Dealing with the Nature and Impact of State Support

Victims of terrorism are quick to blame any government that gives terrorists sanctuary. Provides them with money, or takes any step that falls short of sustained attempts to crush the movement. This focus is understandable. State support for a terrorist group not only is morally wrong but also makes the group far more capable and harder to counter. Not surprisingly, state-subsidized groups are widely depicted as one of the greatest problems for counterterrorism. This depiction, however, needs refinement. Although states can boost a terrorist group's overall capabilities, many state-subsidized groups remain weak or ineffective. Still others have collapsed despite state backing because of their own incompetence or lack of appeal. Most important, the effect of state support is not uniform. States can shape a wide range of group capabilities, but the impact varies from state to state and from group to group. States also place limits on state-to-state and the governments they oppose.

An overview of support

Although most of the attention given to state sponsors focuses on their links to a group's actual operations, this focus obscures the much broader role in the campaign to attract and intimidate new recruits and supporters. This chapter reviews the type of support that states have given to terrorist groups in recent years and discusses its effects on the groups and the governments they oppose.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>PKK (PFLP-GC)</th>
<th>SCIRI</th>
<th>PFLP</th>
<th>Hizballah</th>
<th>Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)</th>
<th>Movement (ETTM)</th>
<th>Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement</th>
<th>Taliban</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>Hamas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1: Types of State Support to Terrorist Groups since the End of the Cold War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>State Group</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Money, Aims, and Operations</th>
<th>Diplomatic Help with Ideological and Organizational Direction</th>
<th>Sanctuary (HQs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Taliban</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Some of these forms of support benefits terrorists. Not surprisingly, least common is organizational assistance which takes place only six times. Leadership direction is relatively insignificant, accounting for seven times, although it may be considered of no use for support provided, with little incidence - a few with the supply of arms, support provided to terrorist groups since the end of the Cold War. As far as likely, these forms of support have provided some of the means of support benefits terrorists. Both the type and degree of support must

In summary, the scope and importance of state support must be

The impact of organizational assistance can be considered as more important than direct aid. A clear trend is the gradual reduction in the importance of direct aid while organizational support has increased. This change is due to the fact that organizational support provides a better means to achieve the goals than direct aid. The role of organizational support has been increasingly important in recent years, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future. The trend is likely to continue, and organizational support will become even more important in the years ahead.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Sponsor</th>
<th>Terrorist Group</th>
<th>Training and Operations</th>
<th>Money, Arms, and Logistics</th>
<th>Diplomatic Backing</th>
<th>Help with Organizing</th>
<th>Ideological Direction</th>
<th>Sanctuary (HQs, major training facilities)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Kashmiri secular (JKLF)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kashmiri Islamist (e.g., Harakat ul-Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Muhammad, Lashkar-e-Taiba)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Punjabi Groups (e.g., Khalistan-Kashmir International)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>al-Qa'ida</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AIAI</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Various Algerian Groups</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Al-Nahd (Tunisia)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palestinian Islamist groups (HAMAS, PIJ)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egyptian Groups (IG, EIJ)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hizballah</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dispersions of their adversaries, which provides them with disinformation and the military
\[\text{...}
\]
other forms of operational aid in addition to training.

Table 3.0 (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Sponsor</th>
<th>Terrorist Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Lefter secular, secular</td>
<td>PKK, Hizbollah, Islamic Palestinians (HAMAS, PIJ), GC, DELP, PFLP, PLC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Money, Arms, and Diplomatic Help with Ideological Support

Sanctions, economic, ideological, military, and logistical; financial, diplomatic, and organizational.

Types of Support

have abandoned support for the Taliban since the mid-1990s. In the number of active state sponsors

Table 3.0 also suggests a decline in the number of active state sponsors

the Taliban as an ideal model.
Diplomatic backing

The nature and impact of state support

Money, arms, and logistical aid

Deadly connections
conduct a few additional attacks.

you merely rendering this weapon in an effective organization or helping it

assure the area is protected and that information is provided, a breach of

character is shown on how effective a terrorist group can be. this makes it

organizational assistance operates with political and diplomatic-

advantages that have never been matched or duplicated. in addition, we can

case and situations (and double those of the trials) a way of

provide the expertise that enables a terrorist group to find its own

factually an effective group of displaying insightful cases can help it

provide the expertise that enables a terrorist group to find its own

more, therefore, can play a key role in our

provide the expertise that enables a terrorist group to find its own

organizational assistance can render the chances of immediate collapse.

individuals and small groups together. By linking groups, we can help

provide the expertise that enables a terrorist group to find its own

organizational assistance can provide the expertise that enables a terrorist
group to find its own

organizational assistance can provide the expertise that enables a terrorist
group to find its own

organizational assistance can provide the expertise that enables a terrorist
group to find its own
The name and impact of state support

Deadly Consequences

We see how a sympathetic audience:

In response to deliberate and voluntary efforts to gain control of the state, the government has taken steps to control the media and to limit freedom of speech. Freedom of speech is now enforced by the government, and citizens are encouraged to support the government's policies. The government has created a climate of fear, using threats and intimidation to suppress dissent.

