

5.3 Appendix

PROFILE OF TERRORIST GROUP

1. Armed Islamic Group

Group Name : Armed Islamic Group

Alias : GIA

Description : An Islamic extremist group, the GIA aims to

overthrow the secular Algerian regime and replace it with an Islamic state. The GIA began its violent activities in early 1992 after Algiers voided the victory of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS)-the largest Islamic party - in the round of December 1991 legislative elections.

Activities : Frequent attacks against regime targets –

particularly security personnel and government officials - civilians, journalists, teachers, and foreign residents. Since announcing its terrorist campaign against foreigners living in Algeria in September 1993. The GIA has killed about 100 expertise men and

women - mostly Europeans - in the country. The GIA uses assassinations and bombings, including car bombs, and it is known to favour kidnapping victims and slitting their throats. The GIA hijacked an Air France flight to Algiers in December 1994, and suspicions entered on the group for a series of bombings in France in 1995 and one there in late 1996.

Strength : Unknown, probably several hundred to several thousand.

Areas of Operation : Algeria

External Aid: Algerian expatriates, many of whom reside in

Western Europe, provide some financial and logistic support. In addition, the Algerian Government has accused Iran and Sudan of supporting Algerian extremists, and severed diplomatic relation with Iran in March 1993.

2. Haqiqi-Mohajir-quami-Movement

Group name : Haqiqi-Mohajir-quami-Movement

- Alias** : MQM-H
- Description** : The Haqiqi-Mohajir-quami-Movement (MQM-H) is a splinter outfit of the erstwhile Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM), which is now known as the Muttahida Quami Mahaz (MQM-A) of Altaf Hussain.
- Activities** : There were several incidents of targeted killings whereby terrorists of one faction would attack members or sympathizers of the other. These had peaked in 1997 and several bystanders too were killed in these attacks. In June, the headquarters of the MQM (H) was attacked by suspected MQM (A) terrorists which sparked off a series of attacks by each faction targeted at the other and sixty people were killed in the month. Prior to this, the violent clashes in these areas were between Mohajir militants and extremists of other ethnic communities such as the Sindhis, Pathans and Punjabis.
- Strength** : Unknown, probably several hundred to several thousand.

Location/Area of Operation : Pakistan

3. The Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

Group Name : The Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

Alias : PIJ

Description : The PIJ, which originated among militant Palestinians in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s, is a series of loosely affiliated factions rather than a cohesive group. The PIJ is committed to the creation of an Islamic Palestinian state and the destruction of Israel through holy war. Because of its strong support for Israel, the United States has been identified as an enemy of the PIJ. The PIJ also opposes moderate Arab governments that it believes have been tainted by Western secularism.

Activities : PIJ militants have threatened to retaliate against Israel and the United States for the murder of PIJ leader Fathi Shaqaqi in Malta in October 1995. It has carried out suicide bombing attacks against Israeli targets in the West Bank, Gaza Strips, and Israel. The PIJ has threatened to attack US interests in Jordan.

Strength : Unknown, probably several hundred to several thousand

Location/Area of operation : Primarily Israel and the occupied territories and other parts of the Middle East, including Jordan and Lebanon. The largest faction is based in Syria.

External Aid : Probably receives financial assistance from Iran and probably some assistance from Syria.

4. Lashkar-e-Toiba

Group Name : Lashkar-e-Toiba

Alias : LeT

Description : The direct translation of the name means "army of the pure". They constitute one of the most violent militant groups in Jammu and Kashmir.

Activities : It has been in the focus for two reasons. First, for its well planned attacks on security force (SF) targets in the State and second, for the dramatic massacres of non-Muslim civilians. After the Kargil fiasco (when Pakistani troops and mercenaries, including those of

the Laskar, were forced to withdraw from peaks on the Indian side of the Line of Control – (LoC) the first of Laskar's attacks were targeted at a residential complex of the B.S.F in Bandipur, Baramulla district in 1999 their piece-de resistance of this group was the attack on the headquarters of the special operations group on December 27th, 1999.

Strength : Unknown, probably several hundred to several thousand.

Location/Area of operation: Jammu and Kashmir.

External Aid : Though LeT cadre were gradually inducted in the succeeding years, it was after 1997 (Nawaz Sharief's second term as Prime Minister of Pakistan) that the Laskar rose in the priority of Pakistan's Inter Service Intelligence (ISI). Evidence of official patronage from Pakistan came in the form of the then Information Minister, Mushahid Hussain's, visit to the LeT headquarters in Muridke near Lahore.

5. New People's Army (NPA)

Group Name : New People's Army (NPA)

Alias : NPA

Description : The guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), an avowedly Maoist group formed in December 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the government through protracted guerrilla warfare. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, the NPA has an active urban infrastructure to carry out terrorism; uses city-based assassination squads called sparrow units. Derives most of its funding from contributions of supporters and so-called revolutionary taxes extorted from local businesses.

Activities : NPA is in disarray because of a split in the CPP, a lack of money, and successful government operations. With the US military gone from the country, NPA has engaged in urban terrorism against the police, corrupt politicians, and drug traffickers.

