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09/95

National Aboriginal Water Day of Action on 2009 04 13

Journée nationale autochtone de mobilisation pour l'eau le 2009 04 13

KEY POINTS

- The NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (NWAC) is joining forces with the annual *Mother Earth Walk* to create a *National Aboriginal Water Day of Action (NAWDA)* to be held on 2009 04 13. The NAWDA is a platform for all peoples and organizations, nationally and internationally, to voice concerns, conduct "water walks", hold vigils and engage in traditional ceremonies and prayer.
- In June 2008, the STANDING COMMITTEE OF TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITIES (SCOTIC) presented the Government of Canada (GoC) with eight recommended changes to the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (NWP), including various amendments and deletions. Aboriginal representatives fear that the impending changes, which are being considered without proper consultation from the Aboriginal community, will threaten those who depend upon navigable waterways to sustain their livelihood. Considering this ongoing issue, the NAWDA may include activities and events which highlight Aboriginal water rights and question government intervention.

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ANALYSIS

1) The NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (NWAC) is joining forces with the annual *Mother Earth Walk* to create a *National Aboriginal Water Day of Action* (NAWDA) to be held on 2009 04 13. The NAWDA is a platform for all peoples and organizations across the country and internationally to voice concerns, conduct "water walks", hold vigils and engage in traditional ceremonies and prayer. Organizers are encouraging people to get involved and arrange for various events within their own communities.

2) *World Water Day* originated in 1992 at the *United Nations (UN) Conference on Environment and Development* (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Since then, countries across the globe have embraced the concept, with various groups organizing different events to promote water awareness and similar environmental issues, including water degradation and the human right to water.

- On 2006 03 22, a *National Day of Action for Water* was held in Australia, with a focus on the effects of mining on clean water. This event occurred without reported incident.
- On 2008 03 22, the COUNCIL OF CANADIANS, along with the CANADIAN UNION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES (CUPE), OXFAM CANADA, the POLARIS INSTITUTE, and EAU SECOURS, took part in a *World Water Day NDA*. More than 40 COUNCIL OF CANADIANS' chapters organized events across Canada to deliver the message; "*Water for people, not for profit!*" Council activists met with Members of Parliament to push for the creation of a *National Water Policy*. These events occurred without reported incident.

- On 2008 11 17, seven Canadian university campuses participated in a day of action to raise awareness of the bottled water industry and to call on university administrations to prioritize accessible public tap water systems on campus. The day of action, which featured a variety of activities and events, was held as part of the *Campus Bottled Water Free Zones Campaign*, a POLARIS INSTITUTE initiative in collaboration with the CANADIAN FEDERATION OF STUDENT (FS) and the SIERRA YOUTH COALITION (SYC). These events occurred without reported incident.
- On 2009 03 22, *World Water Day* in Ottawa, ON, called for safe water and basic sanitation. A national "toilet seat petition" was created, resulting in dozens of signed toilet seats from across Canada being presented to Parliamentarians on the steps of Parliament Hill. This event occurred without reported incident.

3) This year's *World Water Day* theme was "*Shared Water - Shared Opportunities*", with a special focus on transboundary waters. On 2009 03 20, ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS (AFN) commented on the *World Water Day*, emphasizing the importance of water within the Aboriginal community and highlighting the fact that there are currently 109 First Nations (FN) communities under drinking water advisories, which is an increase since last July (2008.07). Media reporting states that the quality of many water systems is degraded by the pressures of human development. To many Aboriginal people, this degradation of the land results in the deterioration of their health and way of life, while providing them with few off-setting benefits.

4) In June 2008, the STANDING COMMITTEE OF TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITIES (SCOTIC) presented the Government of Canada (GoC) with eight recommendations to changes to the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* (NWP). These changes included various amendments and deletions to the Act, which Aboriginal representatives have labelled as "threats" to various Aboriginal communities.

5) The *Mother Earth Water Walk* was started by a single Anishinabe grandmother who was concerned about the health and state of the waters within her territory in northern Ontario. The first "water walk" was held in 2003, when this grandmother walked with a pail of water around Lake Superior. Concern and support for her cause has grown as a new body of water has been walked every year since. During the 2009 *Mother Earth Walk*, which will extend over a two

month period, participants will walk the St. Lawrence River. All previous *Mother Earth Walks* have occurred without reported incident.

6) The Canadian Aboriginal community has previously organized *national days of action* (NDA), which have been identified as days of action and protest. The first NDA was held in June of 2007, while the second was held in May 2008. Both events occurred without serious incident and were held relatively peacefully, with few confrontational altercations. On 2008/09/29, a *National Day of Political Action* (NDPA) was held in Aboriginal communities across Canada. This event was intended to encourage political awareness and was held without reported incident.

8) ITAC will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates as necessary.

FAITS SAILLANTS

- L'ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES AUTOCHTONES DU CANADA (AFAC) se joint à la *Marche annuelle pour la Terre mère (Mother Earth Walk)* pour créer une Journée nationale autochtone de mobilisation pour l'eau (JNAME), qui aura lieu le 2009 04 13. Cette Journée est une plateforme qui permettra à tous les peuples et à toutes les organisations, au Canada et à l'étranger, d'exprimer leurs inquiétudes, de faire des « marches pour l'eau », d'organiser des vigiles et de mener des cérémonies et des prières traditionnelles.

Suite...

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09/288-Bilingual/Bilingue

The English-only version of this report was issued on 2009 12 07

La version anglaise de ce rapport a été distribuée le 2009 12 07

2009 12 08

2010 Olympic Torch Relay set to Travel Through Aboriginal Communities in Quebec and Ontario

Le relais de la flamme olympique de 2010 passera dans des communautés autochtones du Québec et de l' Ontario

KEY POINTS

- The 2010 Olympic Torch Relay began in Victoria, British Columbia (BC) on 2009 10 30. The Torch has since travelled north and across the country to the Maritime provinces. In the upcoming weeks, the Torch will pass through Canada's two largest provinces, Quebec and Ontario, which are home to various Aboriginal communities. To date, the Torch has been well received and has met virtually no protest activity.
- Some of these Aboriginal communities have been known to be outspoken and at times confrontational, including threats of violence regarding Aboriginal rights. However, as Olympic organizers continue to strive to incorporate the Aboriginal culture into the 2010 Games, Aboriginal communities appear to be in support of the Olympic Games, along with the Torch.

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- Media reporting indicates that some members of the Kahnawake Aboriginal community want to boycott the Relay and are opposed to the presence of uniformed police on Aboriginal territory.

ANALYSIS

- 1) The 2010 Olympic Torch Relay began in Victoria, British Columbia (BC) on 2009 10 30. On that day, the Torch was met with some protest activity, which resulted in a route change. The Torch has since travelled north and across the country to the Maritime provinces. To date, the Torch has been well received and has met virtually no protest activity.
- 2) In the upcoming weeks, the Torch will pass through Canada's two largest provinces, Quebec and Ontario, and will include several Aboriginal communities within the planned route. Some of these communities have been known to be outspoken and at times confrontational, including threats of violence regarding Aboriginal rights, particularly in relation to the issue of sovereignty. However, as Olympic organizers continue to strive to incorporate the Aboriginal culture into the 2010 Games, Aboriginal communities appear to be in support of the Olympic Games, along with the Torch.
- 3) On 2009 12 08, the Torch is scheduled to pass through the Aboriginal community of Kahnawake. According to media reporting, the MOHAWK NATION OF KAHNAWAKE (MNK) has requested that all community members boycott the Torch festivities as a gesture of respect for fellow Aboriginals in BC. In addition, the MNK is also contesting the presence of RCMP honour guards who are expected to escort the Torch procession, as it travels through Aboriginal territory. According to media reporting, the MNK released a statement saying it intends to prohibit the RCMP from entering the community for the Torch event. The reporting also states that the People of the Longhouse in Kahnawake have mandated the Warrior Society to prevent the RCMP from entering Kahnawake territory.

