

Russia Cases, Part 1: 1970-1996

Last Updated: 30 October 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1155	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S UNIONS		1985	0
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011
T28	AL-QA'IDA		1989	2012
T444	RUSSKOE NATSIONALNOE EDINSTVO (RNE/RNU)		1990	0
T1350	CHECHEN REBELS (NON-SPECIFIC)		1990	2010
T1646	BLACK BERETS		1991	1991
T2385	NATIONAL BOLSHEVIK PARTY (PARTIYA NATSIONALNIKH BOLSHEVIKOV _ PNB)		1992	2000
T1680	CONGRESS OF KABARDIAN PEOPLE		1992	1992
T861	RUSSIAN NATIONAL BOLSHEVIST PARTY		1993	0
T607	CHECHEN REPUBLIC OF ICHKERIA	26-Nov-94	1994	2007
T1358	ISLAMBOULI BRIGADES OF AL-QA'IDA		1995	2004
T330	NOVAYA REVOLUTSIONAYA ALTERNATIVA		1996	1999
T474	SPECIAL PURPOSE ISLAMIC REGIMENT		1996	2002
T1006	GROZNY JAMAAT		1998	2002
T308	THE 29TH DIVISION		1998	0
T479	SWORD OF ISLAM		1998	1999
T228	ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING BRIGADE (IIPB)		1998	2002
T2463	WOLVES OF ISLAM		1998	1998
T1295	SKIF DETACHMENT		1999	1999

T145	DAGESTAN LIBERATION ARMY		1999	0
T443	RIYADUS-SALIHEYEN		2000	2011
T2459	VANGUARD OF RED YOUTH (AKM)		2001	2003
T2260	ARMED FORCES OF THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC OF ICHKERIA		2001	2005
T2378	MUJAHEDDEEN OF THE LECHI DUDAYEV SUBUNIT		2001	0
T1064	DAGESTANI SHARI'AH JAMAAT		2002	2010
T2555	GAZOTAN MURDASH		2004	2004
T1399	INGUSH JAMA'AT SHARIAT		2006	0
T1516	KATAIB AL-KHOUL		2006	2008
T2353	IMARAT KAVKAZ	28-Nov-07	2007	2012
T2483	MILITANT ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN NATIONALISTS		2008	2008
T2497	NVF		2009	2011
T2434	KARABULAK GANG		2010	2010
T1620	CHERNYE YASTERBY		2011	2011
T2644	IZBERBASH GANG		2012	2012
T1283	SADVAL		0	0
T763	RED GUERRILLAS		0	0

I. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S UNIONS

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Front For The Liberation Of Kurdistan (Ernk), Democratic Peoples Unions

Part 1. Bibliography

- "ERNK." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4152, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Eniya Rizgariya Netewa Kurdistan, PKK

Group Formation: This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

- II. ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Extremists, Islamic Terrorists

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

III. AL-QA'IDA

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Qa'ida, Al Qaeda, Al Qaida, Al-Qa`Ida, Al-Qaeda, Qaidat Al-Jihad, Qa'idat Al-Jihad, The Base

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Al-Qa'ida." BAAD Database. Project on Violent Conflict. 2015. <http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/narratives/al-qaida>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active) (Crenshaw 2015)

Part 3. Narrative

Osama Bin Laden founded al-Qaida in 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's initial goals were to completely remove Western influence/ideas and to abolish the United States and Israel (BAAD 2015). They conducted their first attacks against the US embassy in Africa in 1998 (BAAD 2015; Global Security N.D). Al-Qaida first came to global attention after 9/11 but was active prior to that in its region (FAS 2005). The group has a radical Sunni Muslim ideology (CFR 2012; Global Security N.D).

Geography

Al-Qaida operated mainly within Peshawar, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (CFR 2012; PBS N.D). The group hid within cities and hills with particularly mountainous terrain in the Tora Bora mountains of Afghanistan (as shepherds or farmers) (FAS 2005). Bin Laden had a base of operations in Sudan from 1991-1998 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Organizational Structure

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was their sole leader until his assassination in 2011 (although rumors exist that he died earlier or didn't die at all) (CFR 2012). He was from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in the Afghanistan war (Crenshaw 2015). He was replaced by Ayman al-Zawhiri in 2011. (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012). The group used a complex system in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head who was initially Bin Laden (RAND 2008). This is what we call a decentralized or cell-based organizational structure. Funding for the organization came from many places, including donations (FTO 2005). The group had different councils to deal with different aspects. For example, they had a "military committee" to deal with "military" matters, and a "consultation council" to plan out terrorist attacks and deal with financial matters (PBS N.D). They have no formal political wing (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida can be considered an umbrella group that consisted of many other terrorist groups within (ibid; Global Security N.D). The organization had an estimated 75 members when it was first formed and up to 18,000 at its peak in 2004 (Crenshaw 2015). Today, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

External Ties

Saudi Arabia allegedly gave some funding to AQ through drug trafficking and diamonds, but these were never proven true (Crenshaw 2015). Iran also allegedly trained and supported AQ members in the early 1990s (ibid; BAAD 2015). Afghanistan and Pakistan allow Al-Qaeda to operate training camps within their borders (ibid). The group has ties to several other terrorist organizations including Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Armed Islamic Group in Algeria, the Abu Sayyaf Group, and Jemaah Islamiya (CFR 2012; PBS N.D).

Group Outcome

The US launched Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001 to find and destroy the Taliban and Al-Qaida elements operating in Afghanistan (BAAD 2015). The group's first leader Osama bin Laden was killed during a raid in 2011 (CFR 2012; BAAD 2015). The group is still active today.

IV. RUSSKOE NATSIONALNOE EDINSTVO (RNE)

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 0 (missing)

Onset: NA

Aliases: Russian National Unity (RNU), Russkoe Natsionalnoe Edinstvo (RNU)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “RNU.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3674, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
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- Stephen Atkins. “Aleksandr Petrovich Barakashov.” Encyclopedia of Modern Worldwide Extremists and Extremist Groups. Greenwood Publishing. 2004. P. 43-44. https://books.google.com/books?id=b8k4rEPvq_8C&pg=PA43&lpg=PA43&dq=Russian+National+Unity&source=bl&ots=2M1hdme0VG&sig=QxucG5AgSyUdBWfiMX_IUG09t3s&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje_ZWk9Z7XAhVG5IMKHRDxAYw4ChDoAQhUMAs#v=onepage&q=Russian%20National%20Unity&f=false
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- Romon Rolo. Russian National Unity An Analysis of the Political Style of a Radical-Nationalist Organization. RUSSIAN POLITICS AND LAW; JUL-AUG 2008, 46 4, p66-p79.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Russian National Unity (RNU), Russkoe Natsionalnoe Edinstvo (RNE), National Bolshevik Party

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 2000 (MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Alexandr Barkashov founded the Russkoe Natsionalnoe Edinstvo (RNE) on October 16, 1990, as a splinter of the Pamyat group (Atkins, 2004, 43; Romov 2001, 66; Sokolov 2001, 68). The group’s aim was to “cleanse” Russia of religious minorities and promote the Russian Orthodox Church. (MIPT 2008). Their political aim was to also participate in Russian politics (Atkins 2004, 43; Sokolov 2001, 68). The group first gained acknowledgement as a violent group during the cessation of the Soviet Union in 1990, in a time of socioeconomic instability within Russia (MIPT 2008). Their first known violent incident was in 1993 when it seized the Russian House of Parliament (Romov 2001, 66; Atkins 2004, 43; MIPT 2008) The RNE is anti-semitic and right-wing (Atkins 2004, 43; Sokolov 2001, 68).

Geography

The RNE primarily operates within Russia, but also conducts activities in Ukraine and the Baltics (MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred at the Russian House of Parliament located in Moscow, Russia (Romov 2001, 66; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The RNE was formed by Aleksandr Barkashov, a former commander in the Russian army, who blamed Russia's socioeconomic instability on Jews (Atkins 2004, 43). The group had 6,000 active members in 1999, but have also been known to have had approximately 100,000 members in the late nineties (ADL 1999; MIPT 2008). Members of the RNE were originally members of the anti-Semitic political party Pamyat (Sokolov 2001, 68). The RNE is a nationalist political party as well as an extremist parliamentary organization (MIPT 2008). The group has an armed wing known as the Russian National Assembly, and the organizational structure of the armed group consisted of divisions and battalions (Atkins 2004, 43; Sokolov 2001). Members of the group are willing to use violence to achieve their goals and are trained in the use of weapons and explosives (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The RNE does not have any external ties, but has endorsed the Russian military's efforts to intervene in Chechnya (MIPT 2008; ADL 1999; Atkins 2004, 43). Barkashov's reason for support of the military is tied into his ideology, as he advocates protecting Russian citizens from control by the Russian-minority Chechnya population (MIPT 2008; ADL 1999; Atkins 2004, 43). After Barkashov's expulsion from Russia in 2000, the RNE split up into many factions without any central leadership (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Though the RNE has proclaimed support for the Russian military, though the group does not receive any support from the military (MIPT 2008). However, the Russian government's arrest of Barkashov after the 1993 Parliament attack was short lived, since he was subsequently released in 1994 (Atkins 2004, 43). The Russian government arrested Igor Semyon in 1998 (ADL 1999). The group's last violent attack was in 1998 (MIPT 2008). The group splintered in 2000 after the Russian government expelled Barkashov (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-did the government oppose the group?

