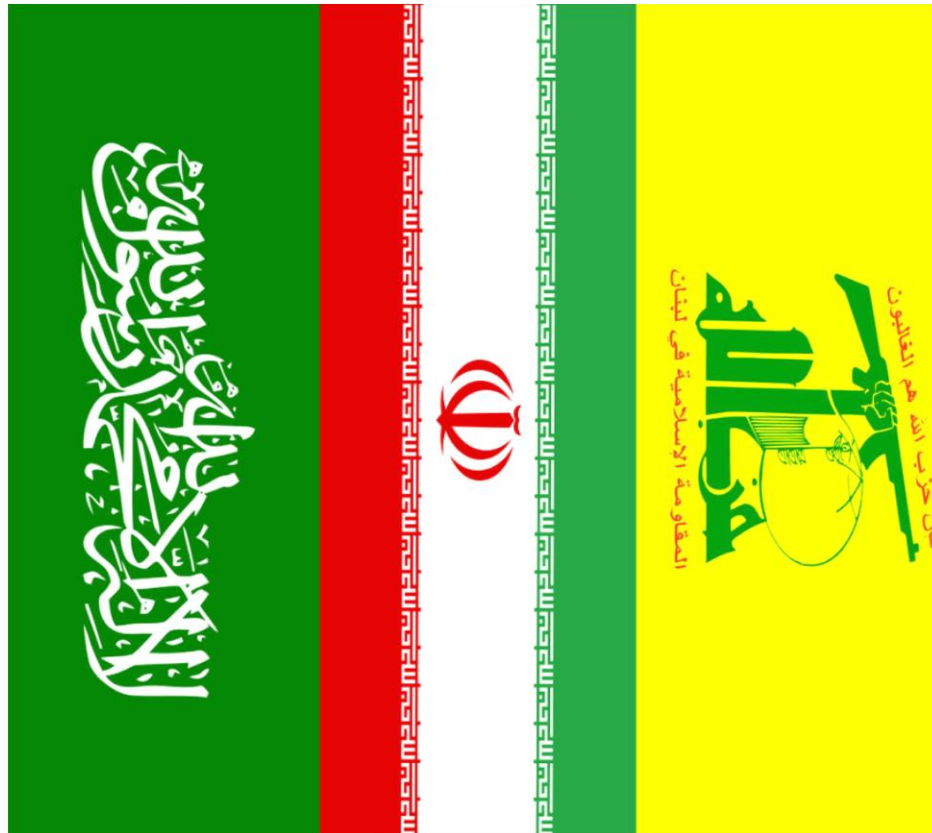




# MidEast Security Media Kit



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## **About TIP**

The Israel Project (TIP) is a non-profit educational organization that gets facts about Israel and the Middle East to press, public officials and the public. The Israel Project is not affiliated with any government.

Our team of trusted Middle East multi-lingual experts and former reporters provides journalists and leaders with fact sheets, backgrounders and sources. TIP regularly hosts press briefings featuring leading Israeli spokespeople and analysts that give journalists an opportunity to get information and answers to their questions face-to-face. By providing journalists with the facts, context and visuals they need, TIP causes hundreds of millions of people around the world to see a more positive public face of Israel. This helps protect Israel, reduce anti-Semitism and increase pride in Israel.

## **The Jerusalem Office**

The Israel Project's (TIP) Jerusalem Office is a non-governmental resource working with foreign journalists and leaders based in Israel. It provides reporters and members of the diplomatic community with needed facts and information before they file their stories and reports. TIP's Jerusalem team features several Middle East experts and former journalists. TIP's Israel team, led by Marcus Sheff, includes experts who are fluent in English, Hebrew, Arabic, French, German, Farsi and Russian.

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## Iran: Leading State Sponsor of Terror

Iran is widely recognized as the world's leading state sponsor of international terrorism.<sup>1</sup> Both directly and indirectly, Iran funds, trains and arms groups that share the regime's stated goals of destroying Israel and attacking the West, as well as overthrowing the governments of Egypt and Saudi Arabia<sup>2</sup>.

These groups include Al Qaeda, Hezbollah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad and Hamas.<sup>3</sup> Iran also provides support to insurgent groups in Lebanon, Iraq and Afghanistan which have inflicted casualties on American, British, Australian and other multinational forces.<sup>4</sup>

Iran is expanding its terror network beyond the Middle East, using Hezbollah and splinter groups of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard to recruit and train sleeper cells in foreign countries.<sup>5</sup> The terror network that Iran created and sustains, combined with the regime's determination to become a nuclear power, is a serious international security risk and of growing global concern.<sup>6</sup>

### Middle East

The terrorist group Hezbollah, which operates primarily out of Lebanon, is one of Tehran's primary weapons against Israel and Western interests in the region. Iran helped found, organize and train Hezbollah and gives the group over \$200 million a year<sup>7</sup>, in addition to an estimated \$300 million after its war against Israel in 2006.<sup>8</sup> Iran also continues to provide arms to the group<sup>9</sup>, despite the demands of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701 for Hezbollah to disarm.<sup>10</sup>



Iranian arms shipment intended for Hezbollah intercepted by Israel's navy (Israel Defense Forces)

Since Israel's defensive war with Hezbollah in 2006, Iran has replenished Hezbollah's arsenal of artillery rockets, and has supplied more advanced anti-tank weapons and surface-to-air missiles.<sup>11</sup> At least 4,500 Hezbollah operatives have received intensive training from Iran.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "State Sponsors of Terrorism," U.S. Department of State, Apr. 30, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2008/122436.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Mansharof, Y., "Calls in Iran to Topple Egyptian, Saudi Regimes," Middle East Media Research Institute No. 479, Dec. 12, 2008, <http://www.memri.org/bin/latestnews.cgi?ID=IA47908>

<sup>3</sup> O'Toole, Pam, "Rice: Iran is terrorism 'banker'," BBC News, Feb. 17, 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/4722498.stm>, accessed July 7, 2006

<sup>4</sup> Harding, Thomas, "Taliban 'using missiles from Iran to target British troops,'" *The Daily Telegraph*, May 22, 2007; Gordon, Michael R.; Shane, Scott, "Behind U.S. Pressure On Iran, Long-Held Worry Over A Deadly Device In Iraq," *The New York Times*, March 27, 2007

<sup>5</sup> Levitt, Mathew A., "Islamic extremism in Europe," Testimony to the Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Europe and Emerging Threats, United States House of Representatives, April 7, 2005, [http://www.house.gov/international\\_relations/109/lev042705.pdf](http://www.house.gov/international_relations/109/lev042705.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Thomas, George, "Iran trains 'ultimate martyrs,'" *Christian World News*, May 12, 2006, <http://www.cbn.com/CBNnews/CWN/051206Iran.asp>; International Institute for Strategic Studies, "Iran's nuclear programme," *Strategic Comments*, Volume 12, Issue 1, Feb. 2006

<sup>7</sup> "State Sponsors of Terrorism," U.S. Department of State, Apr. 30, 2009, <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2008/122436.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Partlow, Joshua, "U.S.: Iran, Hezbollah Training Iraqi Militants," *The Washington Post*, July 2, 2007 <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/07/02/AR2007070200174.html?hpid=topnews>

<sup>9</sup> Rotella, Sebastian, "In Lebanon, Hezbollah arms stockpile, bigger, deadlier," *The Los Angeles Times*, May 4, 2008, <http://articles.latimes.com/2008/may/04/world/fg-hezbollah4>

<sup>10</sup> U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 1701, Section 15, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/4785963.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4785963.stm)

<sup>11</sup> Hughes, Robin, "Iran Replenishes Hizbullah's Arms Inventory," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, Jan. 3, 2007

Iran also supports Palestinian terror groups opposed to a peace deal between the Palestinians and Israelis.<sup>13</sup> Since Hamas' electoral victory in 2006, Iran has transferred several hundred million dollars annually to Hamas.<sup>14</sup> The Iranian Revolutionary Guard has trained more than 950 Hamas terrorists in rocket and bomb construction, tactical warfare, weapons operation and sniper tactics.<sup>15</sup>

Since Operation Cast Lead, Israel's three-week defensive war with Hamas in Gaza at the end of 2008, Iran has supplied Hamas with advanced weaponry, including dozens of Iranian-produced 122mm Grad rockets which have significantly increased the range of Hamas' rocket arsenal.<sup>16</sup> During the operation, the Iranians claimed that over 70,000 Iranian college students from universities throughout Iran volunteered to serve as suicide bombers to carry out attacks against Israel. The rush of volunteerism came after Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei delivered a religious decree stating that anyone who carried out an attack against Israel on behalf of Palestinians in Gaza would be considered a martyr.<sup>17</sup>



Ahmadinejad at Columbia Uni. in New York (Danielle Zalzman)

### Ahmadinejad's First Official Tour to Lebanon – Oct. 13-14, 2010

- Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad made his first official tour to Lebanon, strengthening Hezbollah-Iranian ties. The Iranian president was greeted by top government officials and thousands of supporters.<sup>18</sup>
- Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah presented Ahmadinejad with an Israeli rifle, claiming it was captured in 2006 during Israel's defensive war with Hezbollah.<sup>19</sup>
- Over the past four years, Iran gave \$1 billion to south Lebanon.<sup>20</sup> Iran is now promising a major investment in Lebanese infrastructure projects, particularly its failing electricity network.<sup>21</sup>
- During speeches at Bint J'baïl and Maroun A-Ras in southern Lebanon<sup>22</sup>,

<sup>12</sup> Fisk, Robert, "Hizbollah turns to Iran for new weapons to wage war on Israel," *The Independent*, Apr. 8, 2008, <http://www.independent.co.uk/opinion/commentators/fisk/hizbollah-turns-to-iran-for-new-weapons-to-wage-war-on-israel-805763.html>

<sup>13</sup> Country Reports on Terrorism, Chapter 6- State Sponsors of Terror Overview-Iran," U.S. Department of State Web site, April 28, 2006, <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2005/64337.htm>

<sup>14</sup> "Iranian Support of Hamas," Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, Jan. 12, 2009, p. 20, [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/pdf/iran\\_e004.pdf](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/iran_e004.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Senior Hamas operative figure tells London Sunday Times' Gaza Strip correspondent about Iranian and Syria military aid, detailing the training received by hundreds of Hamas terrorist operatives and describing the transmission to Hamas of Iranian technical know-how for the manufacture of rockets and IED," The Intelligence and Terrorist Information Center, Mar. 17, 2008,

[http://www.terrorisminfo.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/html/hamas\\_160308e.htm](http://www.terrorisminfo.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/html/hamas_160308e.htm);

Colvin, Marie, "Hamas wages Iran's proxy war on Israel," *The Times*, Mar. 9, 2008, [http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle\\_east/article3512014.ece](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article3512014.ece)

<sup>16</sup> Cohen, Yoram and Matthew Levitt, "Hamas Arms Smuggling: Egypt's Challenge," The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Policy Watch #34, Mar. 2, 2009, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=3020>

