuana, was arrested in 2002 for smuggling 200 people, reportedly including Hezbollah supporters, into the U.S.²³⁹
- 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.”²⁴⁰

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.²⁴¹
- 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.²⁴² Harb told the FBI that Hezbollah also produces counterfeit money from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the EU.²⁴³
- 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.²⁴⁴

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.²⁴⁵

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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).²⁴⁶

October 31, 2001: The Department of State designates Hezbollah as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (under Executive Order 13224).²⁴⁸

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.²⁵⁰

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).²⁵²

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.²⁵⁴

October 15, 2018: U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions designates Hezbollah as a top transnational criminal threat.²⁵⁶

October 8, 1997: The Department of State designates Hezbollah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).²⁴⁷

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.²⁴⁹

August 10, 2012: The Department of the Treasury designates Hezbollah as providing support to Syrian government (under Executive Order 13582).²⁵¹

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).²⁵³

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.²⁵⁵

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.²⁵⁷

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 Transcor Energy BVBA, 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.²⁵⁸

July 9, 2019: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) imposes financial sanctions on Hezbollah members of Lebanon’s parliament Amin Sherri and Muhammad Ra’d, who is also a member of Hezbollah’s shura council. It is the first time that U.S. sanctions target members of Lebanon’s government. OFAC also sanctions Hezbollah security official Wafiq Safa.²⁵⁹

July 19, 2019: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designates Salman Raouf Salman, a senior member of Hezbollah’s External Security Organization and the suspected coordinator of the 1994 AMIA bombing.²⁶⁰

August 29, 2019: The U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctions Jammal Trust Bank SAL (Jammal Trust), a Lebanon-based financial institution that knowingly facilitates banking activities for Hezbollah.²⁶¹

Designations by Foreign Governments and Organizations:



Israel—listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on April 11, 1996.²⁶²



European Union—listed the Hezbollah Military Wing as a terrorist organization on July 22, 2013.²⁶³



United Kingdom—banned Hezbollah’s External Security Organization on February 11, 2001, and designated its military wing as a terrorist organization in 2008. On February 25, 2019, the U.K. Home Office proscribed Hezbollah in its entirety. Both houses of Parliament approved the decision later that week.²⁶⁴



Canada—listed listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on December 10, 2002.²⁶⁵

Hezbollah



The Netherlands—listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization in 2004.²⁶⁶



Australia—listed Hezbollah's External Security Organization as a terrorist organization on June 5, 2003.²⁶⁷



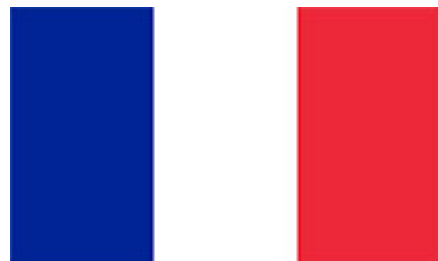
Bahrain—listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on April 9, 2013.²⁶⁸



Gulf Cooperation Council—designated Hezbollah a terrorist organization on March 2, 2016. The GCC includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.²⁶⁹



New Zealand—listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on February 10, 2010.²⁷⁰



France—listed Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on May 22, 2013.²⁷¹



Germany—banned al-Manar on October 29, 2008.²⁷²



The Arab League—designated Hezbollah a terrorist organization on March 11, 2016.²⁷³ The following Arab countries have protested or rejected the Arab League designation: Egypt,²⁷⁴ Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, and Tunisia.²⁷⁵

Hezbollah

Terrorist Financing Targeting Center—designated multiple Hezbollah leaders and financiers on May 16, 2018, in partnership with the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control. Those designated include: Hassan Nasrallah, Naim Qasim, Muhammad Yazbak, Husayn Al-Khalil, Ibrahim al-Amin al-Sayyid, Talal Hamiyah, Ali Youssef 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 includes the United States, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.²⁷⁶



Argentina—designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization on July 18, 2019.²⁷⁷

²⁴⁶ “Executive Order 12947,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, January 25, 1995, <http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Documents/12947.pdf> [248].

²⁴⁷ “Foreign Terrorist Organizations,” U.S. Department of State, accessed January 28, 2015, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm> [249].

²⁴⁸ “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> [250].

²⁴⁹ “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> [251].

²⁵⁰ “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> [252].

²⁵¹ “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> [253].