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4) According to media reporting, on the morning of 2009 12 04, the MNK met with representatives of the Four Host Nations, who are co-hosting the 2010 Olympic Winter Games with the Vancouver Organizing Committee (VANOC). The Four Host Nations are made up of the Lil'wat, Musqueam, Squamish and Tseil-Waututh First Nations of BC, and seek to ensure that the Olympics are successful and the Nations' languages, traditions, protocols and cultures are meaningfully acknowledged, respected and represented during the planning, staging and hosting of the Games.

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8) ITAC will continue to monitor the situation and will provide updates as necessary.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR): THREAT FROM TERRORISTS AND EXTREMISTS

Key Points

- Due to their importance as the location of the seat of government and their symbolic appeal, national capitals provide many potential targets. Several terrorism-related incidents have taken place in Canada's National Capital Region (NCR) in the past against foreign, diplomatic, federal government staff and premises, and two deaths have occurred.

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Introduction

1. This assessment focuses on the threat from terrorists and extremists to Canada's NCR

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International Terrorism

Islamist Extremists

2. The greatest international terrorist threat to Canada and Canadian interests continues to emanate from AQ. AQ has demonstrated a capability for conducting mass-casualty attacks using a variety of methods. Moreover, AQ is directly involved with the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and supports Islamist extremists in other areas.

3. AQ has more than once identified Canada as a terrorist target for being a Christian country, supporting the US war against terror, and playing a leading role in Afghanistan.

Other International Terrorist Groups

4. Non-AQ extremist ideologies, such as those of the Iran-backed Hizballah, also represent a

terrorism threat. For example, in early 2008, the Hizballah Secretary General threatened to retaliate against Israel for the February 2008 assassination of its senior military official, Imad Mugnyiah, in Damascus.

Domestic Extremism

"Homegrown" Islamist Extremists

6. Like AQ AQ-inspired individuals in North America have tended to target transportation infrastructure, politically or economically significant institutions, military installations, and public gathering places that would result in mass casualties when attacked. As with AQ attacks abroad, AQ-inspired individuals in North America have also tended to employ or planned to employ improvised explosive devices (IEDs) as their primary weapon.

Aboriginals

7. Land-claim disputes and other issues have resulted in aboriginal protests that have occasionally turned violent. These incidents generally occur at locations where land claims are made. as the seat of government, the NCR typically has been the location for peaceful protests involving aboriginals.

Multi-issue Extremists (MIE)

8. While Multi-issue extremist (MIE) attacks tend not to be mass-casualty attacks, a February 2008 study in the United States (US) concluded that MIE attacks are seven times more likely to occur than terrorist attacks by AQ

Separatist Extremists

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

A Lone Wolf Attack

10. A subset of domestic extremism is the Lone Wolf. 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 plan and conduct the attack alone.

11. Islamist web forums provide online advice for AQ-inspired Lone Wolves, such as the "Code of Conduct for Sleeper Agents"

The advice contained in this guide could pertain to an individual inspired by any sort of ideology, and includes instructions such as mastering English as well as a cover-language such as Spanish to hide Middle Eastern or Asian ethnic origins. The online guide also instructs individuals on how to acquire false identity documents, keep physically fit, train with weapons, live in neighbourhoods that do not attract police scrutiny, and remain vigilant for surveillance by security and intelligence agencies.

Common Potential Targets in National Capitals

13. Due to their relative importance as the location of the seat of government and their symbolic appeal as a component or adjunct element of power, national capitals offer a number of potential targets. These may include parliamentary or government districts

Symbolic monuments can also be valuable targets when combined with a special celebration, such as National Day or Remembrance events. Official visits by foreign Heads of State and prominent international politicians can also offer attack opportunities for terrorists. Certain cultural and ethnic facilities can also become targets.

14. National capitals also provide the same potential infrastructure and mass-casualty targets as any other major cities, including large commercial centres, electrical, water, and transport infrastructures.

Potential Targets in the Canadian NCR

15. The Canadian NCR, like its counterparts around the world, contains an extensive list of

potential terrorist targets.

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Foreign

18. With over 125 national embassies (and an equal number of ambassadorial residences), Ottawa hosts a substantial diplomatic presence, including countries specifically listed as targets by AQ. The potential target set expands when well-known international companies operating in the NCR are added.

Infrastructure

19. Public Safety Canada has designated ten key sectors as national critical infrastructure. These sectors, including the following areas: energy and utilities; communications and information technology; finance; health care; food; water; transportation; safety; government and manufacturing.

20. Most major cities in Canada have various elements of each of these critical infrastructures within their boundaries. However, the NCR is different due to the prominence of the government sector.

21. AQ-inspired groups, have displayed intent and capability to target critical infrastructure in Canada,

Past Incidents or Plots in Foreign Capitals

22. Other national capitals have suffered major attacks around the world in the last two decades including the following cities:

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Israeli Embassy (1992), Jewish Cultural Centre (1994);

Tokyo, Japan, subway (1995);
Lima, Peru, hostage taking of diplomats at the Japanese Ambassador's residence (1996-97);
Nairobi, Kenya, US Embassy (1998);
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, US Embassy (1998);
Washington, DC, the Pentagon (2001);
Moscow, Russia, theatre siege (2002);
Madrid, Spain, intercity train system (2004);
London, United Kingdom, the subway (2005);
Jakarta, Indonesia, the Marriott Hotel (2008).

The presence of embassies normally found in capitals and the large concentration of travellers in these symbolically important cities was a factor in the attacks.

Past Incidents and Plots in Canada's National Capital

23. Several terrorism-related incidents have taken place in Ottawa in the past, against foreign diplomatic as well as federal government staff and premises resulting in two deaths. The majority of the attacks used timer-controlled IEDs of the pipe-bomb variety against foreign diplomatic representations causing material damage (see Annex for chronology of attacks).

24. In 2006, Canada's best-known example of alleged AQ-inspired extremists, the "Toronto 18", were arrested for allegedly plotting to storm Parliament Hill or attack RCMP and CSIS buildings in Ottawa.

Attack Methods

Explosives

25. Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED), including suicide-VBIEDs, are among the most common and effective forms of attack employed by Islamist terrorists. However, variants, such as backpack-suicide attacks (London) and timed IEDs Madrid (2004) have also been used successfully. A combination of IED with an armed assault has also been tried, less successfully, against the US Embassy in Sanaa, Yemen (2008).