<sup>17</sup> "Iran says 70,000 volunteer for Israel fight," *The Associated Press*, Jan. 5, 2009,

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5g3Y3DBA09cm20SrIOg47G14lpx4gD95H5LI00>

<sup>18</sup> Issacharoff, Avi, Amos Harel and The Associated Press, "Ahmadinejad in Beirut: We'll keep supporting Lebanon, fighting Zionist enemy," *Haaretz*, Oct. 13, 2010, <http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/ahmadinejad-in-beirut-we-ll-keep-supporting-lebanon-fighting-zionist-enemy-1.318751>

<sup>19</sup> "IDF: Rifle Nasrallah gave to Ahmadinejad not captured during 2006 war," *Associated Press*, Oct. 18, 2010

<http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/idf-rifle-nasrallah-gave-to-ahmadinejad-not-captured-during-2006-war-1.319809>

<sup>20</sup> McElroy, Damien, "Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in Lebanon: 'a landlord visiting his domain,'" *The Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 2010

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/lebanon/8064280/Mahmoud-Ahmadinejad-in-Lebanon-a-landlord-visiting-his-domain.html>

<sup>21</sup> Maddy-Weitzman B. "Ahmadinejad goes to Lebanon," *Jerusalem Post*, Nov. 11, 2010

<http://www.jpost.com/JerusalemReport/Article.aspx?id=194734>

<sup>22</sup> Damon, Arwa, "Iran's President makes 1st state visit to Lebanon," *CNN*, Oct. 13,

2010, <http://edition.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/meast/10/13/iran.ahmadinejad.lebanon/index.html?iref=allsearch>

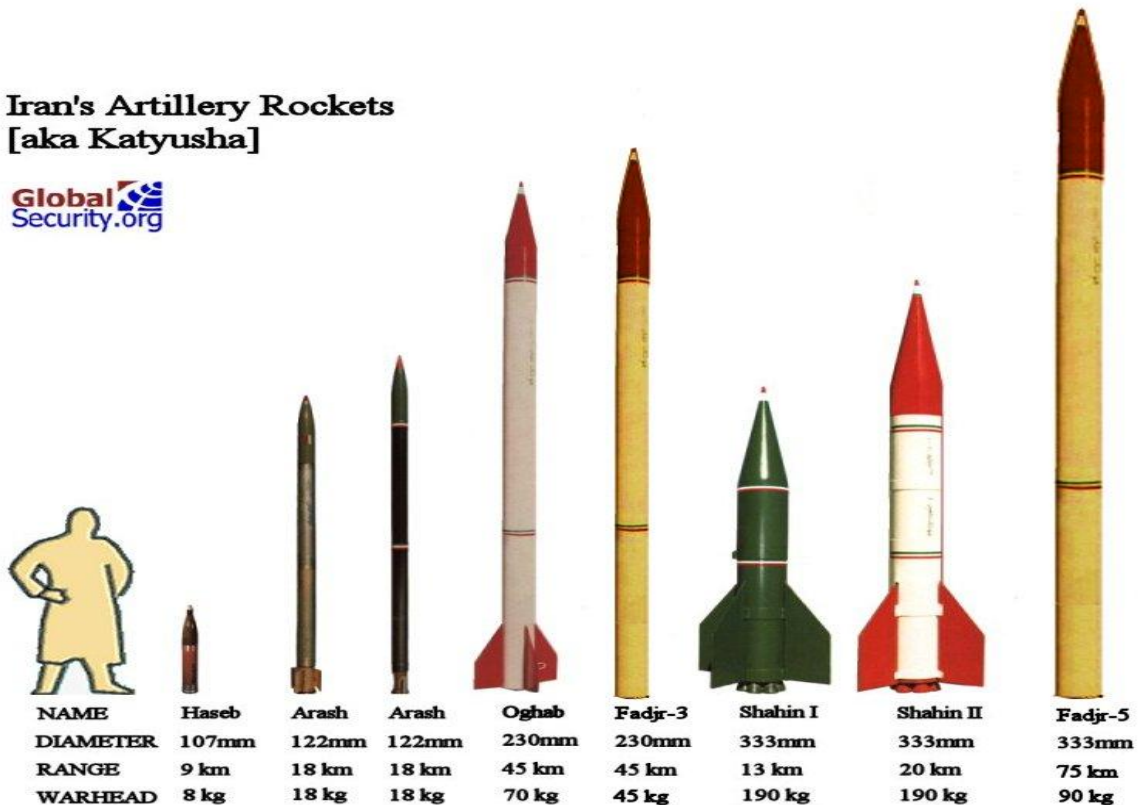
Ahmadinejad expressed his unity with the Lebanese:

- "Lebanon changed the hostility equation in the region and tilted the balance in favor of its people. We are two peoples that love each other. We have joint interests. The discussions were positive and constructive and we signed a series of agreements."<sup>23</sup>
- "We object to all the acts of aggression undertaken by the Zionist entity... We back a return by Palestinian refugees to their occupied homeland. We endorse a bitter struggle against Zionist aggression."<sup>24</sup>

### Iran's Terrorist Network

Europe serves as a popular location for Hezbollah operatives to conduct fundraising activities, accruing an estimated \$198 million a year.<sup>25</sup> EU officials have identified 900 Hezbollah terrorists residing in Germany and sleeper cells in 20 EU nations.<sup>26</sup> Hezbollah cells use key European capitals as intelligence-gathering centers. In 2008, evidence suggested Hezbollah had planned terrorist attacks in Rome and Paris, as well as the kidnapping of major figures.<sup>27</sup>

### Iran's Artillery Rockets [aka Katyusha]



<sup>23</sup> Nahmias, Roe "Ahmadinejad in Lebanon: I feel right at home", *Ynet News*, Oct. 13, 2010  
<http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3968870,00.html>

<sup>24</sup> Ibid

<sup>25</sup> Levitt, Mathew A., "Islamic extremism in Europe," Testimony to the Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Europe and Emerging Threats, United States House of Representatives, April 7, 2005, [http://www.house.gov/international\\_relations/109/lev042705.pdf](http://www.house.gov/international_relations/109/lev042705.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> McElroy, Damien, "Iran election: Tehran backs Hizbollah operations around world," *Telegraph*, June 26, 2009, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/iran/5651837/Iran-election-Tehran-backs-Hizbollah-operations-around-world.html>; Levitt, Mathew A., "Islamic extremism in Europe," Testimony to the Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Europe and Emerging Threats, United States House of Representatives, April 7, 2005, [http://www.house.gov/international\\_relations/109/lev042705.pdf](http://www.house.gov/international_relations/109/lev042705.pdf)

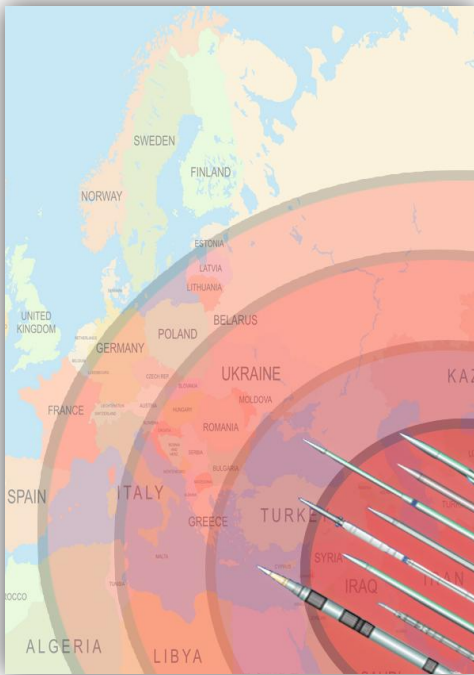
<sup>27</sup> Sasinini, Guglielmo, "Hizballah Planned Attacks in Rome and Paris," *Liberio*, Jan. 31, 2008.

Iran works directly and via proxies, including small groups linked to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, to recruit potential suicide bombers to attack Europe, the United States and Israel. Ahmadinejad has praised martyrdom as an "eternal art."<sup>28</sup> The Committee for the Commemoration of Martyrs of the Global Islamic Campaign, backed by the regime and linked to the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, has reportedly enlisted 40,000 people to carry out suicide attacks.<sup>29</sup>

Iran maintains terrorist training camps within its borders and abroad. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Quds Force, an extra-territorial arm of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, operates 20 known terrorist training camps and centers.<sup>30</sup> Hamas, Hezbollah and groups in Iraq send fighters to camps in Iran for months and even years of intensive training.

Iranian Defense Minister Ahmad Vahidi was quoted as saying that the U.S. and UK face a worse fate than Hitler and Saddam.<sup>31</sup> The U.S., UK and the Zionist regime are an "ominous triangle of terrorism and warmongering in the world," he added.

In December 2010, Iranian lawmakers approved a bill to cut Tehran's relations with the UK.<sup>32</sup> This move follows a memo published on Dec. 9 by British envoy to Tehran Simon Gass. "Nowhere are (human rights defenders) under greater threat than in Iran," he said.<sup>33</sup>



### Nuclear Iran

Since early 2010, the Obama Administration has focused on achieving collective sanctions against Iran to "compel it to accept a nuclear bargain."<sup>34</sup> Iran's nuclear program may be further along than some Israeli intelligence officials accept, former senior Mossad official Ilan Mizrahi told The Israel Project in January 2011.

Retiring Mossad chief Meir Dagan recently said that Iranians may be unable to acquire a weapon until 2015.<sup>35</sup> Dagan subsequently withdrew his remarks and said that the purpose should be to *prevent* Iran's acquiring of dangerous weaponry.

"The Iranians are moving full steam ahead," said Mizrahi. "It now depends on the political decision of Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and how the international community will be really devoted to the several tracks of activity, diplomatic, economic, operational and a military option."

<sup>28</sup> "Iran's new president glorifies martyrdom," Middle East Media Research Institute, Special Dispatch No. 945, July 29, 2005, <http://memri.org/bin/articles.cgi?Page=archives&Area=sd&ID=SP94505>

<sup>29</sup> Colvin, Marie, Michael Smith and Sarah Baxter, "Iran suicide bombers 'ready to hit Britain'," *The Sunday Times*, April 16, 2006, <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/uk/article706132.ece>

<sup>30</sup> Razi, Farhad, "20 Terrorist training camps in Iran uncovered," *Global Politician*, March 1, 2006, <http://globalpolitician.com/articledes.asp?ID=1639&cid=2&sid=4>

<sup>31</sup> <http://english.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=8910071672>

<sup>32</sup> "Iran summons British envoy, MPs want ties downgraded," Reuters, Dec. 14, 2010, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6BD16420101214>

<sup>33</sup> "International Human Rights Day," British Embassy Tehran, Dec. 9, 2010, <http://ukiniran.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=News&id=357050682>

<sup>34</sup> Katzman, Kenneth, "Iran Sanctions," United States Congressional Research Service, Dec. 13, 2010, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RS20871.pdf>

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/outgoing-mossad-chief-iran-won-t-have-nuclear-capability-before-2015-1.335656>

Reports in January 2011 suggested a computer worm named Stuxnet, along with diplomatic and economic sanctions, significantly slowed the progress of the weapons program. Ahmadinejad publicly admitted<sup>36</sup> the damage caused by Stuxnet.