Strength : Several thousand.

Location/Area : Philippines

of operation

Aid : Unknown

6. The Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam

Group Name : The Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam

Alias : LTTE. Other known front organization: World Tamil Association (WTA), World Tamil Movement (WTM), the Federation of Associations of Canadian Tamils (FACT), the Ellalan Force.

Description : Founded in 1976, the LTTE is the most powerful Tamil group in Sri Lanka and uses over the illegal methods to raise funds, acquire weapons, and publicize its cause of establishing an independent Tamil state. The LTTE began its armed conflict with the Sri Lankan Government in 1983 and relies on a guerrilla strategy that includes the use of terrorist tactics.

Activities : The LTTE has integrated a battlefield insurgent strategy with a terrorist program that targets not only key persons in the countryside but also senior Sri Lankan political and military leaders in Colombo. Political assassinations have included former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 and President Ranasinghe Premadasa in 1993. The LTTE has refrained from targeting Western tourists out of fear that foreign governments would crack down on Tamil expertise involved in fundraising activities abroad.

Strength : Approximately 10,000 armed combatants in Sri Lanka; about 3,000 to 6,000 form a trained cadre of fighters. Also has a significant overseas support structure for fundraising, weapons procurement, and propaganda activities.

Location/Area of Operation : The LTTE controls most of the northern and eastern coastal areas of Sri Lanka but has conducted operations throughout the checkpoints and informants to keep track of any outsiders who enter the group's area of control. The LTTE prefers to attack vulnerable

government facilities, then withdraw before reinforcements arrive.

External Aid : Also uses its international contacts to procure weapons, communications, and bomb-making equipment. The LTTE exploits large Tamil communities in North America Europe and Asia to obtain funds and supplies for its fighters in Srilanka. Information obtained since the meet 1980s indicates that some Tamil communities in Europe are also involved in narcotics smuggling. Tamils historically have served as drug couriers moving narcotics into Europe.

7. Al-Jihad

Group Name : Al-Jihad

Alias : Jihad Group, Vanguard of Conquest, Talaa' al-Fateh, International Justice Group, World Justice Group. An Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s; appears to be divided into at least two separate factions.

Description : Remnants of the original Jihad led by Abbud al Zumar, currently imprisoned in Egypt, and a faction calling itself Vanguard of Conquest (Talaa' al-Fateh). The Vanguard of Conquest appears to be led by Dr Ayman al-Zawahiri, who is currently outside Egypt; his specific whereabouts are unknown. Like al-Fama' at al-Islamiyya, the Jihad factions regard Sheikh Umar Abd-al Rahman as their spiritual leader. The goal of all Jihad factions is to overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak and replace it with an Islamic state.

Activities : Specializes in armed attacks against high level Egyptian Government officials. The original Jihad was responsible for the assassination in 1981 of President Anwar Sadat. Unlike al-Gama' at al-Islamiyya, which mainly targets mid-and lower level security personnel, Coptic Christians, and Western Tourists, al-Jihad appears to concentrate primarily on high level, high-profile Egyptian Government officials, including cabinet ministers. Claimed responsibility for the attempted assassinations of Interior Minister Hassan

al-Alfi in August 1993 and Prime Minister Atef Sedky in November 1993.

Strength : Not known, but probably several thousand hardcore members and another several thousand sympathizers among the various factions.

Location of operation : Operates mainly in the Cairo area. Also appears to have members outside Egypt, probably in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan.

External Aid : Not Known. The Egyptian Government claims that Iran, Sudan, and militant Islamic groups in Afgannistan support the Jihad faction. Abbud al-Zumar, Ar Ayman al-Zawahiri, Sheikh Umar Abd-al Rahman.

8. Irish Republican Army

Group Name : Irish Republican Army

Alias : IRA, Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), The Provos.

Description : Radical terrorist group formed in 1969 as clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein, a legal political movement

dedicated to removing British force from Northern Ireland and unifying Ireland. Has a Marxist orientation. Organized into small, tightly knit cells under the leadership of the Army Council.

Activities : Bombings, assassinations, kidnapping, extortion, and robberies. Before its 1994 cease-fire, targets include senior British Government Officials, British military and police in Northern Ireland, and Northern Irish Loyalist paramilitary groups. Since breaking its cease-fire in February 1996, IRA's operations have included bombing campaigns against train and subway stations and shopping areas on mainland Britain, British military and Royal Ulster Constabulary targets in Northern Ireland, and a British military facility on the European continent.

Strength : Several hundred plus several thousand sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation : Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, and Europe.

External Aid : Has received aid from a variety of group and countries and considerable training and arms from Libya and, at

one time, the PLO. Also is suspected of receiving funds and arms sympathizers in the United States. Similarities in operations suggest links to ETA.