V. CHECHEN REBELS (NON-SPECIFIC)

Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

- VI. BLACK BERETS
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1622, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1622>
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- "Posts about OMON on Latvian History." Latvian History. January 20, 2013. Accessed November 14, 2017. <https://latvianhistory.com/tag/omon/>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: OMON, *Отряд Милиции Особого Назначения*, Militsiya Special Purpose Unit

Group Formation: 1987-1988

Group End: 1991

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Black Berets were a system of police units within the Russian National Guard (Maass 1991; Lieven 1994, 169). It was a splinter of O.M.O.N. (Shanker 1991). The group formed in 1987 or 1988 as a Militsiya Special Purpose Unit, seeking to fight organized crime that emerged from the economic restructuring of the time and maintain order at mass political rallies (Global Security n.d; Shanker 1991). The Black Berets first received attention as a violent group on January 21, 1991, when they attacked Latvia's Interior Ministry, resulting in five or six casualties (Rosen 1991; Sneider 1991; Schmemmann 1991). This event occurred as a result of the escalation of tension in Latvia after Russian democrats organized a massive demonstration in Moscow in 1991 to support their solidarity with the Baltic republics (Sneider 1991). The protest supported Russian leader Boris Yeltsin, who strongly opposed Kremlin dictatorship, causing Kremlin pressure on the nationalist Latvian government (Sneider 1991).

Geography

The Black Berets tend to operate in a region located in a ten-mile radius of Riga, Latvia (Maass 1991). The group however, is transnational, since they remain loyal to Russia (Shanker 1991). The Black Berets also operate within Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, and Novosibirsk (Global Security n.d.). Their attacks occurred in Riga, Medininkai, and Salociai, primarily in 1991 (Global Terrorism Database n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The Black Berets formed as a Special Purpose Unit under the Russian National Guard (Maass 1991). It was a paramilitary organization. Under the orders of Soviet Minister of Interior, Vadim Bakatin, the armed group was to maintain the Soviet Union's authoritative control, but slowly diverged towards becoming a resistance group combating against all attempts of Latvian independence (Latvian History 2013). They were able to do so adeptly due to their formal military training (Global Security n.d.). The group has amassed to a size of approximately 36,000 individuals (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The Black Berets do not have any alliances, but can be considered a splinter from the original Special Purpose Unit group, O.M.O.N (Maass 1991; Shanker 1991). The group receives weapons support from the Russian National Guard (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

Since the Black Berets were originally a group composed by the Russian National Guard, Russia supports their actions (Maass 1991). The last attack occurred in on

August 19, 1991, during the group's violent intervention in political protests in Riga (Global Terrorism Database n.d.).

- VII. NATIONAL BOLSHEVIK PARTY (PARTIYA NATSIONALNIKH BOLSHEVIKOV _ PNB)
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Bolshevik Party (Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov - Pnb), National Bolshevik Party, National Bolshevik Party (Nbp), National Bolshevik Party (Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov - Pnb), National Bolshevik Party (Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov _ Pnb), National Bolshevik Party (Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov Pnb) Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov, Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov - Pnb, Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov - Pnb, Partiya Natsionalnikh Bolshevikov (Pnb), PNB

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20322, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20322>
- "Russian National Bolshevik Party." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4556, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
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- "Factbox: National Bolshevik Party." RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty. 2005. <https://www.rferl.org/a/1063687.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1993

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The National Bolshevik Party was founded in 1993 by Eduard Limonov (MIPT 2008; Gessen 2003). The group supports fascism and opposes capitalism, globalization, the United States, and Vladimir Putin. The group has been linked to anti-semitism (RFERL 2005; MIPT 2008). The group's aims were to oppose the Russian government although it was unclear what they wanted to replace it with (Gessen 2003; MIPT 2008). The National Bolshevik Party's first incident was a bombing outside a synagogue in Riga, Latvia in 1998 (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The National Bolshevik Party has conducted attacks in Riga, Latvia, their primary base of operations (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). The group was also active in Moscow, Russia (Bennetts 2010; RFERL 2005; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the National Bolshevik Party is Eduard Limonov, who joined the Soviet literary underground during the 1960s. He moved to the United States in the 1970s, and developed ties to American Trotskyites and anarchists (RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty 2005; Gessen 2003; Bennetts 2010). The group itself is not very organized, nor is it dangerous, but their widespread opposition to President Vladimir Putin has caused an increase in their reputation as a violent group (RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty 2005). The group has tried to organize a political wing (Bennetts 2010). They have been estimated to contain several thousands of followers referred to as "limonovstii" (RadioFreeEurope/RadioLiberty 2005).

External Ties

The National Bolshevik Party does not receive any external support from state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The National Bolshevik Party conducted its last attack on November 17, 2000, in Riga, Latvia, targeting religious institutions (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The founder of the group, Limonov, was arrested by the Russian government in 2001 (Bennetts 2010; Gessen 2003). In 2001, several members of the group were arrested while buying

automatic rifles (Gessen 2003; MIPT 2008). In 2004, security forces arrested 39 members of the group during a break-in (RFERL 2005). In 2007, the Russian courts also reaffirmed a ban against the group (RFERL 2007).

Notes for Iris:

- formed as renegade radical and oppose Putin
- very little violent record (similar to Black Beret)
- their leader is very controversial, writes lots of propaganda
- very small and not really organized because they're starting to dissipate
- no historical ties to Bolshevik
- their political aim is to overthrow Putin with a very vague framework for achieving these goals
- only one violent incident
- there are lots of splinters for this group
- Limonov cult of personality here?
- Limonov left the group, but it hasn't been violent since 2004 when he left to join a multi-party coalition to oppose Putin
- interesting correlation between Limonov's popularity as a writer and popular support for the group
- Limonov very opportunistic, capitalizes on popular support to form the group, but nothing ever comes out

VIII. CONGRESS OF KABARDIAN PEOPLE

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Congress of the Kabard People, Kabardian People's Congress

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 2005

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Congress of the Kabard People formed sometime around 1991, when the Balkans voted to create a separate republic outside the previously established Kabardino-Balkaria (Department of Justice 2014). The group's first, and only, attack occurred in Nalchik, Russia, on September 26, 1992 (Global Terrorism Database 2017).

The Congress of the Kabard People was a separatist ethno-nationalist organization that initially opposed Balkar separatism (Richmond 2008; Department of Justice 2014). It demanded the withdrawal of Russian troops from the region in 1994 (Canada IRB 1995). It later changed its goals to promote a separate Kabard state around 1995 (Minahan 2002, 861).

Geography

The Congress of the Kabard People has only conducted one attack in Nalchik, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group's base is located within Nalchik, Russia and the Kabard region (Minahan 2002, 861; Minority Rights Group International 2008).

Organizational Structure

The Congress of the Kabard People is a Sunni Muslim political organization composed of ethnic Kabards under the leadership of Arsen Kanokov (Minority Rights Group International 2008). The group promotes the rights of ethnic Kabards (Minority Rights Group International 2008). The original leader of the group was Valeri Kokov (Minahan 2002).

External Ties

The Congress of the Kabard People has no documentation of alleged or explicit support.

Group Outcome

The group's first attack occurred in Nalchik, Russia, on September 26, 1992 (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The last attack under the Congress of the Kabard People occurred in Nalchik, Russia in October 2005 (Department of Justice 2014). The armed raid resulted in more than 130 casualties (Department of Justice 2014). In 2005, President Valerii Kokov resigned, and his successor was Arsen Kanokov, an ethnic Kabard, and Russian State deputy for Vladimir Zhirinovskii's Democratic Party (Minority Rights Group International 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- note this group doesn't actually exist. If anything, is it a proto-state or government?
- they tried to enter politics, but failed
- they only had one attack as well
- they ended rather quickly
- they recruited from Sunnis
- group disintegrated under bad leadership; there is successive leadership but it doesn't work that well
- classic separatist ethno-nationalist group
- they become violent in response to 1991 shock of Balkans creation and post-dissolution of Soviet Union

- IX. RUSSIAN NATIONAL BOLSHEVIST PARTY
Min. Group Date: 1993
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Russian National Bolshevik Party.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4556, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the NBP (MIPT 2008).

- X. CHECHEN REPUBLIC OF ICHKERIA
Min. Group Date: 1994
Max. Group Date: 2007
Onset: 1994

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. "Russia vs Republic of Chechnya." 2013. p. 687-688. http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- "First Chechnya War." Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/chechnya1.htm>
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- Preeti Bhattacharji. "Chechen Terrorism (Russia, Chechnya, Separatist)." Council on Foreign Relations. Last updated 2010. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chechen-terrorism-russia-chechnya-separatist>
- GTD Perpetrator 20078. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20078>
- "Assessment for Chechens in Russia." Minorities at Risk Dataset. <http://www.mar.umd.edu/assessment.asp?groupId=36504>
- "Georgia urged to counter Chechen threat." Institute for War and Peace Reporting. Relief Web. 2001. <https://reliefweb.int/report/georgia/georgia-urged-counter-chechen-threat>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 2005

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria formed in 1991 after the breakdown of the Soviet Union (Crenshaw 2014). Its political aim is to secede and form an independent Chechnya (Crenshaw 2014). The group's ideology has changed over time, as it initially endorsed an ethno-nationalist and secular ideology that eventually became more of a Sunni/Salafist religious ideology (Crenshaw 2014). The group's armed wing formed in 1993 (Demmer and Fennes 2015). The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria's first attack occurred in 1994 when the group fought back against Russian troops moving into Chechnya (Crenshaw 2014; Demmer and Fennes 2015; Global Security n.d.; BBC 2015).

Geography

The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria has bases primarily located in Chechnya and Russia; all of their attacks have occurred in Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). Attacks have occurred in many cities in Russia, such as Nalchik, Nikikhat, Bamut, Grozny, and Shelkovskoy (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group allegedly had an external base of operations in Georgia (Gleditsch et al 2013).

Organizational Structure

The most recent leader of the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria is Hussein Gakayev, and the first leader was Dzhokhar Dudayev (Crenshaw 2014). Dudayev served as the former pilot of the Soviet Strategic Aviation (Global Security. n.d.). He declared the independence of Chechnya in 1993 and seized government buildings, killing state representatives in Grozny in the process (Gleditsch et al 2013). Dudayev died in a Russian missile attack in April of 1996 (BBC 2015). The members of the group are ethnic Chechens, and some are foreign fighters (Global Security n.d.; Smick 2006; Gleditsch et al 2013). It is estimated that the group consists of approximately 15,000 members (Gleditsch et al 2013). The group maintained a political wing (BBC 2013; Gleditsch et al 2013; Global Security n.d.; Council on Foreign Relations 2010). Fighters received military training prior to their first violent attack by Dudayev, but it is unclear where they came from.