Recent publication by the Wikileaks whistle-blowing organization showed that Arab nations felt just as threatened by Iran as Israel. "*The website [wikileaks] revealed the three main concerns<sup>37</sup> of governments in the area: The first – Iran, the second – Iran, the third – Iran,*" said Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

The P5+1, comprising the UK, China, France, Russia, the United States and Germany, held talks with Iran on its nuclear ambitions for two days in Turkey (Jan. 21-22). The countries are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, except for Germany.

The meetings proved inconclusive as Iran declared it would not be deterred in enriching uranium for its nuclear program.

"We will not allow any talks linked to freezing or suspending Iran's enrichment activities to be discussed at the meeting in Istanbul," said Abolfazl Zohrevand, an aide to Iranian nuclear negotiator Saeed Jalili, who is also secretary general of Iran's National Security Council.<sup>38</sup>

The Security Council has imposed four rounds of sanctions against Tehran because of its refusal to halt its nuclear program, which Western powers believe includes the building of weapons. "*All the sanctions already issued will not in the least affect Iran's will and just speed up our progress,*" Ahmadinejad said.<sup>39</sup>



Ahmadinejad tours a nuclear facility in Iran.

### The International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) reports about Iran's nuclear program have consistently found that Iran has failed – and continues to fail – to fully cooperate with the IAEA, pointing to a military dimension to Iran's nuclear program.<sup>40</sup>

On September 15, 2010 the IAEA reported that Iran failed to meet the requirements of the organization's Board of Directors and U.N. Security Council. Resolution 1929 faulted Iran for not complying with Security Council's previous resolutions (1737, 1747, and 1803) regarding enrichment activities.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/2010/1130/Stuxnet-Ahmadinejad-admits-cyberweapon-hit-Iran-nuclear-program>

<sup>37</sup> "Netanyahu: Only 'credible' military threat led by U.S. can stop nuclear Iran," *Haaretz*, Jan. 11, 2011, <http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/netanyahu-only-credible-military-threat-led-by-u-s-can-stop-nuclear-iran-1.336447>

<sup>38</sup> Brunstrom, David and Parisa Hafezi, "Iran nuclear talks avoid collapse," Reuters, Jan. 21, 2010, [http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE70K1O220110121?loomia\\_ow=t0:s0:a49:g43:r1:c0.500000:b41164202:z0](http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE70K1O220110121?loomia_ow=t0:s0:a49:g43:r1:c0.500000:b41164202:z0)

<sup>39</sup> "Iran: No N. Concessions in Istanbul Talks," FARS News Agency, Dec. 29, 2010, <http://english.farsnews.com/newstext.php?nn=8910080380>

<sup>40</sup> "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran," International Atomic Energy Agency, F.28, May 26, 2008, <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2008/gov2008-15.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> Albright, David and Paul Brannan, "IAEA Iran Safeguards Report: Iran Degrading Safeguards Effectiveness; Low Enriched Uranium Production Holds Steady," ISIS Report, Institute for Science and International Security, Sep. 6, 2010, [http://isis-online.org/uploads/isis-reports/documents/ISIS\\_Analysis\\_IAEA\\_Iran\\_Report\\_September\\_2010.pdf](http://isis-online.org/uploads/isis-reports/documents/ISIS_Analysis_IAEA_Iran_Report_September_2010.pdf)

## Nuclear Weapon Breakout Calculations

As the Institute for Science and National Security noted in several reports, nuclear weapons "breakout capability" is a scenario that involves enriching LEU (low-enriched uranium) up to weapon-grade uranium. This could be accomplished at either the Natanz facility or in a clandestine gas-centrifuge facility. It provides a measure of Iran's growing nuclear weapons capabilities.<sup>42</sup>

### Timeline: IAEA Reports on Iran's Nuclear Pursuits since 2009

#### January 2011

- IAEA head Yukiya Amano says Iran has failed to clarify its nuclear intentions, leading world leaders to fear its civilian nuclear program is masking a weapons program.<sup>43</sup>

#### November 2010

- The IAEA reports that between Oct. 18 – Oct. 31, 2010, Iran produced an additional 105 lbs. (48 kg) of low enriched UF<sub>6</sub>, which is able to fuel nuclear reactors and fuel nuclear weapons, resulting in a total of 7,002 lbs. (3,183 kg).<sup>44</sup>

#### August 2010

- The IAEA confirms that the Natanz nuclear facility has a fuel-enrichment plant and pilot fuel-enrichment plant and that installation work is ongoing.<sup>45</sup>

#### June 2010

- The U.N. Security Council imposes additional sanctions on Iran, applicable until it can show its nuclear program is entirely peaceful and fully complies with the Security Council and IAEA's Board of Governors.
- Lebanon's representative defends Iran's right to nuclear capability.<sup>46</sup>
- Iran objects to the placement of two IAEA safeguard inspectors there on June 21, 2010.<sup>47</sup>

#### May 2010

- The IAEA reports that Iran has acquired more than two tons of enriched uranium. The report comes as the U.N. drafts sanctions against Iran in response to its enrichment of uranium.

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<sup>42</sup> Albright, David, Paul Brannan, and Andrea Stricker, "ISIS Reports: Avoiding the Legitimization of Iranian Enrichment: Better to Discourage Options Involving the Conversion of Iran's LEU Stock into Bushehr Reactor Fuel," Institute for Science and International Security, Oct. 26, 2010, <http://isis-online.org/isis-reports/detail/avoiding-the-legitimization-of-iranian-enrichment/>

<sup>43</sup> Jahn, George, "AP Interview: IAEA head seeks openness from Iran," Associated Press, Jan. 24, 2011, [http://hosted2.ap.org/COGRA/f29d8dad34bd498da777a4fb9802979d/Article\\_2011-01-24-Iran%20Nuclear/id-ceb9cf7eadcf4bb793a57351b771a451](http://hosted2.ap.org/COGRA/f29d8dad34bd498da777a4fb9802979d/Article_2011-01-24-Iran%20Nuclear/id-ceb9cf7eadcf4bb793a57351b771a451)

<sup>44</sup> "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran," International Atomic Energy Agency, Nov. 23, 2010, <http://image.guardian.co.uk/sys-files/Guardian/documents/2010/11/23/Iranreport.pdf>

<sup>45</sup> "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran," International Atomic Energy Agency, Sept. 15, 2010, <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2010/gov2010-46.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> "Security Council Imposes Additional Sanctions on Iran," United Nations Security Council 6335<sup>th</sup> Meeting, United Nations, June 9, 2010, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/sc9948.doc.htm>

<sup>47</sup> "Inspectors in Iran," IAEA Press Statements, International Atomic Energy Agency, June 21, 2010, <http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/MediaAdvisory/2010/MA201010.html>

## February 2010

- The IAEA reports in February that Iran's enrichment of uranium to 20 percent *“raises concerns about the possible existence in Iran of past or current undisclosed activities related to the development of a nuclear payload for a missile.”*<sup>48</sup>

## August 2009

- The IAEA reports that Iran has significantly increased its ability to produce nuclear fuel over the summer while slowing the pace at which it is enriching the uranium that could fuel nuclear weapons. If Iran enriches its current stockpile of low-enriched uranium it would have nearly two warheads' worth of bomb fuel. The IAEA adds that Iran still refuses to turn over important documents linked to suspicions that its military was involved in the nuclear program or to allow the agency to interview key personnel suspected of roles in weapons development.<sup>49</sup>
- The IAEA report on Iran documents no substantive progress in resolving questions about possible military dimensions to Iran's nuclear program. The report appears to rebut Iran's charges that the documentation forming the basis of the alleged studies is forged. The IAEA also chastises member states for placing undue constraints on the IAEA's use of the information in the report and *“making it more difficult for the agency to conduct detailed discussions with Iran.”*<sup>50</sup>

## July 2009

- President Barack Obama signs into law the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability and Divestment Act of 2009. The legislation was drafted to try to curb Iran's illicit nuclear efforts and its unconventional and ballistic missile development programs.<sup>51</sup> The United States began trying to curb investment in Iran's energy sector with the Iran Sanctions Act (ISA) in 1996.

## June 2009<sup>52</sup>

- In defiance of the decisions of the U.N. Security Council, Iran continues its enrichment activities, including operation of its fuel enrichment plant. Iran continues to make substantial progress on constructing and operating its centrifuges.
- Iran produces 2,945 lbs. (1,339 kg) of low enriched uranium (UF<sub>6</sub>).
- Iran still refuses to grant access to the Iranian Nuclear Research Reactor. Iran is now the only nation with significant nuclear activities which has a comprehensive safeguards agreement yet is not implementing some of its most significant aspects.

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<sup>48</sup> Ibid; International Atomic Energy Agency Web site, accessed Aug. 27, 2010, [http://www.armscontrolwonk.com/file\\_download/229/gov\\_2010\\_28.pdf](http://www.armscontrolwonk.com/file_download/229/gov_2010_28.pdf) Jahn, George, "IAEA Report Reduces Chances of Iran Fuel Swap Deal," May 31, 2010, The Associated Press, <http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory?id=10789315>; International Atomic Energy Agency Web site, accessed Aug. 27, 2010, <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2010/gov2010-10.pdf>; Ditz, Jason, "New IAEA Chief Uses Last Week's 'Technical Violation' to Raise Fears of Iran's Nuclear Program," Antiwar, Feb. 18, 2010, <http://news.antiwar.com/2010/02/18/new-iaea-chief-uses-last-weeks-technical-violation-to-raise-fears-of-irans-nuclear-program/>

<sup>49</sup> Broad, William and Sanger, David, "Nuclear Agency Says Iran Has Bolstered Ability to Make Fuel but Slowed Its Output," Aug. 28, 2009,

<http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/29/world/middleeast/29nuke.html?ref=todayspaper&pagewanted=print>

<sup>50</sup> Albright, David, Brannen, Paul and Shire, Jacqueline, "IAEA Report on Iran," Institute for Science and International Security, Aug. 28, 2009, [http://www.isis-online.org/publications/iran/Analysis\\_IAEA\\_Report.pdf](http://www.isis-online.org/publications/iran/Analysis_IAEA_Report.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> "H.R. 2194: Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2009," United States Congress, 111<sup>th</sup> Congress 2009-2010. Accessed Oct. 12, 2010, <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h111-2194>

<sup>52</sup> "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and 1835 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran," International Atomic Energy Agency, June 5, 2009, <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2009/gov2009-35.pdf>

- Contrary to the request of the IAEA and the requirements of the Security Council, Iran refuses to cooperate with the IAEA on crucial issues pertaining to its program.

