



INTEGRATED THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTRE

CENTRE INTÉGRÉ D'ÉVALUATION DES MENACES

INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT



ÉVALUATION DE RENSEIGNEMENTS

07 / 75

2007 07 20

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Contact : Centre de gestion des menaces du SCRS

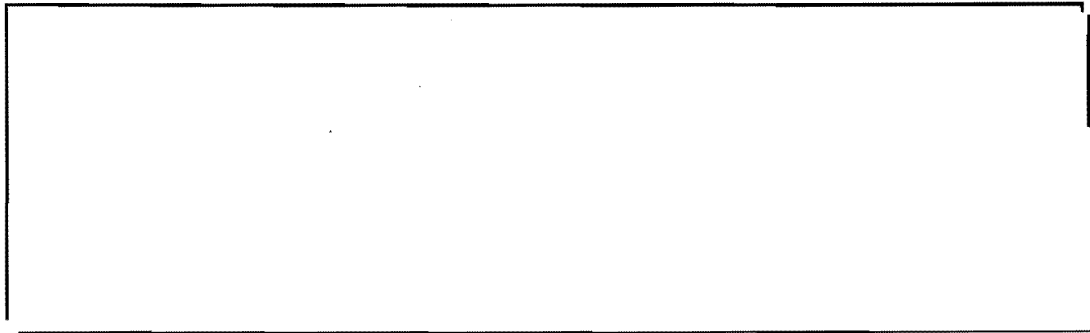
THE NORTH AMERICAN LEADERS' SUMMIT (NALS)
Montebello, Quebec | 2007 08 20 to 2007 08 21



KEY POINTS:

- The third annual North American Leaders' Summit (NALS) is scheduled to take place at Château Montebello in Québec from August 20, 2007 to August 21, 2007. The event will be attended by Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, United States (US) President George W. Bush and Mexican President Felipe Calderón.

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INTRODUCTION

- 1) The third annual North American Leaders' Summit (NALS) is scheduled to take place at Château Montebello in Québec from August 20, 2007 to August 21, 2007. The event will be attended by Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, United States (US) President George W. Bush and Mexican President Felipe Calderón. US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice will also attend.
- 2) The NALS will be held at the rural hotel resort of Château Montebello in Québec, located one hour east of Ottawa and one and a half hours west of Montreal on Highway 148, on the Outaouais River. According to media, protestors plan to arrive by land both from the west (Ottawa, Toronto) and from the east (Montréal, Québec) and possibly by water, in the form of a flotilla along the Outaouais River.
- 3) Critics of the SPP contend that the initiative's goal is "deep integration" which will ultimately lead to the erosion of national sovereignty. Specifically, Canadian protestors are afraid that the initiative will commit Canada to the US "War on Terror", increase privatization of public services, lower national standards and regulations and victimize immigrants, refugees and non-status individuals.
- 4) Demonstrations are being planned by a number of multi-issue groups opposed to the SPP, as well as by groups opposed to the specific policies of the three governments. 27

5) The last meeting of the leaders of Canada, the USA and Mexico took place in Cancun, Mexico on March 31, 2006. A number of leftist groups organized protest activities.

Islamist Extremists

7) A direct threat against both Canada and the USA from Al Qaeda (AQ) and associated anti-Western groups continues to exist. AQ has the declared intent and capability to attack western interests globally, with a preference for attacking symbolic targets.

8) AQ also inspires extremist groups and individuals to commit acts of terrorism worldwide. Numerous terrorist incidents in the United Kingdom, Europe and the USA, as well as the June 2006 arrest of members of an AQ-inspired cell in Toronto, indicate that homegrown Islamist extremists represent a potential terrorist threat. ✕

Multi-Issue Extremists

9) The principal security concern for the NALS will be the potential for violent protests by multi-issue extremists. A number of groups are actively organizing and planning protests in Montebello, Québec and in Ottawa, Ontario. ✕

11)

Black Bloc demonstrations in Halifax quickly degraded to violence when balloons filled with paint and stones were hurled at police. Similarly, G8 protests were marred by violence when protestors breached the barricades erected by German authorities resulting in clashes between police and activists. X

12) On July 15, 2007, an Anarchist Assembly was held in Ottawa, Ontario. Groups participating in the assembly include the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) - Ottawa/Outaouais, the Under Pressure Collective (UPC), Critical Mass (CM), the Panhandler's Union (PU), People's Global Action (PGA) Bloc Ottawa and Exile Infoshop (EI). X

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21) Planned protest activities and the potential for violence will be discussed in subsequent, regularly published, ITAC situation reports leading up to the NALS.

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INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT



ÉVALUATION DE RENSEIGNEMENTS

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CANADA: THE THREAT FROM TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM

Key Points

This assessment examines the domestic terrorism situation.

Al Qaeda Core

1. Al Qaeda (AQ) Core, based in Pakistan, have not mounted a successful terrorist operation inside a Western country since 9/11,
2. Canada has been specifically identified by AQ senior leadership as an important ally of the United States and a legitimate target.
3. It is generally assessed that AQ sees Canada as a legitimate target,

Other jihadist terrorists ✕

5. There are several other jihadist terrorist groups not directly connected to AQ, but who share AQ's Salafi extremist ideology. These groups include Afghanistan's Taliban, Lebanon's Salafi extremist groups, Indonesia's Jemaah Islamiyyah, and the surviving members of largely defunct groups such as Egypt's Al Jihad.
6. Of these groups, only the Taliban has directly threatened to mount attacks inside Canada,

7. One group that has attempted an attack in Canada is the Jamaat ul-Fuqra (JUF), also known as the Muslims of America. JUF is a primarily US-based Sufi organization that conducted a string of attacks in the US in the 1980s and early 1990s. In 1991, five Canadian and American members of JUF were disrupted as they prepared to blow up a Hindu Temple and theatre in Toronto. ✖

Foreign Terrorist Threat Mitigation

8. Canadian border enforcement, law enforcement, intelligence, and immigration authorities work collaboratively, both domestically and internationally, to identify and interdict foreign terrorist threats before they reach Canada.

AQ-inspired homegrown threat

10. The AQ-inspired homegrown threat refers to long-time residents or citizens of a Western country who are not directly connected to any terrorist group, but who have embraced the AQ philosophy. A number of homegrown cells have conducted, or have attempted to conduct attacks in North America, Australia, and Europe since 9/11. Two notable examples from 2007 are a cell in New Jersey arrested in May that was planning to attack a US Army base with small arms, and the July attempted car-bomb attacks in London and Glasgow. ✖

Sikh extremism

14. The Sikh extremist organizations Babbar Khalsa/Babbar Khalsa International, and the International Sikh Youth Federation, whose aim is to establish a Sikh state in India, are listed by Canada as terrorist organizations. Sikh extremists were responsible for the 1985 Air India bombing and another bomb that detonated in Narita Airport, Japan, and at least one later murder in Canada.

Separatist extremists

15. Separatist movements in Canada :

Quebec separatism is an issue
order to achieve independence for Quebec.

with several groups advocating violence in

Multi-issue extremists

16. Extremists within the animal rights and environmental movements, attacks against facilities have a history of conducting in Canada. ✕

17. In 1982, the environmental and anti-nuclear extremist group Direct Action conducted bomb attacks against hydroelectric facilities in Vancouver and injured ten in a bombing of Litton Systems Canada in Toronto. Two members of the group were arrested in 1983, ✕

18. The *Initiative de résistance internationaliste* (IRI), an obscure Quebec-based group characterized by a high degree of anti-capitalist and anti-American sentiment, and by environmental concerns, has claimed responsibility for two attacks in that province: ✕

- In December 2004, the IRI announced that it had placed an explosive charge on an electrical transmission tower in the Eastern Townships near the American border that damaged the tower. This attack coincided with a visit by the US President. ✕
- In August 2006, the IRI claimed responsibility for placing a firebomb under a car owned by the spokesperson of the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute. ✕

Aboriginal extremists ✕

20. Unresolved land claims and natural resources disputes have resulted in increased tension and confrontations between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals. the vast majority of these issues

are successfully resolved by peaceful means,

21. Violent confrontation between Aboriginals and law enforcement, including the participation of some extremist individuals, has occurred on a few occasions, notably the Oka Crisis in 1991, and more recently, in the Caledonia, Ontario, land dispute in 2006. ✕

A “Lone Wolf” attack

22. A “lone wolf” is an individual who is inspired by a terrorist ideology or organization to conduct independent attacks. These individuals may receive support from friends, but plan and conduct the attack alone. Timothy McVeigh, responsible for the 1995 bombing of a federal building in Oklahoma City, conducted the largest terrorist attack in US history prior to 9/11. ✕
Another American lone wolf, white supremacist Demetrius “Van” Crocker, was convicted in 2006 of trying to obtain sarin nerve gas and C-4 explosives to kill black residents of Jackson, Tennessee. ✕

23. There have also been four small-scale lone wolf attacks in the US since 9/11 by Muslim men, apparently acting alone. In three of the four cases, small arms were used, and in the fourth instance, a car was used to ram a group of college students. This is markedly different from the methodology generally adopted by AQ Core and homegrown groups. ✕

24. The two Washington snipers, who may have killed as many as 17 people in 2002, were led by John Allen Muhammed. Muhammed apparently had a nascent plan to move himself and his then 17-year-old accomplice to Canada in order to recruit other boys to carry out a wave of attacks in the United States. ✕

25. As defined above, Canada has no documented cases of lone wolf attacks to date. However, incidents such as the 1989 *École Polytechnique de Montréal* massacre or the 2006 Dawson College shooting, both perpetrated by individuals acting alone and resulted in multiple casualties, highlight the inherent unpredictability and public alarm associated with these kinds of attacks. ✕

Cults

b

26. Several cults have conducted or attempted to conduct serious terrorist attacks, including:

- January 2007–US and Iraqi troops destroyed a Sunni religious cult called “Soldiers of Heaven” near the Shiite holy city of Najaf. Iraqi officials claimed that hundreds of gunmen planned to disguise themselves as pilgrims and kill clerics on the holiest day of the Shiite calendar.
- March 1995–The Japanese Aum Shinrikyo doomsday cult killed 19 people and injured more than 5,500 others in nerve gas attacks in Matsumoto and Tokyo, Japan.
- September 1984–Adherents of a religious commune in Oregon contaminated food in local restaurants with salmonella bacteria, causing 750 people to become ill, in an attempt to influence local elections.

27. Canada has not suffered a cult-related terrorist attack, but Canadian members of the Solar Temple doomsday cult conducted mass suicides and murders of group members in Quebec in 1994 and 1997. There were similar Solar Temple mass suicides/murders in France and Switzerland in 1994 and 1996.

How might a homegrown group attack?

31. Most homegrown cells have planned to use explosives, sometimes supplemented with

chemicals, to attack their targets. These improvised explosive devices (IED) are usually either contained in a knapsack or in a car/truck bomb. When the IEDs are relatively small, the group generally plans to detonate three or more in a short time frame against groups of people in confined public spaces (such as a bus or metro). Where the IEDs are large, the group generally plans to destroy one or two prominent buildings, again within a short time frame. Some homegrown cells have sought to conduct an attack with firearms, but this is rare. ✕

What might a homegrown group attack?

