

Denmark Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 23 July 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T224	PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)		1922	2011
T263	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY OF KURDISTAN (ARGK)		1974	2012
T87	HAYASTANI AZATAGRUTYAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK		1975	1997
T208	ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE		1982	2012
T1658	BZERS		1992	1992
T478	ACTION GROUP HORST LUDWIG MEYER		1999	0
T821	ACTION GROUP EXTREME BEATE		2004	0

- I. PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)
Torg ID: 224
Min. Group Date: 1922
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Irish Republican Army (Ira), Provisional Irish Republican Army (Pira), Provos

Part 1. Bibliography

- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. "United Kingdom vs. Irish Republican Army." Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives. P. 409-411.
http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- GTD Perpetrator 417, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017,
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=417>
- Kathryn Gregory. "Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) (aka PIRA "the provos")." Council on Foreign Relations. 2010.

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/provisional-irish-republican-army-ira-aka-pira-provos-oglaigh-na-heireann-uk>

- “Provisional Irish Republican Army.” Mackenzie Institute. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/provisional-irish-republican-army-pira/>
- “Key Facts about the Irish Republican Army.” Reuters. 2008. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-irish-ira-profile/factbox-key-facts-about-the-irish-republican-army-idUSL359775820080903>
- “Irish Republican Army.” Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/ira.htm>
- “Irish Republican Army.” Intelligence Resource Program. Federation of American Scientists. 2005. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/ira.htm>
- “History of the Troubles, 1968-1998.” BBC. n.d. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/troubles>
- Peter Taylor. “Paramilitaries in the troubles.” BBC. 2013. http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/topics/troubles_paramilitaries
- Tom Rowley. “Timeline of Northern Ireland Troubles: from conflict to peace process.” Telegraph. 2015. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/northernireland/11610345/Timeline-of-Northern-Ireland-Troubles-from-conflict-to-peace-process.html>
- “PIRA.” Albert Schmid and Jongman. Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988. P. 633. gDrive PDF.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sinn Fein, Oglaiġh na hEireann

Group Formation:

December of 1969

Group End:

On July 28, 2005 the IRA Army Council announced an end to its armed campaign.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PIRA is a splinter group, which formed out of the old IRA in December of 1969 (Global Security n.d.; Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s ideology can be identified as nationalist because it fights for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and North Ireland (FAS 2005; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its political aim is to unify Ireland and force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland (Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010).

Their first documented attack occurred on June 26, 1970 (Council on Foreign Relations 2010; GTD 2017).

Geography

The Provisional IRA focused the majority of its attacks in the boundaries of the United Kingdom, but did attack in Ireland a couple of times (GTD 2017). Their bases were mainly stationed in Northern Ireland, but did operate throughout Ireland and Great Britain (GTD 2017). The PIRA can be identified as a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

They are known to be affiliated as the wing of the politically driven group, Sinn Fein (FAS 2005). The group had a youth wing known as Fianna na h'Eireann (Schmid and Jongman 1988). No information could be found about the membership background. They were organized under an established Army Council made up of 12 members, which was recorded to have met semi-annually (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Notably, the group organized like a conventional army (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The leader of Sinn Fein's political party is Gerry Adams (Global Security n.d). Additional leaders included John Stephenson, Rory O'brady, Leo Martin, Billy McKee, Seamus Twomey, and Francis Card (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The number of troops of the IRA in 1989 is 300 fighters and in 1991 is 250 fighters (Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives 2013). It has also been more generally reported to have several hundred members at an unknown date (FAS 2005; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group received some partial funding through Irish diasporas in the US (Gleditsch et al 2013). Members were Catholic.

External Ties

The PIRA had many explicit splinters in their group, some that can be identified as the RIRA, Continuity IRA (CIRA), and the ONH (FAS 2005). The group received explicit weapons support from Libya as well an endorsement from Ireland (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 410; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group provided weapons specifically for training to the FARC (FAS 2004). These divisions shared the same motives as PIRA, but differed in a few beliefs, usually in attack. These groups helped further PIRA as a threat to English army troops based in Northern Ireland, and to even continue to pose as potential threats today (BBC 2013).

Group Outcome

A formal political agreement known as the Good Friday Agreement helped resolve the conflict in 1998 (BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). As part of this agreement, the IRA disarmed in July 2005 (CFR 2010). The group grew when British troops shot peaceful protesters in January of 1972 as part of an event that came to be known as Bloody Sunday (Reuters 2008; BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). Despite this confirmation, the IRA's last attack has been recorded to have occurred in May of 2011 in Londonderry, United Kingdom (Global Terrorism Database n.d.).

II. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY OF KURDISTAN (ARGK)

Torg ID: 263

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kurdistan Workers' Party (Pkk), Argk, Arteshen Rizgariya Gelli Kurdistan (Argk), Kadek, Kongra Gele Kurdistan, Kongra-Gel (Kgk), Kongreya Azadi U Demokrasiya Kurdistan, Kurdish Workers' Party (Pkk), Kurdistan Freedom And Defense Congress, Kurdistan Freedom And Democracy Congress, Kurdistan National Liberation Front (Ernk), Kurdistan National Liberty Army, Kurdistan People's Conference, Kurdistan Workers Party, Kurdistan Workers' Party, Kurdistan Worker's Party, Kurdistan Workers Party (Pkk), Kurdistan Worker's Party (Pkk), Partiya Karkeran Kurdistan (Pkk), People' S Liberation Army Of Kurdistan (Argk), Peoples Congress Of Kurdistan, People's Congress Of Kurdistan, Peoples Defense Force, People's Defense Force, Peoples Liberation Army Of Kurdistan, People's Liberation Army Of Kurdistan, Peoples Liberation Army Of Kurdistan (Argk), People's Liberation Army Of Kurdistan (Argk), Pkk/Kongra-Gel, The Peoples Congress Of Kurdistan, The People's Congress Of Kurdistan

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- "Who are the PKK Rebels," BBC, 2016,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-20971100>
- "Kurdistan Worker's Party," Listed Terrorist Organizations, Australian National Security, <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Listedterroristorganisations/Pages/KurdistanWorkersPartyPKK.aspx>
- "Kurdistan Worker's Party," Terrorism Profiles, Mackenzie Institute, 2016,
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/kurdistan-workers-party-pkk/>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Turkey: Ending the PKK Insurgency, 20 September 2011, Europe Report N°213, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e7c18d42.html> [accessed 2 December 2016]

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), including areas of operation and targets, methods of recruitment and activities; state response, 15 June 2012, TUR104075.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4feadb3e2.html> [accessed 2 December 2016]
- Anil Karaca, "An Analysis of the PKK Terrorist Organization," Naval Postgraduate School Thesis, 2010, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a536525.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: KADEK, Kurdistan Halk Kongresi (KHK)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PKK began in 1974 in Diyarbakir by a group of Kurdish students organized as the National Liberation Army (UKO) (Karaca 2010, 38). The UKO was renamed to be the PKK in 1978 by Abdullah Ocalan with a goal to fight for an independent Turkish state (Australian National Security n.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Ocalan was inspired by Marxist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). After the fall of the Soviet Union, the group began to emphasize Kurdish nationalism more than Marxism (Karaca 2010, 37). The group came to attention in 1984 when it launched an armed struggle against the Turkish state (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Australian National Security n.d.).

Geography

The group claims territory in southeastern Turkey as part of Kurdistan including Hakkari province, Siirt, Adiyaman, Sirnak, and Agriman (Australian National Security n.d.). The PKK bases are located in the "PUK and KDP-controlled regions of the KRG" (Karaca 2010, 76). The HPG operates out of the Qandil mountains (Karaca 2010, 35).

The group primarily operated out of southeastern Turkey until 1991 when it began to move into western Turkey (Karaca 2010, 39).

Organizational Structure

PKK was initially led by Abdullah Ocalan who decided to form the PKK while a university student in the 1970s (Mackenzie Institute 2016). After his arrest, he was replaced by

Murat Karayilan (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The PKK has evolved into a very well-organized group. The armed wing is called the People's Defence Forces (HPG) (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The Central Executive Committee oversees everything including the Military Wing (ARGK), External Wing (ERNK), and other subcommittees (Karaca 2010, 33). The ERNK is in charge of propaganda, training, funding, contacts with other armed groups, and intelligence on Turkish security forces (Karaca 2010, 34). It has a women's wing called YAJK as well.

From 1984-1986, the PKK purposely targeted noncombatants that did not support their movement (Karaca 2010, 38).

It has approximately 7000 members (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It primarily funds itself through donations from supporters throughout Kurdistan as well as a Kurdish diaspora in Europe (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Members are primarily drawn from the Kurdish ethnic group and in rural areas often through personal connections (Australian National Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group primarily fought against other armed groups in the late 1970s (Karaca 2010). It had an alliance with DHKP/C from 1991 to 1998 (Karaca 2010, 39).