²⁵² “Treasury Designates Hizballah Leadership,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, September 13, 2012, <http://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/tg1709.aspx> [254].

²⁵³ “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/j11980.aspx> [255].

²⁵⁴ “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> [256].

²⁵⁵ “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> [257].

²⁵⁶ “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> [77].

²⁵⁷ “Statement from the Press Secretary,” The White House, October 25, 2018, https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/statement-press-secretary-40/?mod=article_inline [258].

²⁵⁸ “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> [259].

²⁵⁹ “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> [260].

²⁶⁰ “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> [261].

²⁶¹ “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> [262].

²⁶² “Hizbullah,” Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, April 11, 1996, <http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/mfa-archive/1996/pages/hizbullah%20-%202011-apr-96.aspx> [263].

²⁶³ 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> [64].

²⁶⁴ “Consolidated List of Financial Sanctions Targets in the UK,” GOV.UK, last updated March 1, 2019, <http://hmt-sanctions.s3.amazonaws.com/sanctionsconlist.htm> [264]; “Hezbollah to be banned alongside other terrorist organisations,” GOV.UK, February 25, 2019, https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hezbollah-to-be-banned-alongside-other-terrorist-organisations?utm_source=7d4faac7-0768-40e1-9169-7efc07d09215&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate [265]; Samuel Osborne, “MPs approve government decision to fully ban Hezbollah over terror links,” *Independent* (London), February 27, 2019, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/hezbollah-lebanon-uk-government-ban-terrorist-organisation-list-labour-a8798671.html> [266].


Hezbollah

- ²⁶⁵ “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> [267].
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- ²⁶⁹ “Gulf Arab states label Hezbollah a terrorist organization,” Reuters, March 2, 2016, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-gulf-hezbollah-idUSKCN0W40XF> [40].
- ²⁷⁰ “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> [271].
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- ²⁷⁴ 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>. [274]
- ²⁷⁵ “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>. [275]
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- ²⁷⁷ 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> [112].

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.²⁷⁸



[Hamas](#) [278]

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 2014.²⁷⁹ In January 2015, Hamas military leader Mohammed Deif reportedly called for Hezbollah and Hamas to unite in battling Israel.²⁸⁰ After the Gulf Cooperation Council designated Hezbollah a terrorist organization in March 2016, Hamas signed an Iranian statement of support for Hezbollah.²⁸¹

Hezbollah



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.²⁸² In its 1985 manifesto, Hezbollah pledged loyalty to Khomeini.²⁸³ 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.²⁸⁴ 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.²⁸⁵ 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.²⁸⁶ In 2012, Hezbollah pledged to defend Iran against any attack by the United States or Israel.²⁸⁷ In April 2016, Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei pledged Iran's continued support for Hezbollah, a "source of honor for the Muslim world."²⁸⁸



[Al-Qaeda](#) [279]

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.²⁸⁹ 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-Qaida with explosives and training, in exchange for money and manpower.²⁹⁰ Hezbollah reportedly helped al-Qaeda traffic diamonds and gold through Africa following the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks.²⁹¹

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.²⁹² The U.S. designated the Lebanese Media Group as a global terrorist entity and an arm of Hezbollah in 2006.



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.²⁹³ A September 2018 bipartisan draft bill in the U.S. House of Representatives noted ties between Hezbollah and the Polisario rebels.²⁹⁴ 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.²⁹⁵

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.²⁹⁶ The terror group took the connection to unprecedented levels of cooperation in 2013 when it entered the Syrian civil war on behalf of Assad.²⁹⁷

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."²⁹⁸

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."²⁹⁹ 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.³⁰⁰

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.³⁰¹ 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 2007.³⁰²

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.³⁰³

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....”³⁰⁴ According to Yemeni officials, Houthi rebels began training in Lebanon in as early as 2010. Yemeni authorities arrested two Hezbollah fighters in Yemen in 2012.³⁰⁵ 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.³⁰⁶ In August 2018, Hezbollah distributed a photo of Nasrallah meeting with Houthi leaders in Lebanon.³⁰⁷ 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.³⁰⁸ 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.³⁰⁹



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.³¹⁰



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.”³¹¹

In Syria, Russian forces have cooperated with Hezbollah fighters. Israeli analysts accuse Hezbollah of learning from Russian forces.³¹² 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.”³¹³ 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.³¹⁴

