



The Role of the Zionist Regime's Security and Intelligence Services, with Emphasis on Mossad, in the Emergence of Takfiri Terrorist Groups: A Focus on ISIS

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 10.27834/CSIW.2409.1448.1.36.5Qiuomars Yazdanpanah Dero¹ 
Mehran Karami² **Extended Abstract****1. Introduction**

This study seeks to clarify the role of the Zionist regime in fostering religious violence across the political geography of the Islamic world. Its central claim is that the emergence and expansion of the Takfiri terrorist group ISIS were significantly influenced by the direct involvement of the Zionist regime's intelligence services in creating and supporting terrorist organizations—actions that have generated extensive geopolitical risks. This phenomenon has shaped major developments in the region and has drawn the attention of political and security experts worldwide.

The central focus of this article is the examination of how the Zionist regime has expanded its territorial reach and consolidated domination since its establishment. The most prominent manifestations of this policy are reflected in violent military operations, the killing of Palestinians, and systematic support for state terrorism.

Accordingly, the core research question is framed as follows: In what ways has the Zionist regime, across different levels, contributed to the cultivation and expansion of terrorism in the Middle East, thereby generating conditions of widespread insecurity and criminal activity in the region?

2. Methodology and Conceptual Framework

This research adopts a qualitative, descriptive-analytical method. Data were collected using a library-documentary approach, drawing on books, scholarly articles, theses, and reputable academic databases. The collected information

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was categorized, condensed, and analyzed to develop a coherent narrative. Findings from prior studies were also incorporated to strengthen the analysis and ensure methodological rigor.

The conceptual framework of this research defines and explains the core ideas that shape the analysis. It serves as the analytical lens through which the phenomenon of terrorism is examined.

The study assumes that the principles of realist theory provide a suitable framework for analyzing the behavior of the Zionist regime, with particular attention to the Mossad intelligence organization and its role in cultivating and supporting terrorism. Within this perspective, terrorist groups are viewed as instruments through which states pursue strategic interests in a competitive regional environment. This framework is particularly relevant for assessing the alleged connections between the Zionist regime and ISIS, positioning the latter as a tool for advancing geopolitical objectives in the Middle East.

3. Discussion

A key question arises: Why has the Middle East failed to develop stable regional alliances in the current era? From a neoclassical realist perspective, the answer lies in examining the goals and behaviors of the foreign policies of the region's three principal actors—Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey. Alongside them, the Zionist regime, armed with advanced weaponry and backed by Western powers, emerges as a decisive actor shaping regional dynamics. Its presence significantly affects whether interactions among regional states evolve into confrontation or cooperation, ultimately determining the trajectory of Middle Eastern geopolitics.

The consolidation of ISIS bases in Iraq and Syria, combined with the growing influence of other terrorist and separatist groups—ranging from Islamist factions to Kurdish and Arab movements—has destabilized the region's traditional balance of power. As John Mearsheimer's neoclassical realism suggests, states are unwilling to allow rivals to achieve regional hegemony; this principle is clearly at play in the Middle East today.

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

This article has examined the formation, support, and sustenance of terrorist groups by the Zionist regime's intelligence services—particularly the Mossad—and their alleged role in establishing ISIS to advance strategic objectives.

ISIS emerged as a new model of Takfiri extremism, committing widespread atrocities in Iraq, Syria, and other Islamic states under the banner of reviving the Islamic Caliphate. This distinctive trajectory underscores the

influence of Zionist ideology in shaping the rise and empowerment of the group. As an unconventional but highly disruptive actor in international relations, ISIS altered regional dynamics and contributed to escalating geopolitical instability.

The study concludes that the political and social conditions enabling ISIS's rise cannot be fully understood without considering the direct interventions and intelligence strategies of the Zionist regime. Compared with earlier extremist groups of the twentieth century, the indicators of external manipulation—particularly through intelligence and geopolitical agendas—appear more evident in the case of ISIS.

5. Keywords

Geopolitical Risks, Geopolitics of Terrorism, Takfiri Terrorism, ISIS, Zionist Regime, Mossad

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