Weapons of Mass Destruction: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN)

26. Al Qaeda (AQ) and other terrorist entities are known to have expressed interest in conducting CBR attacks.

Annex

- In the early sixties, FLQ-inspired individuals or cells planted bombs in several locations in Ottawa against federal targets causing one death.
- In 1966, an individual killed himself while assembling a bomb in the House of Commons.
- In 1967 and 1968, the Yugoslav Embassy was bombed three times by Croatian and other exiled citizens.
- Between 1966 and 1974, the Cuban Embassy was targeted in three separate occasions by IEDs. Similarly, the Ambassador's residence was targeted once, most likely by Cuban exiles.
- In 1972, six letter bombs sent to Israeli officials in Ottawa were intercepted and dismantled.
- In 1977, the Indian High Commission in Ottawa was lightly damaged by a Molotov cocktail, an attack attributed to an extremist religious group seeking the release of one of its leaders in India.
- In 1982, Armenian terrorists shot two Turkish diplomats, leaving one victim dead and another paralyzed. In 1985, another Armenian team stormed the Turkish Embassy, killing one Canadian guard. The Turkish Ambassador was left seriously wounded when he tried to escape from an upstairs window.
- In 1989, an armed man of Lebanese origin hijacked a Greyhound bus from Montreal to Ottawa, keeping police at Parliament Hill for 5 hours. The incident ended peacefully.
- In 1992, the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa was stormed by a group of supporters of the Mujahedin e-Khalq (MEK), a terrorist organization opposed to the Iranian regime. The attackers managed to vandalize the premises before being arrested. The Iranian Ambassador was wounded as a result.
- In 2003, a MEK sympathizer tried to immolate himself by fire in front of the French Embassy, but was prevented from doing so by onlookers.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR): THREAT FROM TERRORISTS AND EXTREMISTS

Key Points

- Due to their importance as the location of the seat of government and their symbolic appeal, national capitals provide many potential targets. Several terrorism-related incidents have taken place in Canada's National Capital Region (NCR) in the past against foreign, diplomatic, federal government staff and premises, and two deaths have occurred.

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International Terrorism

Islamist Extremists

2. The greatest international terrorist threat to Canada and Canadian interests continues to emanate from AQ. AQ has demonstrated a capability for conducting mass-casualty attacks using a variety of methods. Moreover, AQ is directly involved with the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and supports Islamist extremists in other areas.
3. AQ has more than once identified Canada as a terrorist target for being a Christian country, supporting the US war against terror, and playing a leading role in Afghanistan.

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Other International Terrorist Groups

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Domestic Extremism

"Homegrown" Islamist Extremists

6. Like AQ, AQ-inspired individuals in North America have tended to target transportation infrastructure, politically or economically significant institutions, military installations, and public gathering places that would result in mass casualties when attacked. As with AQ attacks abroad, AQ-inspired individuals in North America have also tended to employ or planned to employ improvised explosive devices (IEDs) as their primary weapon.

Aboriginals

7. Land-claim disputes and other issues have resulted in aboriginal protests that have occasionally turned violent. These incidents generally occur at locations where land claims are made. as the seat of government, the NCR typically has been the location for peaceful protests involving aboriginals.

Multi-issue Extremists (MIE)

8. While Multi-issue extremist (MIE) attacks tend not to be mass-casualty attacks, a February 2008 study in the United States (US) concluded that MIE attacks are seven times more likely to occur than terrorist attacks by AQ.

Separatist Extremists

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

A Lone Wolf Attack

10. A subset of domestic extremism is the Lone Wolf. 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 plan and conduct the attack alone.

11. Islamist web forums provide online advice for AQ-inspired Lone Wolves, such as the "Code of Conduct for Sleeper Agents". The advice contained in this guide could pertain to an individual inspired by any sort of ideology, and includes instructions such as mastering English as well as a cover language such as Spanish to hide Middle Eastern or Asian ethnic origins. The online guide also instructs individuals on how to acquire false identity documents, keep physically fit, train with weapons, live in neighbourhoods that do not attract police scrutiny, and remain vigilant for surveillance by security and intelligence agencies.

Common Potential Targets in National Capitals

13. Due to their relative importance as the location of the seat of government and their symbolic appeal as a component or adjunct element of power, national capitals offer a number of potential targets. These may include parliamentary or government districts

Symbolic monuments can also be valuable targets when combined with a special celebration, such as National Day or Remembrance events. Official visits by foreign Heads of State and prominent international politicians can also offer attack opportunities for terrorists. Certain cultural and ethnic facilities can also become targets.

14. National capitals also provide the same potential infrastructure and mass-casualty targets as any other major cities, including large commercial centres, electrical, water, and transport infrastructures.

Potential Targets in the Canadian NCR

15. The Canadian NCR, like its counterparts around the world, contains an extensive list of potential terrorist targets.

Foreign

18. With over 125 national embassies (and an equal number of ambassadorial residences), Ottawa hosts a substantial diplomatic presence, including countries specifically listed as targets by AQ. The potential target set expands when well-known international companies operating in the NCR are added.

Infrastructure

19. Public Safety Canada has designated ten key sectors as national critical infrastructure. These sectors, including the following areas: energy and utilities; communications and information technology; finance; health care; food; water; transportation; safety; government and manufacturing.

20. Most major cities in Canada have various elements of each of these critical infrastructures within their boundaries. However, the NCR is different due to the prominence of the government sector.

21. AQ-inspired groups, have displayed intent and capability to target critical infrastructure in Canada.

Past Incidents or Plots in Foreign Capitals

22. Other national capitals have suffered major attacks around the world in the last two decades including the following cities:

Buenos Aires, Argentina, Israeli Embassy (1992), Jewish Cultural Centre (1994);
Tokyo, Japan, subway (1995);
Lima, Peru, hostage taking of diplomats at the Japanese Ambassador's residence (1996-97);
Nairobi, Kenya, US Embassy (1998);
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, US Embassy (1998);
Washington, DC, the Pentagon (2001);
Moscow, Russia, theatre Siege (2002);
Madrid, Spain, intercity train system (2004);
London, United Kingdom, the subway (2005);
Jakarta, Indonesia, the Marriott Hotel (2008).

The presence of embassies normally found in capitals and the large concentration of travellers in these symbolically important cities was a factor in the attacks.

Past Incidents and Plots in Canada's National Capital

23. Several terrorism-related incidents have taken place in Ottawa in the past, against foreign diplomatic as well as federal government staff and premises resulting in two deaths. The majority of the attacks used timer-controlled IEDs of the pipe-bomb variety against foreign diplomatic representations causing material damage (see Annex for examples).

24. In 2006, Canada's best-known example of alleged AQ-inspired extremists, the "Toronto 18", were arrested for allegedly plotting to storm Parliament Hill or attack RCMP and CSIS buildings in Ottawa.

Attack Methods

Explosives

25. Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED), including suicide-VBIEDs, are among the most common and effective forms of attack employed by Islamist terrorists. However, variants, such as backpack-suicide attacks (London) and timed IEDs Madrid (2004) have also been used successfully. A combination of IED with an armed assault has also been tried, less successfully, against the US Embassy in Sanaa, Yemen (2008).

Weapons of Mass Destruction: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN)

26. Al Qaeda (AQ) and other terrorist entities are known to have expressed interest in conducting CBR attacks

Annex

- In the sixties, in four separate incidents, FLQ-inspired individuals or cells planted bombs in several locations in Ottawa against federal targets causing one death.
- In 1966, an individual killed himself while assembling a bomb in the House of Commons.
- In 1967 and 1968, the Yugoslav Embassy was bombed three times by Croatian and other exiled citizens.
- Between 1966 and 1974, the Cuban Embassy was targeted in three separate occasions by IEDs. Similarly, the Ambassador's residence was targeted once, most likely by Cuban exiles.
- In 1972, six letter bombs sent to Israeli officials in Ottawa were intercepted and dismantled.
- In 1977, the Indian High Commission in Ottawa was lightly damaged by a Molotov cocktail, an attack attributed to an extremist religious group seeking the release of one of its leaders in India.
- In 1982, Armenian terrorists shot two Turkish diplomats, leaving one victim dead and another paralyzed. In 1985, another Armenian team stormed the Turkish Embassy, killing one Canadian guard. The Turkish Ambassador was left seriously wounded when he tried to escape from an upstairs window.
- In 1989, an armed man of Lebanese origin highjacked a Greyhound bus from Montreal to Ottawa, keeping police at Parliament Hill for 5 hours. The incident ended peacefully.
- In 1992, the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa was stormed by a group of supporters of the Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MEK), a terrorist organization opposed to the Iranian regime. The attackers managed to vandalize the premises before being arrested. The Iranian Ambassador was wounded as a result.
- In 2003, a MEK sympathizer tried to immolate himself by fire in front of the French Embassy, but was prevented from doing so by onlookers.