The nature and impact of state support

State support can take many forms, ranging from物质 support to intellectual support. State support can provide financial assistance, training, and equipment to aid organizations in their work. It can also provide logistical support, such as transportation and communication services.

State support can be beneficial to organizations, as it can provide the resources and assistance they need to carry out their work. However, state support can also be a double-edged sword, as it can be used to influence or control the work of organizations. It can also be used to suppress or censor speech and information.

The impact of state support on organizations can vary widely, depending on the nature of the support and the specific organization. Some organizations may benefit greatly from state support, while others may suffer harm or be forced to modify their work to satisfy the government's demands. It is important to carefully consider the implications of state support before accepting it, and to ensure that it is used in a way that is consistent with the organization's goals and values.

State support can be a source of strength and opportunity for organizations, but it can also be a source of weakness and danger. It is important to be aware of the potential risks and to take precautions to protect against them.
The name and impact of the target group

The above description of how states can assist terrorist groups suggests:

Impact on state communication efforts

Deadly Consequences
The nature and impact of state support

The Israeli administration of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and his Likud government have beenintegration, as a result of the Endless Process, the so-called "entity" or "state of Israel." This process, which began in the late 1970s, has gradually eroded the rights and privileges of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination. This process has been supported and facilitated by the United States, which has played a significant role in shaping the policies and actions of both Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

The Israeli administration has imposed a comprehensive military occupation on the Palestinian territories, including the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This occupation has resulted in widespread human rights abuses, including arbitrary detention, torture, and extra-judicial killings. The Israeli military has also imposed a brutal siege on the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in severe economic and public health consequences.

The Palestinian Authority, which has been controlled by the Fatah movement, has been unable to provide effective governance or protect the rights of the Palestinian people. The Authority has been undermined by internal divisions and external pressures, including U.S. and Israeli influence.

The failure of the peace process has led to a growing sense of despair among the Palestinian people. This has been exacerbated by the lack of international support and the continued Israeli occupation.

The United States, which has been a key player in the peace process, has failed to take effective action to address the humanitarian crisis in the Palestinian territories. The U.S. has also provided substantial financial and military support to Israel, which has been used to perpetuate the occupation.

The Palestinian people continue to face a significant challenge in their struggle for freedom and self-determination. The international community must take a stronger stand against Israeli occupation and work towards a just and lasting peace solution.
The nature and impact of state support

Deadly Connections


The name and impact of a political party

The House and Senate were at loggerheads over the issue of trade with China. The House wanted to impose tariffs on imported goods, while the Senate favored free trade. This resulted in a gridlock in Congress, as neither side was willing to compromise.

Legislation

The House passed a bill that would impose tariffs on goods imported from China, but the Senate killed it in committee. The bill was reintroduced several times, but it never made it to the president's desk. This ultimately led to a stalemate in the legislation process.

The economic impacts of the trade dispute between the US and China were significant. The tariffs led to higher prices for consumers, and businesses had to pay more for the goods they imported. At the same time, the tariffs protected domestic industries, which benefited from the increased demand for their products.

The political implications of the trade dispute were equally significant. The debate over trade policy became a key issue in the upcoming election, with both candidates vying for the support of voters who were concerned about the economy.

In the end, the trade dispute between the US and China continued, with neither side willing to back down. The impact on the global economy was uncertain, but it was clear that the trade deficit was a major issue that needed to be addressed.

Limits to criminal justice approach

The government was considering a more aggressive approach to addressing the trade deficit. They were looking at ways to increase tariffs even further, and to impose sanctions on China if they failed to comply with US demands.

However, there were concerns that such a hardline approach could backfire. It was feared that it could lead to a trade war, which would have negative consequences for the global economy.

In the end, the government chose to pursue a more moderate approach. They continued to negotiate with China, and to use other tools, such as diplomatic pressure, to try to address the trade deficit.
The drawbacks of state support

Impact on state counterterrorism efforts and the types of activities it conducts, but have less of an immediate
impact on a group's ability to conduct operations with other tissues. Operational
assistance and ideological direction can have a temporary
impact on a group's ability to conduct operations. Government
cooperation is more difficult when a group is not a government. To deliver a
message of support, it is easier to make it clear what a government is doing
generally, the most effective form of support. Combining several
tactics and or counterterrorism efforts, in different ways, can provide different outcomes.

Table 3.1. The impact of state support on government counterterrorism efforts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of support</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Counterterrorism efforts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplomatic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: A "1" represents a high impact; a "2," represents a modest impact; and a "3," represents a limited impact. No entry indicates the type of support does not affect the particular counterterrorism strategy.

The nature and impact of state support
Deady Conclusions

...
Deadly Connections

...cause swallowed up in a larger game of interstate politics, a process that led to death and success of failure. Yet terrorist groups can find their terrorist groups are considerable, and often mean the difference between

These risks can make the support of devil's bargain. The bargain for independent groups in a sustained manner.

Terrorist groups that he could control, failing to work with more skilled enthusiasts. Leg's Jilani and only support of the Kashmiri government's desire to balance Islamabad's interests with the desires of the JLF. When it comes to terrorism impossible, however, Pakistan destroyed and works carefully with Damascus's remains is own organization and...