The group received external support from Greece including diplomatic, political, and funding, Syria, Russia, Iran, and Armenia (Karaca 2010, 46-51).

Group Outcome

Until 1980, the PKK namely fought against other armed groups in Turkey and Kurdish tribal leaders (Karaca 2010, 38). After the 1980 military coup, the PKK reorganized to create a formal military wing and in 1984 launched its "people's revolution" against the government (Karaca 2010, 38). Turkish counter-terrorism was largely ineffective at destroying the PKK until 1991 when it launched a series of offensives which pushed the PKK out of villages and towards the Qandil mountains (Karaca 2010, 40-41).

Ocalan was arrested by Turkish police in 1999 and sentenced to death, but it was later commuted (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The arrest had little effect on the group's actions. In 2013, the PKK announced a ceasefire with Turkish forces (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

- III. HAYASTANI AZATAGRUTYAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK
Torg ID: 87
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia, Armenian Liberation Army, Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (Asala), Hayastani Azatagrutyun Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- “Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia,” CIA/FOIA, n.d., released 2013, http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document_conversions/89801/DOC_0005462031.pdf
- Michael Gunter, “Armenian Terrorism: A Reappraisal,” *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 2007, <https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewFile/10546/13296>
- “Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), Orly Group, 3rd October Organization,” FAS, 1998, <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/asala.htm>
- “Recent Trends in Palestinian Terrorism,” Bruce Hoffman, RAND, 1984, <http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/papers/2005/P6981.pdf>
- GTD Perpetrator 305. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=305>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Orly Group

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 1992 (splinter, leadership, other?) [J&L say 1997 but no evidence for that]

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ASALA was formed in 1975 and had its first attack in 1975 (CIA/FOIA iii; GTD 2017). The group ascribes to a Marxist ideology (CIA/FOIA iii). It fought for an independent Armenian state as well as reparations from the Turkish government for the 1915 genocide (FAS 1998).

Geography

ASALA was based out of Beirut until 1982 (CIA/FOIA, 2). It primarily targeted Turks, but did so in France, US, and Turkey (FAS 1998).

Organizational Structure

ASALA's leader was Hagop Hagopian (FAS 1998). The group primarily engages in indiscriminate violence against diplomats, noncombatants, security officials, Turkish, and non-Turkish individuals (CIA/FOIA). CIA argues that there is not much popular support for the group among the Armenian community and Churches have, in fact, disavowed it (CIA/FOIA 9). It had a "few hundred members and sympathizers" (FAS 1998).

External Ties

ASALA has an external base in Lebanon and is thought to receive some external support from Syria (CIA/FOIA). The group has ties to the PFLP and PFLP-GC (FAS 1998).

Group Outcome

Initially, the Turkish government did very little to counter ASALA, but began investing in counterterrorism squads after other European leaders called them out on it (CIA/FOIA 9). Hagopian was assassinated in 1988 (FAS 1998). The group began to splinter by 1983 and was relatively inactive by 1990 (CIA/FOIA, FAS 1998). Their last known attack was in 1992 (FAS 1998).

IV. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Torg ID: 208

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hizbullah, Hizbollah, Hezbollah, Hezbollah, Hizbullah, The Party of God, Islamic Jihad (Islamic Holy War), Islamic Jihad Organization, Islamic Resistance, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, Ansar al-Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Ansarollah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Ansar Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyyah (Islamic Resistance), Organization of the Oppressed, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of Right Against Wrong and Followers of the Prophet Muhammed, Party of God; Islamic Jihad; Islamic Jihad Organization; Revolutionary Justice Organization; Organization of the Oppressed on Earth; Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine; Organization of Right Against Wrong; Ansar Allah; Followers of the Prophet Muhammed