9. The Harkast ul-Ansar

- Group Name** : The Harkast ul-Ansar
- Alias** : HUA
- Description** : HUA, and Islamic militant group that seeks Kashmir's accession to Pakistan, was formed in October 1993 when two Pakistani political activist groups, Harkat ul-Jihad al-Islami and Harkat ul-Mujahedin, merged. According to the leader of the alliance, Mulana Saadatullah Khan, the group's objective is to continue the armed struggle against nonbelievers and anti-Islamic forces.
- Activities** : Has carried out a number of operations against Indian troops and civilian targets in Kashmir. The HUA also supports Muslims in Indian-controlled Kashmir with humanitarian and military assistance. It has been linked to the Kashmiri militant group Al-Faran that has held four Western hostages in Kashmir since July 1995.

There is no evidence that HUA ordered the kidnapping.

Strength : The Harkat ul-Ansar has several thousand armed members located in Azad Kashmir, Pakistan, and in the southern Kashmir and the Doda region of India. The HUA uses light and heavy machine guns, assault rifles, mortars, explosives, and rockets. Membership is open to all who support the HUA's objectives and are willing to take the group's 40-day training course. It has a core militant group of about 300, mostly Pakistanis and Kashmiris, but included Afgans and Arab veterans of the Afgan war.

Area of Operation : The HUA is based in Muzaffarabad, Pakistan, but HUA members have participated in insurgent and terrorist operations in Kashmir, Burma, Tajakistan and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The HUA is actively involve in supporting Muslims in Indian controlled Kashmir with humanitarian and military assistance. The HUA's Burma branch, located in the Arakan Mountains, trains local Muslims in weapons handling and guerrilla warfare. In Tajikistan HUA members have served with

and trained Tajik resistance elements. The first group of Harkat militant entered Bosnia in 1992.

External Aid : The HUA collects donations from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf and Islamic states to purchase relief supplies, which it distributes to Muslims in Tajikistan, Kashmir, and Burma. The source and amount of HUA's military funding are unknown but are believe to come from sympathetic Arab countries and wealthy Pakistanis and Kashmiris.

10. Hamas

Group Name : HAMAS

Alias : Islamic Resistance Movement

Description : HAMAS was formed in the late 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. Various elements of HAMAS have used both political and violent means, including terrorism, to pursue the goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Isreal. HAMAS is loosely structured, with some elements working openly through mosques and social service institutions to recruit members, raise

money, organize activities, and distribute propaganda. Militant elements of HAMAS, operating clandestinely, have advocated and used violence to advance their goals. HAMAS's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and a few areas of the West Bank. It also has engaged in peaceful political activity, such as running candidate in West Bank Chamber of Commerce elections.

Activities : HAMAS activists, especially those in the Izz el-Din al-Qassem Force, have conducted many attacks against Isreali civilian and military targets, suspected Palestian collaborators, and Fatah rivals.

Strength : Unknown number of hardcore members, ten thousands of supporters and sympathizers.

Location/Area : Primarily the occupied territories, Isreal. and Jordan.

of Operation

External Aid : Receives funding from Palestinian expatriates, Iran and private benefactors in Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Some fundraising and

propaganda activity take place in Western Europe and North America.

11. Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine

- Group Name** : Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine
- Alias** : DFLP
- Description** : Marxist group that split from the PFLP in 1969. Believes Palestinian national goals can be achieved only through revolution of the masses. Opposes the Declaration of Principles (DOP) signed in 1993. In early 1980s occupied political stance midway between Arafat and the rejectionists. Split into two factions in 1991, one pro-Arafat and another more hardline faction headed by Nayif Hawatmah (which has suspended participation in PLO).
- Activities** : In the 1970s carried out numerous small bombings and minor assaults and some more spectacular operations in Israel and the occupied territories, concentrating on Israeli targets. Involved only in border raids since 1988.

but continues to oppose the Israeli-PLO peace agreement.

Strength : Estimated at 500 (total for both factions).

Location/Area : Syria, Lebanon, and the Israeli-occupied

Of operation territories, attacks have taken place entirely in Israel and the occupied territories.

External Aid : Receives financial and military aid from Syria and Libya.

12. Abu Nidal Organisation

Group Name : Abu Nidal Organisation

Alias : Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, and Revolutionary Organisation of Socialist Muslims.

Description : International terrorist Organisation led by Sabri al-Banna. Split from PLO in 1974. Made up of various

functional committees, including political, military and financial.

Activities : Has carried out terrorist attacks in 20 countries., killing or injuring almost 900 persons. Targets include the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, the PLO, and various Arab countries. Major attacks included the Rome and Vienna airport in December 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, the Pan Am Flight 73 hijacking in Karachi in September 1986, and the City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in July 1988 in Greece. Suspected of assassinating PLO deputy chief Abu Iyad and PLO security chief Abu Hul in Tunis in January 1991. ANO assassinated a Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon in January 1994 and has been linked to the killing of the PLO representative there. Has not attacked Westren targets since the late 1980.

Strength : Several hundred plus militia in Lebanon and overseas support structure.

Location/Area of Operation : Currently headquartered in Libya with a presence in Lebanon in the Al Biqa (Bekaa Valley) and also several Palestinian refugee camps in coastal areas of Lebanon. Also has a presence in Sudan. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

External Aid : Has received considerable support, including safehaven, training, logistic assistance, and financial aid from Iraq and Syria (until 1987); continues to receive aid from Libya, in addition to close support for selected operations.

