

Terror Financing in Iran



Since the declaration of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979, the government of Iran has been accused for funding, providing equipment, weapons, training and giving sanctuary to terrorists.

Iran is believed to use the Ministry of Intelligence and Security to gather intelligence to plan terrorist attacks. The ministry is believed to use liaison activities with supported terrorist groups and Islamic fundamentalist movements. The ministry itself is believed to carry out some terrorism mostly directed at political dissidents.

After the fall of the Shah, the Islamic Republic of Iran established the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC - Pasdaran-e Inqilab) to domestically promote the government's social policy. The organization is accused of spreading its ideology in neighboring regions by training and funding "terrorist organizations". By 1986, the group had 350,000 members and had acquired a small naval and air force. By 1996, the ground forces numbered 100,000 and the naval forces numbered 20,000. They are believed to use the proxy Al Quds Force to train the Islamic militants. Currently Al Quds conducts training units in Iran and Sudan.

In 1995, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard held a conference with worldwide organizations accused of engaging in terrorism including the Japanese Red Army, the Armenian Secret Army, the Kurdistan Workers' Party, the Iraqi Da'wah Party, the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain and Hezbollah in Beirut for the sole purpose of providing training to these organizations supposedly to help in the destabilization of Gulf States and aid assistance to militants in these countries to replace the existing governments with Iran-like regimes.

Update on Iran terrorist supporting activities in September 2015

Sanctions relief that has been granted to Iran as part of the nuclear deal may make up for financial shortfalls Hezbollah suffers through Treasury's actions. Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif met with Hizballah chief Hassan Nasrallah in August, telling him that the nuclear agreement presented them with a "historic opportunity" to confront Israel.

Iranian Defense Minister Hossein Dehghan affirmed in September that his country was committed to arming Hamas and Hizballah.

It was reported later that month that Iran boosted its funding of both terror groups in anticipation of the windfall it planned to receive through sanctions relief.

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