Hezbollah

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.³¹⁵

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.³¹⁶

In October 2016, Lebanon elected MP Michel Aoun—leader of the Hezbollah-allied Free Patriotic Movement (FPM)—as its new president.³¹⁷ Aoun signed a memorandum of understanding with Hezbollah in 2006 that formed a political alliance between the FPM and Hezbollah.³¹⁸ 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."³¹⁹

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.³²⁰ 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."³²¹ In 2011, while appearing on Hezbollah's Al-Manar TV, Galloway again defended Hezbollah and accused Israel of involvement in Hariri's murder.³²²

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."³²³ Abourezk served in the House of Representatives from 1971 to 1973, when he was elected to the Senate, where he served until 1979.³²⁴

²⁷⁸ "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-idUSTRE56165320090702> [280].

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Hezbollah

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- ²⁹⁰ 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> [285].
- ²⁹¹ 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> [285].
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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."³²⁵ 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.³²⁶

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.³²⁷ 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."³²⁸ 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.³²⁹ 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.³³⁰ The author explained that "the movement was created as a resistance to the Israeli occupation in Lebanon..."³³¹

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

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judgment... Terror as in terror attack or terror cell should be avoided on stylistic grounds.”³³² 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.”³³³ 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.”³³⁴

While European nations debated whether to label Hezbollah a terrorist organization during 2013, U.S., European, and Israeli media ran a number of 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.”³³⁵ Ramadani further stated, “Like all genuine resistance movements, the Lebanese resistance, led by Hezbollah, was born as a reaction to occupation.”³³⁶ 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.³³⁷

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.³³⁸

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.”³³⁹ 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.³⁴⁰ 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.³⁴¹

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.”³⁴²

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.”³⁴³ 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.³⁴⁴

³²⁵ 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#axzz33cF0Jcty> [314].

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Rhetoric:



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, July 17, 2019](#) [329]

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

[329]

“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.”³⁴⁵



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, August 15, 2018](#) [330]

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

[330]

“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.”³⁴⁶



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 20, 2018](#) [331]

*“It is our responsibility to stand with Iran.”*³⁴⁷

[331]



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 20, 2018](#) [332]

*“The resistance has precision and non-precision missiles in their possession. If Israel wages a war on Lebanon, they will face a situation they would have never expected.”*³⁴⁸

[332]



[Abdallah Safi-Al-Din, 2005](#) [333]

In response to the Bush administration’s accusations that Iran and Syria had supplied Hezbollah with weapons:

[333]

“We don’t need to arm ourselves from Tehran. Why bring weapons from Iran via Syria when we can procure them anywhere in the world?”³⁴⁹



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, December 7, 2017](#) [334]

In response to a declaration by U.S. President Donald Trump recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel:

[334]

“The most important response would be a Palestinian uprising and an Islamic summit that would declare Jerusalem as the eternal capital of Palestine. We support the call for a new Palestinian [uprising] and escalating the resistance, which is the biggest, most important and gravest response to the American decision.”³⁵⁰

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, June 2016](#) [335]

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[335]

“We are open about the fact that Hezbollah’s budget, its income, its expenses, everything it eats and drinks, its weapons and rockets, are from the Islamic Republic of Iran.” ...

“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.”³⁵¹

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, March 21, 2016*](#) [336]



[336]

“There will be no ceiling, limits or red lines. We can strike any target we want inside occupied Palestine.”³⁵²

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, February 16, 2016*](#) [337]



[337]

“Israel knows Hezbollah has missiles and rockets that can strike anywhere in its territory. The inhabitants of Haifa are afraid of an attack... that will lead to the death of tens of thousands of inhabitants out of a population of some 800,000. What does this mean? It means that a few missiles on this ammonia site could have the result of a nuclear bomb.”³⁵³

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, November 11, 2015*](#) [338]



[338]

“We are proud that US and Israel consider Hezbollah a threat. When the Great Satan and its puppets say that Hezbollah poses a threat, then we are certain that we are in the right place.”³⁵⁴

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, November 6, 2015*](#) [339]



[339]

“What is going on now in Palestine reflects a lofty and sublime Jihad spirit. Despite the fact the ‘Greater Israel’ scheme has been frustrated, the Zionist entity is still powerful and threatens all the region’s peoples.”³⁵⁵

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, October 24, 2015*](#) [340]



[340]

“On this day we renew our condemnation of Saudi and American aggression in Yemen.”³⁵⁶