## February 2009<sup>53</sup>

- Iran continues to deny the IAEA the ability to perform an inspection of the Iranian Nuclear Research Reactor, as requested by the Security Council. Furthermore, Iran has completed the construction of a dome over the reactor, making it impossible to monitor further construction inside the reactor using satellite imagery.
- Iran has produced 1,845 lbs. (839 kg) of low enriched uranium (UF<sub>6</sub>).
- In spite of the IAEA's repeated requests to Iranian authorities, Iran continues to refuse access to relevant information, documentation, locations and individuals, which would enable the IAEA to determine whether the program is solely for peaceful purposes or if it has a military dimension.

## Hamas

### Hamas and Terrorist Activity During Ceasefires

Since Hamas' military takeover of the Gaza Strip in 2006, Israel and Iran-backed Hamas agreed to two separate ceasefires. Despite the terms of the agreements, rocket fire continued from Gaza towards Israel.

- 937 rockets and mortars fired in 2009-2010<sup>54</sup>
- 363 rockets and mortars fired during the Egyptian-brokered "lull arrangement" (or ceasefire), June 19 - Dec. 19, 2008<sup>55</sup>

During this ceasefire that led up to Cast Lead, Hamas significantly strengthened its terror infrastructure, arms supply and human power:

- At least 600 tunnels were dug under the Egypt-Gaza border<sup>56</sup>
- Hamas smuggled in large amounts of explosives, rocket-manufacturing materials, katyusha rockets and other weapons<sup>57</sup>
- In July 2008 alone, Hamas smuggled in more than four tons of arms<sup>58</sup>
- In August 2008, 1,500 Hamas operatives completed a weapons training course<sup>59</sup>

### Hamas and Gaza since Operation Cast Lead

Hamas' military and security infrastructure was severely damaged during Cast Lead. However, since the end of the operation, it has made strenuous efforts to re-arm, restore its control over the territory, rebuild its military infrastructure and prevent the Palestinian Authority from re-asserting

<sup>53</sup> "Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and 1835 (2008) in the Islamic Republic of Iran," International Atomic Energy Agency, Feb. 19, 2009, <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Board/2009/gov2009-8.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> IDF Spokesperson. "Rocket Attacks Towards Israel." *IDF Blog*. October 7, 2010. <http://idfspokesperson.com/facts-figures/rocket-attacks-toward-israel/> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>55</sup> "Operation Cast Lead – Update No. 1," Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, Dec. 28, 2008, [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/html/hamas\\_e020.htm](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/html/hamas_e020.htm)

<sup>56</sup> "News of the Israeli-Palestinian Confrontation July 22-29, 2008," Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/html/jul\\_e001.htm](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/html/jul_e001.htm); "Hamas has lately regulated the flourishing tunnel industry in the Gaza Strip," Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, Oct. 28, 2008, [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/pdf/ct\\_e009.pdf](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/ct_e009.pdf)

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

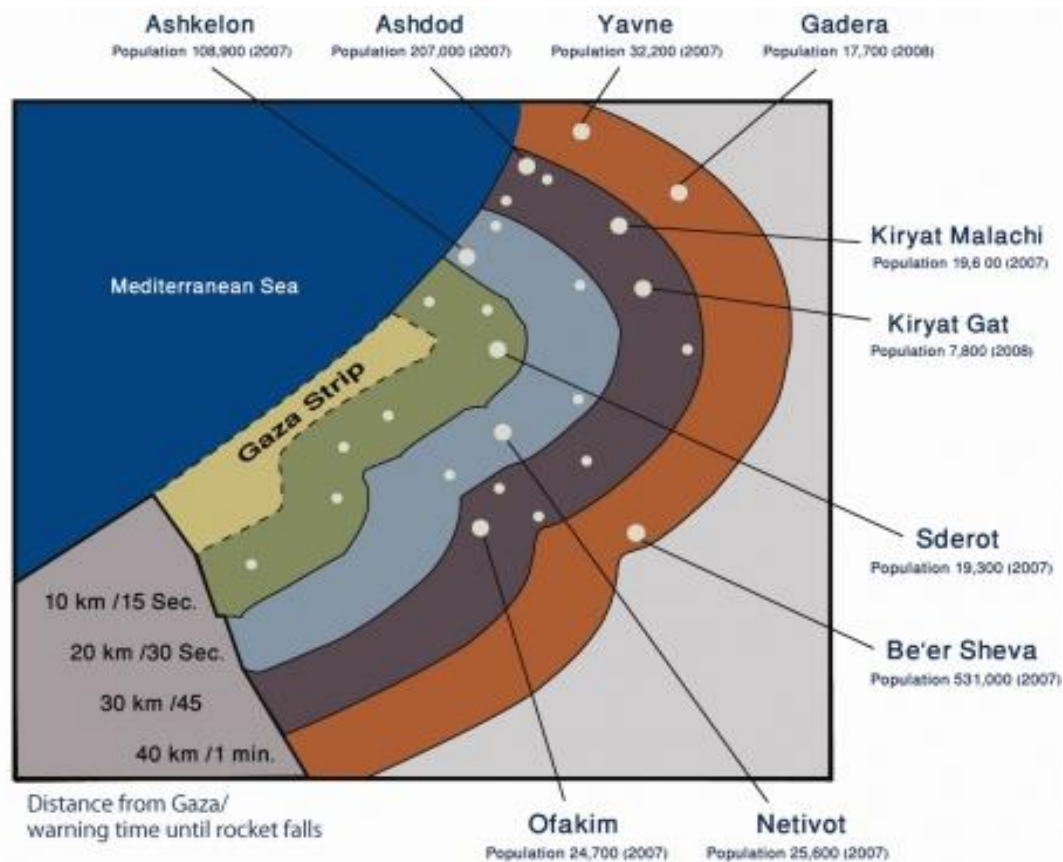
<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>59</sup> "The Six Months of the Lull Arrangement" Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, December 2008, [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/pdf/hamas\\_e017.pdf](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/hamas_e017.pdf)

control - with Iran's assistance.<sup>60</sup>

Hamas' efforts include:

- Dozens of tons of standard explosives and other rocket building material smuggled in, as have scores of Grad rockets with ranges of 25 miles (40km), hundreds of mortar shells and dozens of anti-tank weapons<sup>61</sup>
- Hundreds of smuggling tunnels used to deliver arms, merchandise, equipment and fuel have been re-dug since the end of Cast Lead. As many as 1,500 tunnels existed under the Gaza-Egypt border at the end of 2009<sup>62</sup>
- Smugglers transport weapons from Iran to Yemen, on to Sudan and then to Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula where they are brought into the Gaza Strip through the tunnels<sup>63</sup>
- Hamas has received more advanced rockets than it previously possessed. On Nov. 3, 2009, Hamas test fired a rocket 37 miles (60 km) into the Mediterranean Sea. Such rockets put Greater Tel Aviv within range of Hamas' missile fire<sup>64</sup>



<sup>60</sup> "The Gaza Strip after Operation Cast Lead," Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, June 2009, [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/pdf/hamas\\_e074.pdf](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/hamas_e074.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> "The Gaza Strip after Operation Cast Lead," Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, June 2009, [http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam\\_multimedia/English/eng\\_n/pdf/hamas\\_e074.pdf](http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/malam_multimedia/English/eng_n/pdf/hamas_e074.pdf)

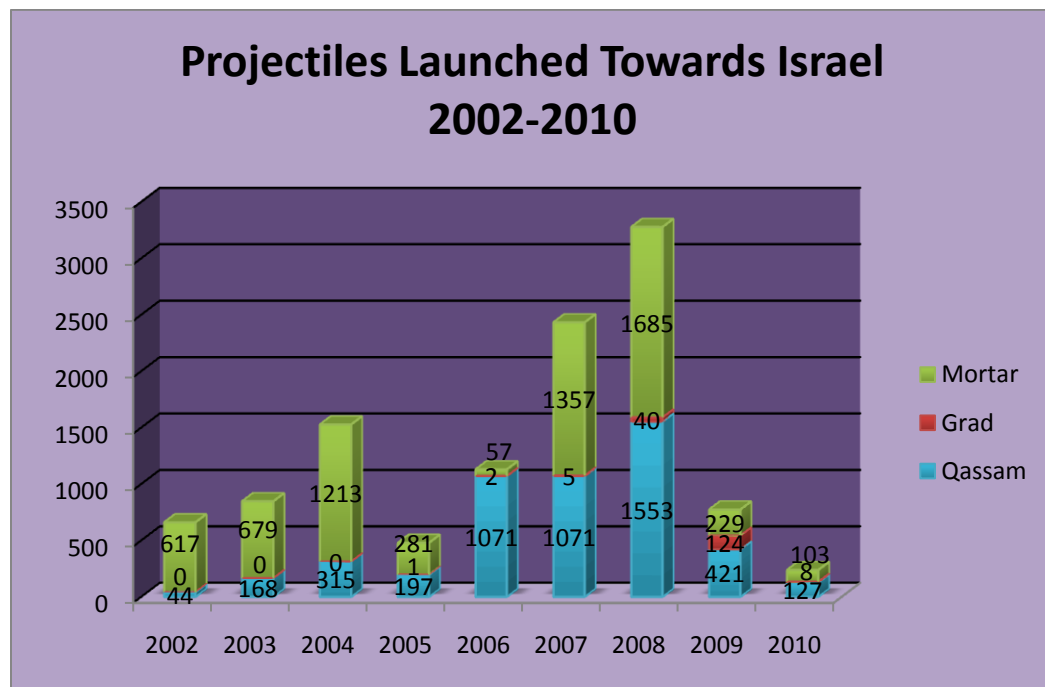
<sup>62</sup> El-Khodary, Taghreed, "Goods Flood Gaza's Tunnels, Turning Border Area Into a Shopping Mecca," *The New York Times*, Oct. 21, 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/22/world/middleeast/22rafah.html>

<sup>63</sup> Melman, Yossi; Harel, Amos; Ravid, Barak, "IAF airstrike in Sudan hit convoy of weapons destined for Gaza," *JPost*, Mach 27, 2009, <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/1074156.html>

<sup>64</sup> Katz, Yaakov; Stoil, Rebecca Anna, "Yadlin: 'Hamas has many 60-km range missiles'," <http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1256799085218&pagename=JPArticle%2FShowFull>

## Rocket Statistics<sup>65</sup>

- At the start of 2011, **more than 950,000** Israelis live within range of rocket and mortar attacks.
- There have been approximately **8,800** rockets (Grads, Qassams) and mortars launched at Israel since 2005.
- During 2008, **1,755** mortar shells, **1,720** Qassam rockets, and **75** Grad rockets were launched at Israel.
- Since Hamas' election there has been a steady increase in these rocket attacks against Israel's citizens.
- Between Israel's evacuation of Gaza and the election of Hamas (Aug. 15, 2005 – Jan. 25, 2006), there was an average of **15 rocket and mortar attacks a month**.
- Between Hamas' election and its forceful takeover of the Strip (Jan. 25, 2006 – June 14, 2007), there was an average of **102 attacks per month**—over 650% increase.
- Between Hamas' takeover and the start of the *tahadiya* (state of calm), (June 14, 2007 – June 16, 2008), there was an average of **361 attacks per month**—an increase of an additional 350%.