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2010 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES; THE THREAT POSED BY MILITANTS AND EXTREMISTS

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Introduction

1. This paper assesses the current and potential threat posed to the 2010 Winter Olympic Games by domestic and foreign activists, extremists and militants. It examines recent confrontational strategies, tactics and targets, and violence at previous Olympic Games and past international events to anticipate actions that may occur in relation to the 2010 Winter Games.

Current Opposition to the 2010 Winter Games

2.

Opponents of the 2010

Winter Games are an eclectic blend of political and social activists, primarily from the left-wing ideological spectrum. The Games, they claim, have historically led to human displacement, environmental degradation, repression, and violence backed by powerful elites such as real estate interests and construction, hotel, tourism and television consortiums working in tandem with government officials and members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Allegedly, the Games are to the detriment of the poor, the homeless, indigenous peoples, and society at large.

3. Opponents further allege that the Games will transform Vancouver into an "occupied" police state involving the deployment of thousands of additional police, military, and security personnel supported by enhanced security systems that may well remain in place after the Games. They predict this "repression" and diminishment of civil liberties will be directed against anti-Games groups and individuals and charge that this has already been the case with some anti-poverty, pro-housing, environmentalist and First Nation groups in Vancouver.

4. Some corporate sponsors of the Games are blamed for large-scale environmental destruction and human rights violations. These sponsors include, but are not limited to, McDonalds, Coca-Cola, Petro-Canada, TransCanada, Dow, and Teck Cominco. General Motors and General Electric are denounced for being major arms manufacturers.

5. Games symbols have already been targeted, such as the Olympic clock, Olympic flag, corporate sponsors, like the Royal Bank of Canada and promotional events, for example, the recently concluded cross-Canada Olympic Spirit Train. This has been in the form of protests, demonstrations, acts of vandalism, mischief, and threatening internet postings. Anti-Games actions have also included road, bridge and rail blockades, office occupations and arson. Calls have also been made for economic sabotage, mass convergence, airport, ferry, telecommunications and train disruptions, although these threats have not been acted upon.

6. in 2008, McDonalds was attacked in California in solidarity with the anti-2010 Games movement.

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Activists' Strategies, Tactics and Targets

12. Like in Canada, foreign protests and demonstrations against special events have and continue to involve a highly diversified range of actions, incorporating violence or the threat of violence to greater or lesser degrees, and varying in composition and size.

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19. The British experience with extreme left-wing, anti-fascists, anti-globalization, stop the war coalitions, anarchists, radical environmentalists, peace groups and animal rights groups has been widely covered

20. Like other countries, the Internet in the United Kingdom (UK) is used extensively to organize protests, post comments, and to mobilize protests, at times to confront authorities. A significant number of the British groups have demonstrated a willingness to attack the police or to breach police lines. Demonstrations and direct actions marked by mass displays of placards have often

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been precipitated by the visits of unpopular heads of state. Like Canada, some cross-over and shared ideology between anarchist, anti-capitalist and environmental groups is demonstrated.

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Violence at Previous Olympic Games

27. The 2000 Sydney Summer Olympics was marked by numerous protests and demonstrations. Web sites, protest marches and direct actions figured prominently in dissident campaigns against the Games, targeting Olympic sponsors Shell, Nike, McDonalds, Westpac Bank, as well as the Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games. The climate for protest became more hostile as the Games approached. Like the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games, global corporate power and globalization figured prominently as targeting themes. Daily protest rallies as well as a program of forums and workshops were also conducted. On September 15, the opening day of the Olympics, several hundred people participated in anti-Olympic protests in Sydney, far less than organizers anticipated. Rally sites were heavily policed. The Australian police reported that during the 2000 Olympic period no bombs exploded, although 37 bomb threats and three chemical/biological/radiological threats were managed. Nine suspicious items were investigated during the Games and three hoaxes. More protest and illicit activity occurred in the pre-event phase of the Games than occurred during the Olympic events.

28. The 2006 Turin Winter Games in Italy also involved dissident protests and direct actions mounted by residents, environmentalists, and extremists. These protests involved sabotage, land, and construction site occupations and roadblocks targeting a large road and rail expansion between Susa, Italy and Lyon, France, related to the Olympics.

29. During the torch relay just before the opening of the Games, anti-Olympic protesters managed to disrupt the relay and at times took control of the torch. No one was able to stop the Torch Relay or the Games but protesters managed to block the cross-Italy Olympic Torch Relay dozens of times, forcing route changes.

30. Organizers of the Turin Games were concerned about local protests, as a result of the July

2001 G8 Summit in Genoa, Italy, which was marked by violent clashes between security forces and thousands of protestors, resulting in one protestor being shot and killed by the police. In the wake of this incident, security forces were concerned with the threat posed by the Italian anarchist movement against globalization. Anarchist actions targeted major corporations and formed part of a wider series of attacks in Italy on McDonalds, Blockbuster, and other US franchises. Concerns were further heightened by a series of attacks on national and regional infrastructure projects, corporate offices, and Italian government buildings. There were up to 60 such incidents during 2005, and many involved improvised explosives that were intended to raise publicity without causing injury.

31. Anarchist anti-Olympic protest actions blended into broader concerns and mass actions against a new high-speed railway line in Italy known as the TAV (Treno ad Alta Velocita). Upwards of 50,000 people joined a march against the TAV near the Italian-French border. Local residents and environmentalists complained about the environmental impact and 'unnecessary expense' of a rail tunnel blasted through the Alps. Initial demonstrations were peaceful but quickly led to clashes between police and protestors. Several activists linked the TAV construction project with the infrastructure development for the Winter Games.

32. Protests against the TAV and the Olympics were manifest in more than 30 demonstrations along the route of the Olympic Torch Relay. The torch acted as a focus for protests involving a variety of groups such as Campaigners for a Free Tibet and anti-globalization demonstrators. This latter group has protested against the torch relay since the introduction of Olympic corporate sponsors in 1983. At one location, more than 1,000 people formed a crowd in which demonstrators mixed with family groups on a narrow bridge. In advance of the Torch Relay, demonstrators studied the published routes to select crowded locations where there would be little opportunity for successful intervention by security teams.

33. The 2008 Beijing Summer Games similarly proved that the Torch Relay could be a high-profile target and a major security-related concern as it passed through the many countries on the relay route. In Paris, numerous protestors, some armed with fire extinguishers, were taken away by police. Anti-China/pro-Tibet protestors forced authorities to extinguish the flame at least five times, take to a bus and skip some stops. At other times police used tear gas to remove protestors lying in the road in an attempt to block the route. The relay through London ran a gauntlet of human-rights demonstrators, resulting in the police making 36 arrests on a variety of charges. Thousands had turned out to protest China's human rights record and clampdown on Tibet. During the only North American leg of the relay in San Francisco, thousands of demonstrators prompted officials to change the route and the site of the relay's closing ceremonies.

The North American Leaders' Summit, Montebello, Quebec

34. The recent North American Leaders' (NAL) Summit involving Canada, the United States, and Mexico, held in Montebello, Quebec, in August 2007 offers additional insight into the types of protest tactics which the police may have to contend with during the 2010 Winter Games. A number of activist and anarchistic groups protested the event. On 2007 02 28, in advance of the meeting, the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City was the site of aggressive activist protests on mining issues. On 2007 03 31, Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Embassy. There were multiple protests in 2007 02 / 03 targeting the seal hunt as well as Canadian mining operations in Mexico.