[*Hassan Nasrallah, secretary-general, October 23, 2015*](#) [341]



[341]

“Israel is a tool that is being used by the West to take control of the Middle East region ... The US is responsible for the crimes being committed in Palestine.”³⁵⁷

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, March 14, 2015*](#) [342]



[342]

“The axis of resistance in the region is stronger and more deeply rooted than they [the Lebanese anti-Syrian March 14 coalition] think.”³⁵⁸

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[343]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, January 30, 2015*](#) [343]

“The resistance no longer cares about rules of engagement, and we do not recognize them in confronting the enemy. We have the right to confront the enemy at any time, place or manner.”³⁵⁹



[344]

[*Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, January 25, 2015*](#) [344]

“It is a Zionist attempt to lay the foundation for a new [military] equation in the framework of our struggle with them and achieve by these [January 18, 2015] strikes what they could not achieve in war... But Israel is too weak to be able to draw new steps or new rules... We will continue our jihad and we will be where we should be without [allowing] anything to stand in our way.”³⁶⁰



[345]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, January 16, 2015*](#) [345]

“We are busy in Lebanon, in Syria and probably in other places. But our utmost priority remains to stay ready to confront Israel.”³⁶¹



[346]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, January 16, 2015*](#) [346]

“We have had [Fateh-110 missiles] since 2006. We are now stronger than we ever were as a resistance movement.”³⁶²



[347]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, January 16, 2015*](#) [347]

Referring to alleged Israeli strikes on Syria: “The repeated bombings that struck several targets in Syria are a major violation, and we consider that any strike against Syria is a strike against the whole of the resistance axis, not just against Syria. The axis is capable of responding. This can happen any time.”³⁶³



[348]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, January 15, 2015*](#) [348]

“[Retaliation] is an open issue... It is not only Syria's right to respond but also it is the right of the axis of resistance to respond. When this right will be executed is subject to certain criteria... it could happen any time.”³⁶⁴



[349]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, January 15, 2015*](#) [349]

“If the Israelis think that the resistance is weakened or exhausted ...then they are mistaken.”³⁶⁵



[350]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, November 2014*](#) [350]

“The Israelis imagined that the developments in the region, particularly in Syria, will weaken the resistance... and would distract it from preparations [for a future war] and would drain it. I tell you today, that the resistance is stronger than before and is more

Hezbollah

developed and has more experience.”³⁶⁶



[351]

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, October 2014*](#) [351]

“Honestly speaking, we should say that the assistance Iran has provided at this crucial stage (in Lebanon) as the clashes between the army and terrorists rage on, is an appropriate and laudable help, because it would strengthen the army in practice, not just in words.”³⁶⁷



[352]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 23, 2014*](#) [352]

The U.S. “...launched atomic bomb attacks against people in Japan and launched wars in Vietnam [and]... supported [Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin] Netanyahu in the 50-day war against Gaza... is not qualified ethically and morally to present itself as a fighter against terrorism or as a leader for an international coalition” against terrorism.³⁶⁸



[353]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 23, 2014*](#) [353]

“America, is in our view, the mother of terrorism and the origin of terrorism.”³⁶⁹



[354]

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, August 26, 2014*](#) [354]

“It is natural to expect our enemies to try and undermine our work and movement, and they have worked to do so throughout the past decades and have failed, and they are failing today.”³⁷⁰



[355]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, August 15, 2014*](#) [355]

Israel is “a cancer... [and] the ultimate goal should be to remove it.”³⁷¹



[356]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, July 2014*](#) [356]

During a phone call with Hamas chief Khaled Meshaal in response to the conflict in Gaza: “Hezbollah and the Lebanese resistance stand firmly on the side of the Intifada and the Palestinian people’s resistance, and support Hamas’ strategy and the just conditions it has set to end the conflict.”³⁷²



[357]

[*Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, June 2014*](#) [357]

“America and its allies are responsible for the bringing in and financing of Takfiri terrorism in our region through the Syrian gate.”³⁷³

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, May 2014*](#) [358]

“This is one of the Israeli enemy’s concerns. It looks at Syria and Iran [key Assad and

Hezbollah



[358]

Hezbollah backer]... and sees that they are giving all the help they can to the resistance."³⁷⁴



[359]

[*Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, May 2014*](#) [359]