Statistics: IDF

- On Nov. 4 – 5, 2008 Israel launched Operation “Double Challenge,” targeting a tunnel Hamas was building as part of a plan to kidnap Israeli soldiers.
- From the end of Operation “Double Challenge” until the end of the *Tahadiya*, (Nov. 4 – Dec. 19, 2008) a period of only a month and a half, there were **170 mortars, 255 Qassams**, and **5 Grads** fired towards Israel's civilian population centers.

<sup>65</sup> IDF Spokesperson. "Rocket Attacks Towards Israel." *IDF Blog*. October 7, 2010. <http://idfspokesperson.com/facts-figures/rocket-attacks-toward-israel/> (accessed January 3, 2011).

- From the end of the *tahadiya* (Dec. 19, 2008) until the beginning of Cast Lead, (Dec. 27, 2008) a period of little more than a week, there were approximately **300 mortars and rockets** fired onto Israel.
- Since the beginning of Cast Lead, there were an additional **500 launches**, 284 of which were verified as rockets (both Qassams and Grads) and 113 as mortars.

### Humanitarian Aid into Gaza

Millions of tons of humanitarian aid have been transferred to Gaza since Cast Lead.<sup>66</sup> Despite often intense bombardment from Gaza, Israel has continued to provide Gaza with humanitarian aid and other supplies. In December of 2010, the Israeli government began to once more allow exports from Gaza, specifically strawberries and flowers, which for Gaza is renowned.<sup>67</sup> In July 2010, Israel eased its blockade of Hamas-controlled Gaza allowing in **all goods other than those that can serve terrorist purposes**.<sup>68</sup>

From the end of Cast Lead in January 2009 until June 2010, Israel coordinated the transfer of 1,068,400 tons of aid, 139,118,433 liters of fuel and 52,580 tons of cooking gas into the Gaza Strip.<sup>69</sup>

Since the August 2005 disengagement from Gaza, the Israeli government has delivered 15,000 tons of humanitarian aid weekly through the Nahal Oz, Kerem Hashalom and Karni crossings.<sup>70</sup>

### Revised List of Controlled Goods

On June 20, 2010, the Israeli government adjusted the civilian aspects of its policy towards Gaza in order to provide relief to the Gazan civilian population and at the same time prevent the entry of arms, missiles and other equipment Iranian-backed Hamas could utilize to harm innocent Israeli citizens.<sup>71</sup>

The list of controlled goods designated by the Israeli government is limited to weapons, war material and dual-use items. All other items not on the list **are allowed into Gaza**.<sup>72</sup>

Dual use items are goods that can be used for both civilian purposes and for the development, manufacture, set up or improvement of military capabilities.<sup>73</sup>

- Dual use goods not permitted into the Gaza Strip include those chemicals that can be used in the production of explosives, including certain fertilizers, composite materials, hunting knives, optical equipment, certain navigation aids, parachutes, gliders, non-

<sup>66</sup> "Increased humanitarian aid to Gaza after IDF operation," Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, June 26, 2010, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Government/Communiques/2009/Increased\\_humanitarian\\_aid\\_Gaza\\_after\\_IDF\\_operation\\_Jan\\_2009](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Government/Communiques/2009/Increased_humanitarian_aid_Gaza_after_IDF_operation_Jan_2009)

<sup>67</sup> Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories. "Gaza Land Crossing Activities." *IDF Blog*. December 23, 2010. <http://idfspokesperson.com/2010/12/23/gaza-strip-weekly-crossing-report-for-december-12th-to-18th-23-dec-2010/> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>68</sup> Laub, Karin, "Israel Eases Gaza Blockade Restrictions, Releasing List of Allowed Items," AP and The Huffington Post, July 5, 2010, [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/07/05/israel-eases-gaza-blockade\\_n\\_635448.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2010/07/05/israel-eases-gaza-blockade_n_635448.html)

<sup>69</sup> "Behind the Headlines: The Israeli humanitarian lifeline to Gaza," *Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, May 25, 2010, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/About%20the%20Ministry/Behind%20the%20Headlines/Israeli\\_humanitarian\\_lifeline\\_Gaza\\_25-May-2010.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/About%20the%20Ministry/Behind%20the%20Headlines/Israeli_humanitarian_lifeline_Gaza_25-May-2010.htm)

<sup>70</sup> "Behind the Headlines: The Israeli humanitarian lifeline to Gaza," *Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, May 25, 2010, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/About%20the%20Ministry/Behind%20the%20Headlines/Israeli\\_humanitarian\\_lifeline\\_Gaza\\_25-May-2010.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/About%20the%20Ministry/Behind%20the%20Headlines/Israeli_humanitarian_lifeline_Gaza_25-May-2010.htm)

<sup>71</sup> "The Civilian Policy Towards the Gaza Strip Information Booklet," *Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT)*, June 2010.

<sup>72</sup> "Gaza: Lists of Controlled Entry Items," *Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, July 4, 2010, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists\\_Controlled\\_Entry\\_Items\\_4-Jul-2010.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists_Controlled_Entry_Items_4-Jul-2010.htm)

<sup>73</sup> "Gaza: Lists of Controlled Entry Items," *Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, July 4, 2010, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists\\_Controlled\\_Entry\\_Items\\_4-Jul-2010.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists_Controlled_Entry_Items_4-Jul-2010.htm)

motorized airborne vehicles, fireworks, avionics, flight control equipment and missile-related computer technologies.<sup>74</sup>



Trucks carrying aid to Gaza wait to cross the border. (IDF)

First aid trucks entering Gaza (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

### Increased Inflow of Construction Materials<sup>75</sup>

The Israeli government designed the new policy to expand the import of construction materials for Palestinian Authority (PA) authorized projects observed by the international community.

- The goods allowed into Gaza for PA projects under this revised policy include cement, lime, concrete, steel elements, iron and steel cables and vehicles. Exceptions will be made to allow certain other goods into Gaza for specific international community projects in the strip.

### Increased Transfer of Goods and Cooperation<sup>76</sup>

The new policy also allowed for the expansion in volume of goods and items transferred into Gaza at the border crossings.

- Since July 2010, 250 trucks pass through the goods crossing each day.
- The Israeli government is increasing the effectiveness of the crossing to allow 400 trucks to pass through to Gaza daily in 2011.
- December 2010 saw a 30% increase in the number of truckload deliveries into the Gaza Strip. By mid-December, 22,167 tons of supplies were entering the Gaza Strip weekly.

Israel has increased cooperation with the PA and international organizations to improve the standard of life of the civilian population in Gaza.

- These projects are in the areas of health, infrastructure in sewage, water and housing and in education.

<sup>74</sup> "The Civilian Policy Towards the Gaza Strip Information Booklet," *Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT)*, June 2010.

<sup>75</sup> "Gaza: Lists of Controlled Entry Items," *Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, July 4, 2010, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists\\_Controlled\\_Entry\\_Items\\_4-Jul-2010.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists_Controlled_Entry_Items_4-Jul-2010.htm)

<sup>76</sup> "Gaza: Lists of Controlled Entry Items," *Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, July 4, 2010, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists\\_Controlled\\_Entry\\_Items\\_4-Jul-2010.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/HumanitarianAid/Palestinians/Lists_Controlled_Entry_Items_4-Jul-2010.htm)

## Humanitarian Aid into Gaza During Operation Cast Lead<sup>77</sup>

- 37,159 tons of food products, medication and medical supplies
- 1,837,000 liters of heavy duty diesel for the Gaza power station
- 188,000 liters of diesel for UNRWA vehicles and needs
- 68 chronically ill people and their escorts evacuated Gaza and received treatment in Israel, the West Bank and Jordan
- 37 employees of international NGO's entered Gaza via the Erez crossing

## Most Recent Report of Border Activities (in an average week in 2010)<sup>78</sup>

- 238 international organization staffers entered the Gaza Strip
- 916 truckloads, carrying over 22,100 tons of supplies, were unloaded at the various border crossings
- Six truckloads of flowers and strawberries were exported from Gaza
- Almost a million liters of diesel fuel for power plants, 135,000 liters for transportation, 457 tons of cooking gas
- 263 patients and accompanying individuals entered Israel and the West Bank

## Statements by Gaza-based Palestinian Terror Groups

**Khaled Mashaal, Political leader of Hamas** - Aug. 30, 2010

*"Now, [Israel's] heartland is a field of battle for the Palestinian resistance."*

**Abu Ahmed, Palestinian Islamic Jihad Spokesman** - Sept. 4, 2007

*"The rockets have become accurate, they hardly miss, and most important – they manage to disrupt the Israelis' lives...We definitely planned to increase the rocket fire when the school year opened."<sup>79</sup>*



**Hamas spokesman, Sami Abu Zuhri** - May 20, 2007

*"The Palestinian resistance, especially Hamas and its armed wing Izzedine al-Qassam, will keep up launching homemade shells on the Israeli settlements and communities."<sup>80</sup>*

(Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades website,  
<http://www.kataebaqsa.org/arabic/index.php>)

<sup>77</sup> "Increased humanitarian aid to Gaza after IDF operation," Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 1, 2009, [http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Government/Communiques/2009/Increased\\_humanitarian\\_aid\\_Gaza\\_after\\_IDF\\_operation\\_Jan\\_2009.htm](http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/Government/Communiques/2009/Increased_humanitarian_aid_Gaza_after_IDF_operation_Jan_2009.htm)

<sup>78</sup> Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories. "Gaza Land Crossing Activities." *IDF Blog*. December 23, 2010. <http://idfspokesperson.com/2010/12/23/gaza-strip-weekly-crossing-report-for-december-12th-to-18th-23-dec-2010/> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>79</sup> Waked, Ali "Al-Quds Brigades: Sderot strike strengthens us", *YnetNews*, Sept. 4, 2007, <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3445458,00.html>

<sup>80</sup> Waked, Ali "Al-Quds Brigades: Sderot strike strengthens us", *YnetNews*, Sept. 4, 2007, <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-3445458,00.html>

**Ismail Haniyeh, Hamas leader and former Palestinian Prime Minister - Aug. 2005**  
*"The Qassam [rocket] is what forced the enemy out. This is a victory for the resistance and for all of the Palestinian people."*<sup>81</sup>



(Mohammed Saber/European Press Photo Agency)