External Ties

The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria receives explicit monetary support from benefactors on the Arabian Peninsula who may have ties to Al-Qaeda (Crenshaw 2014). The group has had ties with IIPB, Al Qaeda, and Taliban (Crenshaw 2014). The group allegedly had an external base of operations in Georgia (Gleditsch et al 2013).

Group Outcome

On July 30, 1995, Dudayev called for a cease-fire of the First Chechen War (Global Security n.d.). After the war, a peace agreement was reached in which Chechnya's call for independence was postponed for up to 5 years (Global Security n.d.). After President Kadyrov's death, Kremlin-backed former Interior Minister Alu Alkhanov was elected to take Kadyrov's place in 2004 (BBC 2015).

The Chechen Republic of Ichkeria conducted its last attack on October 13, 2005, in Nalchik, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). Chechnya has achieved limited independence and reforms while remaining part of Russia (Al Jazeera 2014). The reason for the group's ending is likely related to the imposition of Russian-backed rule in Chechnya. In 2005, Chechnya held parliamentary elections, which Russian-backed parties won (BBC 2015).

Notes for Iris:

-what separates the Chechens from the Kabardians? There is much more of an organizational structure; the Chechen republic has some well-defined leaders; they had an organized campaign for secede. The Kabardians, in contrast, were less organized. The Kabardians are less effective at employing political violence. The external financial support for the Chechens seems really important. The Kabardians don't have a clear ideology or recruitment base. The Kabardians are short-lived. They attack in the same region (see GTD - geographical). Kabardian attacks have minor attacks probably not recorded in GTD, but they had one big attack. Unclear what skills they had- Congress of Kabard People - unclear goals. Seems like there is a missing data problem with the Kabard group - there is a big problem understanding how they were able to carry out such an attack

-little state response to Kabard people, but more to Chechen. Maybe reputational factors between Kabard in order to conduct an attack.

-key factors: organizational structure/leadership, external support, influences from foreign influence

XI. ISLAMBOULI BRIGADES OF AL-QA'IDA

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islambouli Brigades Of Al-Qa'ida, Al-Islambouli Brigades, Al-Islambouli Brigades Of Al-Qa'eda, Al-Islambouli Brigades Of Al-Qa'ida, Islambouli Brigade Of Martyrs, Islambouli Brigades Of Al-Qa'eda, Platoon Of Marytr Khaled Islambouli

Part 1. Bibliography

- "al-Islambouli Brigades of al Qaeda." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4496, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses

to Terrorism,

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xlxKLVDKssaexVeDs-rzfMX3FIZ2xyc9Vtx-NKRyLcc/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 20209. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20209>
- Mohammad Islambouli. Counter-Extremism Project. n.d.
<https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/mohammed-islambouli>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Black Widows

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 2004

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group allegedly formed in 1995, but their first violent attack wasn't until 2002 when they claimed partial responsibility for an attack in Russia. The group is reportedly a splinter from the International Justice Group, which is a splinter of al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group is named after Lieutenant Khalid al-Islambouli who reportedly assassinated the former president of Egypt, Anwar Sadat (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group claimed to be part of the larger Chechen separatist movement and opposed the Russian government (RFERL 2004; Jamestown Foundation 2005). Their ideology is Islamic (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group has launched a series of attacks on various cities in Russia and Pakistan (GTD 2017). These attacks allegedly included downing two Russian airplanes in 2004 (Jamestown 2005; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group is named after Lieutenant Khalid al-Islambouli (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). His younger brother, Muhammad Shawqi al-Islambouli is thought to be the leader of the group (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; Counter Extremism n.d.). No information could be found about the group's organizational structure, size, or membership.

External Ties

The group is reportedly a splinter from the International Justice Group, which is a splinter of al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group also reportedly had "ties" with Al-Qaeda (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The leader of the group is also known to have relations with Chechen terrorists in the past (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Group Outcome

In 2002, the group claimed partial responsibility for the 2002 hostage incident at the Russian ballet. The group's last known act of violence was on September 5, 2004 (GTD 2017). Some people doubt whether the group actually exists, but no other claim of responsibility exists for its attack (RFERL 2004; Jamestown 2005). It is unknown whether or not the group is still intact today. No information could be found about state responses.

Notes for Iris:

- There is not a lot of information available about this group
- The group has transnational network

XII. NOVAYA REVOLUTSIONAYA ALTERNATIVA

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: New Revolutionary Alternative (Nra), New Revolutionary Alternative, New Revolutionary Initiative, Novaya Revolutsionaya Alternativa

Part 1. Bibliography

- "New Revolutionary Alternative." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3649, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20336, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20336>
- "Russia: FSB Building under Attack." Eurasia Review. 2011. <http://www.eurasiareview.com/15032011-russia-fsb-buildings-under-attack/>
- Brad Crosson. "Differences between secular insurgency groups." Global Security Studies. 2010. Vol. 1 Issue 2. <http://globalsecuritystudies.com/Crosson%20Differences.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 1999

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Novaya Revolutsionaya Alternativa or “New Revolutionary Alternative,” is a Russian anarchist group that took responsibility for several bombings in Moscow, Russia that occurred between 1996 and 1999 (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when the group formed, but first came to attention for an attack in 1996 or 1998 (MIPT 2008; Eurasia Review 2011). The NRA has been classified as a Chechen anti-government leftist organization (Crosson 2015). The group’s political aim was to protest military conscription (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The NRA’s attacks occurred in Moscow, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.; Eurasia Review 2011) The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The NRA has no definitive leader, but rather the group is composed of collaborating members. Though the NRA has no definitive leader, it has gained a reputation through its multiple claims of attacks in Russia. The group seeks to recruit members who identify as anti-government leftists in Russia, but no definitive record of the number of members recruited, exists (MIPT 2008). The group had only four young women: Nadezhda Raks, Olga Nevskaya, Tatiana Nekhorosheva-Sokolova, and Larisa Romanova. (Eurasia Review 2011).

External Ties

The NRA has no external ties, support, or affiliations. The group receives no support from any organizations, and can be classified as a minor group within Russia with no affiliations to any other groups. The group’s last attack on April 4, 1999, was supplied by four members of the group, who were arrested shortly after the attack (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group is associated with attacks in 1998 and 1999 (Eurasia Review 1999). The last attack by the NRA occurred in Moscow, Russia, on April 4, 1999 (Global Terrorism Database n.d.) The NRA was surveilled from 1998 to 1999 by the Russian government (Eurasia Review 2011). The group has not claimed responsibility for any attacks since 1999 and it is unknown what happened to them since (MIPT 2008).

XIII. SPECIAL PURPOSE ISLAMIC REGIMENT

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (Spir), Special Purpose Islamic Regiment

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Special Purpose Islamic Regiment." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3732, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20517, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20517>
- Martha Crenshaw. "Special Purpose Islamic Regiment." Mapping Militants Project. Last updated 2014. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/403>
- "Special Purpose Islamic Regiment." SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) AND 2253 (2015) CONCERNING ISIL (DA'ESH) AL-QAIDA AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS GROUPS UNDERTAKINGS AND ENTITIES. UN Security Council. 2010. https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list/summaries/entity/special-purpose-islamic-regiment-%28spir%29
- "Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (SPIR)." Intelligence Resource Program. FAS. 2003. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/spir.htm>
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- Preeti Bhattacharji. “Chechen Terrorism (Russia, Chechnya, Separatist).” Council on Foreign Relations. Last updated 2010.
<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/chechen-terrorism-russia-chechnya-separatist>
- Sharon LaFraniere. “Chechen Rebel an unlikely leader // Movsar Barayev took over kidnap business after his uncle’s death.” San Francisco Chronicle/Washington Post. 2002.
<http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Chechen-rebel-an-unlikely-leader-Movsar-Barayev-2759594.php>
- David Holley and Alexei Kuznetsov. “Chechen Rebel’s Rise and Fall.” Los Angeles Times. 2002. <http://articles.latimes.com/2002/oct/26/world/fg-barayev26>
- Ian Traynor. “Troops bring freedom and death to theatre of blood.” Guardian. 2002. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2002/oct/27/russia.chechnya>
- Paul Quinn-Judge. “The Man Who Would Be Martyred.” Time Magazine. 2002. <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2051229,00.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Movsar Baryayev Gang, The 29th Division, SPIR

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 2003 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Special Purpose Islamic Regiment is an ethno-nationalist, separatist group that formed in 1996. The group seeks Chechnya’s liberation and the creation of an independent Chechen state (Global Security n.d.; MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2014). The group’s political aims later changed to establish an Islamic caliphate (Crenshaw 2014). The group’s first attack occurred in Zakan-Yurt, Chechnya, Russia, on April 9, 2001 (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The SPIR embraced a Wahhabist Islamist ideology (Crenshaw 2014).

Geography

The Special Purpose Islamic Regiment has only conducted attacks in Russia, primarily in Zakan-Yurt, Argun, and Moscow (Global Terrorism Database 2012). The group’s base is set up in Chechnya, Russia (FAS 2003). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

Arbi Barayev founded the Special Purpose Islamic Regiment in 1996 during the Chechen Wars, which he had fought in on the side of the Chechen separatists (Crenshaw 2014). The group has also been under the leadership of Movsar Barayev (Global Security n.d.; Investigative Project 2006). The latter was the group's leader during the 2002 Russian theater attack. At its peak, the group allegedly had more than 1,000 members (MIPT 2008), but membership gradually lessened to 100 individuals (Crenshaw 2014; Global Security n.d.; Investigative Project 2006). The group received extensive financial support from Al Qaeda (Crenshaw 2014).