32. Homegrown cells seek to emulate an AQ attack, but on a smaller scale. They may begin with grandiose plans, but typically end up selecting soft targets (undefended with exploitable vulnerabilities), and often ones that they are familiar with. Targets most likely to be attacked by a Canadian homegrown cell include:

- a mass transit system;
- a government building;
- a significant commercial building; ✕
- a popular outdoor café and nightclub area; and/or
- a prominent US target such as an embassy or consulate.

33. There are two other potential, but less obvious target sets in Canada: airports and oil and gas facilities. Civil aviation remains largely an AQ Core target, but a Canadian homegrown group may, like in the Glasgow attack, attempt to target civil aviation “ground-side” of security by attacking passengers before pre-flight screening. ✕

34. Persian Gulf oil and gas facilities have been an AQ focus for years and in the 2007 02 08 issue of AQ in Saudi Arabia’s electronic magazine “Voice of Jihad”, a four-page article entitled “Bin Laden and the Oil Weapon” urged attacks against the main suppliers of oil to the US, including Canada, Mexico and Venezuela. As a result of this article, any future Canadian homegrown cell might consider an oil or gas facility, especially one in or near an urban area to be a priority. ✕

The most likely attack scenario

35. Should a homegrown cell fail to be detected by the security and intelligence community, the most likely scenario for its attack:

- Would involve two or more IEDs being detonated in a large Canadian city.
- These would detonate within a short time frame so that the attacks would be sufficiently simultaneous to be grouped as one event.
- It is possible that a second IED would be placed near the first in order to target first responders. ✗
- The attacks would occur without warning and most likely without subsequent claims of responsibility.

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CANADA: THE THREAT FROM TERRORISTS AND EXTREMISTS

Key Points

- Al Qaeda (AQ), has identified Canada as a legitimate target.

x

Introduction

1. This unclassified assessment examines the terrorism and extremism situation in Canada, with an information cut-off date of February 29, 2008. The groups assessed represent listed terrorist entities in Canada and other ideologically-motivated extremist entities. ITAC will provide an update of this assessment bi-annually. ✂

Terrorist and Extremist Groups

Al Qaeda

2. Al Qaeda (AQ) has repeatedly plotted against Western interests since the 9/11 attacks that were ordered, directed, and supported by AQ leadership. Since then, AQ has been involved in plots in several Western countries, notably in the UK. Incidents have included Dhiren Barot's plans to explode a radioactive dispersal device in London in 2004, the 7/7 London transit system bombings in 2005, and the trans-atlantic aircraft plot in 2006. The June 2007 attack in Glasgow, Scotland, was linked to Al Qaeda in Iraq. AQ is also suspected of being involved in thwarted plots in Turkey and Spain in January 2008.

3. Canada has been specifically recognized by AQ-senior leadership as an important ally of the United States and a legitimate target.

AQ-inspired groups

4. The AQ-inspired threat refers to individuals and groups that have adopted the AQ philosophy but are not directed by or under orders from AQ. AQ-inspired groups may include individuals who reside in, or are citizens of a Western country, forming what can be referred to as a "homegrown" terrorist cell. A number of AQ-inspired cells have conducted or attempted to conduct attacks in the West since 9/11, including the 2004 train bombing in Madrid, Spain, the 2004 Hofstad Group plot in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, the 2005 bomb plots in Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, and the May 2007 plot to attack a U.S. Army base in New Jersey. ✂

Hizballah

7. Hizballah's military wing is responsible for planning and executing terrorist acts and collecting intelligence. In addition, Hizballah has been involved in numerous anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli terrorist attacks. The group receives training, weapons and explosives, as well as political, diplomatic, and organizational aid from Iran and Syria. Hizballah in turn has provided training and logistic support to Iraqi Shi'a militants. Hizballah remains listed as a terrorist entity in Canada

Moreover, as in the case of arrested in 2002, Hizballah members may reside in Canada to undertake activities such as intelligence collection.

Hizballah has been re-arming and recruiting for the next conflict with Israel, and Iranian President Ahmadinejad made Hizballah responsible for retaliation against western targets should the U.S. attack Iranian nuclear sites. The killing of senior Hizballah operative Imad Mughniyah, and the subsequent threat of "open war" with Israel has resulted in a further risk to Israeli interests at home and abroad. Hizballah, however, has never attacked a target in Canada.

Sikh Extremism

8. The Sikh extremist organizations Babbar Khalsa/Babbar Khalsa International and the International Sikh Youth Federation aim to establish a Sikh state in India and are listed by Canada as terrorist organizations. Sikh extremists were responsible for the 1985 Air India bombing and another bomb that detonated at Narita Airport in Japan, as well as at least one later murder in Canada.

Separatist Extremists

9. Separatist movements in Canada

Quebec separatism represents an issue violence to achieve independence for Quebec.

with several groups advocating

Multi-issue Extremists

10. Extremists within the animal rights and environmental movements, have a history of conducting attacks against government and research facilities in Canada. ALF activities in Canada in 2006 and 2007 have included vandalism against traditional ALF targets such as fur clothing manufacturers in Ottawa and Montreal, and butcher shops in several cities in Canada. ELF did not manifest itself in Canada until fairly recently, with ELF members claiming responsibility for damaging construction machinery in Guelph, Toronto, and Brantford in 2006. Such vandalism and arson attacks will likely continue to occur occasionally in Canada. X X X

11. In 1982, the environmental and anti-nuclear extremist group, Direct Action, conducted bomb attacks damaging hydroelectric facilities in Vancouver and injuring ten people in a bombing of Litton Systems Canada in Toronto. Two members of Direct Action were arrested in 1983; X

12. The Initiative de Résistance Internationaliste (IRI), a Quebec-based group characterized by environmental concerns and a high degree of anti-capitalist and anti-American sentiment, has claimed responsibility for two attacks in the province. In December 2004, the IRI announced that it had placed an explosive charge on an electrical transmission tower near the American border that damaged the tower. The incident coincided with the visit of the President of the United States to Canada. Approximately two years later in August 2006, the IRI firebombed a car owned by the spokesperson of the Canadian Petroleum Products Institute. X

Aboriginal Extremists

13. Unresolved land claims, natural resources disputes, and treaty issues have resulted in increased tension and confrontations between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals. the vast majority of these issues are resolved peacefully.

Violent confrontation between Aboriginals and law enforcement, including the participation of some extremist individuals, has occurred on a few occasions, notably in the Oka Crisis in 1991, the Ipperwash

protests involving the death of Dudley George in 1995, and the Caledonia land dispute beginning in 2006.

14. A new area of interest for Aboriginal groups that is shared with multi-issue extremists is opposition to the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. This opposition may manifest itself by vandalism. ✓

A "Lone Wolf" attack

15. A "Lone Wolf" is an individual who plans or threatens to use serious violence against persons or property for political, religious, or ideological reasons.

such attacks are self-initiated and carried out

by one person. "Lone Wolves" may receive support from friends, but they plan and conduct the attack alone. ✗

16. Several "Lone Wolf" attacks inspired by Islamic extremist ideology have been planned or carried out in the U.S.:

• In the summer of 2003, sabotage the
Brooklyn Bridge in New York City with a blowtorch. ✗

• attack on a shopping mall in
Illinois, with grenades and small arms, to martyr himself for his cause.

• Also in 2006, "avenge the deaths of Muslims
around the world"

These examples of "Lone Wolf" attacks were markedly different in their methodology from the tactics generally adopted by AQ and AQ-inspired groups.

17. As defined above, Canada has had no cases of "Lone Wolf" attacks to date. However, there have been several similar incidents in Canada, albeit non-terrorist/non-extremist related:

- the 1989 École Polytechnique massacre in Montreal, in which a gunman killed 28 people and injured 14
- the 1998 bombing of a Suncor oil well in Alberta, in which an individual destroyed Suncor property and assets
- the 2006 Dawson College shooting in Montreal, in which a gunman killed one person and wounded 19
- the 2007 letter bombings in Toronto, in which an individual distributed three explosive packages that injured one person

The fear and panic caused by these incidents highlights the inherent unpredictability and public alarm associated with "Lone Wolf" attacks.

Cults

18. Several cults have conducted or attempted to conduct serious terrorist attacks, including the following incidents:

- January 2007 – U.S. and Iraqi troops killed several cult members and destroyed the facilities of a Sunni religious cult called "Soldiers of Heaven" near the Shiite holy city of Najaf. Iraqi officials claimed that hundreds of gunmen planned to disguise themselves as pilgrims and kill clerics on the holiest day of the Shiite calendar.
- March 1995 – The Japanese Aum Shinrikyo doomsday cult killed 19 people and injured more than 5,500 others in nerve gas attacks in Matsumoto and Tokyo, Japan.
- September 1984 – Adherents of a religious commune in Oregon contaminated food in local restaurants with salmonella bacteria, causing 750 people to become ill in an attempt to influence local elections.

19. Canada has not suffered a cult-related terrorist attack, but Canadian members of the Solar Temple doomsday cult carried out mass suicides and murders of group members in Quebec in 1994 and 1997. There were similar Solar Temple mass suicides/murders in France and Switzerland in 1994 and 1996.

Terrorist and Extremist Threats to Critical Infrastructure in Canada

21. Public Safety Canada has classified several key industries and resources as national critical infrastructure, including energy and utilities, communications, finance, food, water, transportation, health care, emergency services, government facilities, and the manufacturing industry. The destruction or disruption of critical infrastructure would have a serious impact on the safety, security, and economic well-being of Canadians.

22. AQ, AQ-inspired, multi-issue extremists, and Aboriginal extremists have shown an intent and capability to attack critical infrastructure.

23. AQ has identified Canada as a legitimate target and could attack Canada if the opportunity arose.

ITAC Assessment

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SECRET

2008 02 18

TO: ADO
FROM: DG AEA

STANDING REQUIREMENTS

SUBJECT: AEA

Subsection 2 (a) of the *CSIS Act* identifies sabotage as one of the threats to the security of Canada which fall under the Service's investigational mandate. More precisely, the *Act* speaks of "sabotage that is against Canada or is detrimental to the interests of Canada or activities directed toward or in support of such sabotage". Service policy OPS-100 defines activities "detrimental to the interests of Canada" as those which would have a negative impact on Canada's national interests. "Sabotage" is defined as activity "conducted for the purpose of endangering the safety, security or defence of vital public or private property, such as installations, structures, equipment or systems".

At the time the *Act* was written, the threat of sabotage was perceived in the context of the Cold War as a threat emanating from foreign countries or agents and directed against the government of Canada.

Multi - Issue Extremism (MIE)

Since the 1970s, sabotage has been a favourite tool used by environmental and biocentric militants and extremists to further their ideological or political agenda. Tactics employed range from those that cause economic damage to private enterprises, e.g., tree-spiking, sabotage of logging machinery, alleged food contamination or the so-called 'liberation' of animals, to more serious acts that target critical infrastructure and function as so-called force multipliers.