### Hamas-backed Terrorism and Israeli Casualties

- **2011-** The year starts with at least 2 projectiles fired every day, wounding both Israelis and foreigners.<sup>82</sup>
- **2010-** In general, 2010 saw the least terrorist attacks against Israel and the fewest number of casualties since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising a decade ago.<sup>83</sup> However, rocket and other terrorist actions took place, including:
- **December 28, 2010-** Rockets from Gaza land near a kindergarten close to Ashkelon, part of an intensified bombardment campaign by Hamas and its allies in Gaza.<sup>84</sup>
- **December 22, 2010-** After the week saw over a dozen rocket attacks from Gaza, the U.N. condemns Hamas and other Palestinian terrorist groups in Gaza for causing a rise in violence from Gaza.<sup>85</sup>
- **December 11, 2010-** 2 Palestinian terrorists are killed and 1 IDF soldier is wounded during a firefight on the Gaza border. IDF sources say there was an average of 1 terrorist-related incident every 3 days in 2010.<sup>86</sup>
- **November 2010-** Rocket and mortar attacks continue and firefights between IDF forces and Palestinian terrorists occur on the Gaza border.<sup>87</sup>
- **October 2010-** Rocket and mortar attacks continue from Gaza, although there are no resulting casualties.<sup>88</sup>
- **September 2010-** September sees a surge in terrorist attacks by Palestinians. 4 Israeli civilians are wounded in attacks near Hebron in Ramallah and rocket and mortar attacks from Gaza increase dramatically in an attempt to stall the new direct peace negotiations

<sup>81</sup> Almeghari, Rami, "Hamas to continue homemade shells fire despite Israeli threats," International Middle East Media Center and Agencies, May 20, 2007, <http://www.imemc.org/article/48500>

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/three-foreign-workers-wounded-in-mortar-attack-near-gaza-border-1.335906>

<sup>83</sup> AFP. "2010 sees drop in Palestinian attacks: Shin Bet." *AFP*. April 13, 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>84</sup> Susser, Leslie. "Gaza-Israel border heats up as Hamas acquires new weapons." *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*. December 28, 2010. <http://www.jta.org/news/article/2010/12/28/2742351/gaza-israel-border-heats-up-as-hamas-acquires-new-weapons> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>85</sup> Irish Times Staff. "Gaza Militants Condemned Over Attack." *The Irish Times*. December 22, 2010. <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/breaking/2010/1222/breaking55.html> (accessed January 3, 2011).

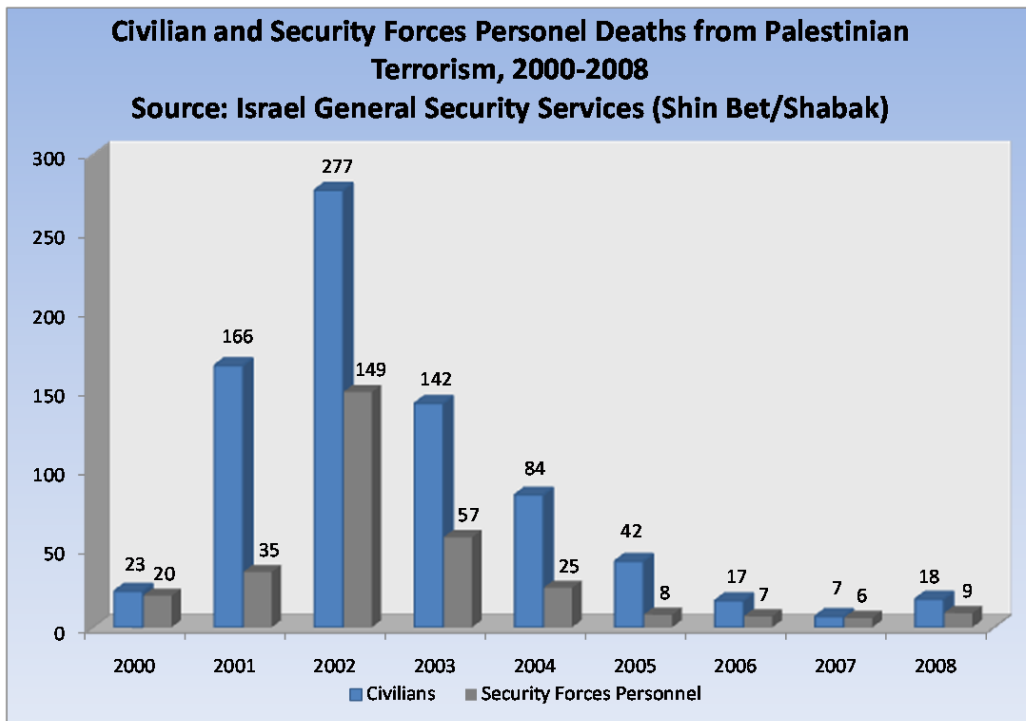
<sup>86</sup> IDF Spokesperson. "IDF Soldier Wounded, 2 Palestinians Killed in Gaza Incident." *IDF Blog*. December 11, 2010. <http://idfspokesperson.com/facts-figures/rocket-attacks-toward-israel/> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>87</sup> Bajec, Alessandra. PFLP Set Ambushes for IDF Troops in Gaza. *International Middle East Media Center*. November 26, 2010. <http://www.imemc.org/newswire?topic=palestinianattacks> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>88</sup> IDF Spokesperson. "Rocket Attacks Towards Israel." *IDF Blog*. October 7, 2010. <http://idfspokesperson.com/facts-figures/rocket-attacks-toward-israel/> (accessed January 3, 2011).

between Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas.<sup>89</sup>

- **August 31, 2010-** Hamas terrorists attack and kill four Israeli civilians, including a pregnant woman, outside of Kiryat Arba.<sup>90</sup>
- **July 6, 2010-** Israeli Navy Commandos stop a unit of heavily armed Palestinian terrorists trying to come ashore in Israel.
- **May 31, 2010-** Israel stops a flotilla of ships from Turkey on their way to Gaza after they refuse to put in at Ashkelon and be inspected for weapons.<sup>91</sup> Israeli guarantees all aid will be delivered to Gaza after security checks.
- **March 2010-** March sees a dramatic rise in terrorist attacks, to 125 - many of them rocket strikes — compared to 53 in February. Two IDF soldiers are killed in a shooting attack March 26 and a foreign worker in a rocket attack March 18.<sup>92</sup>
- **February 10, 2010-** A Palestinian police officer stabs a Druze IDF soldier to death at Tapuah Junction in the West Bank.<sup>93</sup>
- **2009-** Acts of terrorism drop dramatically, 2009 being the first year in over a decade in which there were no suicide bombings. This is attributed to Hamas efforts to quietly rebuild after Cast Lead, although 774 rocket and mortar attacks are still launched from Gaza, resulting in over 170 civilian casualties.<sup>94</sup>



<sup>89</sup> Bannoura, Saed. Settler, His Wife Wounded Near Hebron. *International Middle East Media Center*. September 26, 2010. <http://www.imemc.org/newswire?topic=palestinianattacks> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>90</sup> Kershner, Isabel. "Killing of Israeli Settlers Rattles Leaders." *The New York Times*. August 31, 2010. [http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/01/world/middleeast/01settlers.html?\\_r=1&ref=world](http://www.nytimes.com/2010/09/01/world/middleeast/01settlers.html?_r=1&ref=world) (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>91</sup> Keinon, Herb. "J'lem, Turkey may find resolution to flotilla legal issues." *The Jerusalem Post*. December 9, 2010. <http://www.jpost.com/International/Article.aspx?id=198651> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>92</sup> "Palestinian attacks on Israel doubled in March." *The World Tribune*. April 13, 2010. [http://www.worldtribune.com/worldtribune/WTARC/2010/me\\_israel0307\\_04\\_13.asp](http://www.worldtribune.com/worldtribune/WTARC/2010/me_israel0307_04_13.asp) (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>93</sup> Blomfeld, Adrian. "Israeli soldier stabbed to death in West Bank." *The Telegraph*. February 10, 2010. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/israel/7207499/Israeli-soldier-stabbed-to-death-in-West-Bank.html> (accessed January 3, 2011).

<sup>94</sup>

- **28 December 2008-** Due to Hamas ceasefire violations and ongoing bombardment of civilian areas from Gaza, Israel launches Cast Lead. International pressure forces the sides to accept a ceasefire less than a month later. Although still in effect, it is often violated by Hamas and other Gaza-based groups.
- **19 June 2008-** An Egyptian brokered ceasefire goes into effect between Hamas and Israel. However, rocket and mortar attacks do not cease.
- **January 2008-** Due to ongoing Hamas-led violence, Israel restricts access to and from Gaza and initiates a blockade of the coast of Gaza. Israel launches Operation Hot Winter to counter Hamas' rocket attacks in late February. 3,278 mortars and rockets are fired from Gaza in 2008, resulting in 18 deaths and 321 wounded.
- **May 2007-** Another major surge in violence after Hamas launches a coup against the Fatah-led Palestinian Authority government in Gaza. 2,433 rockets and mortars are fired from Gaza, resulting in 7 civilian deaths and 343 wounded in 2007.
- **2006-** A series of battles between the IDF and Hamas (and its allies) results in the IDF launching operations into the Gaza Strip. During this time Gilad Shalit is kidnapped by Hamas, 1,130 rockets and mortars are fired into Israel, resulting in 17 Israeli civilian deaths and 163 wounded in 2006.
- **12 September 2005-** Israel voluntarily withdraws from the Gaza Strip. 479 mortars and rockets fired towards Israel from Gaza, resulting in 42 civilian deaths and 68 wounded.

### Hamas' Use of Human Shields

Since Hamas' military take-over of Gaza in June 2007, the terror organization has used human shields as a means of protecting its military arsenal and capacities from the IDF.

- IDF forces found a zoo and school in Gaza rigged with large amounts of explosives.<sup>95</sup>
- Hamas operatives fired rockets from schoolyards<sup>96</sup> and civilian residences.<sup>97</sup>
- During Cast Lead, Hamas commanders used Shifa Hospital in Gaza City as a base of operations. Hamas fighters and operatives also used other medical installations during the armed conflict.<sup>98</sup>
- Hamas used children as runners during Cast Lead. The children transmitted messages about the movements of enemy forces and brought Hamas terrorists ammunition and food.<sup>99</sup>

<sup>95</sup> IDF Spokesperson's Unit blog (official), Jan. 11, 2009, <http://idfspokesperson.com/2009/01/12/video-hamas-booby-trapped-school-11-jan-2009-2314-ist/>

<sup>96</sup> IDF Spokesperson's Unit blog (official), Jan. 8, 2009, <http://idfspokesperson.com/2009/01/10/hamas-rockets-during-cease-fire-and-from-schoolyard-8-jan-09-2326-ist/>

<sup>97</sup> Nordland, Rod, "Hamas and Its Discontents," *Newsweek*, Jan. 20, 2009, <http://www.newsweek.com/id/180691>

<sup>98</sup> "Hamas Exploitation of Medical Institutions" Israel General Security Services, March 2009, <http://www.shabak.gov.il/English/EnTerrorData/Archive/Operation/Pages/cast-lead-Interrogations.aspx>; Mizroch, Amir, "Dichter: Hamas salaries paid at Shifa Hospital," *The Jerusalem Post*, Jan. 12, 2009, <http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?cid=1231424936164&pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull>

<sup>99</sup> Palestinian Media Watch Communiqué, Jan. 13, 2009



This map shows civilian facilities (yellow lines), a Hamas facility (red), and specific types of military emplacements such as rocket sites, ammunition dumps, and fighting positions (stars and triangles) – Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## Hezbollah

Hezbollah (“*Party of God*” in Arabic) is a Lebanese Shiite Muslim terrorist organization and political party. Born in Lebanon in 1982 but nurtured in Iran, Hezbollah has gone from a radical offshoot of the Shiite Amal Party and militia to a major force in regional politics. It is now recognized as a highly skilled, worldwide terrorist network.