External Ties

The SPIR received explicit external monetary support, and weaponry, from violent groups such as Al-Qaeda, and alleged support from foreign mujahideen (UN Security Council 2010; Intelligence Resource Program 2003). Hundreds of Chechens trained in Al-Qaida camps in Afghanistan, many of whom were believed to be members of the SPIR and fought against the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan on the side of Al-Qaeda (UN Security Council 2010). The SPIR has collaborated with the International Islamic Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB), Riyadus-Salikhin and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria and conducted attacks with them (Crenshaw 2014).

Group Outcome

The SPIR continues to conduct guerrilla operations in Chechnya under Amir Aslan, the group's current leader (Investigative Project via US Department of State 2006). After the group's last attack on October 26, 2002, on Moscow's Dubrovka theatre, the SPIR broke down (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group's last known attack was conducted on October 26, at Moscow's Dubrovka theatre (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). Under Mosvar Basayev's leadership, and in collaboration with other groups, they seized the theater and took approximately 700 audience members hostage (Council on Foreign Relations 2010). Russian Special Forces conducted a rescue operation, but the gas used to disable the attackers killed more than 120 hostages, as well as many of the terrorists (Council on Foreign Relations 2010). Basayev was killed during the raid (LaFraniere 2002; Quinn-Judge 2002).

In 2003, the remaining members of the group merged with the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria's armed forces (Crenshaw 2014). The UN listed the group as an FTO in 2003 (Investigative Project 2006; UN Security Council 2010).

Notes for Iris:

- the 2001 attacks are an upper boundary on when they're violent
- there is a lot of planning and organization involved in this group; they likely organize for awhile

- the group is originally supposed to function as an extra militia for the Chechen republic, but they later grow and evolve into an independent organization
- possible membership defection to chechen republic which incentivized the merge with the Chechen Republic in 2003
- the group only has a couple leaders. They're like the Chechens and they have external support from AQ, but it's on a smaller scale.
- the 2002 theater attack was highly coordinated across multiple groups

Russia Cases, Part 2: 1997-2001
Last Updated: 29 November 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1006	GROZNY JAMAAT		1998	2002
T308	THE 29TH DIVISION		1998	0
T479	SWORD OF ISLAM		1998	1999
T228	INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC BATTALION		1998	2002
T2463	WOLVES OF ISLAM		1998	1998
T1295	SKIF DETACHMENT		1999	1999
T145	DAGESTAN LIBERATION ARMY		1999	0
T443	RIYADUS-SALIHEYEN		2000	2011
T2459	VANGUARD OF RED YOUTH (AKM)		2001	2003
T2260	ARMED FORCES OF THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC OF ICHKERIA		2001	2005
T2378	MUJAHEDDEEN OF THE LECHI DUDAYEV SUBUNIT		2001	0

- I. GROZNY JAMAAT
Torg ID: 1006
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 2002
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20516. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20516>
- "Rebels step up attacks in Chechnya." North Caucasus Weekly. Jamestown Foundation. Vol 8, Issue 28. 2007.
<https://jamestown.org/program/rebels-step-up-attacks-in-chechnya/>
- "Police Established Organizer of Diversion on April 18in Grozny." 2002.ITAR - TASS News Wire, Apr 23, 1.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/454091525?accountid=14026>.
- "FOUR GUERRILLAS DETAINED IN CHECHNYA." 2005.Daily News Bulletin, Aug 10, 1.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/456117212?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2005 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. The Grozny Jamaat was unknown prior to its formation, however the organization is part of the larger Chechen conflict (Daily News Bulletin 2005). The Grozny Jamaat's first attack occurred on April 18, 2002, in Grozny, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). This attack resulted in 17 fatalities and 5 injuries (Global Terrorism Database n.d.).

Geography

The Grozny Jamaat has only carried out a single attack in Grozny, Russia, and their base is located in this city (Global Terrorism Database n.d.; Jamestown Foundation 2007; Daily News Bulletin 2005). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

Yunus Akhmadov was allegedly the leader of the Grozny Jamaat (Jamestown Foundation 2007; ITAR-TASS News Wire 2002). Akhmadov was killed in a special operation carried out in the Chechen capital (Jamestown Foundation 2007). In 2005,

Russian officials arrested three men belonging to Grozny Jamaat, including a leader known as Musa Madayev (Daily News Bulletin 2005).

External Ties

There is no evidence of alleged or explicit support.

Group Outcome

Akhmadov was killed in 2007 (Jamestown Foundation 2007). The group's last attack was in 2005 (Daily News Bulletin 2005).

Notes for Iris:

- seems to be a faction of the Chechen conflict?
- one-hit wonder
- Akhmadov has ties to other famous Chechen militant leaders and groups

II. THE 29TH DIVISION

Torg ID: 308

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Movsar Baryayev Gang, The 29th Division, SPIR

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Movsar Baryayev Gang." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3639, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
- Sharon LaFraniere. "Chechen Rebel an unlikely leader // Movsar Barayev took over kidnap business after his uncle's death." San Francisco Chronicle/Washington Post. 2002. <http://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Chechen-rebel-an-unlikely-leader-Movsar-Barayev-2759594.php>
- David Holley and Alexei Kuznetsov. "Chechen Rebel's Rise and Fall." Los Angeles Times. 2002. <http://articles.latimes.com/2002/oct/26/world/fg-barayev26>
- Ian Traynor. "Troops bring freedom and death to theatre of blood." Guardian. 2002. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2002/oct/27/russia.chechnya>
- Paul Quinn-Judge. "The Man Who Would Be Martyred." Time Magazine. 2002. <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2051229,00.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: 29th Suicide Division, SPIR

Group Formation: This is an alias for SPIR.

Group End: This is an alias for SPIR.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for SPIR.

Geography

This is an alias for SPIR.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for SPIR.

External Ties

This is an alias for SPIR.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for SPIR.

Notes for Iris:

-no clear evidence of 29th division

- III. SWORD OF ISLAM
Torg ID: 479
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Sword of Islam." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3681, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit

- GTD Perpetrator 20518. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20518>
- Searched ProQuest
 - “Sword of islam” russia
 - “Sword of islam” chechnya
- Searched gScholar
 - “Sword of islam” russia
 - “Sword of islam” chechnya

Note: does not appear related to Seif Islam, leader of AQ in Caucasus

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2001

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Sword of Islam formed, but it first came to attention in 1998, during the group’s first attack in Chechnya (MIPT 2008). The aim of this group was to remove Russian forces from Chechnya and create an independent Chechen state, which was to be ruled under Sharia law (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Sword of Islam’s attacks have occurred in Grozny and Chechnya (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is no recorded leader of this group. The Sword of Islam has advocated for an independent Chechen state under Sharia law. There are no recorded size estimates of the group. In 2001, Russian authorities detained two members of the group during an alleged attack (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The Sword of Islam has no alleged or explicit support from any organization. There is disputed information regarding the group's alleged alliance with RIIS (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The Sword of Islam's last successful attack occurred on February 9, 1999, in Grozny, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). In 2001, Russian authorities in Chechnya detained two members of the group during an alleged attack (MIPT 2008). These two individuals had possession of grenades, machine guns, and ski masks, during the time of the arrest (MIPT 2008). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

IV. ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING BRIGADE (IIPB)

Torg ID: 228

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (lipb), International Islamic Battalion, International Islamic Brigade

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1998

Group End (Outcome): 2003 (merger with al-qaeda (US State Department))

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB) was partnered with the Chechen separatist movement. It formed in 1998 with an initial goal was to break away from Russian to create a Chechen republic, ridding it of all non-Chechens. It ascribed to Wahhabi Islam ideology (Crenshaw 2014). Its first attack was in 1999 (Crenshaw 2014).

Geography

The IIPB attacks were mainly conducted in Russia, including most notably the Moscow theater hostage crisis in 2002, with a death count of 129 hostages (Crenshaw 2014). It was also active in Dagestan. It had bases of operations in Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Turkey (FAS 2004; US State Department 2006).

Organizational Structure

IIPB was founded by Shamil Basayev and Ibn Al-Khattab in 1998 (Crenshaw 2014). IIPB had an estimated 400 members including several foreign fighters, but there is a lot of uncertainty about this (Global Security n.d.; US State Department 2006). It primarily funded itself through support from Al-Qaeda and other AQ donors (Crenshaw 2014). It is

unknown how the group recruited members or if members were from a particular background. The group has a hierarchical organizational structure. There is little data regarding membership numbers.

External Ties

IIPB primarily received funding and training from Al-Qaeda. The group also worked with Riyadus-Salikhin, the Special Purpose Islamic Regiment, and the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (Crenshaw 2014).

Group Outcome

Following the death of Abu al-Walid, the group's leadership fell into the hands of Abu Hafis al-Urduni who "merged" the IIPB with Al-Qaeda in 2003 (US Department of State 2006).

- V. WOLVES OF ISLAM
Torg ID: 2463
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 1998
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20474. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20474>
- "Chechen Official Confirms Saidov Murder." 1998a. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Oct 03, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452612261?accountid=14026>.
- "Russian Minister Calls for Improvement in Relations with Chechnya." 1998b. BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union - Political, Oct 03, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/454920016?accountid=14026>.
- "Chechen Deputy Prosecutor Knows Nothing about Wolves of Islam Group." 1998. BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union - Political, Oct 03, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/454920154?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 1998

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but the Wolves of Islam carried out their first attack on October 3, 1998, in Sleptsovsk, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.; BBC 1998a) The Wolves of Islam's only attack resulted in the death of Akmal Saidov, an official belonging to the Russian government representative office in Chechnya (BBC 1998a; BBC 1998b; BBC 1998c). The group opposes anti-Chechen politicians and seems to promote the rights of Chechens, allowing it to be classified as ethno-nationalist. Researchers claim that the attack may have been at preventing normalization and rapprochement between the Russians and Chechens (BBC 1998b; BBC 1998c).