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Hezbollah." Counterterrorism Guide. NCTC. n.d.
<https://www.nctc.gov/site/groups/hizballah.html>
- Jonathan Masters. "Hezbollah, Hizbollah, Hizbullah." Council on Foreign Relations, 2014. <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>
- Dan Byman and Bernard Gwertzman. "Hezbollah: Most powerful political movement in Lebanon." Council on Foreign Relations. 2008.
<https://www.cfr.org/interview/hezbollah-most-powerful-political-movement-lebanon>
- "Hizballah (Party of God)." Global Security. N.d.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/hizballah.htm>
- "Hizballah." Mackenzie Institute. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/hizballah/>
- "Hezbollah." Encyclopedia of Terrorism, Ed. Gus Martin. Sage 2011. p. 5-6
- "Profile: Lebanon's Hezbollah Movement." BBC. 2016.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-10814698>
- "Hezbollah." Counter Extremism Project. N.d.
<https://www.counterextremism.com/threat/hezbollah>
- Robert Worth. "A Timeline of Hezbollah's Rise." New York Times. 2011.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/16/weekinreview/16worth.html>
- Zoe Hu. "A History of Hezbollah, from Israel to Syria." Al Jazeera English. 2016.
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/10/history-hezbollah-israel-syria-161031053924273.html>
- Nicholas Blanford. "Hezbollah 101: Who is the militant group, and what does it want?" Christian Science Monitor. 2012.
<https://www.csmonitor.com/World/Middle-East/2012/0719/Hezbollah-101-Who-is-the-militant-group-and-what-does-it-want/What-are-the-origins-of-Hezbollah>
- Matthew Levitt. "The origins of Hezbollah." The Atlantic. 2013.
<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/10/the-origins-of-hezbollah/280809/>
- GTD Perpetrator 407. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=407>
- "Lebanon Profile - Timeline." BBC. 2018.
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14649284>
- Owen Bennett-Jones. "Hezbollah: Terrorist organisation or liberation movement?" BBC News. 2011. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-15173180>
- Robert Rampton and Jonathan Landay. "U.S. Counterterrorism strategy puts new focus on Iran and proxies." Reuters. 2018.
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-counterterrorism-bolton/u-s-counterterrorism-strategy-puts-new-focus-on-iran-and-proxies-idUSKCN1ME2HB>
- Martin Chulov. "Hezbollah makes strong showing in Lebanon elections." The Guardian. 2018.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/may/07/hezbollah-makes-strong-showing-leban>

on-elections

- Abdulla Rasheed. "Four Hezbollah agents handed life sentences for plotting attacks in UAE." Gulf News. 2019.
<https://gulfnews.com/uae/crime/four-hezbollah-agents-handed-life-sentences-for-plotting-attacks-in-uae-1.63959315>
- Colin P. Clarke. "Hezbollah Is in Venezuela to Stay." Foreign Policy. 2019.
<https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/02/09/hezbollah-is-in-venezuela-to-stay/>
- AP. "Hezbollah man convicted of scoping terror targets in New York." Times of Israel. 2019.
<https://www.timesofisrael.com/hezbollah-man-convicted-of-scoping-terror-targets-in-new-york/>
- Jack Khoury and The Associated Press. "Nasrallah Says Hezbollah Has Precision Missiles That Could Strike Targets Throughout Israel." Haaretz. 2019.
<https://www.haaretz.com/middle-east-news/hezbollah-leader-says-war-against-iran-will-set-region-ablaze-1.7311439>
- Patrick Wintour. "UK to outlaw Hezbollah's political wing." The Guardian. 2019.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/feb/25/uk-outlaw-ban-hezbollah-political-wing-lebanese>
- David Daoud. "The New Hezbollah: Israel's Next War Will Be A Godawful Mess." The Tower - Foundation for Defense of Democracies. * 2016.
<http://www.thetower.org/article/the-new-hezbollah-israels-next-war-will-be-a-godawful-mess/>
- "SECURITY COUNCIL CALLS FOR END TO HOSTILITIES BETWEEN HEZBOLLAH, ISRAEL, UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTING RESOLUTION 1701 (2006)." United Nations. 2006. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2006/sc8808.doc.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Jihad Organization

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Hezbollah was formed in 1982, in the midst of the Lebanese civil war, as a splinter of the prominent Shiite political party Amal (Martin 2011, 254; Masters 2014; Christian Science Monitor 2012). It formed in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon (NCTC n.d.; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah supported the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the Palestinian fight against Israel (Martin 2011, 254; BBC 2016). It ascribes to a Shiite

ideology and believes the eventual Islamic state should also be Shiite (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Global Security n.d.; Al Jazeera English 2016; Christian Science Monitor 2012). The group is strongly opposed to the influence of western countries as well as Israel's involvement in the Middle East (Masters 2014; Al Jazeera English 2016). The group's first violent incident is generally considered to be the bombing of military barracks in Beirut in 1983 (GTD 2017; Martin 2011, 255; Global Security n.d.).