At its closest point, the Litani River lies 2.5 miles from the Lebanon-Israel border (Doron)

Hezbollah’s backyard is south Lebanon, locally known as the *Jebel Amal*.<sup>100</sup>

In Lebanon’s June 2009 elections, the movement won 13 seats in the Lebanese parliament and the Hezbollah-led alliance won 58 of the 128 parliamentary seats.<sup>101</sup>

Suspected of being implicated in the 2005 murder of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, Hezbollah and its allies resigned from the cabinet on January 12, 2011.<sup>102</sup> The Lebanese government collapsed as a result, entering a political vacuum that analysts fear will lead to violence and civil unrest.<sup>103</sup>

The Special Tribunal for Lebanon submitted its recommendations about the Hariri assassins to a judge on Jan. 17. The names were not yet revealed but experts believe Hezbollah members will be named.

There were widespread protests and riots in Lebanon’s “day

<sup>100</sup> “Hezbollah.” *Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia, 6th Edition* (July 2010): 1. *Academic Search Premier*, EBSCOhost (accessed January 9, 2011)

<sup>101</sup> Schenker, David, “What To Do With Hezbollah Now,” CBSNEWS, June 19, 2009, <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2009/06/18/opinion/main5096540.shtml>

<sup>102</sup> “Lebanese government collapses,” *Al Jazeera*, Jan. 13, 2011, <http://english.aljazeera.net/news/middleeast/2011/01/2011112151356430829.html>

<sup>103</sup> Bakri, Nada, “Resignations Deepen Crisis for Lebanon,” *The New York Times*, Jan. 12, 2011, [http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/13/world/middleeast/13lebanon.html?\\_r=1&hp](http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/13/world/middleeast/13lebanon.html?_r=1&hp)

of rage” (Jan. 25) in response to Hezbollah-backed Najib Mikati’s appointment as the next prime minister of Lebanon.<sup>104</sup>

### Positions in South Lebanon

Since the withdrawal of Israeli forces in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 (from 1978), Hezbollah has maintained positions directly opposite the Israeli border.<sup>105</sup>

Hezbollah’s ongoing attacks against Israel culminated in the capture of two Israel Defense Force soldiers and the killing of two more. Hezbollah terrorists crossed into Israel to carry out the attack.<sup>106</sup> That action sparked Israel’s 2006 defensive war against Iran-backed Hezbollah.

During the fighting, the area south of the Litani River (see map above) was largely cleared of Hezbollah forces. The U.N. and Lebanese government then sent forces: 15,000 soldiers of the Lebanese Armed Forces were dispatched south of the Litani. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) forces were bolstered from under 2,000 to a current total of over 12,000, with expanded powers to search and confiscate weapons and prevent armament and paramilitary movement in the Litani area.<sup>107</sup>

These combined forces have somewhat inhibited Hezbollah’s ability to openly maneuver or set up positions close to the border with Israel.

However, the Litani River area remains Hezbollah’s main base of operations. Using a combination of underground fortifications and hiding in the towns and villages of South Lebanon, Hezbollah has managed to keep a considerable force within 25 miles (40 km) of the Israeli border.<sup>108</sup>

The general layout of Hezbollah is as follows: There are two forward elements, mainly located in rural fortified positions and in the local populated areas. The units are meant to delay and stall any Israeli advance, causing as many casualties as possible but not meant to hold out indefinitely.



The Hezbollah flag flies above two U.N. vehicles at Kfar Kila, 2 miles (1 km) from the Israeli border. (The Israel Project)

The Northern Unit is effectively a reserve force, ready for deployment. In addition, Hezbollah can count on further reinforcements from the Beirut area and the Bekaa Valley on the Syrian border.<sup>109</sup>

<sup>104</sup> “Hezbollah-backed Najib Makti appointed Lebanese PM,” BBC, Jan. 25, 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-12273178>

<sup>105</sup> Norton, Augustus Richard, and Boston University. “Hezbollah Assessment.” *FDCH Congressional Testimony* (n.d.): *Military & Government Collection*, EBSCOhost (accessed January 9, 2011).

<sup>106</sup> Alagha, Joseph. “THE ISRAELI-HIZBULLAH 34-DAY WAR: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES.” *Arab Studies Quarterly* 30, no. 2 (Spring 2008): 1-22. *Military & Government Collection*, EBSCOhost (accessed January 9, 2011)

<sup>107</sup> Alagha, Joseph. “THE ISRAELI-HIZBULLAH 34-DAY WAR: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES.” *Arab Studies Quarterly* 30, no. 2 (Spring 2008): 1-22. *Military & Government Collection*, EBSCOhost (accessed January 9, 2011)

<sup>108</sup> Israel Defense Forces Spokesperson. “Hezbollah Activity Four Years After Second Lebanon War – 2010.” *IDF Blog*. August 31, 2010. <http://idfspokesperson.com/reports/hezbollah-activity-four-years-after-second-lebanon-war-2010/> (accessed January 9, 2011).

<sup>109</sup> Norton, Augustus Richard, and Boston University. “Hezbollah Assessment.” *FDCH Congressional Testimony* (n.d.): *Military & Government Collection*, EBSCOhost (accessed January 9, 2011).

## South Lebanon



(Israel Defense Forces)

As seen in the map above, the bulk of Hezbollah's forces still lie in the Litani area. The smaller inset map shows the ethnic layout of South Lebanon: Hezbollah concentrates its forces in the Shiite areas. As part of its understanding with its Christian allies, Hezbollah does not place its forces or weapons in or around Christian villages, and the same goes for the Druze villages.<sup>110</sup>

Hezbollah stores weapons and stations its forces in Shiite villages and towns. Hezbollah's hiding in populated areas, where any military exchange with Israel would result in significant civilian casualties, is a favorite tactic. An example of this can be seen clearly in the village of Al-Khiam, located fewer than 4 miles (6 km) from the Israeli border. (see map below)

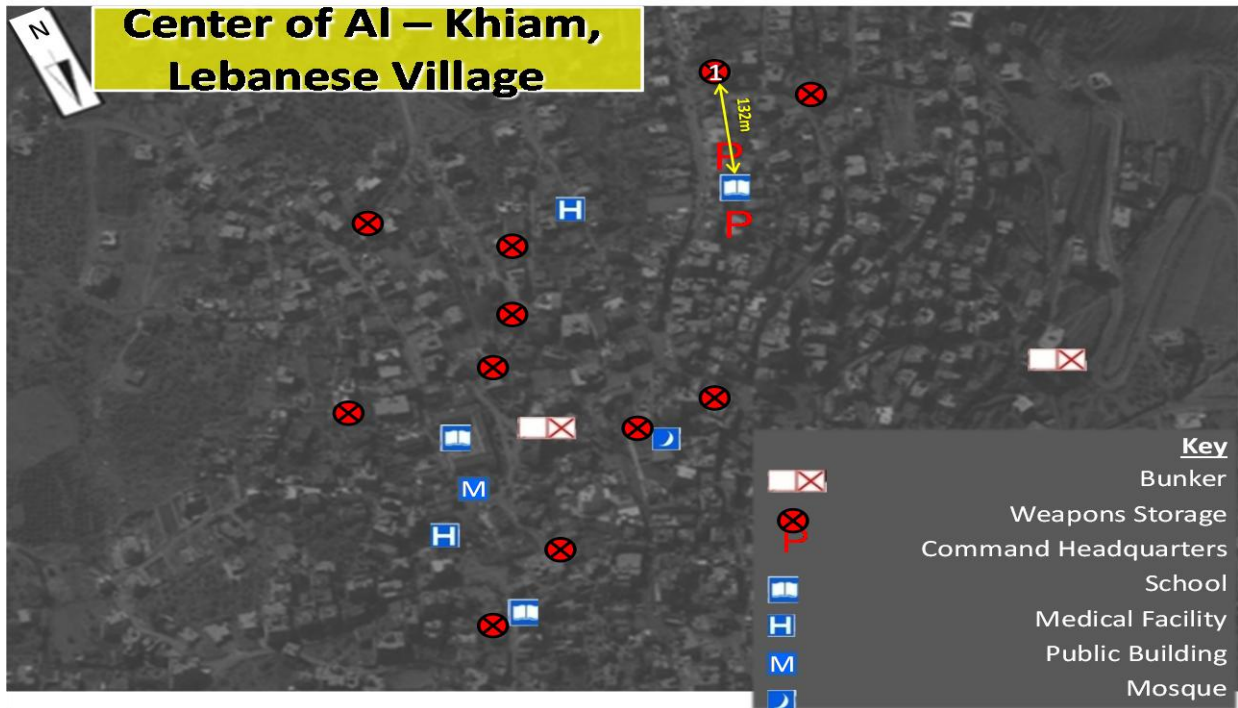
However, fixed positions are not the mainstay of Hezbollah tactics. Despite the high level of organization and communication, Hezbollah ground units continue to comprise small mobile squads of fewer than a dozen men, usually armed with machine guns, some sort of assault rifle and a number of anti-tank weapons.<sup>111</sup> It was units like these that caused the most casualties to the IDF in the Hezbollah-Israeli conflict in 2006, not the static defense posts which, once identified, are vulnerable to air-strikes.<sup>112</sup>

The quality and quantity of Israeli surveillance and UNIFIL patrols mean that if a Hezbollah unit has not found an inconspicuous hiding place, it moves continuously. As a result, the entire area of south Lebanon serves Hezbollah as a base for terrorist activities.

<sup>110</sup>Sharp, Jeremy M. *Lebanon: The Israel-Hamas-Hezbollah Conflict*. Congressional Report, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, 2006.

<sup>111</sup>Norton, Augustus Richard, and Boston University. "Hezbollah Assessment." *FDCH Congressional Testimony* (n.d.): *Military & Government Collection*, EBSCOhost (accessed January 9, 2011).

<sup>112</sup>Alagha, Joseph. "THE ISRAELI-HIZBULLAH 34-DAY WAR: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES." *Arab Studies Quarterly* 30, no. 2 (Spring 2008): 1-22. *Military & Government Collection*, EBSCOhost (accessed January 9, 2011)



(Israel Defense Forces)



In violation of U.N. Security Resolution 1701 which calls on Hezbollah to disarm, Israel Defense Forces discovered a civilian building used as a Hezbollah weapons hideout in the south Lebanon town, Al-Shahabiya, in September 2010.