Geography

The Wolves of Islam are primarily located in Chechnya, Russia, and the group's only attack occurred in Sleptsovsk, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is no evidence of leadership, group size, or specific wings of the Wolves of Islam. The group only came to attention once when it killed Akmal Saidov, an official belonging to the Russian government representative office in Chechnya (BBC 1998a; BBC 1998b; BBC 1998c). However, the Wolves of Islam have not taken responsibility for nor carried out any additional attacks.

External Ties

The Wolves of Islam receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization.

Group Outcome

After the Wolves of Islam's first, and only, attack in Sleptsovsk, Russia, in 1998; no attacks have occurred since (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The Wolves of Islam have only taken responsibility for the death of Saidov, but they have not alleged their participation in any other attacks since then.

VI. SKIF DETACHMENT Torg ID: 1295

Min. Group Date: 1999
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: SKIF Detachment, SKIF

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20398. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20398>
- “Group Claims Responsibility for U.S. Embassy Shooting.” Newline - March 31, 1999. Radio Free Europe/RadioLiberty. 1999a. <https://www.rferl.org/a/1141875.html>
- “Chechens, SKIF Prime Suspects in FSB Blast.” Newline - April 7, 1999. Radio Free Europe/RadioLiberty. 1999b. <https://www.rferl.org/a/1141879.html>
- “Group claims responsibility for attempted attack on U.S. Embassy.” Jamestown Foundation. Vol. 5, Issue 64. 1999.
<https://jamestown.org/program/group-claims-responsibility-for-attempted-attack-on-u-s-embassy/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Scythian (RFERL 1998a; RFERL 1999b)

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group forms, but the SKIF Detachment conducted its first attack on March 28, 1999, in Arbat, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group’s ideology was not specified; the group said it was protesting the NATO bombing in Yugoslavia (RFERL 1999b; Jamestown Foundation 1999). The group has mixed aims and targets the US and Russian government.

The group’s alleged second, and last, attack was an explosion outside of Federal Security Service headquarters in Moscow. The attack occurred on April 3, 1999 (Newline 1999). The SKIF Detachment claims to be part of a larger guerrilla unit, and the group has declared an aim to destroy employees of the Russian Interior Ministry and the mass media, which they believe are persecuting patriots (Jamestown Foundation 1999).

Geography

The SKIF Detachment conducted its first attack on March 28, 1999, against the US Embassy in Arbat, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). Since then, the group has conducted one other attack in Moscow on April 4, 1999 (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The SKIF Detachment has no known bases and is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The SKIF Detachment has no known leaders, however the group claims to be part of a larger, unnamed guerrilla unit (Jamestown Foundation 1999). There are no recorded size estimates for the group or for the larger guerrilla unit they claim to be a part of.

External Ties

The SKIF Detachment receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization. However, the group's attack in Moscow on April 4, 1999, was a joint effort with the Chechen Rebels (suspected) and the New Revolutionary Alternative (Global Terrorism Database n.d.)

Group Outcome

The group has not been linked with any further attacks since its attack in Moscow on April 4, 1999 (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The U.S. Embassy increased security measures in response to the group's attack (Jamestown Foundation 1999).

Notes for Iris:

-the state that they're opposed to is a little unclear because Jamestown says they oppose Russia and the RFERI source says they oppose US
-sounds like they have mixed aims because of their association with NRA and Chechen rebels

VII. DAGESTAN LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 145

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Dagestan Liberation Army.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3584, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
- Helen Womack. “Russia caught in sect’s web of terror.” The Independent (UK). 1999. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/russia-caught-in-sects-web-of-terror-1120524.html>
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- “World: Europe Security clampdown in Russia.” BBC. 1999. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/448005.stm>
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- “Russia: Dagestani Official Denies Existence of Dagestan Liberation Army.” 1999. BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union - Political, Sep 15, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/454912930?accountid=14026>.
- Sergei Strokan and Alexei Elmanov. “Dagestan’s Riposte.” Outlook Magazine (India). 1999. <https://www.outlookindia.com/magazine/story/dagestan146s-riposte/208154>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999 (last attack), 2004 (repression?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Dagestan Liberation Army formed, but it was a separatist group fighting for the Republic of Dagestan to achieve independence (MIPT 2008). The Islamic extremist group conducted its first attack on three apartment buildings in September 1999, resulting in 276 casualties (Hoffman 1999).

Geography

The Dagestan Liberation Army has only conducted attacks in Moscow, Russia (Strokan and Elmanov 1999; MIPT 2008). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is no evidence of leadership, group size, funding source, social base, or specific wings of the Dagestan Liberation Army. However, the group is considered an Islamic extremist group so members may be Muslim (MIPT 2008). Dagestan is one of the most ethnically heterogeneous provinces in Russia.

External Ties

The Dagestan Liberation Army receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or state.

Group Outcome

The Dagestan Liberation Army has only conducted one attack on three apartment buildings in Moscow, Russia (The Guardian 1999; Hoffman 1999). The group was last active as late as 2004 when Russian security forces arrested a few members (MIPT 2008). Since then, the group has not claimed responsibility for attacks. Some speculate the group merged with other groups at an unknown date (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- even though they only have one attack, it incurs a lot of damage and seems to be pretty sophisticated
- no leader and so more disorganized so they're unable to sustain effort

VIII. RIYADUS-SALIHEYEN
Torg ID: 443
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance And Sabotage Battalion Of Chechen Martyrs, Islamic Brigade Of Shahids Riyad Us-Salikheen, Riyad Us-Saliheyn, Riyad Us-Saliheyn Martyrs' Brigade, Riyadh-As-Saliheen, Riyadus-Saliheyen, Riyadus-Saliheyen Martyrs Brigade, Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance And Sabotage Battalion Of Chechen Martyrs (Rrsbcm), Rrsbcm

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Riyadus-Saliheyn." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3673, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20395. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20395>

- Martha Crenshaw. "Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Brigade." Mapping Militant Organizations. Last updated 2014.
<http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/413>
- "Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs." Global Security. N.d.
https://www.globalsecurity.org/security/profiles/riyadus-salikhin_reconnaissance_and_sabotage_battalion_of_chechen_martyrs.htm
- "RIYADUS-SALIKHIN RECONNAISSANCE AND SABOTAGE BATTALION OF CHECHEN MARTYRS (RSRSBCM)." SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) AND 2253 (2015) CONCERNING ISIL (DA'ESH) AL-QAIDA AND ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUALS GROUPS UNDERTAKINGS AND ENTITIES. UN Security Council. Last updated 2016.
https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list/summaries/entity/riyadus-salikhin-reconnaissance-and-sabotage
- "Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage. Chapter 8: Other Groups of Concern. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State 2006.
<https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/159/riyadus-salikhin-reconnaissance-and-sabotage>
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<http://www.cnn.com/2003/US/02/28/chechens.terror/>
- Bill Roggio. "Terrorism in the Caucasus and the threat to the US homeland." FDD's Long War Journal. 2014.
https://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2014/04/terrorism_in_the_cau.php
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<http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/database/riyadus-salikhin-reconnaissance-and-sabotage-battalion-chechen-martyrs-2012>
- Scott Stewart and Ben West. "The Caucasus Emirate." Stratfor. 2010.
<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/caucasus-emirate>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2008-2009 (merger with Caucasus Emirate)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Riyadus-Saliheyen is an Islamic fundamentalist separatist group that originally fought for Chechen independence (Crenshaw 2014). The Riyadus-Saliheyen can also be classified as an ethnic, separatist, group (BAAD Narratives 2012). The group transitioned to using violence in an effort to create an independent Muslim state in the Northern Caucasus region (US Department of State 2006). The group formed in 1999 and their first attack occurred on October 23, 2002, in Moscow, Russia, as a joint attack with the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade and the Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (Crenshaw 2014; Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group is allegedly a merger between the IIPB and the SPIR (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Riyadus-Saliheyen has only conducted attacks in areas within Russia, including: Moscow, Grozny, Beslan, Znamenskoye, Velikiy Novgorod, Nazran, Sayano-Shushenskaya Dam, Vladikavkaz, and between Nazran and Magas (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group operates within the Caucasus Emirate region, primarily from its base in Chechnya (Crenshaw 2014). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Riyadus-Saliheyen is Chechen extremist Shamil Basayev who also briefly served as the President of Chechnya (US Department of State 2006; MIPT 2008). Basayev was also the founder and leader of the International Islamic Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB), and he developed ties with Al Qaeda through Ibn Al-Khattab, his fellow co-founder of the IIPB (Crenshaw 2014). Basayev was killed in 2006 by Russian security forces (Crenshaw 2014). The group's size is estimated to be approximately 50 individuals at an unknown date (Global Security n.d.; US Department of State 2006; BAAD Narratives 2012). The Riyadus-Saliheyen has aimed for Chechen independence, and the group most likely recruits members who are Chechen (Crenshaw 2014). Al-Qaeda funded training camps for Chechen rebels in Afghanistan, and in the North Caucasus (Global Security n.d.; Crenshaw 2014).

External Ties

The Riyadus-Saliheyen's first attack was a joint effort with the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade and the Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (Crenshaw 2014; Global Terrorism Database 2017). Basayev was also the founder and leader of the Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade, so the Riyadus-Saliheyen may have ties with this group (US Department of State 2006). The group worked with and had possibly merged with the Caucasus Emirate in 2009 (Crenshaw 2014).

Basayev also formed ties with Al-Qaeda through Ibn Al-Khattab; the Riyadus-Saliheyen may have formed an alliance with this group as well (Crenshaw 2014). Al-Qaeda funded

training camps for Chechen rebels in Afghanistan and in the North Caucasus (Global Security n.d.; Crenshaw 2014). Due to this support, the Riyadus-Salikhin adopted a global jihadist ideology in order to appease the group for their aid (Crenshaw 2014).