Today, the group is involved in the Syrian civil war; they support the Assad regime (Masters 2014; BBC 2016). The group is also involved in Lebanese politics as a result of the Taif agreement; they competed in the 1992 elections (Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.; BBC 2016). The group has reportedly moved from having deep Khomeinist roots to embodying a greater Islamic nationalist ideal (Masters 2014). The group removed Saad Hariri's government, which was backed by Saudi Arabia and rooted in Sunni ideals (Masters 2014). The group also aims to liberate Jerusalem (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly targets Jewish individuals (BBC 2016).

Geography

The group came to attention in 1983 with the bombing of US military barracks in Beirut (Martin 2011, 255; Global Security n.d.). The group operates out of Al Biqa' (Bekaa Valley), southern Beirut, and Ba'albek in Lebanon (Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.; Christian Science Monitor 2012). Hezbollah also maintains external bases and cells around the world including Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe (Global Security; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.). The group has also carried out attacks in the Shebaa Farms zone which is disputed by the group and Israel (Masters 2014; BBC 2016). The group has also carried out attacks in Israel (Masters 2014).

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by a man named Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, as well as Imad Fayeze Mughniyah, and Muhammad Hussein (Counter Extremism Project). The group reportedly consists of a seven member council called the Shura Council (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's initial leader was Sheikh Sobhi Tufeili; he was replaced by Abbas Musawi in 1992 (Martin 2011, 254; Mackenzie Institute 2016). After Musawi was assassinated, Hassan Nasrallah replaced him as the leader of the group (Masters 2014; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Al Jazeera English 2016; Christian Science Monitor 2012). Naim Qassem was second-in-command of the group, and a man named Hussein al-Khalil was a top advisor to the leader of the group politically (Masters 2014). Another official of the group was a man named Imad Fayeze Mughniyah, who was killed in 2008 (Masters 2014).

The group has developed a strong political wing which has even engaged in Lebanese politics placing members in Parliament continuously since 1992 (Martin 2011, 254-255). It organized a series of cells across southern Lebanon, but consolidated into a political party

organization in 1985 when it released a formal manifesto (CFR 2014). The group gained popular support in the 1980s by fighting against occupying IDF forces in southern Lebanon and other communist militias (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah is led by the Shura Council including the group's leader, the Secretary General (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group estimates it had 5,000-10,000 different fighters and additional supporters as of 1993, but this has since dropped to about 500 (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly has ties with a group called Imam al-Mahdi, made up of youth that eventually join Hezbollah (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group coordinates with Tanzim, Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the PFLP (Global Security n.d.). It may have also provided external support to Tanzim in the Palestinian territories to fund their actions. President Reagan publicly agreed to not negotiate with Hezbollah following the events, but privately set up a secure channel and secured an arms-for-hostages deal (Martin 2011, 256). It is well known that the IRGC supports Hezbollah with money, weapons, training, and other aid totaling up to \$200 million/year (CFR 2014; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.; New York Times 2011). Syria and Iran also support Hezbollah (Global Security; Masters 2014). Syria is a key ally of Hezbollah, providing both a supply of arms into Lebanon and a safe haven for some of the group's leaders (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah explicitly states their allegiance to Iran, especially to their supreme leader, Ayatollah Khomeini (until his death in 1989), and to the current leader, Khamenei (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The group also has a charity and collects support through a Shi'a diaspora around the world (Global Security). The EU and the United States have accused the group of receiving support from the Qud Force of Iran (Masters 2014). The group is also reportedly allied with Iraq (Global Security n.d.). The group offers support for the Syrian president (Global Security n.d.; Masters 2014; New York Times 2011; Christian Science Monitor 2012). The group also reportedly has ties with Afghanistan (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly has ties with a group called Imam al-Mahdi, made up of youth that eventually join Hezbollah (Global Security n.d.). The group uses tactics such as hijacking, kidnapping, mortar or rocket attacks, tunneling, firearm attacks, suicide bombing, assassination, and explosive devices (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group has also exploited fundraising in Europe, the United States, and Arab Peninsula (Mackenzie Institute 2016; BBC 2016).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was reportedly in 2017 when Hezbollah assailants allegedly kidnapped a Saudi citizen living in the Lebanese city Al-Aqiba (GTD 2017). Earlier that year, gunmen opened fire on the Wadi Hamid refugee camp in the town of Aarsal, Lebanon, killing three Syrian refugees (GTD 2017). No group has taken responsibility for either of these attacks, but sources agree that it was most likely conducted by Hezbollah (GTD 2017). These were the last reports of Hezbollah allegedly conducting violent attacks. Nevertheless,

Hezbollah has allegedly planned numerous attacks since then. For example, it has set up vast networks of cells, who have allegedly planned attacks in places around the globe like the UAE, Venezuela, and New York (Gulf News 2019; FP 2019; Times of Israel 2019). Hezbollah is still active today, primarily by maintaining a strong presence in Lebanese politics (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah's political wing is recognized as a political party, and it performed well in the 2018 Lebanese elections, with its Shiite bloc gaining a majority in the parliament (The Guardian 2018).