35. On 2007 08 20, demonstrations were held against the Summit at the main gates instead of in the protest zones or staging areas designated by police authorities. The majority of 800-1000 protestors were peaceful. However, approximately 50 activists threw tomatoes, rocks, and taunted front-line riot police officers who intermittently used pepper-based dispersal gas to break up unruly crowds.

Organization of American States (OAS) Summit - Quebec City, April 2001

36. The Organization of American States (OAS) Summit convened in Quebec City in April 2001 saw the convergence of many radical groups as well as legitimate protestors from Ontario, Quebec, and the United States.

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39. Tear gas, Molotov cocktails, bricks, clubs and bottles were used by extremist protesters against the police. One target of protest violence was the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. adherents smashed windows, set fire to parts of the interior, and defaced surrounding landscaping. As a result of numerous violent incidents, 486 people were arrested and 46 police officers and 57 demonstrators were injured. Damages from the rioting were estimated between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

40. Following the Summit protests, demonstrations of solidarity were held in early May 2001 in several cities in Canada, the United States and Mexico, notably in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, Chicago, and San Francisco, and in front of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico. The purpose

of these was to call for the release of those arrested during the Summit. In Montreal, a demonstration by 150 people took a violent turn, when demonstrators confronted police officers by removing metal barricades.

The 1999 Battle of Seattle

41. Another example of a security breakdown at an international event is exemplified by the five days of rioting that marked the 1999 meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle, Washington. Demonstrator ranks were filled by anarchists, student activists, environmentalists, advocates for human rights, union members, anti-capitalists, and anti-corporate and anti-technology activists.

Cells phones were used to alert organizers to mobilize their forces elsewhere or summoned the media to cover a new unfolding event.

42. The tactics used by the extremist elements were varied and creative. Several affinity groups – small groupings of ten or so people determined to interfere with the meetings by means of direct action – stationed themselves in major downtown intersections around the meeting sites, in some cases locking their arms together inside wire tubes or chaining themselves to makeshift platforms. Others opted for sit-ins. Several anarchists joined the sit-in, confronting a line of police in full riot

gear. Some protestors tipped newspaper boxes into the street to form makeshift barricades and began banging on them with sticks. Other protestors came prepared with goggles and gas masks and lobbed gas canisters back at the police. Additional protestors threw bottles and other small debris. Sticks, boots, manhole covers, and newspaper boxes were used to smash store windows, and facades were spray-painted with anarchist and anti-capitalists slogans. Damage was directed at corporate icons such as McDonalds, Old Navy, and Niketown, accused of environmental destruction and the use of sweatshop labour. Looting by local youths not initially involved with the anti-WTO protests followed.

43. Towards the end of the first day, some people began to block a main intersection with burning dumpsters. For three days, little commerce was conducted in the city. Tear gas fired by the police was frequently carried by the wind into the ranks of innocent bystanders. At one point, bus drivers and passengers were forced to abandon city buses as the acrid fumes filled the vehicles. Demonstrators responded with volleys of firecrackers, bottles, and debris. At one point, many angry neighbourhood residents, some of whom had their homes gassed, joined the protestors on the streets. Some neighbours expressed anger at the protestors. According to media reporting, as a result of the protests, the WTO talks collapsed with no major agreements or schedules for further talks.

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LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER DE 2010: LA MENACE POSÉE PAR LES MILITANTS ET EXTRÉMISTES

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THE 2010 WINTER GAMES • Update

Mise à jour • LES JEUX D'HIVER DE 2010

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2010 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES: THE THREAT POSED BY MILITANTS AND EXTREMISTS

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Introduction

1. This paper assesses the current and potential threat posed to the 2010 Winter Olympic Games by domestic activists, extremists and militants. It examines recent confrontational strategies, tactics and targets, and violence at previous Olympic Games and past international events to anticipate actions that may occur in relation to the 2010 Winter Games.

Current Opposition to the 2010 Winter Games

2.

Winter Games are an eclectic blend of political and social activists, primarily from the left-wing ideological spectrum. The Games, they claim, have historically led to human displacement, environmental degradation, repression, and violence backed by powerful elites such as real estate

Opponents of the 2010

interests and construction, hotel, tourism and television consortiums working in tandem with government officials and members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Allegedly, the Games are to the detriment of the poor, the homeless, indigenous peoples, and society at large.

3. Opponents further allege that the Games will transform Vancouver into an "occupied" police state involving the deployment of thousands of additional police, military, and security personnel supported by enhanced security systems that may well remain in place after the Games. They predict this "repression" and diminishment of civil liberties will be directed against anti-Games groups and individuals and charge that this has already been the case with some anti-poverty, pro-housing, environmentalist and First Nation groups in Vancouver.

4. Some corporate sponsors of the Games are blamed for large-scale environmental destruction and human rights violations. These sponsors include, but are not limited to, McDonalds, Coca-Cola, Petro-Canada, TransCanada, Dow, and Teck Cominco. General Motors and General Electric are denounced for being major arms manufacturers.

5. Games symbols have already been targeted, such as the Olympic clock, Olympic flag, corporate sponsors, like the Royal Bank of Canada and promotional events, for example, the recently concluded cross-Canada Olympic Spirit Train. This has been in the form of protests, demonstrations, acts of vandalism, mischief, and threatening internet postings. Anti-Games actions have also included road, bridge and rail blockades, office occupations and arson. Calls have also been made for economic sabotage, mass convergence, airport, ferry, telecommunications and train disruptions, although these threats have not been acted upon.

6.

in 2008, McDonalds was attacked in California in solidarity with the anti-2010 Games movement

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Activists' Strategies, Tactics and Targets

10. Like in Canada, foreign protests and demonstrations against special events have and continue to involve a highly diversified range of actions, incorporating violence or the threat of violence to greater or lesser degrees, and varying in composition and size.

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17. The British experience with extreme left-wing, anti-fascists, anti-globalization, stop the war coalitions, anarchists, radical environmentalists, peace groups and animal rights groups has been widely covered

18. Like other countries, the Internet in the United Kingdom (UK) is used extensively to organize protests, post comments, and to mobilize protesters at times to confront authorities. A significant number of the British groups have demonstrated a willingness to attack the police or to breach police lines. Demonstrations and direct actions marked by mass displays of placards have often been precipitated by the visits of unpopular heads of state. Like Canada, some cross-over and shared ideology between anarchist, anti-capitalist and environmental groups is demonstrated.

Violence at Previous Olympic Games

21. The 2000 Sydney Summer Olympics was marked by numerous protests and demonstrations. Web sites, protest marches and direct actions figured prominently in dissident campaigns against the Games, targeting Olympic sponsors Shell, Nike, McDonalds, Westpac Bank as well as the Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games. The climate for protest became more hostile as the Games approached. Like the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games, global corporate power and globalization figured prominently as targeting themes. Daily protest rallies as well as a program of forums and workshops were also conducted. On September 15, the opening day of the Olympics, several hundred people participated in anti-Olympic protests in Sydney, far less than organizers anticipated. Rally sites were heavily policed. The Australian police reported that during the 2000 Olympic period no bombs exploded although 37 bomb threats and three chemical/biological/radiological threats were managed. Nine suspicious items were investigated during the Games and three hoaxes. More protest and illicit activity occurred in the pre-event phase of the Games than occurred during the Olympic events.