MI extremists in Canada have carried out or threatened to commit acts of sabotage against critical infrastructure to pursue a broad spectrum of tactics in support of issue-motivated militancy and extremism. On 2004 12 04, the INITIATIVE DE RÉSISTANCE INTERNATIONALISTE (IRI) issued a communique in which the group claimed responsibility for an explosives attack that damaged a hydro tower in the Quebec Eastern Townships. In its communique, the IRI cited a number of political and environmental issues as justification for the action. In a second incident, which occurred in 2006 08, the IRI went beyond direct attacks against critical infrastructure by firebombing the car of an energy sector executive in Montreal.

On 2007 07 26, a Canadian group calling itself SABOTEURS AND VISIONARIES ANONYMOUS (SVA), issued a call for five days of economic sabotage all over Canada to protest against the NORTH AMERICAN LEADERS' SUMMIT (NALS) in Montebello, Quebec. Subsequently, on 2007 09 14, Hydro Quebec received a threat of sabotage to its installations throughout Quebec, authored by a group calling itself ARMÉE DU PEUPLE. In its statement, the group made reference to environmental issues.

Aboriginal Extremism

Aboriginal militants and extremists have used or threatened to use sabotage to further their political agenda as well.

Sabotage of critical infrastructure was a major concern in connection with the 2007 NATIONAL DAY OF ACTION (NDA) organized by Aboriginals all across Canada. On 2007 05 15, a video was posted on Youtube that made reference to Aboriginal land claims and provided information on how to sabotage rail lines. Prior to the NDA,

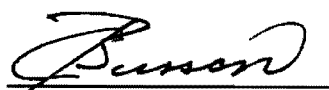
sabotage transportation by blocking rail lines. During the nationwide protest event, blocked highways and rail lines in Eastern Ontario, causing economic damage of more than 100 million dollars. More recently, the possibility of sabotage that could target a planned oil pipeline project in Manitoba.

On the international scene, a recent series of acts of sabotage occurred in Mexico. On 2007 09 10, the POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (EPR) carried out six near-simultaneous explosive attacks on pipelines.

ASSESSMENT:

Prepared by:

HQ AEA



Charles BISSON
ADO

08.2.24

Date

	Multi Issue Extremism (MIE) -	
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Americas

MULTI ISSUE

EXTREMISM (MIE)

Since the early 1980s, Canada has witnessed a growing number of individuals and organizations who are willing to engage in threat-related activity in support of left-wing, anti-neoliberalism, anti-American, anti-multinational, anarchist, animal-rights, anti-war, anti-Olympic and environmentalist ideologies, among others.

MIE is characterized by the use of serious violence or sabotage or the threat of same for the achievement of political, ideological, or even religious goals. It is often characterized by a leaderless resistance approach, which allows for a group or individual to act independently in support of a common ideology. This approach provides anonymity and enables extremists to evade the attention of the authorities during the planning or conduct of violent acts or sabotage, and to escape police investigations following such acts.

MIE groups and individuals often attach themselves to legitimate organizations to gain credibility and exploit their existing resources: personnel, financial, communications network, etc. These groups / individuals may also attempt to radicalize the existing membership, in an attempt to usurp control over the organization's mandate and agenda.

Certain incidents and events also attract the attention of MIE groups and individuals: the North American Leader's Summit (NALS), G8 meetings, the Olympics, the war in Afghanistan, the Aboriginal National Day of Action (NDA), visits by heads of states and any event which is potentially contentious.



Our file: 117-2009-143

July 19, 2010

Mr. Kevin Walby
Carleton University
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
7th Floor, Loeb Building
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Dear Mr. Walby:

This refers to your *Access to Information Act* request, for information relating to “Documents from the Intelligence Assessment Branch (IAB), the Integrated Threat Assessment Centre (ITAC), Academic Outreach (AO), Question Period (QP) Notes and other analytical material produced by CSIS on the topic of multi-issue extremism from November 2, 2008 to July 1, 2009”, received on March 23, 2010 and our subsequent correspondence of April 22, 2010. A receipt for your \$5.00 application fee is attached.

Enclosed please find a copy of the releasable material pertaining to the subject of your request. Portions of the material have been exempted from disclosure by virtue of one or more of sections 13(1), 15(1) (as it relates to the efforts of Canada towards detecting, preventing or suppressing subversive or hostile activities), or 19(1) of the *Act*. x

Should you wish to obtain clarification concerning your request, please use the information at the bottom of this letter to either call or write us. Please provide the file number at the top of this letter for reference purposes.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Information Commissioner concerning the processing of your request within sixty days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to: Information Commissioner of Canada, Tower "B", Place de Ville, 112 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1H3.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nicole Jalbert', is written over the typed name.

Nicole Jalbert
Coordinator
Access to Information and Privacy

Attachments



INTEGRATED THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTRE

CENTRE INTÉGRÉ D'ÉVALUATION DES MENACES

INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT



ÉVALUATION DE RENSEIGNEMENTS

08 / 158

2008 11 14

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CANADA: BI-ANNUAL UPDATE ON THE THREAT FROM TERRORISTS AND EXTREMISTS

Key Points

- Multi-issue extremists and aboriginal extremists may pursue common causes, and both groups have demonstrated the intent and the capability to carry out attacks against critical infrastructure in Canada.

Introduction

1. This bi-annual update assessment has an intelligence cut-off date of 2008 10 01. The assessment covers the ongoing threat to Canada from listed terrorist entities in Canada, and other ideologically motivated extremist entities active in Canada.

Terrorist and Extremist Groups of Interest

Al Qaeda and Affiliates

2. AQ and its affiliates have been active internationally,

a group referring to itself as "AQ in
Britain", released statements threatening British
Prime Minister Gordon Brown. Five suspects have been arrested in connection with the
alleged plot to kill Prime Minister Brown. X

3. AQ has sustained the loss of key leaders, including
commander and spokesman Abu Laith al Libi in January 2008, and chemical and
biological weapons specialist Abu Khabab al-Masri in July 2008.

AQ external-
operations chief Abu Ubaida Al-Masri was reported to have been killed in April 2008,

4. AQ media releases have down-played leadership losses, promoting the need for unity
amongst Islamists

Canada was rarely mentioned in propaganda issued by
AQ and its affiliates in this reporting period,

AQ-Inspired Threat

7. individuals in Canada, AQ's Islamist extremist ideology continues to inspire

X

Hizballah

9. Hizballah remains committed to establishing a Shi'a Islamic State in Lebanon and removing all Western influences from the region.

Hiszbollah's primary targets remain the US and Israel
Following the killing of senior-Hizballah operative Imad Mughnieyh in February 2008, for which Hizballah blamed Israel, Hizballah leader Hassan Nasrallah threatened "open war" with Israel, which would not be limited to the Israel-Lebanon region.

10. Hizballah has never attacked a target in Canada,

Hiszbollah in Canada is primarily structured for fundraising,

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

11. An attack in April 2008, in which a suspected Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) suicide bomber assassinated Sri Lanka's highways minister, is typical of LTTE terrorist activity. With the exception of the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1991, LTTE attacks have not occurred outside of Sri Lanka. However, LTTE supporters are active in Western countries, including the UK, where four men were charged with conspiring to support the LTTE in May 2008. ✕

- 12.

LTTE activities in Canada typically involve fundraising, as well as propaganda directed at the Canadian Tamil population. ✕

13. On 2008 06 16, the Government of Canada announced that the WTM had been added to its list of terrorist entities under the *Criminal Code of Canada*. ✓

Sikh Extremism

14. Sikh extremist activity in Canada has been minimal in recent years,

Separatist Extremists

15. Separatism provides an undercurrent of tension in various regions of Canada, most prominently in Quebec.

Multi-issue Extremists

16. While Multi-issue extremist (MIE) attacks tend not to be spectacular mass-casualty attacks, a February 2008 study in the US concluded that MIE attacks are seven times more likely to occur than terrorist attacks. Therefore, because of the relative frequency of such attacks, MIEs actually cause more aggregate physical and financial damage than terrorists.
17. During the reporting period, areas of interest for MIEs in Canada have included, among other things, opposition to US foreign policy, including the "Global War on Terror," various Third World and regional causes, as well as animal rights, anti-globalization,

environmental and indigenous issues.

18.

MIEs are non-hierarchical and amorphous in nature, and encourage members to form their own cells and carry out independent attacks.

Aboriginal Extremists

19.

Disputes over a range of issues including, among other things, land claims, natural resources, self-governance, environmental concerns and social services have resulted in Aboriginal protests that have occasionally turned violent. Another land claim dispute began in April 2008 in Deseronto, Ontario, and protests continue in other Ontario locations such as Thurlow Quarry, Sharbot Lake and Caledonia. A growing area of interest for some aboriginal extremists is their opposition to the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

A "Lone Wolf" Attack

20.

A "Lone Wolf" is an individual who plans or threatens to use serious violence against persons or property for political, religious, or ideological reasons.

22. Recent "Lone Wolf" plots in Britain appear to have been inspired by Islamist extremist ideology.

23. "Lone Wolf" plots unrelated to Islamist extremism are also cause for concern. In April 2008, police in Chesterfield, South Carolina, arrested an 18-year-old student for plotting a bomb attack at his high school. The suspect was in possession of ammonium nitrate and other supplies, as well as a journal which detailed the planned attack and praised the killers at Columbine.

Terrorist and Extremist Threats to Critical Infrastructure in Canada

25. Public Safety Canada has classified several key industries and resources as national critical infrastructure, including energy and utilities, communications, finance, health care, food, water, transportation, emergency services, government facilities, and manufacturing industry. X

26. Islamist extremist groups have demonstrated both the intent and capability to attack critical infrastructure internationally. Canadian energy infrastructure was targeted in April 2008, when an IED was detonated outside the offices of Nexen Petroleum in Sana'a, Yemen, followed by a mortar attack on the nearby housing compound for Nexen workers. There were no deaths or injuries in either attack, both of which were claimed by Jund al-Yemen Brigade. X

27. AQ-inspired groups, MIEs, and aboriginal extremists have demonstrated both the intent and capability to target critical infrastructure in Canada, although no incidents involving these groups occurred during the reporting period. X

AQ-inspired Terrorist Tactics

28. AQ has identified Canada as a legitimate target and could carry out an attack in Canada if the opportunity arose, AQ-inspired groups and individuals present a threat of terrorist attack in Canada.



INTEGRATED THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTRE

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09 / 47E

2009 05 14

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CANADA: BI-ANNUAL UPDATE ON THE THREAT FROM TERRORISTS AND EXTREMISTS ✂

Introduction

1. This assessment provides a general overview of threats from terrorists and extremists to Canadians and Canadian interests. New information is contained in this report, since the previous edition (ITAC 08/158) was issued on 2008 11 14. The intelligence cut-off date for this assessment is 2009 04 15.