Group Outcome

Basayev was killed in 2006 by Russian security forces (Crenshaw 2014). The Riyadus-Saliheyen's last attack occurred on March 9, 2011, in Moscow, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group has worked with and has possibly merged with the Caucasus Emirate in 2009 (Crenshaw 2014).

Notes for Iris:

- the group's aim shifted to more transnational jihadist claims once they received support from al-Qaeda
- the group's aims broaden over time
- the Caucasus Emirate is not an umbrella

IX. VANGUARD OF RED YOUTH (AKM)

Torg ID: 2459

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20467. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20467>
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/454984353?accountid=14026>.
- "Radical Youth Organization's Protest 'Harshly Suppressed' in Moscow." 2004. BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union, Jun 01, 1.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/460438310?accountid=14026>.
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/460466059?accountid=14026>.
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<https://web.archive.org/web/20120728094523/http://www.zcommunications.org/a-return-of-the-proletariat-by-boris-kagarlitsky>
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<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18408295>.

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Red Youth Avant-Garde, Avangard Krasnoy Molodezhi (AKM)

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 1999 (last attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Vanguard of Red Youth formed in 1998 as a left-wing youth political movement to protest globalization (BBC 2012). The group's first, and only, attack, occurred on February 4, 2003, in Moscow (GTD 2017.). Nine members of the Vanguard of Red Youth attempted to prevent vehicles from entering Government House grounds in Moscow (BBC 2004).

Geography

The Vanguard of Red Youth's only known attack occurred in Moscow, Russia (GTD 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The unofficial leader of the Vanguard of Red Youth is Sergey Udaltsov (BBC 2008). Udaltsov is a Russian left-wing activist who left the Vanguard of Red Youth, becoming the unofficial leader of the Left Front, a larger organisation for left-wing youth groups (BBC 2012). Members were youth (BBC 2004; BBC 2012). It is unknown how many members the organization had. Nine members conducted its only attack (BBC 2004). It was primarily a political movement and only had one attack.

External Ties

The Vanguard of Red Youth receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or state. However, Udaltsov and Eduard Limonov, founder and leader of the National Bolshevik Party, were arrested due to their participation in an anti capitalist rally in central Moscow in 2017 (Google 2017).

Group Outcome

The leader of the Vanguard of Red Youth, Udaltsov, went on to become the unofficial leader of the Left Front, a larger organization for left-wing youth groups (BBC 2012). He was influential in the setting up of an opposition protest in Moscow, called the “Day of Wrath” (BBC 2008). Since the group’s only attack in Moscow, it has not claimed its participation in any more attacks (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-semi-violent political party (although not officially recognized as political party)

X. ARMED FORCES OF THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC OF ICHKERIA

Torg ID: 2260

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20078. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20078>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

Group End: This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

Geography

This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

External Ties

This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (T607)

XI. MUJAHEDDEEN OF THE LECHI DUDAYEV SUBUNIT

Torg ID: 2378

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "FOUR MILITANTS SURRENDER IN CHECHNYA." 2006.Daily News Bulletin, Sep 01, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/456306903?accountid=14026>.
- Searched Google
 - Russia "Lechi dudayev"
 - Mujahedeen of the lechi dudayev subunit
 - "Mujahedeen of the lechi dudayev subunit"
- Searched gScholar
 - Russia "Lechi dudayev"
 - Mujahedeen of the lechi dudayev subunit
- Searched Proquest
 - Russia "Lechi dudayev"
 - Mujahedeen of the lechi dudayev subunit
 - muja* lechi dudayev

Unclear what this refers to. Lechi Dudayev was mayor of Grozny in 90s so may be related to Grozny Jamaat. Dudayev died in 2001 crossing a minefield, but there is no evidence he had an armed group distinct from the "Chechen Armed Forces"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No information could be found

Group Formation: No information could be found

Group End: No information could be found

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Unclear what this refers to. Lechi Dudayev was mayor of Grozny in the 90s so may be related to Grozny Jamaat. Dudayev died in 2001 crossing a minefield, but there is no evidence he had an armed group distinct from the "Chechen Armed Forces"

Geography

No information could be found

Organizational Structure

No information could be found

External Ties

No information could be found

Group Outcome

No information could be found

Russia Cases Part 3: 2002-2012 Last Updated: 11 December 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1064	DAGESTANI SHARI'AH JAMAAT		2002	2010
T2555	GAZOTAN MURDASH		2004	2004
T1399	INGUSH JAMA'AT SHARIAT		2006	0
T1516	KATAIB AL-KHOUL		2006	2008
T2353	IMARAT KAVKAZ	28-Nov-07	2007	2012

T2483	MILITANT ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN NATIONALISTS		2008	2008
T2497	NVF		2009	2011
T2434	KARABULAK GANG		2010	2010
T1620	CHERNYE YASTERBY		2011	2011
T2644	IZBERBASH GANG		2012	2012
T1283	SADVAL		0	0
T763	RED GUERRILLAS		0	0

I. DAGESTANI SHARI'AH JAMAAT

Torg ID: 1064

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Dagestani Shari'ah Jamaat, Dagestani Shariah Jamaat, Dzhennet (Paradise), Islamic Jamaat Of Dagestan

Part 1. Bibliography

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- GTD Perpetrator 20136. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20136>
- Andrei Smirnov. "Dagestan's Insurgents Regroup as New 'Sharia Jamaat' Organization." Jamestown Foundation. 2005. <https://jamestown.org/program/dagestan-s-insurgents-regroup-as-new-sharia-jamaat-organization/>
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- Mairbek Vatchagaev. "Dagestan's Jamaats Widen their Theater of Operations." Jamestown Foundation. 2008a. <https://jamestown.org/program/dagestans-jamaats-widen-their-theater-of-operations/>

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jennet, Vilayat Dagestan

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2015 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Dagestani Shariah Jamaat formed in 2002, under the alias “Dzhennet” (MIPT 2008). The group’s aims include the removal of Russian influence from Dagestan, the imposition of Sharia Law, and the development of an independent Dagestan state under Islamic law (Vatchagaev 2007; MIPT 2008). The group is an Islamist, ethno-nationalist organization (Smirnov 2005). The group’s first attack occurred on May 20, 2005, in Makhachkala, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). However, some sources claim that the group’s first violent attack occurred in 2004 (Smirnov 2005; Jamestown Foundation 2010). It formed in reaction to Putin’s crackdown on a Dagestan separatist group in 1999 - possibly the Dagestan Liberation Army (Smirnov 2005; Vatchagaev 2007).

Geography

The Dagestani Shariah Jamaat has conducted attacks in many regions within Russia, such as Makhachkala, Kaspiysk, and Bayramaul (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group has its headquarters located in the Dagestan region of Russia (MIPT 2008). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The founder and leader of the Dagestani Shariah Jamaat was Rasul Makasharipov (MIPT 2008; Jamestown Foundation 2010; Vatchagaev 2008b). Makasharipov had military experience from fighting in Chechnya and members of the group were ex-militants with combat experience (MIPT 2008). In 2008, it was recorded from seven Dagestan groups, including the Dagestani Shariah Jamaat, that the groups had a total of 49-95 members in total (Vatchagaev 2008b). The founder of the larger Dagestan movement was Rabbani Khalilov (Smirnov 2005; Vatchagaev 2008b).

External Ties

The Dagestani Shariah Jamaat receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization. However, the group does have ties with Riyadus-Saliheyn, the group led by Chechen rebel Shamil Basayev (MIPT 2008). Makasharipov pledged allegiance to the new military structure organized by Khalim Sadullayev, called the Caucasus Front, and the Dagestani Shariah Jamaat may have ties to this group (Jamestown Foundation 2010).

Group Outcome

In July of 2005, Federal authorities managed to corner Makasharipov in Makhachkala, and he killed himself in his safehouse immediately afterwards (Jamestown Foundation 2010; MIPT 2008). The Russian government prematurely declared victory after Makasharipov's death (MIPT 2008). The group reorganized in 2007-2008 and renamed itself Vilayat Dagestan (Vatchagaev 2007; Vatchagaev 2008b). The group merged or fell under the new Caucasus Emirate after this change (Vatchagaev 2007).

The Dagestani Shariah Jamaat's last attack was in 2015 (Jocelyn 2015).

Notes for Iris:

- Makasharipov was the first and main leader of the group
- Sharia Jamaat was a larger group with individual factions

- II. GAZOTAN MURDASH
Torg ID: 2555
Min. Group Date: 2004
Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Aliases: Gazotan Murdash, Followers Of The Holy War

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2004 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Gazotan Murdash formed, but it first came to attention for a violent attack in 2004 (Gazeta 2004; Globe and Mail 2004). The group's political aims are unknown, but seemed to be pro-Chechen because it claimed the attack was retribution for attacks against Chechens in Grozny (The Globe and Mail 2004; Gazeta 2004). The group follows Sufi Islam, and their first attack occurred on February 6, 2004, in Moscow, Russia (Gazeta 2004).

Geography

The Gazotan Murdash has only conducted attacks in Moscow, Russia (The Globe and Mail 2004). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Gazotan Murdash is Lom Ali-Chechensky (Gazeta 2004). There is no evidence of group size, or specific wings of the Gazotan Murdash. The group was likely composed of Chechens (Globe and Mail 2004). No other information about group size, background, or organization was found.

External Ties

The Gazotan Murdash receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization.

Group Outcome

The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2004 (The Globe and Mail 2004).