### Hezbollah Fighters and Weapons' Capabilities in South Lebanon

July 12, 2010 marked the fourth anniversary of the beginning of Israel's defensive war against Hezbollah.<sup>113</sup> With Iran's aid, Hezbollah has been actively building up its arsenal and guerilla warfare capabilities since its war with Israel in 2006. Both are direct violations of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701, which calls for Hezbollah to disarm.<sup>114</sup>

Hezbollah took an immense amount of damage to its manpower and logistical infrastructure in 2006. Yet, soon after the war, Iran and Syria sponsored a massive reconstruction of its capabilities.

<sup>113</sup> Cohen, Stephen P, "Preventing the Next Lebanon War," *The Wall Street Journal*, July 20, 2010, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704201604575373261917465060.html>

<sup>114</sup> Resolution 1701," Security Council: United Nations, August 11, 2006, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/sc8808.doc.htm>

First and foremost was a revamped training program of its personnel. A report from April 2007 cites 500 Hezbollah terrorists being sent to Iran for training by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps.<sup>115</sup> The same report shows that terrorists are cycled through Iran on periodic training exercises and Syria also takes a major role in training fighters, especially in the use of rockets.

Estimates vary on how many armed fighters Hezbollah can actually call on at any one time; a report from the 2006 war stated that Hezbollah had around 1,000 full time fighters and 6,000-10,000 reservists. Other reports cite as many as 20,000 fighters of all types.<sup>116</sup> These include the hundreds of specially trained technicians and engineers needed to service Hezbollah's rocket arsenal.

Hezbollah has a large weapons cache, outmatching those of actual armies, including that of the Lebanese Armed Forces. The Jamestown Foundation states its average terrorists "*are armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenades, typically assembling in small teams to avoid concentrations that would draw Israeli attention.*"<sup>117</sup> That report also states "*the use of mortars (81mm and 120mm) has been honed to near perfection... Hezbollah fighters have developed efficient assault tactics for use against armor, with their main anti-tank weapons being AT-3 Sagers and AT-4 Spigot missiles.*"

TOW missiles, an acronym for "tube-launched, optically-tracked, wire data link auto-guided missile," are said to be present in Hezbollah's warehouses.<sup>118</sup> The TOW has been linked to the Iran-Contra Scandal, in which weapons were allegedly provided to Iran by then U.S. president Ronald Reagan in order to secure the release of American hostages taken by Hezbollah and Iran-loyalists in Lebanon.

The vast majority of the weapons come from Syria and Iran, with Iran equipping Hezbollah with unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for reconnaissance purposes.<sup>119</sup> Syria and Iran allegedly gave the group Russian and Iranian produced MANPAD's (man portable air defense weapons) such as the SA-7.<sup>120</sup>

The low estimate for Hezbollah's rocket capabilities is that it possesses at least 40,000 rockets of various range abilities.<sup>121</sup> Moreover, Israeli intelligence officials believe Hezbollah has 40,000 rockets south of the Litani alone, as told to The Israel Project in December 2010.

The actual types are of mostly Iranian origin, including the Fajr 3 and 5, with ranges around 46 miles (75 km), the Zelzal-1 with a 93 mile (150 km) range.<sup>122</sup> This means Hezbollah has the ability to threaten Tel Aviv and central Israel from south Lebanon.

The most basic rocket is the Katyusha-122, which has a range of less than 18 miles (29 km). Hezbollah is also said to have added the M-600 Scud D to its inventory from Syria, which has a

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<sup>115</sup> El Hussein, Rola. "Hezbollah and the Axis of Refusal: Hamas, Iran and Syria." *Third World Quarterly* (2010), 31: 5, pg. 803-815.

<sup>116</sup> Rao, Preshant. "Analysis: Hezbollah a Force to be Reckoned With." *The International Institute for Strategic Studies*. July 18, 2006. <http://www.iiss.org/whats-new/iiss-in-the-press/press-coverage-2006/july-2006/hezbollah-a-force-to-be-reckoned-with/> (accessed January 9, 2011).

<sup>117</sup> MacGregor, Andrew. "Hezbollah's Tactics and Capabilities in South Lebanon." *The Jamestown Foundation*. August 1, 2006. [http://www.jamestown.org/single/?no\\_cache=1&tx\\_ttnews\[tt\\_news\]=860](http://www.jamestown.org/single/?no_cache=1&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=860) (accessed January 9, 2011).

<sup>118</sup> "Origins of TOW," United States Army, <http://www.redstone.army.mil/history/tow/summary.html>. Accessed Jan. 12, 2010.

<sup>119</sup> Katzman, Kenneth. *Iran: U.S. Concerns and Policy Responses*. Congressional Report, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, 2010.

<sup>120</sup> Levitt, Mathew A. "Hezbollah: Financing Terrorism Through Criminal Enterprise." *The Washington Institute for Near East Policy*. May 25, 2005. <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/html/pdf/hezbollah-testimony-05252005.pdf> (accessed January 11, 2010).

<sup>121</sup> Katz, Yaakov. "IDF reveals Hizbullah positions." *The Jerusalem Post*. July 7, 2010. <http://www.jpost.com/Israel/Article.aspx?id=180733> (accessed January 9, 2011).

<sup>122</sup> Rao, Preshant. "Analysis: Hezbollah a Force to be Reckoned With." *The International Institute for Strategic Studies*. July 18, 2006. <http://www.iiss.org/whats-new/iiss-in-the-press/press-coverage-2006/july-2006/hezbollah-a-force-to-be-reckoned-with/> (accessed January 9, 2011).

range of 186 miles (300 km) and, being fitted with a GPS inertial navigation system, is accurate to within 656 feet (200 meters) of a pre-selected target. Hezbollah is reported to have at least 200 of these variants.<sup>123</sup>

- Israeli intelligence reports that Hezbollah possesses 26,000 more rockets than it did on the eve of the Second Lebanon War.<sup>124</sup>
- Hezbollah has Iranian Zelzal-2 ballistic missiles, capable of carrying a 1,300lb (600kg) warhead with a maximum range of 124 miles (200km), placing all major Israeli cities in range of Hezbollah fire.<sup>125</sup>
- Hezbollah has three organizational structures and sophisticated weaponry, including the M-6002 missile, supplied by Iran through Syria to Hezbollah with the help of the organization's 10,000 operatives.<sup>126</sup>
- Syria mass-produced and delivered new, longer-range Scud-D missiles to Lebanon that travel as far as 435 miles (700km) and can carry chemical or biological warheads.<sup>127</sup>
- WikiLeaks cables revealed that the United States had urged Syria to stop transferring ballistic missiles (Scud-D, Fateh-110 missiles) to Hezbollah earlier in 2010. They have the potential of reaching Tel Aviv and central Israel.<sup>128</sup>
- Hezbollah also possesses a large arsenal of guided anti-tank missiles, including advanced Russian-built models. The militia also has a large cache of shore-to-sea missiles.<sup>129</sup>
- Hezbollah has approximately 20,000 fighters with as many as 200 fighters stationed in every Shiite village in south Lebanon.<sup>130</sup>
- In July 2010, Israeli military released aerial photos of Al-Khiam village in southern Lebanon, 4 miles (6 km) from Israel's border. Hezbollah has a military presence in more than 100 civilian villages.<sup>131</sup>
- Iran provided Hezbollah with \$200 million in 2008 to fund its terrorist activities, and has trained 3,000 Hezbollah militants in Iranian camps.<sup>132</sup>

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<sup>123</sup> Ben-David, Alon. "Israel Sees Increased Hezbollah Capability." *Aviation Week*. May 18, 2010.

[http://www.aviationweek.com/aw/generic/story\\_channel.jsp?channel=defense&id=news/awst/2010/05/17/AW\\_05\\_17\\_2010\\_p28-226325.xml](http://www.aviationweek.com/aw/generic/story_channel.jsp?channel=defense&id=news/awst/2010/05/17/AW_05_17_2010_p28-226325.xml) (accessed January 11, 2011).

<sup>124</sup> Harel, Amos, "Defense officials: Renew diplomatic pressure on Syria as Hezbollah rearms," *Haaretz*, July 13, 2008, <http://www.haaretz.co.il/hasen/spages/1001037.html>

<sup>125</sup> "At a glance: an assessment of Hezbollah's military capability," *Gulfnews*, <http://archive.gulfnews.com/articles/06/07/17/10053556.html>. June 3, 2009

<sup>126</sup> Malbrunot, George, "Dans le secret des caches d'armes du Hezbollah," *Le Figaro*, October 25, 2010 <http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2010/10/25/01003-20101025ARTFIG00681-dans-le-secret-des-caches-d-armes-du-hezbollah.php>

<sup>127</sup> Tabler, Andrew, "Inside the Syrian missile crisis," *Foreign Policy*, April 14, 2010 [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/14/inside\\_the\\_syrian\\_missile\\_crisis](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/14/inside_the_syrian_missile_crisis)

<sup>128</sup> Harkov, Lahav, "Wikileaks: Syria gave Hizbullah Scud-D missiles," *The Jerusalem Post*, Dec. 7, 2010, <http://www.jpost.com/International/Article.aspx?id=198348>

<sup>129</sup> "At a glance: an assessment of Hezbollah's military capability," *Gulfnews*, <http://archive.gulfnews.com/articles/06/07/17/10053556.html>. June 3, 2009

<sup>130</sup> Pfeffer, Anshel, "Hezbollah readying for urban war in southern Lebanon, IDF warns," *Haaretz*, July 7, 2010, <http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/hezbollah-readying-for-urban-war-in-southern-lebanon-idf-warns-1.300617>

<sup>131</sup> <http://dover.idf.il/IDF/English/News/today/10/07/0801.htm>

<sup>132</sup> Country Reports on Terrorism 2008," *United States Department of State Publication; Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism*, April 2009, <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2008/>

- Regarding disarmament, Hezbollah's leader Hassan Nasrallah said:

*"Whoever wants to forcefully disarm the Resistance—and I have said this more than once—we will chop off his hand, behead him, and get rid of his soul. We are that determined."*<sup>133</sup>

- On May 29, 2009, Nasrallah declared on Al-Manar television that Iran is unconditionally arming and supporting Hezbollah.<sup>134</sup>

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<sup>133</sup> "Hezbollah Secretary-General Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah: We Support Armed Struggle against the Americans in Iraq. We Will Chop off the Hand and Head of Whoever Tries to Disarm Us", MEMRI TV Monitoring Project, MEMRI TV Clip No. 1094, March 30, 2006: Al-Jazeera TV (Qatar), March 30, 2006

<sup>134</sup> Nasrallah: Iran arming Hezbollah unconditionally," *Haaretz.com*, May 30, 2009, <http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/1088986.html>

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