International Terrorism

Al Qaeda and Affiliated Groups

2. Al Qaeda (AQ) and its affiliates remain active internationally,

Established in 1988 by Usama bin Laden (UBL) with primarily Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the former Soviet Union, AQ's key objectives remain the removal of Western influence and presence from Muslim lands, the overthrow of regimes it considers "non-Islamic", and their replacement with a pan-Islamic caliphate. On 2009 01 14, an audio message by AQ leader UBL also denounced Israel's military offensive in Gaza. In an audio message released on 2009 02 03, Ayman al-Zawahiri, AQ's second-in-command, continued to speak critically of the conflict in Gaza, blaming "Western collaboration" in supporting Israel.

3. As a result of global counterterrorism efforts, AQ continues to sustain the loss of key leaders. Over the past six months, the United States has killed several AQ leaders in an intensive campaign of Predator missile strikes along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. On 2009 01 01, Usama al Kini, AQ's chief of operations in Pakistan, and his lieutenant, Sheikh Ahmed Salim Sweden, were killed in a missile strike against a building used for explosives training. Both men were allegedly involved in the 1998 bombings of the United States embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Al Kini, a Kenyan national whose given name was Fahid Mohammad Ally Msalam, was also linked to the September 2008 car-bombing of Islamabad's Marriott Hotel, in which approximately 60 people were killed and over 280 injured.

4. Although AQ continues to call for and plan new attacks, international counterterrorism efforts have disrupted attack plots and led to numerous arrests of individuals linked to the group. On 2008 12 03, two Moroccan nationals suspected of links to AQ were arrested by Italian authorities for allegedly planning bomb attacks against Milan's Duomo cathedral and other targets. On 2008 12 12, Belgian police arrested 14 individuals with links to AQ after intercepting information about a potential suicide attack. Although the intended targets of the attack are unknown, the arrests coincided with the December 2008 Summit of European Union (EU) leaders in Brussels. On 2009 02 04, 15 people allegedly linked to AQ were arrested in a series of police raids in the Spanish cities of Barcelona and Valencia. Indian, Pakistani, and Nigerian nationals were among the individuals, who were accused of forging passports and other documents. On 2009 03 30, Yemeni security forces arrested six individuals linked to AQ, thwarting a plot to carry out a series of attacks against foreign interests in the country, including oil facilities and tourist sites.

5. In September 2006, the Groupe salafist pour le prédication et le combat (GSPC), an Islamist extremist group based in Algeria, publicly announced its merger with AQ. The group, which changed its name to Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), is widely regarded as the most

dangerous AQ-affiliated group. Both AQIM and AQ have used the merger extensively in their propaganda. While AQIM continues to target the Algerian government, the group has expanded its target set to include Western and other foreign interests in North Africa. AQIM has employed attack methods such as suicide bombings, armed assaults and kidnappings. On 2009 02 17, AQIM was holding two Canadian diplomats who disappeared with their driver on 2008 12 14 while on a UN mission in Niger. Although the driver was subsequently released in March 2009, the two Canadians remained in AQIM captivity until the end of the reporting period, along with four European tourists who were kidnapped in Mali in January 2009. AQIM has demanded ransom and the release of imprisoned members of its group in exchange for the hostages. (Postscript -The two Canadian hostages and two European hostages were released on 2009 04 20).

Homegrown Islamist Extremism

6. Homegrown Islamist extremists – individuals who are indoctrinated and radicalized into the violent ideology inspired by AQ – remain a threat to Canada. There are homegrown Islamist extremists present in Canada who support the use of violence to achieve political goals, and who are motivated by perceptions that Islam is threatened by Western policies and culture. These perceptions are fostered, in part, by Islamist extremist ideologues, whose messages are readily available on the Internet. The Internet also facilitates the recruitment of extremists, and has become a key tool in the planning, organizing, and executing of terrorist activities.

7. Counterterrorism efforts have disrupted plots by homegrown extremists in Canada.

Hizballah

9. Lebanese-based Hizballah remains one of the most capable terrorist groups in the world. Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah is ideologically inspired by the Iranian revolution and the teachings of the late Ayatollah Khomeini. Hizballah, whose primary targets are Israel and the US, is committed to establishing a Shia Islamic state in Lebanon and removing all Western influences from the region. The group is closely supported by Iran and often acts at its behest, though it also acts independently.

10. Following the 2008 02 12 assassination of Hizballah leader Imad Mugniyah, Hizballah threatened retaliation against Israeli interests around the world. In January 2009, media reporting

indicated that Israeli and European intelligence agencies thwarted a possible Hizballah attack against Israeli interests in Europe. In February 2009, Israeli intelligence warned citizens travelling abroad to beware of Hizballah efforts to either abduct or kill Israelis outside the Jewish state, and advised that any planned attacks would likely take place on the anniversary of Mugniyah's death. In a March 2009 speech celebrating the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad, Hizballah leader Hassan Nasrallah reaffirmed that his group will never recognize Israel's right to exist.

Hamas

12. Hamas was formed in 1987 at the onset of the first Palestinian uprising, or *Intifada*, as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood. Hamas uses both political and violent means to pursue its goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in Israel. The group's military wing conducts attacks, including missile strikes and suicide bombings, against Israeli civilian and military targets in the region. In January 2006, Hamas won a majority in Palestinian Legislative Council elections, ending a 40 year political reign by Fatah, the party of the late Yasser Arafat. Since taking over key Palestinian Authority ministries and asserting control in the Gaza Strip, Hamas has re-engaged in an aggressive campaign of missile strikes against Israel, as well as inter-factional violence against members of Fatah. On 2008 12 27, Israel launched a military offensive with the objective of ending rocket attacks from Gaza. The campaign, which lasted 22 days, devastated the Gaza Strip and claimed the lives of approximately 1300 Palestinians and 13 Israelis.

13. The Israeli offensive in Gaza drew thousands of angry protesters around the world, including in Canada. Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada advises against all travel to Gaza and the surrounding region, as it continues to be affected by serious violence. The travel advisory also indicates that Canadian consular officials have very limited ability to intervene on behalf of Canadians who choose to enter or remain in the Gaza Strip.

14. On 2009 01 07, the Government of Canada (GoC) announced a contribution of \$4 million through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Gaza. This contribution is part of an ongoing commitment by the GoC to humanitarian assistance for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Canadians may, from time to time, be engaged in the region on behalf of international humanitarian organizations. Despite travel advisories, some Palestinian Canadians may choose to travel to Gaza to visit family members.

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

16. Founded in 1976, the LTTE has been, until recently, a powerful Tamil militant secessionist group in Sri Lanka whose goal is to establish an independent Tamil state in the island's north

and east. The LTTE began its insurgency in 1983. Since that time, it has employed terrorist and guerrilla tactics, as well as conventional warfare. Although its exact strength is unknown, prior to 2009, the LTTE is estimated to have had an elite cadre of 5000 to 7000, with thousands more fighters.

17. The LTTE also continues to pursue procurement and other support activities worldwide. The group exploits its international contacts and a large Tamil diaspora in North America, Europe, and Asia for fundraising, weapons procurement and propaganda activities. In January 2009, three Toronto-based Tamil Canadians pleaded guilty in a New York court to conspiracy to provide material support to the LTTE. The suspects were caught negotiating the purchase of 10 Russian SA-18 missiles and 500 AK-47 assault rifles for \$900 000 US.

18. Especially since January 2009, Sri Lankan government forces have made major gains in their campaign against the LTTE, capturing most of the territories once controlled by the group. Despite having sustained significant losses in recent months, the LTTE has continued its insurgency in Sri Lanka. On 2009 02 19, the LTTE carried out suicide attacks using two small aircraft, each carrying over 200 kg of C-4 explosives. The first plane was intercepted by anti-aircraft fire and crashed into the main government tax office, killing at least two people and wounding over 50. The second plane was shot down and crashed in a marsh near the airport. Authorities indicated that the intended targets were the Sri Lanka Air Force headquarters in Colombo and an airbase at the Bandaranaike International Airport in Katunayake. On 2009 03 11, at least 14 people were killed and approximately 35 injured in a suicide bomb attack in the town of Akuressa. Although there was no claim of responsibility, Sri Lankan authorities believe the LTTE targeted six government ministers who were attending an Islamic holiday celebration. Sri Lankan Post and Telecommunications Minister Mahinda Wijesekara was among those injured in the attack. On 2009 03 12, two senior LTTE leaders – Financial Division head Ranjith Appa (also known as Tamilendi) and Sea Tiger wing attack craft leader Salliem – were killed in an artillery attack by government forces. Media reporting indicates that Tamilendi was a close confidante of LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran. The ongoing military campaign by Sri Lankan government forces has substantially degraded the LTTE's military capacity and significantly reduced the group's area of operations.

19. In several countries, including Canada, pro-Tamil protesters have urged their respective governments to pressure the Sri Lankan government to negotiate a ceasefire. On 2009 04 13, a small group of protesters forcibly entered and briefly occupied the Embassy of Sri Lanka in Oslo, Norway. Although the incident resulted in property damage, no injuries were reported.

Irish Republican Extremism

21. Since its formation in 1969 as the clandestine armed wing of the political movement Sinn Fein, the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) used violence to pursue its objectives of removing British forces from Northern Ireland, and unifying Ireland. Following years of attacks against British interests, the PIRA ceased hostilities in 1997 and disarmed as part of the 1998 Belfast Agreement, which established the basis for peace in Northern Ireland. Dissension within the PIRA over support for the peace process resulted in the formation of two splinter groups: the Continuity IRA (CIRA) in 1994 and the Real IRA (RIRA) in 1997.

22. On 2009 03 08, RIRA gunmen attacked an army barracks in Northern Ireland, killing two British soldiers and wounding four others, including two civilians. The attack was the first killing of British soldiers in Northern Ireland since the 1997 ceasefire. On 2009 03 10, a police officer was shot and killed as he sat in a patrol car in the town of Craigavon, Northern Ireland. The CIRA claimed responsibility for the attack. On 2009 04 09, a representative of the RIRA stated that the group intends to carry out armed attacks in Britain as part of its campaign for a united Ireland.

Domestic Extremism

Multi-issue Extremism

24. Multi-issue or special interest protest groups such as the Olympic Resistance Network (ORN) continue to champion a number of causes such as animal rights, environmentalism, anti-poverty and anti-globalization. While protest activities by these groups are generally peaceful, multi-issue extremists (MIEs) have engaged in activities that extend beyond lawful protest. MIEs have employed direct action tactics such as roadblocks, sabotage, vandalism, breach of security perimeters and assault against security personnel. These tactics have been used in demonstrations against national and international events held in Canada and elsewhere.

25. The ORN, a coalition of native rights and anti-poverty groups, is organizing its protest efforts under the slogan "No Olympics on Stolen Native Land", while also championing various other causes. The ORN has encouraged protesters to focus on various promotional events leading up to the 2010 Olympic Games. In November 2008, the ORN held a protest in Vancouver against the abuse of native lands, during which police made several arrests.

26. In April 2009, the NATO Summit in Strasbourg, France and Baden-Baden, Germany drew large demonstrations which began peacefully, but resulted in rioting and vandalism. In Strasbourg, protesters threw rocks and bottles at police, smashed windows, ransacked shops and set fire to several buildings. Crowds of demonstrators attempting to join the mob from across the German border were forced back by French police. Although there were no reports of injuries, as many as 25 people were arrested.