Recently, Hezbollah's leader Hassan Nasrallah has warned Israel and the United States that it has a stockpile of missiles capable of striking targets in Israel, perhaps indicating that Hezbollah still develops missiles and other arms (Haaretz 2019). Various state actors have taken measures to both militarily and diplomatically combat Hezbollah. Israel has conducted airstrikes on Hezbollah's arms supply chain in Syria and fights with them Syria in an attempt to prevent the group's ally Iran from asserting regional hegemony (Counter Extremism Project n.d.; Global Security n.d.). Israel and Hezbollah have a long history of conflict, beginning in the 2006 Second Lebanon War, when the latter employed guerrilla tactics (The Tower 2016). Experts predict that another violent confrontation between Israel and Lebanon is looming and will be more destructive than ever (The Tower 2016). The United Nations passed UN Security Council Resolution 1701 in 2006, which presented a plan to end the war between Israel and Hezbollah, citing the violence and impact on civilians it caused; moreover, it required Hezbollah to disarm (United Nations 2006; Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The resolution had little effect as Hezbollah continued to stockpile weapons (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The Lebanese government, tasked with the disarmament of Hezbollah, could not control the armed group as it was focused on improving the abysmal economic situation of the country (Global Security n.d.).

In 2015, the United States passed the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Act (HIFPA), which sanctioned organizations, businesses, and people that support or do business with Hezbollah or any of its affiliates (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). Lebanon did not take similar actions because Hezbollah forms a key part of its economy; sanctioning the group would make the poor economic situation worse (Counter Extremism Project n.d.).

V. BZERS
Torg ID: 1658
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 325. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=325>
- Search Proquest
 - “Bzers” 1992 attack
 - Embassy attack denmark from 1992-04-01 to 1992-04-30
 - Embassy attack turkey from 1929-04-01 to 1992-04-30
- Turkey Profile - Timeline. 2019. BBC News, June 24, 2019.
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17994865>

There was an attack by Iranian MEK rebels on ten different embassies around the world three days after this attack (April 5) in retaliation for an airstrike on a refugee camp. Similarly, there was an attack by protestors against several foreign embassies in Libya on April 3. However, no evidence of an attack against the Turkish embassy in Denmark was found.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1992 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

On April 2, 1992, the group allegedly attacked the Turkey Embassy Information Section in Copenhagen (GTD 2018). There were four attackers present (GTD 2018).

This attack was launched during the Kurdish War (BBC 2019). The United States and Turkey partnered up to launch air strikes against Iraq in 1990 (BBC 2019). In 1992, 20,000 troops from Turkey invaded Iraq during an operation against the PKK (BBC 2019). It is unclear what the goal and ideology of the group is. It is unclear what the founding date is.

Geography

The group launched an attack in Copenhagen, Denmark against the Turkish Embassy (GTD 2018). It is unknown where the group operates from and if they have external bases located anywhere.

Organizational Structure

The attack was carried out by 4 individuals (GTD 2018). It is unclear what the organizational structure, the leadership, or membership of the group is. Four members participated in the 1992 attack on the Embassy (GTD 2018). It is unknown where the group received funding from or if separate wings exist.

External Ties

It is unclear if the group has ties to other actors, non-state or state. It is unclear if they have alliances or splinter groups.

Group Outcome

It is unclear what the state's response to the group was and its impact on the group. It is believed the group is inactive and the last known attack was in 1992 (GTD 2018).

VI. ACTION GROUP HORST LUDWIG MEYER

Torg ID: 478

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Supporters Of Horst Ludwig Meyer, Action Group Horst Ludwig Meyer, Verfechter Von Horst Ludwig Meyer

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Action Group Horst Ludwig Meyer." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3536. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1V9CUD1-49lrbu7Kt21VbxYxSKVqnPyAw0m-5e1W3xrM/edit>
- "Suburbia claims the last guerrilla." The Guardian. 1999.
<https://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/1999/sep/19/focus.news>
- Attack on austrian denmark embassy claimed by "RAF sympathisers". 1999. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Sep 17, 1999A.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/452594455?accountid=14026> (accessed July 26, 2019). PDF. gDrive.
- Police say no red army faction link to austrian attack. 1999B. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Sep 20, 1999. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452554245?accountid=14026> (accessed July 26, 2019). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