III. INGUSH JAMA'AT SHARIAT

Torg ID: 1399

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2007 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Ingush Jamaat Shariat is a Muslim separatist group with the aim to establish an independent Islamic state and secede from Russia (MIPT 2008; Skaine 2013, 178). It is unknown when the group formed, but its first attack was in 2006 and involved a series of arson attacks on homes throughout the Ingushetia area (MIPT 2008). The group's most publicized attack was on February 27, 2006, when Magomed Chakhkiyev was abducted by members of the Ingush Jama'at Shariat and was held captive for over two months (MIPT 2008). The group planned to release Chakhkiyev in exchange for the resignation of Murat Zyazikov, an ally of the Russian Federation, or for the freeing of Islamic militants held as prisoners in Ingushetia (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Ingush Jamaat Shariat holds its base in Ingushetia, an area within the North Caucasus region of Russia (Skaine 2013, 178). The group also conducts its attacks within this area, and they are not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Ingush Jamaat Shariat is Amir Khabibulla (MIPT 2008). The group had less than 100 members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008). Members allegedly came from Ingushetia and Chechnya (Skaine 2013). There is no evidence of specific wings in regards to the Ingush Jamaat Shariat.

External Ties

Khabibulla has declared that the group has ties to other groups in Kabarda-Balkaria, North Ossetia, Karachay-Cherkessia, Dagestan, and Chechnya (MIPT 2008). Khabibulla has formed ties with Shamil Basayev, leader of Riyadus-Saliheyn (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2006 (MIPT 2008). Around 2007, the group merged to join the Caucasus Emirate (Crenshaw 2014).

- IV. KATAIB AL-KHOUL
Torg ID: 1516
Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kata'ib Al-Khoul, Jamaat Kataib Al-Khoul, Kataeb Al-Ghoul, Kataib Al-Khoul, Kataib Al-Khoul Jamaat

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Kataib Al-Khoul." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4702, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit
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- Mairbek Vatchagaev. "The Truth about the `Kataib al-Khoul' Ossetian Jamaat. Jamestown Foundation. 2007. <https://jamestown.org/program/the-truth-about-the-kataib-al-khoul-ossetian-jamaat/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: North Ossetia Jamaat

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2008 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Kataib Al-Khoul is a radical Islamic Salafist separatist group that was active as early as 2006 (MIPT 2008). The group aims to create an independent Ossetian state (MIPT 2008). The group's first attack occurred on July 19, 2006, in Prigorodny, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). It is notably composed of several different ethnic groups (Vatchagaev 2007).

Geography

The Kataib Al-Khoul's base is located in North Ossetia, an area within the North Caucasus region of Russia (Jamestown Foundation 2007). The group has conducted attacks within many areas of Russia, such as Prigorodny and Vladikavkaz (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The Kataib Al-Khoul's leader is Emir Saad (Jamestown Foundation 2007). There is no evidence of group size, or specific wings of the Kataib Al-Khoul. It is notably composed of several different ethnic groups (Vatchagaev 2007).

External Ties

The Kataib Al-Khoul receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization. However, the group's public statements are disseminated on pro-Chechen websites, so the group may have ties with Chechen insurgency groups (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The Kataib Al-Khoul's last attack occurred on November 26, 2008, in Vladikavkaz, Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). At the end of November of 2006, a statement from Kataib Al-Khoul offered \$50,000 for the assassination of several highly-regarded Russian officials and Chechen Premier Ramzan Kadyrov (MIPT 2008). The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2008 and it is unknown what happened to the group after this date.

Notes for Iris:

-the group's tactics are unusual in relation to other groups

- V. IMARAT KAVKAZ
Torg ID: 2353
Min. Group Date: 2007
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: 2007

Aliases: Caucasus Emirate, Forces Of The Caucasus Emirate, Imarat Kavkaz, Imirat Kavkaz, Islamic Emirate Of The Caucasus

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4cb2a7e82.html>
- Jamestown Foundation, What Caused the Demise of the Caucasus Emirate?, 18 June 2015, Eurasia Daily Monitor Volume: 12 Issue: 114, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/558bc5824.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007

Group End: 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Caucasus Emirate is a Salafist separatist group that formed in 2007 (Jamestown Foundation 2010; Crenshaw 2014; Global Security n.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group aims to create an independent Caucasus Emirate and impose Sharia law (Crenshaw 2014). The group’s suspected first attack occurred on April 13, 2008, in Karabulak, Russia, according to Crenshaw, (2014) or on April 17, 2008, in Assinovskaya, Russia according to the GTD (2017). The group is a merger of several individual Salafist separatist groups such as the Shariat Jamaat, Kabardino-Balkaria, and Ingust Jamaat (Crenshaw 2014; Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

The Imarat Kavkaz has conducted all of their attacks in areas within Russia, such as, Karabulak, Assinovskaya, Nalchik, Nazran, Tyrnyauz, Saadi-Kotar, Agishty, Gazi-Yurt, Khasavyurt, Moskvorechye-Suburovo, Bologoye, Moscow, Khamovniki, Kizlyar, Cheryomushki, Domodedovo, Sagopshi, Makhachkala, Nizhniye, Nizniye Achaluki,

Volgograd, Tambuktan, Elbrus, Mt. Elbrus Ski Resort, Argun, Maryinskaya, and Grozny (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). The group's headquarters are located within the North Caucasus region of Russia (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Organizational Structure

The Imarat Kavkaz's founder and leader was Dokka Umarov (Jamestown Foundation 2015; Mackenzie Institute 2015). Umarov served as a field commander for the organization and was killed by Russian security forces in 2014 (Crenshaw 2014). Umarov was notably the former president of the Republic of Ichkeria (Anti-Defamation League. N.d.; Crenshaw 2014).

Ali Abu Muhammad al Dagestani took Umarov's position after his death in 2014 (Crenshaw 2014).

The Imarat Kavkaz's membership consists of ex-militants from previous militant organizations like Shariat Jamaat, Karbardino-Balkaria, and Ingush Jamaat that merged with the group in 2007-2008 (Crenshaw 2014; Mackenzie Institute 2015). In 2010, it was estimated that the group had approximately 400-1,500 members (Crenshaw 2014). The group was partially an umbrella for other Islamist separatist groups in the region (Global Security n.d.; Crenshaw 2014). The group funded itself through extortion and external support from Al Qaeda (Crenshaw 2014; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group had a hierarchical structure (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

External Ties

The Imarat Kavkaz receives funding from Al Qaeda and Chechen government officials (Crenshaw 2014). It also receives logistical and training support from Al Qaeda (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Imarat Kavkaz's last attack occurred on October 13, 2016, in an unknown location within Russia (Global Terrorism Database n.d.). Umarov died in 2014, and Aliaskhab Kebekov took over his position after his death (Crenshaw 2014; Jamestown Foundation 2015). Kebekov was killed in 2015 (Mackenzie Institute 2015). A faction of the Caucasus Emirate, Jamaat Aukhov, pledged allegiance to ISIS in 2014 and another faction of the Caucasus Emirate, RIIS, pledged allegiance to ISIS in 2015 (Jamestown Foundation 2015).

Notes for Iris:

- 2006 is when the sham elections in Chechnya go down
- Mackenzie Institute plagiarizes Global Security

- UCDP date can't be right because first violent attack post-dates insurgency status
- possible the group was called the Caucasus Front before it changed its name to the Caucasus Emirate
- there is no evidence of violent attack before 2008
- there is no clear pattern to GTD attacks
- differences compared to Chechen Republic? Not really. Leader seems to have some more militant and professional experience that could be important here; this group is a merger compared to other

VI. MILITANT ORGANIZATION OF RUSSIAN NATIONALISTS

Torg ID: 2483

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: BORN, Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists (BORN)

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2010 (repression - arrested and convicted)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists is a Russian ethno-nationalist, right-wing hate organization that formed in 2008 (Russian Legal Information 2015; UN CERD 2016, 13). The group's first attack occurred on December 6, 2008, in Zhabkino, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group primarily attacks law enforcement officials and individuals who have promoted anti-fascism (Taub 2015; UN CERD 2016). They were responsible for several murders and attacks (UN CERD 2016, 13). They seem to primarily engage in hate crimes; they have no clearly defined political aims.

Geography

The Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists conducted their first attack, in Zhabkino, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). They also conducted additional attacks in Moscow in 2009 and 2010 (Russian Legal Information 2015). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists' leader is Russian nationalist, Ilya Goryachev (Russian Legal Information Agency 2015). However, Nikita Tikhonov, Maksim Baklagin, Vyacheslav Isaev, and Mikhail Volkov are also considered leaders of the group (UN CERD 2016, 14). They are ethnically Russian. There are no size estimates for the group; however, three members of the Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists were given prison terms in 2015 by a Moscow region court (Moscow Times 2015). No other background, or organizational, information was found.

External Ties

The Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists receive no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization. However, Goryachev had unspecified "ties" to the Kremlin administration and its deputy head, Vladislav Surkov (Moscow Times 2015).

Group Outcome

The Militant Organization of Russian Nationalists' first attack occurred in Zhabkino, Russia, in 2008 (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group also conducted attacks in 2009 and 2010 in Moscow (Russian Legal Information Agency 2015). Police arrested the group's leader between 2010-2011 and put him on trial (Moscow Times 2015). Tikhonov

was sentenced in 2011 to life in prison for the murder of lawyer, Stanislav Markelov, and journalist Anastasia Baburova (Russian Legal Information Agency 2015). Goryachev was on the international wanted list and he was extradited from Serbia in 2013 (Russian Legal Information Agency 2015).

VII. NVF

Torg ID: 2497

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30199. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
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<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/27/world/europe/27chechnya.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2011 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the NVF formed, but the group’s first attack occurred on August 26, 2009, in Grozny, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The NVF is associated with

known Chechen rebel leaders and may be a Chechen separatist group (Jamestown Foundation 1970; GTD 2017). The NVF's ideology is uncertain. VF appears to be a generic term for illegal groups and armed militias in Russia that may come from the Russian words for People's Militia, Narodnoe Opolcheniye (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The NVF has conducted attacks in various areas within Russia, such as, Grozny, Gubden, Shauri, and Verkhiye Ubekimakhi (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The NVF's leadership, size, and membership are unknown. The GTD (2017) claims Aleksandr Tikhomirov, a known Caucasus Emirate leader, is also a member of this group.