Aboriginal Extremism

28. Over the years, members of the Aboriginal community in Canada have united in various protest activities to raise public and government awareness of various issues such as land claims, natural resources, social services, environmental concerns and self-governance. While these protest activities have been generally peaceful, a small number of Aboriginal extremists who

support the use of serious violence have resorted to the use of direct action tactics such as barricades, roadblocks, sabotage and vandalism in order to achieve their objectives.

29. Ongoing land claims remain a key issue for Aboriginals across Canada. On 2009 04 06, a land developer in Hagersville, Ontario, was granted an injunction against native protesters who halted work on a contested 2.4 hectare lot within the disputed Haldimand Tract. The ruling of the Superior Court of Justice stated that the developer, John Voortman and Associates Ltd., had a strong case to show that it legally owns the property. The injunction gives the developer and its designates the power to use "reasonable" force to stop or remove trespassers from its property. An Aboriginal representative designated to speak at the proceeding previously warned of conflict between Aboriginals and provincial police if the injunction was granted.

30. Some Aboriginal groups in Canada have strongly opposed the 2010 Olympic Games. Although the National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations does not support any protest that would disrupt the 2010 Olympic Games, some Aboriginal leaders have warned of the use of direct action tactics in the absence of significant progress on issues such as poverty and land claims.

Right-wing Extremism

32. Right-wing extremist groups remain active in Canada. Aryan Guard, for example, continues to promote a white supremacist agenda. In 2009 03 21, approximately 50 members of Aryan Guard held a march in Calgary commemorating "White Pride World Day". The group's members, who concealed their identities and brandished flags and placards emblazoned with racist slogans, were confronted by over 400 people supporting the Calgary chapter of the Anti-Racist Action (ARA) group. Fighting ensued, as individuals on both sides threw bottles, rocks and signs. Police arrested three people, and at least two people received minor injuries.

Environmental Extremism

34. Single-issue extremists differ from traditional right-wing extremists in that they seek to resolve specific issues rather than effect widespread political change. Single-issue extremists continue to threaten or use violence against persons and property to intimidate or coerce governments and civilians to change their attitudes and behaviours towards issues considered by the extremists to be important to their causes. Over the years, disaffected environmentalists around the world have formed a number of extremist environmental groups and movements whose activities constitute a serious threat to public safety.

36. In November 2008, police in the UK warned of the growing threat of eco-terrorism. Officers of the National Extremism Tactical Co-ordination Unit revealed an ongoing investigation of the activities of Earth First!, a group whose supporters believe that reducing the Earth's population by 80% will help protect the planet. Earth First!, an umbrella group comprising a number of environmental movements, has claimed responsibility for a series of criminal acts in recent months. X X

37. Canadian authorities are investigating recent incidents of vandalism for possible connections to environmental extremism. From October 2008 to January 2009, a series of four bombings were carried out against Encana Corporation facilities in the Tomslake area near Dawson's Creek, BC. On 2009 01 10, two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Edmonton home of a former president and Chief Operating Officer of Syncrude Canada Ltd. X

38. Environmental activist group Greenpeace has also resorted to the use of direct action tactics in Canada and elsewhere in order to further its aims. On 2009 03 12, Greenpeace activists blocked a main gate at Pickering Nuclear Station to demand that nuclear energy be replaced with a cleaner energy source. Three of the activists tied themselves to a flatbed truck carrying a large caricature of the Ontario Minister of Energy and a caption reading "Don't nuke green energy". A Greenpeace spokesman at the scene expressed concern about the possible replacement of the Pickering Nuclear Station with non-green energy. X X

"Lone Wolf" Attack

40. The threat posed by a "Lone Wolf" – an individual who independently plans and carries out an act of terrorism

Threats to Critical Infrastructure

43. Critical infrastructure refers to physical and information technology facilities, networks, services and assets that are critical to the safety of Canadians, as well as the operations and continuity of the country. Public Safety Canada has identified 10 sectors of national critical infrastructure which, if disrupted, would have a serious impact on the health, safety, security or economic well-being of Canadians or the effective functioning of governments in Canada. They are energy and utilities, communications and information technology, finance, health care, food, water, transportation, safety, manufacturing and government. ✕

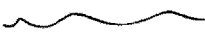
44. AQ and affiliated groups remain the greatest threat to Canadian energy infrastructure abroad. AQ continues to support the targeting of global oil interests as a means of harming the US economy. Canadian energy infrastructure abroad has also been targeted by insurgencies and indigenous criminal elements, particularly in Nigeria and Somalia. ✕

45. Canada's transportation infrastructure is highly developed and critical for maintaining national economic strength and extending market reach throughout North America and beyond. Aviation remains the primary target of international terrorist groups, despite enhancements to aviation security by many countries since the attacks of 2001 09 11. Surface transportation, particularly mass transit, is the mode of transportation most successfully targeted by terrorists and extremists worldwide. Shipping interests continue to be targeted by pirates in the Gulf of Aden and the Straits of Malacca. ✓

46. Communications and information technology includes telecommunications, broadcasting systems, software, hardware, the Internet, and other networks. This sector of critical infrastructure faces the threat of cyber terrorism, which is defined as a computer-generated attack against other computers or computer-controlled systems by an individual or group acting independently, or via a compromised communications network. Cyberterrorism can include the use of information technology to organize and execute attacks against networks, computer systems and telecommunications infrastructures.

47. The government sector of Canada's critical infrastructure comprises government services, facilities, information networks, assets, and key national sites and monuments.

48. AQ and other groups have demonstrated the intent to carry out attacks using chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons.





Our file: 117-2009-140

July 19, 2010

Mr. Kevin Walby
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Dear Mr. Walby:

This refers to your *Access to Information Act* request, for information relating to “Documents from the Intelligence Assessment Branch (IAB), the Integrated Threat Assessment Centre (ITAC), Academic Outreach (AO), Question Period (QP) Notes and other analytical material produced by CSIS on the topic of multi-issue extremism from July 2, 2009 to March 22, 2010”, received on March 23, 2010 and our subsequent correspondence of April 22, 2010. A receipt for your \$5.00 application fee is attached.

Enclosed please find a copy of the releasable material pertaining to the subject of your request. Portions of the material have been exempted from disclosure by virtue of one or more of sections 13(1), 15(1) (as it relates to the efforts of Canada towards detecting, preventing or suppressing subversive or hostile activities), or 19(1) of the *Act*.

Should you wish to obtain clarification concerning your request, please use the information at the bottom of this letter to either call or write us. Please provide the file number at the top of this letter for reference purposes.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Information Commissioner concerning the processing of your request within sixty days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to: Information Commissioner of Canada, Tower "B", Place de Ville, 112 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1H3.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nicole Jalbert", is written over the typed name.

Nicole Jalbert
Coordinator
Access to Information and Privacy

Attachments



INTEGRATED THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTRE

CENTRE INTÉGRÉ D'ÉVALUATION DES MENACES

◆ INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT ◆

09 / 96E

2009 11 10

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CANADA: BI-ANNUAL UPDATE ON THE THREAT FROM TERRORISTS AND EXTREMISTS

Key Points

- Al Qaeda (AQ) has specifically identified Canada as a target on several occasions,

cont'd...

Introduction

1. This assessment provides a general overview of threats from terrorists and extremists to Canadians and Canadian interests, and draws from a variety of open sources. New information is contained in this report, since the previous edition (ITAC 09/47) was issued on 2009 05 14. The intelligence cut-off date for this assessment is 2009 10 15.

International Terrorism

Al Qaeda and Affiliated Groups

2. Al Qaeda (AQ) and its affiliates remain active internationally,

While global counterterrorism efforts continue to erode AQ's leadership and complicate recruitment efforts, the group's leader, Usama bin Laden (UBL), and Ayman al-Zawahiri, AQ's second-in-command, remain at large. In July 2009, a new book by AQ entitled "Guide to the Laws Regarding Muslim Spies" was posted on several Islamist websites. Written by senior AQ commander Abu Yahya Al Libi and featuring an introduction by Zawahiri, the book acknowledged that AQ is under intense pressure from United States (US) counterterrorism efforts in Pakistan, and accuses some in the group's ranks of spying on behalf of US forces. However, recent AQ messaging continues to affirm the group's enduring anti-Western and anti-Israel ideology. In August 2009, an Islamist website posted remarks made by Zawahiri, who stated that US policy on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was bound to end in failure, and that the state of Israel is "a crime that should be removed". In September 2009, an audio message by UBL was posted on an Islamist website shortly after the eighth anniversary of the attacks of 2001 09 11. Entitled "A Statement to the American People", the message criticized the US government's close ties with Israel, its military engagement in Afghanistan, and its support for Pakistan.

3. While AQ continues to call for and plan new attacks, international counterterrorism efforts have disrupted attack plots and led to numerous arrests and prosecution of individuals linked to the group. In May 2009, Egyptian authorities arrested seven individuals suspected of links to AQ for planning attacks against tourist sites and oil installations in the country. In June 2009, Yemeni

authorities captured Hassan Hussein Alwan, a Saudi national and AQ's top financier. In August 2009, Saudi authorities announced the arrests of 44 suspected AQ operatives and the recovery of a large cache of automatic weapons and bomb components. The suspects, all but one of whom were Saudi nationals, sought to recruit youths and finance their activities through charitable donations. In September 2009, a court in the United Kingdom (UK) sentenced three individuals to life imprisonment for their roles in the 2006 plot to destroy several commercial aircraft using liquid explosives. Prosecutors stated that the suspects had targeted seven transatlantic flights from London's Heathrow Airport to New York, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto and Montreal. British and US security officials said the plan was linked to AQ and guided by Islamist extremists in Pakistan.

4. AQ's operational activities are increasingly shifting to its affiliates in North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula. Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) has specifically threatened Canadian interests in the region, and has acted on its threat. In August 2008, AQIM carried out a suicide bombing against a bus carrying Algerian nationals employed with Montreal-based SNC-Lavalin to a job site southeast of Algiers, killing 12 people and wounding approximately 15. Although no Canadians were killed or injured in the attack, an AQIM communiqué indicated that the suicide operation specifically targeted Canadians. In December 2008, two Canadian diplomats were abducted along with their driver while on a UN mission in Niger. The driver was subsequently released by AQIM in March 2009, while the Canadians were released along with two European hostages in April 2009.

5. AQIM continues to target Western and other foreign interests in North Africa, employing tactics such as suicide bombings, armed assaults and kidnappings. In June 2009, a British hostage, who was kidnapped earlier in the year along with a group of other European tourists, was executed by AQIM. The group claimed that the hostage was killed because the British government failed to comply with its demands. Later that month, a US aid worker was shot to death in the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott, an attack for which AQIM also claimed responsibility. In June 2009, 18 Algerian soldiers were killed in an AQIM ambush against a military convoy approximately 200 km southwest of Algiers. In July 2009, AQIM carried out an attack against armed forces in northern Mali, killing dozens of soldiers. In August 2009, a suicide bombing was carried out near the French Embassy in Mauritania, killing only the bomber and wounding three people, including two French police guards. AQIM claimed responsibility for the attack.