"Israel is the main enemy. But the tactical priority depends on the direct threat, so our confrontation with takfiri groups derives from the direct danger they represent, and it does not affect our readiness to confront Israel. ... Israel is the enemy of humanity and truth. It cannot coexist with anyone. ... We don't have a military wing and a political one; we don't have Hezbollah on one hand and the resistance party on the other...Every element of Hezbollah, from commanders to members as well as our various capabilities, are in the service of the resistance, and we have nothing but the resistance as a priority."³⁷⁵



[360]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, May 2014*](#) [360]

"This is one of the Israeli enemy's concerns. It looks at Syria and Iran ... and sees that they are giving all the help they can to the resistance."³⁷⁶



[361]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, April 2014*](#) [361]

"The danger of the Syrian regime's fall has ended."³⁷⁷



[362]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, April 2014*](#) [362]

"Yes, the explosion in the Shebaa Farms that Hezbollah has not claimed until now was the work of the resistance, which means the work of Hezbollah."³⁷⁸



[363]

[*Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, April 2014*](#) [363]

"My conviction is that Assad will run and will win because he has popular support in Syria from all the sects - Sunnis and secularists. I believe the election will take place on its due date and Assad will run and win decisively."³⁷⁹



[364]

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, February 5, 2014*](#) [364]

"These stupid people are disillusioned if they think that with a suicide bomber here and a crazy man there they can alter the balance or affect this society [of resistance]. This is because we are a society that knows how to transform injustice and aggression into resistance, strength."³⁸⁰

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, February 2014*](#) [365]

Hezbollah



[365]

“If the takfiris take over the [Lebanese-Syrian] border, they will continue car bombs and suicide bombings because that is their mindset. This danger threatens all Lebanese, whether they believe it or not. The battle will require sacrifices just like the resistance against Israel, and here too we will be victorious.”³⁸¹

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, November 2013*](#) [366]



[366]

“Our fighters, our mujahedeen, are present on Syrian soil.”³⁸²

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, August 2013*](#) [367]



[367]

“If this battle with these takfiri terrorists requires that I and all of Hezbollah go to Syria, we will go to Syria.”³⁸³

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, April 2013*](#) [368]



[368]

“We believe that our stance in Syria is a strength for the resistance and that the confrontation taking place in Syria is targeted against the resistance and its weapons.”³⁸⁴

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, February 2013*](#) [369]



[369]

“We are aware of what is happening in Syria, and we are courageous and more ready than ever for resistance.”³⁸⁵

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, February 2013*](#) [370]



[370]

“We are more sure every day that the challenges we face from Israel, America, and the Arab countries are huge—and that the Arab countries are spending money to destroy Syria and Hezbollah.”³⁸⁶

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 2012*](#) [371]



[371]

In case of an American or Israeli strike against Iran: “A decision has been taken to respond and the response will be very great.”³⁸⁷

[*Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, February 2012*](#) [372]



[372]

“America knows that if there is a war on Iran, this means that the whole region will be set alight, with no limit to the fires.”³⁸⁸

Hezbollah



[373]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, December 2011 \[373\]](#)

“We will never let go of our arms. Our numbers are increasing day after day, and we are getting better and our training is becoming better and we are becoming more confident in our future and more armed. And if someone is betting that our weapons are rusting, we tell them that every weapon that rusts is replaced.”³⁸⁹



[374]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, December 2011 \[374\]](#)

“Our Arab and Islamic nations should know that the American administration is the enemy and the threat.”³⁹⁰



[375]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, December 2011 \[375\]](#)

“We will never let go of our arms.”³⁹¹



[376]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, December 2011 \[376\]](#)

“The American administration abandons its followers and allies at the first crossroad to search for its interests. Our Arab and Islamic nations should know that the American administration is the enemy and the threat.”³⁹²



[377]

[Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, November 2011 \[377\]](#)

“What the US seeks today in the region today is the same that it sought to do in Lebanon during the recent years. As it failed in Lebanon, its project in the region will also fail.”³⁹³



[378]

[Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, October 12, 2011 \[378\]](#)

“The US is the farthest country from democracy.”³⁹⁴



[379]

[Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, September 15, 2011 \[379\]](#)

“The conspiracy against the Lebanese resistance continues since its inception. The resistance has proven its ability to cope and foil the bets plotted against it through policies and misinforming propaganda.”³⁹⁵



[380]

[Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, September 15, 2011 \[380\]](#)

“The resistance is no longer an option but turned to a rooted destiny that no power in the world can change.”³⁹⁶