-perfect; no edits needed

Aliases: Supporters of Horst Ludwig Meyer (MIPT 2008), Verfechter von Horst Ludwig Meyer (MIPT 2008)

Group Formation: 1999 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 1999 (MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in retaliation to the death of Horst-Ludwig Meyer in September 1999 (MIPT 2008). Meyer had been a notorious member of the German transnational group Red Army Faction (MIPT 2008). Horst-Ludwig Meyer was a notorious killer and had been evading arrest since his driver and Siemens boss Karl-Heinz Beckurts were killed in late 1986 (The Guardian 1999). Meyer was a part of the third generation of RAF (The Guardian 1999).

When the police approached Meyer and his girlfriend, he pulled out a gun and knife (The Guardian 1999). They grabbed the policewoman's gun out of her hand and fled (The Guardian 1999). The couple attempted to steal a car but a special police unit stopped and confronted them (The Guardian 1999). After a shoot out, Meyer was killed (The Guardian 1999). Meyer was reportedly involved in an assassination of a German diplomat (The Guardian 1999). He trained at a Palestinian training camp in 1986 (The Guardian 1999). RAF was formed after Latin American guerrilla groups that oppose capitalism (The Guardian 1999). It was created during student revolts in 1968 (The Guardian 1999). He was communist and the other leftist members of the RAF were increasingly active during 1978 to 1992 (MIPT 2008). An estimated 63 people were killed various attacks across Europe during this time (MIPT 2008). Following 1992, the government remained searching for RAF members and associates (MIPT 2008). Meyer and his girlfriend were found by the Austrian police in Vienna in September 1999 (MIPT 2008).

During an altercation with the police, he was shot to death (MIPT 2008).

RAF members and supporters protested in belief that the murder was intentional (MIPT 2008). This group was known to violently protest (MIPT 2008). One night, several members calling themselves "supporters of Horst Ludwig Meyer" attempted to bomb the Austrian embassy in Denmark (BBC 1999a; MIPT 2008). Three of the four bombs failed, while one caused property damage but no casualties (MIPT 2008). The group claimed responsibility for the attack when they sent a fax to a Danish news agency claiming it was to avenge Meyer who was killed two days before the attack (BBC 1999 A, BBC

1999 B). In a later report, Austrian and German authorities claim there is no connection between this attack and the Red Army Faction (BBC 1999 B).

Geography

The group conducted one attack in Copenhagen, Denmark (BBC 1999a; BBC 199b).

Organizational Structure

It is unclear what the organizational structure of the group is. Police found no link between the members of the group and the RAF (BBC 1999b). It is unknown where the group receives funding from.

External Ties

The group was formed in retaliation to the death of RAF member Meyer (MIPT 2008). He was a known member of the Red Army Faction (MIPT 2008). Horst-Ludwig Meyer was a notorious killer and had been evading arrest since his driver and Siemens boss Karl-Heinz Beckurts were killed in late 1986 (The Guardian 1999). Meyer is apart of the third generation of RAF and is infamous for his covertness (The Guardian 1999). The group has ties to the Red Army Faction (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In September 1999, the group planted a petrol bomb in the Austrian Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark (BBC 1999 A). The group claimed responsibility for the attack when they sent a fax to a Danish news agency claiming it was to avenge Meyer who was killed two days before the attack (BBC 1999 A, BBC 1999 B). In a later report, Austrian and German authorities claim there is no connection between this attack and the Red Army Faction (BBC 1999 B).

Notes for Iris:

- RAF was a well-known leftist group operating in Europe in the 1980s and 1990s. The group was well-connected and in its 30th [??] generation. The current leader of the RAF in 1999 was Meyer. Shootout ended but his death sparked a ton of backlash
- his death is considered an end event for RAF
- event is martyrdom
- would be super weird if there's no connection between the groups. Supporters also don't really sound very organized.