6. Earlier this year, AQ operatives in Yemen and Saudi Arabia announced that they had merged to become Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). Amid Yemen's poverty, vast ungoverned areas and deteriorating security situation, there are growing concerns that the country could become the next significant terrorist staging ground. In June 2009, a group of nine foreigners consisting of six aid workers and three children were executed in Yemen's remote northern province of Saana. Yemeni authorities blamed the attack on a Shiite rebel group that has been leading an uprising in the region for several years. However, experts have stated that the killings bore the hallmarks of Islamist extremists who had returned home after fighting in conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq or elsewhere. In August 2009, a suicide bomber detonated explosives in an

attempt to assassinate Prince Mohammed bin Nayef, Saudi Arabia's Deputy Interior Minister. Only the suicide bomber was killed in the attack, while the Minister sustained minor injuries. AQAP claimed responsibility for the attack, the first against a member of the Saudi royal family in decades. In September 2009, the Yemeni Interior Ministry announced the arrests of four individuals carrying guns and explosives near the US Embassy in Saana.

7.

AQ has specifically identified Canada as a target on several occasions, Both AQIM and AQAP will continue to represent a significant threat to Western, including Canadian, interests in North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula respectively.

Homegrown Islamist Extremism

8. Homegrown Islamist extremists, or individuals inspired by AQ's violent ideology, remain a threat to Western nations, including Canada. Ongoing counterterrorism efforts have disrupted plots by homegrown extremists and have led to their prosecution in Canada and elsewhere.

9. In May 2009, New York City police arrested four men in connection with a plot to blow up two Bronx synagogues and shooting a plane out of the sky. The suspects, three of whom were converts to Islam, had no links to AQ but claimed to be motivated by their anger over the deaths of Muslims in Afghanistan. X

10. Homegrown Islamist extremism remains a threat to Canada.

Hizballah

11. Lebanese-based Hizballah, one of the most capable terrorist groups in the world, remains committed to establishing a Shia Islamic state in Lebanon and removing all Western influences from the region. Hizballah, whose primary targets are Israel and the US, is supported by Iran and Syria. In addition to its ongoing operational activities, Hizballah continues to be politically active, contesting the Lebanese parliamentary election held in June 2009. Despite a strong showing in the polls, especially in Shiite areas in south Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley, Hizballah and its allies were defeated by the anti-Syrian "March 14" coalition. International and local observers stated that the election appeared free of any flagrant violations, despite some organizational problems and isolated security incidents. Tensions in the region remain high and Hizballah is widely believed by observers to be rearming and recruiting for another war with Israel. In July 2009, media reporting linked Hizballah to a series of blasts in southern Lebanon and a suspected weapons cache.

12. Hizballah continues to threaten retaliation against Israeli interests around the world for the 2008 killing of Hizballah leader Imad Mughniyah. Counterterrorism efforts in several countries have disrupted a number of recent Hizballah attack plots. In April 2009, Egyptian officials announced that 25 members of a Hizballah cell had been arrested and that another 24 remain at large. While Egyptian authorities claimed that the cell was planning to carry out attacks against Egypt, Hizballah confirmed only that the cell was tasked with smuggling weapons to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip. In June 2009, two Hizballah operatives travelling with Iranian passports were arrested in Azerbaijan for allegedly plotting attacks against targets throughout the country, including the Israeli Embassy, a Jewish community centre and the Galaba Radar Station. Four Azeri citizens were also arrested for providing the Hizballah cell with logistical support. On 2009 09 18, Hizballah leader Hassan Nasrallah delivered a televised address to ceremonies marking Al Quds Day, an annual event to express solidarity with Palestinians and opposition to Israeli control of Jerusalem. In his remarks, Nasrallah vowed that Hizballah will never recognize Israel and that no Arab state has the right to do so. Nasrallah also repeated an earlier warning to Israel not to launch a war against his group, saying the Israeli military will be "crushed" by his guerillas.

Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)

14. Based in Southeast Asia, JI is a terrorist group that seeks the establishment of an Islamic state spanning Indonesia, Malaysia, southern Thailand, Singapore, Brunei and the southern Philippines. JI, which has established links with AQ, employs attack methods such as bombings and hijackings, and has primarily targeted Westerners in locations such as nightclubs and hotels. JI has carried out numerous bombings in Indonesia and elsewhere, including the 2002 and 2005 Bali bombings, which killed over 220 people and injured hundreds.

15. Since 2005, counterterrorism efforts have led to the killing or capture of key JI operatives, weakening the group and likely disrupting anti-Western attacks. However, JI continues to demonstrate both the intent and capability to carry out violent attacks against Western interests. On 2009 07 17, suicide bombers attacked the JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta, Indonesia, killing seven people and wounding over 50, including two Canadians. A third bomb was found on the 18th floor of the Marriott, but failed to detonate. Indonesian authorities believe that senior JI operative Noordin Top was responsible for planning the coordinated attacks. JI previously carried out a suicide bomb attack against the Marriott hotel in August 2003, killing at least 16 people and wounding 149. In September 2009, Indonesian authorities announced that Noordin Top and several other terrorist suspects were killed during a police raid in Central Java. Despite this setback, JI remains a threat to Western interests in the region.

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

17. Since 1983, the LTTE has led an insurgency in Sri Lanka with the goal of establishing an independent Tamil state in the island's north and east. The group has demonstrated capabilities ranging from terrorist and guerrilla tactics to conventional warfare, targeting Sri Lankan political leaders, military personnel and civilians in a conflict that has claimed tens of thousands of lives. In 2008, Sri Lankan forces launched an intensive military campaign against the LTTE, in which thousands of rebels, soldiers and civilians were killed. In May 2009, the Sri Lankan government announced the death of longtime LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran and declared the group's defeat. Sri Lankan forces succeeded in destroying the LTTE's conventional military capability and killing most of the group's leadership.

18. In June 2009, Selvarasa Pathmanathan, the new LTTE leader, announced his intent to establish a "Provisional Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam" (PTGTE) to unify and lead the international Sri Lankan Tamil diaspora in a "non-violent, political and diplomatic" effort to establish a Tamil homeland and secure the right of self-determination. In August 2009, Pathmanathan was captured in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and transferred to Sri Lankan authorities, complicating the LTTE's early reorganizational efforts. Efforts to establish the PTGTE continue, but are not universally supported by diaspora Tamils. Sri Lankan officials have stated that pro-LTTE elements continue to exploit the group's global network for fundraising and other support activities.

19. From January 2009 to May 2009, members of the Canadian Tamil community staged large demonstrations in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, demanding that the Government of Canada (GoC) intervene to negotiate a ceasefire between the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE. Some of the protests temporarily blocked traffic, but were peaceful. During the same period, pro-Sri Lankan protesters angered by perceived international support for the LTTE also held protests

in various countries around the world. On 2009 05 27, hundreds of Sri Lankans protested outside the Canadian High Commission in Colombo, accusing the GoC of supporting the LTTE. According to media reporting, demonstrators pelted the mission with stones, sprayed graffiti on the wall and painted over a security camera. Although the incident resulted in property damage, no injuries were reported. Canadian officials described the incident as an organized and targeted attack.

Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA)

21. Also known as Basque Fatherland and Liberty, ETA was founded in 1959 with the aim of establishing an independent homeland based on Marxist principles encompassing several Spanish Basque provinces, as well as territories in southwestern France. ETA has conducted bombings, assassinations and kidnappings, and operates primarily in the Basque autonomous regions of northern Spain and southwestern France, but has attacked Spanish and French interests elsewhere. ETA has typically targeted Spanish government officials, security and military forces, politicians, judicial figures and tourist areas.

22. Fifty years after its founding, ETA remains committed to the use of serious violence to achieve its objectives. On 2009 06 19, a car bomb exploded in a parking lot in Arrigorriaga near the Basque city of Bilbao, killing a member of the Spanish National Police. On 2009 07 29, a car bomb exploded next to a Civil Guard barracks in the northern Spanish city of Burgos, injuring approximately 65 people and causing extensive damage. On 2009 07 30, a bomb attack on the Spanish resort island of Mallorca killed two members of the Civil Guard in their patrol vehicle. In August 2009, ETA claimed responsibility for these and other recent attacks in Spain.

Domestic Extremism

Issue-based Extremism

24. Single and multi-issue groups continue to promote various causes such as animal rights, environmentalism, anti-poverty, anti-capitalism and anti-globalization. While protest activities by these groups are generally peaceful, issue-based extremists have engaged in activities that extend beyond lawful protest. Single and multi-issue extremists continue to threaten or use violence against persons and property to intimidate or coerce governments and civilians to change their attitudes and behaviours towards issues considered by the extremists to be important to their causes. In support of their respective aims, issue-based extremists have

employed direct action tactics such as roadblocks, breach of security perimeters, vandalism, sabotage and assault against security personnel. The convergence of issue-based extremist groups is also a frequent occurrence in demonstrations against national and international events held in Canada and elsewhere.

25. Environmental activist groups and individuals continue to resort to the use of direct action tactics in Canada and elsewhere in order to further their aims. In July 2009, Greenpeace activists protested against the destruction of the boreal forest by chaining themselves to the building which houses the Ministry of Natural Resources in Quebec City and blocking employee access. Police arrested 16 protesters involved in the incident. In September 2009, the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) used a stolen excavating machine to knock down two radio station towers in Snohomish County, Washington State, in protest against the adverse health effects of AM radio waves. Although no injuries were reported, the radio station's antenna system sustained significant damage. ✓

26. Canadian authorities continue to investigate a series of bombings in British Columbia (BC) for possible connections to environmental extremism. In July 2009, two bomb attacks were carried out against facilities belonging to Canadian energy company EnCana in northeastern BC. Although no injuries were reported, the explosions damaged gas pipelines near Dawson Creek. On 2009 07 15, an anonymous letter sent to the Dawson Creek Daily News warned EnCana to cease its operations in the area. These bombings were the fifth and sixth in a series of attacks against energy infrastructure in BC since October 2008. On 2009 07 30, EnCana offered a \$1 million reward for information to help solve the BC bombings, doubling an earlier offer made by the company. In August 2009, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) announced the opening of a mobile detachment in Tomslake in support of its ongoing investigation. EnCana has approximately 150 natural gas wells in the area. ✓

27. Animal rights activist groups and individuals have resorted to the use of direct action tactics in Canada and elsewhere in order to further their aims. In January 2009, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) launched a global campaign against the seal hunt on Atlantic Coast, and has stated its intent to use the 2010 Olympic Games to draw attention to the issue. In June 2009, PETA launched OlympicShame2010.com, a website which portrays Olympic mascots as bloodthirsty seal killers. The group is also urging a boycott of Canadian maple syrup products. On 2009 08 06, the Austrian home of Novartis Incorporated chief executive Daniel Vasella was burned down, after the graves of his mother and daughter were desecrated earlier in the year. Animal rights extremists claimed responsibility for the attacks, urging Novartis to cut ties with Huntingdon Life Sciences, a UK-based facility for animal testing. On 2009 08 20, topless PETA activists in Sydney, Australia, protested outside the Canadian Consulate in opposition to the seal hunt. On 2009 09 16, PETA activists in Ottawa interrupted Question Period in the House of Commons, urging politicians to ban the seal hunt. On the same day, ✓

PETA activists attempted to disrupt traffic during a similar protest in front of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC. According to US authorities, three protesters were arrested and face charges of mischief, unlawful assembly and resisting arrest.