22. The 2006 Turin Winter Games in Italy also involved dissident protests and direct actions mounted by residents, environmentalists, and extremists. These protests involved sabotage, land, and construction site occupations and roadblocks targeting a large road and rail expansion between Susa, Italy, and Lyon, France, related to the Olympics.

23. During the torch relay just before the opening of the Games, anti-Olympic protesters managed to disrupt the relay and at times took control of the torch. No one was able to stop the Torch Relay or the Games, but protestors managed to block the cross-Italy Olympic Torch Relay dozens of times, forcing route changes.

24. Organizers of the Turin Games were concerned about local protests, as a result of the July 2001 G8 Summit in Genoa, Italy, which was marked by violent clashes between security forces and thousands of protestors, resulting in one protestor being shot and killed by the police. In the wake of this incident, security forces were concerned with the threat posed by the Italian anarchist movement against globalization. Anarchist actions targeted major corporations and formed part of a wider series of attacks in Italy on McDonalds, Blockbuster, and other US franchises. Concerns were further heightened by a series of attacks on national and regional infrastructure projects, corporate offices, and Italian government buildings. There were up to 60 such incidents during 2005, and many involved improvised explosives that were intended to raise publicity without causing injury.

25. Anarchist anti-Olympic protest actions blended into broader concerns and mass actions against a new high-speed railway line in Italy known as the TAV (Treno ad Alta Velocita). Upwards of 50,000 people joined a march against the TAV near the Italian-French border. Local residents and environmentalists complained about the environmental impact and 'unnecessary expense' of a rail tunnel blasted through the Alps. Initial demonstrations were peaceful but quickly led to clashes between police and protestors. Several activists linked the TAV construction project with the infrastructure development for the Winter Games.

26. Protests against the TAV and the Olympics were manifest in more than 30 demonstrations along the route of the Olympic Torch Relay. The torch acted as a focus for protests involving a variety of groups such as Campaigners for a Free Tibet and anti-globalization demonstrators. This latter group has protested against the torch relay since the introduction of Olympic corporate sponsors in 1983. At one location, more than 1,000 people formed a crowd in which demonstrators mixed with family groups on a narrow bridge. In advance of the Torch Relay, demonstrators studied the published routes to select crowded locations where there would be little opportunity for successful intervention by security teams.

27. The 2008 Beijing Summer Games similarly proved that the Torch Relay could be a high-profile target and a major security-related concern as it passed through the many countries on the relay route. In Paris, numerous protestors, some armed with fire extinguishers, were taken away by police. Anti-China pro-Tibet protestors forced authorities to extinguish the flame at least five times, take to a bus and skip some stops. At other times police used tear gas to remove protestors laying in the road in an attempt to block the route. The relay through London ran a gauntlet of human-rights demonstrators, resulting in the police making 36 arrests on a variety of charges. Thousands had turned out to protest China's human rights record and clampdown on Tibet. During the only North American leg of the relay in San Francisco, thousands of demonstrators prompted officials to change the route and the site of the relay's closing ceremonies.

The North American Leaders' Summit, Montebello, Quebec

28. The recent North American Leaders' (NAL) Summit involving Canada, the United States, and Mexico, held in Montebello, Quebec, in August 2007 offers additional insight into the types of protest tactics which the police may have to contend with during the 2010 Winter Games. A number of activist and anarchistic groups protested the event. On 2007 02 28, in advance of the meeting, the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City was the site of aggressive activist protests on mining issues. On 2007 03 31, Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Embassy. There were multiple protests in 2007 02 03 targeting the seal hunt as well as Canadian mining operations in Mexico.

29. On 2007 08 20, demonstrations were held against the Summit at the main gates instead of in the protest zones or staging areas designated by police authorities. The majority of 800-1000 protestors were peaceful. However, approximately 50 activists threw tomatoes, rocks, and taunted front-line riot police officers who intermittently used pepper-based dispersal gas to break up unruly crowds.

Organization of American States (OAS) Summit - Quebec City, April 2001

30. The Organization of American States (OAS) Summit convened in Quebec City in April 2001 saw the convergence of many radical groups as well as legitimate protestors from Ontario, Quebec, and the United States.

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33. Tear gas, Molotov cocktails, bricks, clubs and bottles were used by extremist protestors against the police. One target of protest violence was the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. adherents smashed windows, set fire to parts of the interior, and defaced surrounding landscaping. As a result of numerous violent incidents, 486 people were arrested and 46 police officers and 57 demonstrators were injured. Damages from the rioting were estimated between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

34. Following the Summit protests, demonstrations of solidarity were held in early May 2001 in several cities in Canada, the United States and Mexico, notably in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, Chicago, and San Francisco, and in front of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico. The purpose of these was to call for the release of those arrested during the Summit. In Montreal, a demonstration by 150 people took a violent turn, when demonstrators confronted police officers by removing metal barricades.

The 1999 Battle of Seattle

35. Another example of a security breakdown at an international event is exemplified by the five days of rioting that marked the 1999 meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle, Washington. Demonstrator ranks were filled by anarchists, student activists, environmentalists, advocates for human rights, union members, anti-capitalists, and anti-corporate and anti-technology activists.

Cells phones were used to alert organizers to mobilize their forces elsewhere or summoned the media to cover a new unfolding event.

36. The tactics used by the extremist elements were varied and creative. Several affinity groups – small groupings of ten or so people determined to interfere with the meetings by means of direct action – stationed themselves in major downtown intersections around the meeting sites, in some cases locking their arms together inside wire tubes or chaining themselves to makeshift platforms. Others opted for sit-ins. Several anarchists joined the sit-in, confronting a line of police in full riot gear. Some protestors tipped newspaper boxes into the street to form makeshift barricades and began banging on them with sticks. Other protestors came prepared with goggles and gas masks and lobbed gas canisters back at the police. Additional protestors threw bottles and other small debris. Sticks, boots, manhole covers, and newspaper boxes were used to smash store windows, and facades were spray-painted with anarchist and anti-capitalists slogans. Damage was directed at corporate icons such as McDonalds, Old Navy, and Niketown, accused of environmental destruction and the use of sweatshop labour. Looting by local youths not initially involved with the anti-WTO protests followed.

37. Towards the end of the first day, some people began to block a main intersection with burning dumpsters. For three days, little commerce was conducted in the city. Tear gas fired by the police was frequently carried by the wind into the ranks of innocent bystanders. At one point, bus drivers and passengers were forced to abandon city buses as the acrid fumes filled the vehicles. Demonstrators responded with volleys of firecrackers, bottles, and debris. At one point, many angry neighbourhood residents, some of whom had their homes gassed, joined the protestors on the streets. Some neighbours expressed anger at the protestors. According to media

reporting, as a result of the protests, the WTO talks collapsed with no major agreements or schedules for further talks.

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Introduction

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Current Opposition to the 2010 Winter Games

2. Opponents of the 2010 Winter Games are an eclectic blend of political and social activists, primarily from the left-wing ideological spectrum. The Games, they claim, have historically led to human displacement, environmental degradation, repression, and violence backed by powerful elites such as real estate

interests and construction, hotel, tourism and television consortiums working in tandem with government officials and members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Allegedly, the Games are to the detriment of the poor, the homeless, indigenous peoples, and society at large.

3. Opponents further allege that the Games will transform Vancouver into an "occupied" police state involving the deployment of thousands of additional police, military, and security personnel supported by enhanced security systems that may well remain in place after the Games. They predict this "repression" and diminishment of civil liberties will be directed against anti-Games groups and individuals and charge that this has already been the case with some anti-poverty, pro-housing, environmentalist and First Nation groups in Vancouver.