External Ties

There is no evidence that the NVF receives any support from other states or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The NVF's last attack occurred on January 13, 2011, in Verkhiye Ubekimakhi, Russia. The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2011 and it is unknown what happened to the group after this date. NVF appears to be a generic term for illegal groups and armed militias in Russia that may come from the Russian words for People's Militia, Narodnoe Opolcheniye (Global Security n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

-NVF appears to be a generic term for illegal groups and armed militias in Russia (Global Security n.d.).

-this seems like an umbrella or an alias for the Caucasus Emirate

VIII. KARABULAK GANG
Torg ID: 2434
Min. Group Date: 2010
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30132. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
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https://www.rferl.org/a/At_Least_One_Killed_In_Suicide_Blast_In_North_Ossetia/2129920.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2010 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Karabulak Gang formed in 2010. The group’s first attack occurred on September 17, 2010, in Prigorodnyy, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The attack resulted in the reported killing of a police officer and two additional injuries; the attack was a suspected suicide bombing in North Ossetia (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty 2010).

Geography

The Karabulak Gang conducted its only attack in Prigorodnyy, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The Karabulak Gang’s leadership, size, and membership type are unknown.

External Ties

The Karabulak Gang receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization.

Group Outcome

The Karabulak Gang's only attack occurred on September 17, 2010, in Prigorodnyy, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017; Radio Free Europe 2010). The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2010 and it is unknown what happened to the group after this date.

IX. CHERNYE YASTERBY
Torg ID: 1620
Min. Group Date: 2011
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Hawks (Anti-Wahhabists), Black Hawks, Chernye Yasterby

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2011

Group End: 2011 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Chernye Yasterby formed in 2011, and conducted its first attack on February 6, 2011, in Nalchik, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017; Vatchagaev 2011). The group targets insurgents and their respective families (Jamestown Foundation 2015). The Chernye Yasterby claims to be an “anti-Wahhabi” organization with an aim to attack Karbadino-Balkaria rebels, their family members, and the broader Caucasus Emirate movement (Dzutsati 2012; Radio Free Europe 2011; Dzutsev 2011). One source suggested (without evidence_ that the Russian Federal Security Service formed the Black Hawks to undermine the Kabardino-Balkaria-Karachai jamaat of the Caucasus Emirate (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty 2011).

Geography

The Chernye Yasterby conducted attacks in Nalchik, the Baksan district, and Bylym, (Global Terrorism Database 2017; Dzutsati 2012). The group is also active in Nalchik (Vatchagaev 2011).

Organizational Structure

The Chernye Yasterby’s leadership, size, and membership type, are unknown. However, the unknown leader of the Chernye Yasterby gave an interview to Ren-TV in 2011, but refused to give his name (Jamestown Foundation 2011). One source suggested without evidence that the Russian Federal Security Service formed the Black Hawks to undermine the Kabardino-Balkaria-Karachai jamaat of the Caucasus Emirate (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty 2011).

External Ties

One source suggested without evidence that the Russian Federal Security Service formed the Black Hawks to undermine the Kabardino-Balkaria-Karachai jamaat of the Caucasus Emirate (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty 2011). No other information could be found about group support.

Group Outcome

The Chernye Yasterby conducted its last attack as late as December 2011 in Russia’s Baksan district (Dzutsati 2012). The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2011. It is unknown what happened to the group after this date.

X. IZBERBASH GANG

Torg ID: 2644
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40061. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40061>
- “8 wanted militants killed in Russia.” UPI. 2012.
<https://www.upi.com/8-wanted-militants-killed-in-Russia/75111342293639/>
- “Two militant warlords killed in Dagestan.” NDTV. 2012.
<https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/two-militant-leaders-killed-in-russia-490251>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: 2012

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Izberbash Gang formed in 2012. The group’s first attack occurred on June 27, 2012, in Khuchni, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The Izberbash Gang’s political aims and ideologies are unknown. However, the group’s attack occurred in Dagestan, so it is possible that they are part of the larger Dagestani separatist movement (UPI 2012; NDTV 2012).

Geography

The Izberbash Gang has only conducted one attack in Khuchni in Dagestan Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the Izberbash Gang is Arsen Magomedov (alias Abdula) (UPI 2012). He had had a criminal history and was wanted by authorities for his involvement in a series

of murders the bombings of freight trains within Russia (UPI 2012). The Izberbash Gang's size, and membership type, are unknown.

External Ties

The Izberbash Gang receives no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization.

Group Outcome

The Izberbash Gang only attack occurred on June 27, 2012, in Khuchni, Russia (Global Terrorism Database 2017). Magomedov was shot dead near Khuchni in 2012 while he was transporting a bomb consisting of a 100-liter barrel filled with explosives, which was discovered and defused by a bomb squad (NDTV 2012). The group has not participated in any other attacks since 2012; however, Russian security officers killed 8 militants from the Sergokala and Izberbash groups in July 2012 (UPI 2012).

Note: Torg describes the group as a gang, but news articles refer to the group as an insurgency, militancy, and rebel group.

XI. SADVAL
Torg ID: 1283
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Valery Dzutsati. "Moscow Shows Renewed Interest in the Fate of Ethnic Minorities in Azerbaijan." Jamestown Foundation. 2012.
<https://jamestown.org/program/moscow-shows-renewed-interest-in-the-fate-of-ethnic-minorities-in-azerbaijan-2/>
- "Chronology for Lezgins in Russia." Minorities at Risk Project. Last Updated 2010.
<http://www.mar.umd.edu/chronology.asp?groupId=36531>
- "Azerbaijan - Lezgins." World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People. N.d.
<http://minorityrights.org/minorities/lezgins/>
- Fared Shafee. "Inspired from Abroad: The External Sources of Separatism in Azerbaijan." Caucasian Review of International Affairs. 2008. P. 200-211
http://www.cria-online.org/5_4.html
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Russia: Treatment of ethnic Lezgins and available state protection (1999-June 2000), 7 July 2000, RUS34780.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad7554.html>

- Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Russia: Leader of ethnic Lezgins killed in Daghestan, 21 March 2016, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5768ff7ab.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sadval (Unity), Lezgistan National Movement, Lezgin National Movement

Group Formation: 1989 or 1990

Group End: 2006 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Sadval formed in 1989 or 1990. It conducted its first attack as late as 1994 in the Baku metro of Russia (MAR n.d.; Dzutsati 2012; Shafee 2008; RFERL 2016). The group can be considered an ethnonationalist Lezgin separatist group that is active in Dagestan and Azerbaijan. It advocates for a change of the Russian–Azerbaijani border in order for the development of a single Lezgin state consisting of areas in Russia and Azerbaijan where Lezgins are primarily settled (World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People n.d.; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2000).

Geography

The Sadval is primarily active in Dagestan and Azerbaijan (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2000). The group has conducted attacks in Baku, Azerbaijan and Russia (Dzutsati 2012). The group originally operated in Azerbaijan in the early 1990s and then later in Dagestan (Dzutsati 2012). Members of Sadval have held meetings in Moscow, Russia as well (Shafee 2008).

Organizational Structure

Sadval leaders include Nazim Gadzhiyev, and Mukhiddin Kakhrimanov (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty 2016; MAR n.d.). In 1992, Sadval's leader was Mukhiddin Kakhrimanov (MAR n.d.). Nazim Gadzhiyev was found killed in his apartment in Makhachkala in 2016 (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty 2016). Nasyr Primov has been considered the co-leader of the group (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2000). In 1998, the group split up into 'moderate' and 'radical' wings. The moderate wing advocated for autonomy within Russia and Azerbaijan while the radical wing demanded complete independence (World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People n.d.; Shafee 2008). Members of the Sadval group are ethnic Lezgin (MAR n.d.; Minority Rights International).

External Ties

Azerbaijani authorities have claimed that there are alleged ties between Sadval and Armenian intelligence services (Shafee 2008). It is unclear what the nature of these ties are.

Group Outcome

The Sadval no longer aims to create a separate sovereign country for Lezgins, but rather aims for the creation of an administrative unit (Dsutzati 2012). The Azerbaijan government banned the group after the first attack in 1994 (Minority Rights Group International). The group committed fewer violent attacks after the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict ended (Shafee 2008). The Russian government banned the group for a short time around 1992, but removed the ban after Sadval changed their territorial aims to exclude Russian territory (Shafee 2008). In 1998, the group split up into 'moderate' and 'radical' wings. The moderate wing advocated for autonomy within Russia and Azerbaijan while the radical wing demanded complete independence (World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People n.d.; Shafee 2008).

In March 2006, media in Azerbaijan reported that Sadval formed an 'underground' terrorist unit located in Dagestan (World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous People n.d.). This was the last reported incident of Sadval activity and it is unknown what happened to the group after this.

Notes for Iris:

- their aims are transnational and they opposed both the Russian and Azerbaijani government
- the group fell apart due to splintering
- separatist group - this group has a more fragmented organizational structure
- this group also conducts more transnational operations than the Dagestani or Chechens
- transnational ops might constrain their ability to mobilize support
- they didn't have external support similar to the other groups

XII. RED GUERRILLAS
Torg ID: 763
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Red Guerrillas.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3667, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Red Guerrillas formed, but they first came to attention in September 2002 for bombing the pro-Putin "Marching Together" group offices (MIPT 2008). The group's seemed opposed to Vladimir Putin, but it is unclear what their aim or ideology was.

Geography

The Red Guerrillas have only conducted an attack in the offices of the "Marching Together" group, but the location of these offices was never specified (MIPT 2008). The group is not transnational.

Organizational Structure

There is no information regarding the Red Guerrillas' leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings. However, since the Red Guerrillas' only attack targeted Putin, the group may consist of individuals who oppose his rule.

External Ties

The Red Guerrillas receive no alleged or explicit support from any other group or organization.

Group Outcome

The Red Guerrillas have not conducted any attacks since their first one in September 2002 (MIPT 2007).