28. Multi-issue extremists who support causes such as anti-globalization, anti-capitalism and anti-war have frequently converged upon international events in Canada and elsewhere, resorting to the use of direct action tactics and violence in order to further their aims. In July 2009, several thousand demonstrators in Italy protested against the expansion of a US military base in the northeastern city of Vicenza, and more generally against the G8 Summit in L'Aquila. A group of demonstrators wearing motorcycle helmets and masks clashed with police, throwing bottles, rocks and lit firecrackers. Although police in riot gear responded with tear gas, no injuries were reported. Italian authorities were careful to avoid a repeat of the violence that marred the 2001 G8 Summit in Genoa, when a protester was killed and many others beaten by police. In September 2009, thousands of demonstrators, including anarchists and anti-capitalists, protested against the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh. Some demonstrators threw rocks, rolled trash bins and blocked traffic lanes while police dispersed the crowd with pepper spray and smoke canisters. Numerous businesses were vandalized and over 200 people were arrested.

Aboriginal Extremism

30. Sovereignty and outstanding land claims remain key issues for many Aboriginal communities across Canada. Aboriginal extremists have resorted to the use of direct action tactics in order to achieve their objectives. In May 2009, Akwesasne Mohawks on Cornwall Island held several demonstrations in opposition to the planned arming of border officers at the Cornwall port of entry, claiming that such a move would violate the sovereignty of Akwesasne Mohawks and increase the likelihood of violent confrontation. On 2009 05 31, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) closed the port of entry (POE) on Cornwall Island and recalled its personnel at the facility, as safety concerns were cited in anticipation of an Akwesasne Mohawk demonstration. On 2009 06 07, Aboriginal protesters at Tyendinaga blocked Highway 49 at the Skyway Bridge leading to Prince Edward County in support of the Akwesasne Mohawk dispute. On 2009 06 12, police ended the Skyway Bridge blockade and arrested 13 people.

31. Some Aboriginal groups in Canada have strongly opposed the 2010 Olympic Games, which will take place on traditional native lands. Despite the participation of Aboriginal communities (Four Host Nations) in the Games, native leaders in BC have contemplated taking official action during the Games to raise public and government awareness of land claims and other issues. Some Six Nations members have expressed opposition to the passage of the Olympic Torch Relay across their territory.

"Lone Wolves"

33. The threat posed by a "Lone Wolf" – an individual who independently plans and carries out an act of terrorism -

35. Domestic extremists maintain the intent and capability to carry out attacks against property in Canada. Given the use of direct action tactics by domestic extremists, the threat of serious violence cannot be discounted.

Threats to Critical Infrastructure

Energy and Utilities

36. AQ and affiliated groups remain the greatest threat to Canadian energy infrastructure around the world. AQ continues to support the targeting of global oil and gas interests as a means of harming the US economy. Canadian energy infrastructure abroad has also been targeted by insurgencies and indigenous criminal elements, particularly in Nigeria. Since its founding in 2005, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) has used tactics such as armed assault and kidnapping to achieve its aim of removing foreign energy companies from the Niger Delta and increase local control of the region's natural resources. In February 2009, gunmen attacked a security vessel off the coast of Nigeria in an oilfield operated by Canada's Addax Petroleum, killing a Nigerian Navy captain and wounding a crew member. The vessel was protecting an Addax storage platform at the time of the attack. During the summer of 2009, MEND targeted the facilities of energy companies such as Agip, Chevron and Royal Dutch Shell in a series of attacks which caused extensive damage, halted production and forced the evacuation of hundreds of employees from the region. MEND has claimed responsibility for these attacks, and continues to threaten further attacks against energy infrastructure in the region.

37. In Canada, issue-based groups continue to use direct action tactics in protest against the operations of domestic and foreign energy companies. On 2009 09 15, approximately 25 Greenpeace activists from Canada, the US and France protested against oil production in the Alberta tar sands by blockading equipment and chaining themselves to machinery at Shell Canada's Muskeg River Mine located approximately 60 km north of Fort McMurray. The protest, which ended peacefully the following day, forced Shell to halt production at the facility for several hours. On 2009 10 03, Greenpeace activists opposed to oil sands production entered the construction area of Shell's Scotford Upgrader expansion project at Fort Saskatchewan, and occupied the site for approximately 24 hours. Police arrested 16 people involved in the incident, including protesters from Canada, France, Sweden, Brazil and the Netherlands.

Transportation

38. Aviation remains a primary target of international terrorist groups, despite enhancements to aviation security by many countries since the attacks of 2001 09 11. Surface transportation, particularly rail and mass transit, is the mode of transportation most successfully targeted by terrorists and extremists worldwide.

39. Piracy remains the main threat to shipping interests in the Gulf of Aden, near the Horn of Africa and in the Indian Ocean. In July 2009, the International Maritime Bureau stated that the number of reported piracy attacks worldwide in the first six months of 2009 had more than doubled to 240 from the 114 attacks reported in the first half of 2008. In April 2009, the US-flagged container vessel *Maersk Alabama* near the Horn of Africa was attacked by pirates, triggering a five-day standoff with US forces in which three pirates were killed and one was captured. In May 2009, the US-flagged vessel *Maersk Virginia* evaded a pirate attack in the same region with the assistance of Canadian warship HMCS *Winnipeg*. On 2009 10 02, pirates seized the Spanish tuna trawler *Alakrana* with a crew of 36 approximately 400 km from the Seychelles Islands. It was the second incident in less than a month involving the *Alakrana*, which dodged a pirate attack on 2009 09 04 by taking evasive action. Significant piracy attacks also continue to occur in the South China Sea and the Straits of Malacca, though not on the scale and number experienced in the Gulf of Aden or the Indian Ocean.

Communications and Information Technology

40. Cyberterrorism – a computer-generated attack against other computers or computer-controlled systems by an individual or group acting independently, or via a compromised communications network – continues to threaten the communications and information technology sector. Most cyber attacks are website defacement, denial of service (DoS) attacks or the dissemination of malicious software, such as viruses or worms.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Weapons

41. AQ and other groups have demonstrated the intent to carry out attacks using CBRN weapons. However, terrorists and extremists continue to favour the use of conventional weapons such as explosives and firearms.

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2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (OPWG)
- Threat-Related Activities: Individuals and Trends
Jeux olympiques et paralympiques d'hiver (JOPH) de 2010
- Contexte de la menace: Individus et tendances

the incidents and the threats against 2010 OPWG related events have emerged from the Multi-Issue Extremism (MIE) and the Aboriginal Extremism. Disruptions to OPWG related events and activities are expected to increase as the commencement date of 2010 02 12 approaches. The majority of incidents of anti-2010 Olympic illicit activities have occurred outside of BC. Threat escalation remains a concern and methods to defuse these threats before they escalate is a prime goal of security officials.

The magnitude and political significance of the 2010 Olympics and related events makes this special event a potentially attractive target for some extremists looking to make an impact at high-profile international gatherings.

Anticipated potential disruption to the 2010 Olympics include:

- BC Olympic Venues and Access Routes
- Anti-2010 Protest Activities - possibly in most if not all provinces
- Threat-related activities against some OPWG sponsors: Royal Bank of Canada (RBC), Coca Cola, Hudson Bay Company (HBC), McDonald, HSBC

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2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (OPWG)
- Threat-Related Activities: Individuals and Trends
Jeux olympiques et paralympiques d'hiver (JOPH) de 2010
- Contexte de la menace: Individus et tendances

The focus of our efforts, is to develop intelligence as to whether individuals or groups of individuals have the intent or capability to engage in serious acts of violence to achieve their objective of disrupting the 2010 OPWG.

**2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (OPWG)
- Threat-Related Activities: Individuals and Trends
Jeux olympiques et paralympiques d'hiver (JOPH) de 2010
- Contexte de la menace: Individus et tendances**

MULTI-ISSUE EXTREMISM

Individuals or groups who fall under the scope of MIE are motivated by domestic, as well as international politics and agendas. MIEs in Canada have protested under themes such as anti-globalization, anti-war, anti-capitalism, anti-poverty, animal rights, the environment and Aboriginal issues. MIEs and like minded individuals have campaigned against previous Olympic Games. Demonstrations and actions intended to oppose, disrupt and discredit the 2010 Olympics have already begun and are expected to continue.

Here are a few examples of incidents that have occurred in opposition to the OTR. These examples are provided for situational awareness as the incidents were not illicit.

On day 1 of the OTR, 2009 10 30, Victoria, BC, approximately 150 to 200 protesters gathered to demonstrate against the OTR, 50 of which travelled from Vancouver for the demonstration. The group included a number of prominent ORN members. While anti-Torch resistance efforts were mostly peaceful in nature, the Relay was diverted from its planned route in order to avoid confrontation with protesters. ✓

On 2009 12 10, approximately 100 protesters in Montreal gathered in front of the OTR celebration stage and delayed the arrival of the Torch. Protestors carried placards and chanted "No Olympics on stolen Native land". The demonstration was primarily peaceful and no arrests occurred.

As the OTR travelled into downtown Toronto approximately 200 to 300 protesters affiliated with "No Games Toronto", "No 2010" and the Ontario Coalition Against Poverty (OCAP), under the umbrella of the "Extinguish the Torch" committee, blocked the route at Yonge and College streets. The OTR was briefly rerouted to avoid the protestors; however, the Torch was able to make its scheduled stops at the Sick Children's Hospital and Nathan Phillips Square where approximately 15,000 supporters gathered to celebrate its arrival. This resulted in two torchbearer routes not being completed. The OTR arrived at the evening celebration site approximately 45 ✂

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2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (OPWG)
- Threat-Related Activities: Individuals and Trends
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- Contexte de la menace: Individus et tendances

minutes behind schedule. There as a crowd of approximately 30,000 at the evening celebration site.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ANTI-2010 OPWG ILLICIT INCIDENTS

To diversify the threat picture further, anti-2010 OPWG illicit incidents have occurred across Canada primarily in Ontario and secondarily in BC, with other lesser incidents in Quebec and Nova Scotia. One of the key points is that although the Olympics are occurring in BC, the majority of protest activity continues to be in Ontario during the Pre-Event phase of the 2010 OPWG.

The majority of incidents are vandalism or mischief, including breaking windows, spray painting, and occasionally arson or assault. Corporate sponsors have been primary targets (McDonald's, RBC, among others).

Although
the majority of protests were lawful, there were instances of assault, which led to some arrests by law enforcement agencies.

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2010 01 19

2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (OPWG)
- Threat-Related Activities: Individuals and Trends
Jeux olympiques et paralympiques d'hiver (JOPH) de 2010
- Contexte de la menace: Individus et tendances

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

As the 2010 Olympics draw near, an increase in acts of vandalism and / or acts of sabotage targeting OPWG sponsors, Olympic sites and OPWG - related events is possible.