4. Some corporate sponsors of the Games are blamed for large-scale environmental destruction and human rights violations. These sponsors include, but are not limited to, McDonalds, Coca-Cola, Petro-Canada, TransCanada, Dow, and Teck Cominco. General Motors and General Electric are denounced for being major arms manufacturers.

5. Games symbols have already been targeted, such as the Olympic clock, Olympic flag, corporate sponsors, like the Royal Bank of Canada and promotional events, for example, the recently concluded cross-Canada Olympic Spirit Train. This has been in the form of protests, demonstrations, acts of vandalism, mischief, and threatening internet postings. Anti-Games actions have also included road, bridge and rail blockades, office occupations and arson. Calls have also been made for economic sabotage, mass convergence, airport, ferry, telecommunications and train disruptions, although these threats have not been acted upon.

6. in 2008, McDonalds was attacked in California in solidarity with the anti-2010 Games movement

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10. In Canada and abroad a change in protest tactics and tone of language appears to be occurring. Tactics against businesses seen to be exploitative have involved confrontational demonstrations, office occupations and low-level criminal damage. Social activist extremists now seem to be focusing on individuals rather than just corporations and their infrastructures. In conjunction with this, there has been an increased naming of public and private figures in numerous Internet postings which proclaim or call for violence. This can also be seen in the lyrics of some punk rocker bands.

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Issue-based Violence at Previous Olympic Games

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21. Anarchist anti-Olympic protest actions blended into broader concerns and mass actions against a new high-speed railway line in Italy known as the TAV (Treno ad Alta Velocità). Upwards of 50,000 people joined a march against the TAV near the Italian-French border. Local residents and environmentalists complained about the environmental impact and 'unnecessary expense' of a rail tunnel blasted through the Alps. Initial demonstrations were peaceful but quickly led to clashes between police and protestors. Several activists linked the TAV construction project with the infrastructure development for the Winter Games.

22. Protests against the TAV and the Olympics were manifest in more than 30 demonstrations along the route of the Olympic Torch Relay. The torch acted as a focus for protests involving a variety of groups such as Campaigners for a Free Tibet and anti-globalization demonstrators. This latter group has protested against the torch relay since the introduction of Olympic corporate sponsors in 1983. At one location, more than 1,000 people formed a crowd in which demonstrators mixed with family groups on a narrow bridge. In advance of the Torch Relay, demonstrators studied the published routes to select crowded locations where there would be little opportunity for successful intervention by security teams.

23. The 2008 Beijing Summer Games similarly proved that the Torch Relay could be a high-profile target and a major security-related concern as it passed through the many countries on the relay route. In Paris, numerous protestors, some armed with fire extinguishers, were taken away by police. Anti-China / pro-Tibet protestors forced authorities to extinguish the flame at least five times, take to a bus, and skip some stops. At other times police used tear gas to remove protestors lying in the road in an attempt to block the route. The relay through London ran a gauntlet of human-rights demonstrators, resulting in the police making 36 arrests on a variety of charges. Thousands had turned out to protest China's human rights record and clampdown on Tibet. During the only North American leg of the relay in San Francisco, thousands of demonstrators prompted officials to change the route and the site of the relay's closing ceremonies.

The North American Leaders' Summit, Montebello, Quebec

24. The recent North American Leaders' (NAL) Summit involving Canada, the United States, and Mexico, held in Montebello, Quebec, in August 2007 offers additional insight into the types of protest tactics which the police may have to contend with during the 2010 Winter Games. A number of activist and anarchistic groups protested the event. On 2007 02 28, in advance of the meeting, the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City was the site of 'aggressive' activist protests on mining issues. On 2007 03 31 Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Embassy. There

were multiple protests in 2007 02 / 03 targeting the seal hunt as well as Canadian mining operations in Mexico.

25. On 2007 08 20, demonstrations were held against the Summit at the main gates instead of in the protest zones or staging areas designated by police authorities. The majority of 800-1000 protestors were peaceful. However, approximately 50 activists threw tomatoes, rocks, and taunted front-line riot police officers who intermittently used pepper-based dispersal gas to break up unruly crowds.

Organization of American States (OAS) Summit - Quebec City, April 2001

26. Tear gas, Molotov cocktails, bricks, clubs and bottles were used by extremist protestors against the police. One target of protest violence was the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. adherents smashed windows, set fire to parts of the interior, and defaced surrounding landscaping. As a result of numerous violent incidents, 486 people were arrested and 46 police officers and 57 demonstrators were injured. Damages from the rioting were estimated between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

27. Following the Summit protests, demonstrations of solidarity were held in early May 2001 in several cities in Canada, the United States and Mexico, notably in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, Chicago, and San Francisco, and in front of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico. The purpose of these was to call for the release of those arrested during the Summit. In Montreal, a demonstration by 150 people took a violent turn, when demonstrators confronted police officers by removing metal barricades.

The 1999 Battle of Seattle

28. Another example of a security breakdown at an international event is exemplified by the five days of rioting that marked the 1999 meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle, Washington. Demonstrator ranks were filled by anarchists, student activists, environmentalists, advocates for human rights, union members, anti-capitalists, and anti-corporate and anti-technology activists.

Cells phones were used to alert organizers to mobilize their forces elsewhere or summoned the media to cover a new unfolding event.

29. The tactics used by the extremist elements were varied and creative. Several affinity groups -

small groupings of ten or so people determined to interfere with the meetings by means of direct action — stationed themselves in major downtown intersections around the meeting sites, in some cases locking their arms together inside wire tubes or chaining themselves to makeshift platforms. Others opted for sit-ins. Several anarchists joined the sit-in, confronting a line of police in full riot gear. Some protestors tipped newspaper boxes into the street to form makeshift barricades and began banging on them with sticks. Other protestors came prepared with goggles and gas masks and lobbed gas canisters back at the police. Additional protestors threw bottles and other small debris. Sticks, boots, manhole covers, and newspaper boxes were used to smash store windows, and facades were spray-painted with anarchist and anti-capitalists slogans. Damage was directed at corporate icons such as McDonalds, Old Navy, and Niketown, accused of environmental destruction and the use of sweatshop labour. Looting by local youths not initially involved with the anti-WTO protests followed.

30. Towards the end of the first day, some people began to block a main intersection with burning dumpsters. For three days, little commerce was conducted in the city. Tear gas fired by the police was frequently carried by the wind into the ranks of innocent bystanders. At one point, bus drivers and passengers were forced to abandon city buses as the acrid fumes filled the vehicles. Demonstrators responded with volleys of firecrackers, bottles, and debris. At one point, many angry neighbourhood residents, some of whom had their homes gassed, joined the protestors on the streets. Some neighbours expressed anger at the protestors. According to media reporting, as a result of the protests, the WTO talks collapsed with no major agreements or schedules for further talks.

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LES JEUX OLYMPIQUES D'HIVER DE 2010: LA MENACE POSÉE PAR LES MILITANTS ET EXTRÉMISTES

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

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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 salafiste 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 Féin, 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.

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.

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.

"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.

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G8 Summit



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2010 G8 SUMMIT: THREAT OVERVIEW

Key Points

- the 2010 G8 Summit being held in Huntsville, Ontario, from June 25-27, 2010.
- G8 summits have never been the target of international terrorism but have proven to be the focus of protests, demonstrations, direct actions, and media and internet campaigns undertaken by activists representing a variety of causes.

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Introduction

1. This assessment provides a historical perspective of the G8 Summit with particular emphasis on activities which have posed a threat to the gathering in recent years. It examines strategies and tactics leading to violence experienced at past G8 meetings and other international events in order to assess and anticipate the potential threat to the 2010 G8 that is being hosted by Canada.

