Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	359
Land:	Gaza-Vestbredden
Kilde:	United States Department of State
Titel:	Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: The Palestinian Liberation Front - Abu Abbas Faction
Udgivet:	19. september 2018
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	07. januar 2019





Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 - Foreign **Terrorist Organizations: The Palestinian Liberation Front - Abu Abbas Faction**

Publisher United States Department of State

Publication

Date

19 September 2018

United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 - Foreign

Terrorist Organizations: The Palestinian Liberation Front - Abu Abbas Faction, 19

Cite as September 2018, available at:

https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1f2826.html [accessed 6 December 2018]

This is not a UNHCR publication. UNHCR is not responsible for, nor does it

necessarily endorse, its content. Any views expressed are solely those of the author or Disclaimer

publisher and do not necessarily reflect those of UNHCR, the United Nations or its

Member States.

aka PLF; PLF-Abu Abbas; Palestine Liberation Front

Description: The Palestinian Liberation Front – Abu Abbas Faction (PLF) was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization on October 8, 1997. In the late 1970s, the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) splintered from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC). It later split into pro-Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), pro-Syrian, and pro-Libyan factions. The pro-PLO faction was led by Muhammad Zaydan (aka. Abu Abbas) and was based in Baghdad prior to Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Activities: The PLF was responsible for the 1985 attack on the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* and the murder of U.S. citizen Leon Klinghoffer. The PLF was suspected of supporting terrorism against Israel by other Palestinian groups into the 1990s. In April 2004, Abu Abbas died of natural causes while in U.S. custody in Iraq. After not claiming an attack for 16 years, the PLF claimed responsibility for the March 14, 2008, assault against an Israeli military bus in Huwarah, Israel, and the shooting of an Israeli settler. On February 18, 2010, the PLF claimed responsibility for an improvised explosive device (IED) attack against an Israel Defense Forces patrol, which caused minor injuries to a soldier; another IED was discovered during a search of the area. The group did not publicly claim any attacks in 2016 or 2017 but continued to maintain a strong presence in many refugee camps in Gaza, Lebanon, and Syria.

Strength: Estimates have placed membership between 50 and 500.

Location/Area of Operation: PLF leadership and members are based in Gaza, Lebanon, and the West Bank.

Funding and External Aid: Unknown.