Hezbollah



[381]

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, September 15, 2011*](#) [381]

“Western countries today are troubled and confused in light of the ongoing changes and they are moving in their way to collapse.”³⁹⁷



[382]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, November 2009*](#) [382]

“The American administration's unlimited support to Israel ... places the American administration in the position of the enemy of our nation and our peoples.”³⁹⁸



[383]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, November 2009*](#) [383]

“The (resistance) is a permanent national necessity that should last as long as the Israeli threat, and in the absence of a strong, stable state in Lebanon.”³⁹⁹



[384]

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, August 9, 2009*](#) [384]

The Israeli-Lebanese “war of 2006 will seem like a joke” next to Hezbollah's reaction if Israel should attack.⁴⁰⁰



[385]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, May 2009*](#) [385]

“Our problem with them (the Israelis) is not that they are Jews, but that they are occupiers who are raping our land and holy places.”⁴⁰¹



[386]

[*Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, 2009*](#) [386]

Addressing Hezbollah's stance toward Israel, Nasrallah issued the following statement: “This stand is firm, permanent, and final, and it does not tolerate any retreat or compromise even if the entire world recognizes Israel.”⁴⁰²



[387]

[*Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, January 2009*](#) [387]

“We need to say ‘stop’ to the United States. We must not allow the Americans to create more mess in our internal affairs. Power has to be affiliated to those who have popularity, not to those who exploit the opportunities of others.”⁴⁰³



[388]

[*Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, June 2008*](#) [388]

“What happened in the prisoner issue is proof that the word of the resistance is the most faithful, strongest and supreme.”⁴⁰⁴

Hezbollah



[389]

[Zahra Maladan, editor of a women's magazine linked to Hezbollah, February 2008 \[389\]](#)

"I tell my son, if you're not going to follow the steps of the Islamic resistance martyrs, then I don't want you."⁴⁰⁵



[390]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, 2008 \[390\]](#)

After accusing Israel of assassinating a Hezbollah bomb maker: "You crossed the borders. Zionists, if you want an open war, let it be an open war anywhere."⁴⁰⁶



[391]

[Hashem Safieddine, Head of Executive Assembly, November 24, 2006 \[391\]](#)

"Lebanon does not have a legitimate and legal government, but only a group that claims to be a government, a group that is usurping the government... As far as we are concerned, any government or element in the world which regards [the Al-Siniora] government or its decisions as legal is part of the internal [Lebanese] dispute."⁴⁰⁷



[392]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 2006 \[392\]](#)

"It was an American war by providing the arms and the planning and by giving deadline after deadline to the enemy. What stopped the war was the Zionists' failure to defeat us."⁴⁰⁸



[393]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, September 2006 \[393\]](#)

"Today the resistance owns more than 25,000 missiles. ... The resistance has been able to regroup and rearm and regain its capability."⁴⁰⁹



[394]

[Naim Qassem, Deputy Leader, August 2006 \[394\]](#)

[Seizing south Lebanon from Israeli control was] "the grandest and most important victory over Israel since it commenced its occupation [of Palestine] fifty years before - a liberation that was achieved at the hands of the weakest of nations, of a resistance operating through the most modest of means, not at the hands of armies with powerful military arsenals."⁴¹⁰



[395]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, July 2006 \[395\]](#)

One day after a suicide bomber explodes in Tel Aviv: "There is no other means for the Palestinians to defend themselves. That is why I cannot condemn this type of operation in occupied Palestine."⁴¹¹



[396]

[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, 2002 \[396\]](#)

"The US empire, which is slithering over our region, is incapable of arresting a single sniper in its capital."⁴¹²

Hezbollah



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, 2002 \[397\]](#)

“Their aim is to redraw the world’s political map. It is said that several US presidents are affiliated with the Christian Zionists.”⁴¹³

[397]



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, 2002 \[398\]](#)

“If they [Jews] all gather in Israel, it will save us the trouble of going after them worldwide.”⁴¹⁴

[398]



[Hassan Izz-al-Din, Hezbollah member, October 2002 \[399\]](#)

“If they [Israel] go from Shebaa, we will not stop fighting them. Our goal is to liberate the 1948 borders of Palestine.”⁴¹⁵

[399]



[Hassan Fadlallah, Al-Manar news director, 2002 \[400\]](#)