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III. Domestic Extremism

- multi-issue extremists

48. There are cycles of protest and violence within this milieu, but common causes are anti-globalization, opposition to perceived resource exploitation, infringement on aboriginal rights and cruelty to animals. A decade ago, activists within this milieu coalesced around mass anti-globalization protests, as in Quebec City in April 2001.

49. In Canada, various acts of vandalism and arson targeting urban development, golf courses and sport utility vehicles have been claimed by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) in Guelph, Ontario.

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50.

several Greenpeace activists were arrested when they boarded a vessel carrying coal from Ohio to the Ontario Power Generation (OPG) generating station at Nanticoke on Lake Eire (the largest coal-fired generating station in North America).

Domestic Extremism

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PREPARED BY / PRÉPARER PAR:

AEA

AEA

SECRET

TO / A: INTERNATIONAL REGION (IR)

FROM / DE: AEA

STANDING REQUIREMENTS / EXIGENCES PERMANENTES

**SUBJECT: AEA
MULTI ISSUE EXTREMISM (MIE)**

CASE SUMMARY:

MULTI ISSUE EXTREMISM

(MIE):

Individuals

or groups who fall under the scope of MIE are motivated by domestic, as well as international politics and agendas. MIE conducted by multi-issue extremists and like minded individuals can be part of either local or international campaigns. G8 Summits, Olympic Games, the visit of Heads of States, or international events can be the target or even become the raison d'etre of MIE groups. MIE also encompasses environmental extremism and anarchism. MIE is characterized by the use of violence or the threat of violence for political and / or ideological purposes.

MIE groups are often brought together for a certain event and then frequently, dissolve. The Service has also witnessed support for certain themes or issues that cut across disparate groups. Currently, one such cause amongst MIE groups centers on Aboriginal issues and anti-2010 Olympics rhetoric and actions.

Canada will be hosting three major events next year the 2010 OPWG, 2010 G8 SUMMIT and the SECURITY AND PROSPERITY PARTNERSHIP (SPP) / NORTH AMERICAN LEADERSHIP SUMMIT (NALS). These events are referred as the 2010 MULTIPLE SPECIAL EVENTS (MSE). Recent media reporting has also indicated that the possibility of a G20 SUMMIT in 2010 which may take place in Canada. In 2009 10, the 2010 OPWG Torch Relay will begin to make a journey across Canada. The arrival of the Olympic Torch in Canada continues to generate protest, particularly in BC.



Our file: 117-2009-139

July 19, 2010

Mr. Kevin Walby
Carleton University
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
7th Floor, Loeb Building
1125 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6

Dear Mr. Walby:

This refers to your *Access to Information Act* request, for information relating to “Documents from the Intelligence Assessment Branch (IAB), the Integrated Threat Assessment Centre (ITAC), Academic Outreach (AO), Question Period (QP) Notes and other analytical material produced by CSIS on the topic of multi-issue extremism from January 1, 2006 to July 1, 2007”, received on March 23, 2010 and our subsequent correspondence of April 22, 2010. A receipt for your \$5.00 application fee is attached.

Enclosed please find a copy of the releasable material pertaining to the subject of your request. Portions of the material have been exempted from disclosure by virtue of one or more of sections 13(1), 15(1) (as it relates to the efforts of Canada towards detecting, preventing or suppressing subversive or hostile activities), or 19(1) of the *Act*.

Should you wish to obtain clarification concerning your request, please use the information at the bottom of this letter to either call or write us. Please provide the file number at the top of this letter for reference purposes.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Information Commissioner concerning the processing of your request within sixty days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to: Information Commissioner of Canada, Tower "B", Place de Ville, 112 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1H3.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nicole Jalbert", is written over the typed name.

Nicole Jalbert
Coordinator
Access to Information and Privacy

Attachments

SECRET
2006 04 07



Canadian Security
Intelligence Service

CSIS Study

Study 2005-6/24

**RECENT INCIDENTS RELATED TO ANIMAL RIGHTS
AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMISM**

CAUTION

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X

(9)

SUMMARY

In 2005, a number of incidents were committed to defend so-called animal rights and the environment in Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

In the Montreal region and in Newfoundland and Labrador, the incidents are associated with animal rights. Acts of vandalism are increasingly frequent in Montreal.

Introduction

Animal rights and environmental extremists oppose situations that they consider unacceptable and try to influence or stop what they perceive to be reprehensible acts by private companies, research laboratories, local authorities or the government. Unlike activists not prone to extremism, they organize violent, direct-action campaigns or engage in illegal, often violent, acts, which range from vandalism, to arson and death threats. In 2005, a number of incidents were committed in the name of animal rights and the environment in Ontario, Quebec, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Incidents in Guelph, Ontario

the Guelph region in Ontario has been the scene of serious incidents associated with environmental extremism. Urban development and symbols of environmental over-development have been targeted. Sport utility vehicles, businesses and condominiums were sprayed with graffiti. A golf club and a house construction site were the targets of arson, resulting in more than \$257,000 in damages.

The Guelph incidents bring to mind similar incidents in the United States. For example, on 2003 08 01, condominiums under construction were set ablaze in San Diego, resulting in US\$50 million in damages. On 2003 08 22, about 40 sport utility vehicles were destroyed or damaged in West Covina, California, causing around US\$2 million in damages.

Incidents in Montreal, Quebec

In 2005, the Montreal region saw a number of incidents related to animal rights extremism.

The targets vary (the THOMAS COOK travel agency, the UPS/UNITED PARCEL SERVICE OF AMERICA delivery company and fur stores).

According to leaflets left at the sites of their acts, Montreal-region activists are motivated, in part, by international animal-rights campaigns.

Pharmaceutical companies, particularly their directors, are also the preferred targets of Montreal-region activists. They are victims of noisy demonstrations at their homes.

activists also demonstrate at workplaces. For example, in 2005 10, the LOMIR BIOMÉDICALE company offices were targeted charges of attempted breaking and entering, and uttering death threats were brought

The fur industry is another preferred target of Montreal's activists. Fur stores have been vandalized more frequently since the summer of 2005. A distinction must however be made between the illegal acts of vandalism against fur stores and legitimate, peaceful anti-fur campaigns held regularly in front of downtown businesses.

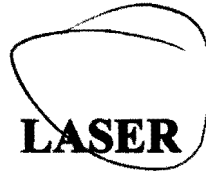
The most serious incidents in Atlantic Canada in 2005 have involved the SEA SHEPHERD CONSERVATION SOCIETY (SSCS), that opposes the seal hunt, among other things. In the spring of 2005, the SSCS physically intervened in the field to obstruct seal hunters. According to the media, altercations occurred, shots were fired, and 11 SSCS members were arrested.

In 2006, the seal hunt began with a media blitz which proved heavier than in previous years.

In the past, Newfoundland and Labrador has seen incidents associated with the fur industry and the use of animals for research purposes.

Conclusion

In 2005, animal rights and environmental extremism seems to have re-emerged in central and eastern Canada. In the case of animal-rights extremism, the incidents are increasingly frequent and more violent, even though vandalism remains the primary form of protest used.



ITAC Threat Assessment / Évaluation de la menace CIEM

SECRET
07/56

2007 05 04

**Demonstration at the Mexican Consulate in Vancouver, British Columbia on 2007 05 04.
Manifestation au consulat du Mexique à Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique, le 2007 05 04.**

KEY POINTS

- On 2007 05 04 at 1200 hours, members of the activist group THE OTHER CAMPAIGN (TOC) - VANCOUVER are scheduled to hold a demonstration in front of the Mexican Consulate, 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. The purpose of the protest is to show support for the Zapatista movement in Mexico, by pressuring the Mexican government to release political prisoners and end military attacks against indigenous Zapatista communities in Chiapas, Mexico.

LASER**ANALYSIS**

1) On 2007 05 04 at 1200 hours, members of the activist group **THE OTHER CAMPAIGN (TOC) - VANCOUVER** are scheduled to hold a demonstration in front of the Mexican Consulate, 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia. The purpose of the protest is to show support for the Zapatista movement in Mexico, by pressuring the Mexican government to release political prisoners and end military attacks against indigenous Zapatista communities in Chiapas, Mexico.

2) **TOC VANCOUVER** is affiliated with **LA OTRA CAMPANA**, a **ZAPATISTA ARMY OF NATIONAL LIBERATION (EZLN)** campaign. **LA OTRA CAMPANA** was launched in 2005 06 as a national effort to unify social resistance movements across Mexico and create new networks and models of self - determination. It calls for the unity and solidarity of all extra - parliamentary movements and organizations, in particular the anti - capitalist left. The campaign was launched concurrently with the **EZLN Sixth Declaration from the Lacandon Jungle**. The Declaration is a history and analysis of the **EZLN**, the **Zapatistas** and current conditions in Mexico, and has received widespread interest and support across Mexico.

9) Should ITAC obtain information altering this assessment you will be promptly advised.

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National Update on Multi Issue Militancy

2007 06 07 - 2007 06 21

The following is a national update on the status of Multi issue militancy for the period indicated above. It contains information collected through Service operations as well as through liaison activities. It also contains open information and information volunteered by other governments, departments with a mandate related to, or an interest in, Multi issue militancy. Therefore, not all individuals/ organizations mentioned in this document are subjects of investigation.

HQ Issues

As the Service positions itself for numerous events that could become targets of MIE groups, it is important that everyone be kept aware of the developments

This information will be included
because it provides context

As stated in the caveat this Update is not intended to replace reporting and can not be used for facting Service's documents. It is strictly an information bulletin.

Potential Protests / Upcoming activities

✂ The next NOWAR-PAIX anti-North American Leader's Summit (NALS) meeting will be on 2007 07 03 in Ottawa.

Upcoming events

North American Leader's Summit - Montebello (QC) - 2007 08 20-21

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation - Sydney (Australia) 2007 09 07-09

Sommet de la Francophonie - Quebec City (QC) - 2008 10 17-19

↳ **International**

explosive devices were detonated under cars and an empty school bus belonging to a Greek-German school in Athens. The attacks are believed to have been carried out in relation to the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, Germany.

National

X The SSCS vessels, the *Farley Mowat* and the *Robert Hunter*, will now sail under a Iroquois Confederacy flag registered with the Mohawk Traditional Council, one of Kahnawake's three (3) longhouses. (CanWest News Service)

X On 2007 06 15, the *Calgary Herald* reported that during a recent luncheon at Calgary's Gas and Oil Exposition, a man named "S.K. WOLFF," claiming to be an analyst for the Washington-based National Petroleum Council, and a co-speaker "Florian OSENBURG," misrepresented themselves to gain access to the exposition. The two men, who indicated they represented ExxonMobil, were getting ready to show a memorial video made by Reggie WATTS, a deceased ExxonMobil janitor, when security officers forcibly ushered the two men from the stage. Andy BICHLBAUM (WOLFF) and Mike BONANNO (OSENBURG), call themselves the YES MEN. The duo has traveled the world with an anti-globalization agenda perpetrating hoaxes on groups ranging from the WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) to the BBC.