VII. ACTION GROUP EXTREME BEATE

Torg ID: 821

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Action Group Extreme Beate." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4558. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1V9CUD1-49lrbu7Kt21VbxYxSKVqnPyAw0m-5e1W3xrM/edit>
- Danish ministry report says right-wing violence "less serious" than left-wing. 2012. BBC Monitoring European, May 09, 2012. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1011577912?accountid=14026> (accessed July 26, 2019). PDF. gDrive.
- Boyes, Roger. 2005. Minister flees with family after home raid by anarchists: Final 3 edition]. The Times, Jun 10, 2005. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/319333209?accountid=14026> (accessed July 26, 2019). PDF. gDrive.
- Man arrested for arson attack on danish minister. 2005. BBC Monitoring European, Jun 13, 2005. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/459413607?accountid=14026> (accessed July 26, 2019). PDF. gDrive.
- TERRORIST FEARS. 2005. Scandinavian Press. Fall, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/218341099?accountid=14026> (accessed July 26, 2019). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Graenselose Beate (BBC 2005), Action Group Border-less Beate (Boyes 2005), Beatte Without Borders (Scandinavian Press 2005)

Group Formation: 2005 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 2005 (MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in June 2005 when it set fire to the home of the Danish Integration Minister Rikke Hvilshoj (Boyes 2005; MIPT 2008). The group claimed responsibility for setting fire to a house and a car (MIPT 2008).

The Minister and her family escaped and were not injured (Boyes 2005; MIPT 2008). The group said their attack was in retaliation to a refugee policy that seemed racist

(MIPT 2008). Denmark has strong immigration control and the man who informed the press of the attack was arrested and was the only suspect (MIPT 2008). It is believed that the group name was a cover for one person (MIPT 2008).

In Denmark, left-wing radicalism has been a consistent security threat with issues such as pro-immigration, environmental issues, and anti-fascism (BBC 2012). These causes are used to justify violence (BBC 2012). Authorities arrested a suspect after an email he sent claiming responsibility for the attack was traced (BBC 2005). The 34 year old man denied committing the attack and faced life imprisonment during his trial (BBC 2005). In 2012, the case was listed as still unresolved indicating the man might have been let go (BBC 2012). Following the attack, the minister's family was moved to a covert location (Boyes 2005). All the Cabinet Ministers received bodyguards the following day (Boyes 2005). This upset citizens in Denmark who did not believe their politicians needed bodyguards (Boyes 2005, Scandinavian Press 2005). A similar attack in 2000 was the bombing of the Director of Danish Immigration's car (Boyes 2005, Scandinavian Press 2005).

Around 3% or 150,000 people of Denmark's population are Muslim immigrants, and in total, the country has 400,000 immigrants (Scandinavian Press 2005). Following the re-election of the Danish government, the country introduced a strict immigration policy, and the supreme court ruled that a supermarket had the right to fire a woman wearing a headscarf (Scandinavian Press 2005). These actions caused criticism from other parts of Europe and within the immigrant community (Scandinavian Press 2005). There has also been a rise in leftist organizations in Denmark (BBC 2012).

In protest of Denmark's strict immigration policy, a group called the Beatte Without Borders carried out an arson attack on Danish Integration Minister Rikke Hvilshøj's house and car (MIPT 2008; Scandinavian Press 2005; BBC 2005). Hvilshøj's house was engulfed in flames (Boyes 2005). Nobody was injured in the attack, and after the attack, the group released a statement saying that it was conducted in response to the "racist refugee policy" (MIPT 2008). The person behind the press release, A 34-year-old Danish man, was immediately arrested by Copenhagen police (MIPT 2008; BBC 2005). If he is found guilty, he will face life imprisonment (BBC 2005).

Geography

The group operates in Denmark (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

It is believed that the group name was a cover for one person (MIPT 2008). It is unknown where the group receives funding from.

External Ties

It is unknown if the group has any external ties or allies.

Group Outcome

The group has claimed responsibility for setting fire to a house and a car (MIPT 2008). They both belonged to the Danish Integration Minister Rikke Hvilshoj (MIPT 2008). In June 2005, the group set fire to the car and house early in the morning (MIPT 2008). The Minister and her family escaped and were not injured (MIPT 2008). The group said their attack was in retaliation to a refugee policy that seemed racist (MIPT 2008). The 34 year old man denied committing the attack and faced life imprisonment during his trial (BBC 2005). Following the attack, the minister's family was moved to a covert location (Boyes 2005). All the Cabinet Ministers received bodyguards the following day (Boyes 2005).

Authorities arrested a suspect after an email he sent claiming responsibility for the attack was traced (BBC 2005). The 34 year old man denied committing the attack and faced life imprisonment during his trial (BBC 2005). In 2012, the case was listed as still unresolved indicating the man might have been let go (BBC 2012).

Notes for Iris:

- the group opposed Denmark's immigration and refugee policies which were considered super stringent -- minister had ties to refugee
- attack is never resolved
- lone wolf if anything