“Neutrality like that of Al Jazeera is out of the question for us. We cover only the victim, not the aggressor. CNN is the Zionist news network, Al Jazeera is neutral, and Al Manar takes the side of the Palestinians.”⁴¹⁶

[400]



[Firas Mansour, Al-Manar video editor mixing footage of Israeli soldiers firing on Palestinians in the West Bank with a Hezbollah fight song, 2002 \[401\]](#)

“What I’m doing is synchronizing the gunshots to form the downbeat of the song. This is my technique. I thought of it. I’m going to call it ‘Death to Israel.’”⁴¹⁷

[401]



[Hassan Nasrallah, Secretary-General, 2002 \[402\]](#)

“Although the United States is powerful, it has its weaknesses... The US empire, which is slithering over our region, is incapable of arresting a single sniper in its capital.”⁴¹⁸

[402]



[Hassan Nasrallah, 2002 \[403\]](#)

“If they (Jews) all gather in Israel, it will save us the trouble of going after them worldwide.”⁴¹⁹

[403]



[Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, February 1992 \[404\]](#)

“Israel will not escape vengeance... there would be much more violence and much more blood would flow.”⁴²⁰

[404]

Hezbollah



[405]

Hezbollah Manifesto, 1985 [405]

- “We see in Israel the vanguard of the United States in our Islamic world. It is the hated enemy that must be fought until the hated ones get what they deserve. This enemy is the greatest danger to our future generations and to the destiny of our lands, particularly as it glorifies the ideas of settlement and expansion, initiated in Palestine, and yearning outward to the extension of the Great Israel, from the Euphrates to the Nile.”
- “Our primary assumption in our fight against Israel states that the Zionist entity is aggressive from its inception, and built on lands wrested from their owners, at the expense of the rights of the Muslim people. Therefore our struggle will end only when this entity is obliterated. We recognize no treaty with it, no cease fire, and no peace agreements, whether separate or consolidated.”⁴²¹

³⁴⁵ “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> [406].

³⁴⁶ “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> [407].

³⁴⁷ “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> [408].

³⁴⁸ “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> [408].

³⁴⁹ Josh Meyer, “The secret backstory of how Obama let Hezbollah off the hook,” *Politico*, 2017, <https://www.politico.com/interactives/2017/obama-hezbollah-drug-trafficking-investigation/>.

³⁵⁰ 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/> [168].

³⁵¹ 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/> [75].

³⁵² “Hezbollah chief warns Israel there will be ‘no red lines,’” *Associated Press*, March 21, 2016, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/72978c5085ef44eeb757f7a1d2c9a5a7/hezbollah-chief-warns-israel-there-will-be-no-red-lines> [409].

³⁵³ Vasudevan Sridharan, “Hezbollah’s Nasrallah threatens nuclear-like attack on Israeli ammonia storage facility,” *International Business Times*, February 17, 2016, <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/hezbollahs-nasrallah-threatens-nuclear-like-attack-israeli-ammonia-storage-facility-1544324> [410].

³⁵⁴ “Sayyed Nasrallah: Hezbollah Proud of Being a ‘Threat’ to US-Israel,” *Al-Manar TV*, November 11, 2015, <http://archive.almanar.com.lb/english/article.php?id=238500> [411].

³⁵⁵ “Hezbollah leader lauds Palestinian ‘sublime Jihad spirit’ against Israel,” *Jerusalem Post*, November 7, 2015, <http://www.jpost.com/Arab-Israeli-Conflict/Hezbollah-leader-lauds-Palestinian-sublime-Jihad-spirit-against-Israel-432291> [412].

³⁵⁶ “Hezbollah leader condemns Saudi ‘aggression’ in Yemen,” *Middle East Eye*, October 25, 2015, <http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/lebanons-hezbollah-attacks-saudi-arabia-amid-rising-sectarian-tensions-882364385> [413].

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³⁶¹ “Nasrallah warns Israel against any ‘stupid’ moves in Lebanon, Syria,” *Al Akhbar*, January 16, 2015, <http://english.al-akhbar.com/node/23240> [418].

³⁶² “Nasrallah warns Israel against any ‘stupid’ moves in Lebanon, Syria,” *Al Akhbar*, January 16, 2015, <http://english.al-akhbar.com/node/23240> [418].

³⁶³ “Nasrallah warns Israel against any ‘stupid’ moves in Lebanon, Syria,” *Al Akhbar*, January 16, 2015, <http://english.al-akhbar.com/node/23240> [418].

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