The G8

2. The G8 (or "Group of Eight") is a multilateral group consisting of the world's major industrial democracies: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US). Summits bring together the leaders of the member countries over a three day period in the middle of the year to consider issues of mutual concern. The first one was convened in 1975 with six countries initially participating. Canada was invited to join the group the following year, when it became known as the G7. It expanded to the G8 in 1998 with the addition of Russia as a full participant, although the G7 continued to function along side the formal summits. The European Community, now the European Union (EU), was given observer status in 1977, and since 1981 the President of the European Commission has been formally included in the summits. Leaders of different nations and major international organizations have also been invited to attend summits in the past.

3. Starting as an informal forum to essentially deal with macroeconomic issues, the G8 has evolved to focus on a wide range of international economic, political, and social matters. Aside from the Leaders Summit, their personal representatives' – known as sherpas – meet regularly to discuss agendas and monitor progress. In addition, the G7/8 has developed a network of supporting ministerial meetings, most notably including the ministers of finance and foreign affairs, and various experts groups.

4. Responsibility for hosting these various meetings rotates annually among member nations. Canada has previously played host to summits in Ottawa/Montebello (1981), Toronto (1988), Halifax (1995) and Kananaskis (2002), and will do so again from June 25-27, 2010, in Huntsville, Ontario, at the Deerhurst Resort.

5. Top representatives from all of the world's major faiths will also gather at Manitoba's University of Winnipeg for a counter summit to coincide with the G8. Delegates will include high profile guests Desmond Tutu, the Aga Khan and, possibly, the Dalai Lama. Its intent is to use the combined clout of the participants to exert pressure on the leaders of the G8 countries to honour their commitments to the poor and the environment. More than 100 religious leaders and their staff will attend, making it the largest ever such event, and it is open to anyone who wants to attend.

Threats to the G8

6. As a high profile, international event, the G8 Summit attracts a considerable amount of attention from the media and those with various social and political agendas. Each of the G8 member countries has suffered attacks and/or been threatened by Al Qaeda (AQ) or like-minded groups or individuals.

7. The July 7, 2005, attack on the London transit system occurred during the second day of the G8 Summit being held in Gleneagles, Scotland. The bombings, which killed 56 people and injured 700, were a manifestation of a "home grown" threat inspired by Islamist extremism philosophy.

8.

Opponents of the G8 summit are an eclectic blend of anarchists and political and social activists, primarily from the left-wing ideological spectrum. Their largest and most visible mode of expression remains mass campaigns of demonstrations, direct action, and civil disobedience. Their causes are varied and occasionally divergent.

9. Cooperation among the disparate groups is generally accomplished in a non-hierarchical, decentralized fashion. It is usually facilitated by a coordinating entity (or entities) using the Internet and informational sessions to communicate, spread awareness, mobilize and organize. The People's Global Action (PGA) network, for example, has served this function on several occasions in the past. However, while different groups or individuals may agree on a common strategy or tactic, each is autonomous and left to decide what action it is prepared to take to achieve the goal which has been set out, often in a call to action by organizers or through the coordinating entity. This can range from participating in peaceful, mass demonstrations to engaging in civil disobedience or acts of violence.

10. The convergence of groups at events like the G8 is often broadly referred to as the anti-globalization movement although that term also has its own specific connotation. The movement was formed in opposition to what it contends is the unregulated political power of large, multinational corporations, and to the powers exercised through trade agreements that impact negatively on the rights of people. Since the Birmingham Summit in 1998, anti-globalization demonstrations have been a fixture at the G8 summit. While G8 protests tend to attract large numbers of participants and a small percentage of them are inevitably arrested for breaches of the law, including violent incidents, only four of the last 11 have been marked by what would be viewed as significant violence.

Issue-based Violence at Previous G8 Summits

11. Much of the violence by protesters at these events is attributed to a proportionally small cadre of extremists who are prepared to overstep legal boundaries. Falling within the realm of what is described as direct action, these acts can include vandalism, rioting and street fighting, demonstrating without a permit, assisting in the escape of persons being arrested, building barricades and attacking police. Direct action involving such violent and confrontational tactics are usually undertaken by autonomous affinity groups, consisting of a small number of activists (usually under 20), acting independently or collectively. Affinity groups can either have closed or open membership, but are often made up of trusted friends or allies in order to prevent infiltration by the security forces. The groups or individuals can coalesce into what is commonly referred to as a black bloc without warning in a spontaneous or orchestrated manner in response to a call to action. There may be several black blocs within a particular protest with different aims and tactics.

12. The concept of the black bloc was established in Europe in the 1980s. The name came from the demonstrators wearing similar black or dark clothes and concealing their features which helped them to avoid being individually identified when confronting the police. The black bloc and the anti-globalization movement gained particular notoriety in North America in 1999, when protests against the meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle turned violent and outlets of multinational corporations were damaged in targeted attacks.

13. Because their actions are virtually guaranteed to bring them into conflict with the police, aside from trying to hide their identities, black bloc types may prepare for these encounters by wearing padded clothing, using a garbage can lid for a shield, bringing protection against tear gas and carrying projectiles (e.g., golf balls, paint ball guns) and makeshift clubs to attack police lines. However, in order to mitigate being caught beforehand in possession of weapons, they are more likely to use material found in the vicinity of the protest (e.g., sticks and stones, construction debris) or dual use items for weapons (e.g., lumber for a protest sign, glass bottles) or barricades (e.g., newspaper boxes; trash bins or vehicles set on fire).

Heiligendamn, Germany (June 6-8, 2007)

14. The last G8 summit to see a major outbreak of violence was in Heiligendamn, Germany. On June 2, 2007, a demonstration held in advance of the summit in the nearby port city of Rostock attracted crowds of protesters whose numbers ranged from 25,000 (police figures) to 80,000 (organizers' figures). While the vast majority of the demonstrators were participating to express their views in a lawful manner, a black bloc of an estimated 2,000 issue-based extremists broke out to provoke a riot in which police were attacked with broken pieces of paving stone, among other means. Cars and trash bins were set on fire and dozens of shop windows were smashed. Police response included the use of tear gas, water cannons, and baton charges by riot squads. More than 1,000 people were injured, including 430 policemen and city officials put the resulting damage at more than 1 million (EUR). Of 128 protesters reported arrested, 16 were identified as foreigners.

15. On the actual start date of the summit, an estimated 10,000 protesters moved to establish blockades on the routes to the venue and around the security perimeter. They succeeded in temporarily blocking various roads by means of street barricades, sit ins and marches being directed to the location of the next blockade by text messages from organizers. They were also able to penetrate police lines to reach the fence erected around the site where demonstrations had been banned during the summit. The summit leaders had flown into Heiligendamn by helicopter and were never threatened by this action, nor was the meeting itself seriously disrupted, but it was seen by the protesters as a victory nonetheless.

16. Although the vast majority of the protesters practised civil disobedience, the black bloc continued to make its presence known, throwing stones and bottles in clashes with police. In at least one reported incident, suspected members of the black bloc dressed as clowns sprayed acid from flowers on their costumes at police, two of whom had to be treated for acid burns.

Gleneagles, United Kingdom (July 6-8, 2005)

17. Clashes between protesters and police over the week of the Gleneagles Summit in Scotland resulted in 358 arrests. Almost half of those arrested were from the UK with the balance being made up of citizens from 19 other countries, including Canada. Acts of public disorder included attacks on the police using projectiles or pieces of wood; efforts prompted by a call to action by

the PGA to blockade roads and buses transporting ministers and support staff to Gleneagles in an attempt to halt or disrupt the opening day of the summit; vandalism, such as spray-painting slogans on buildings and breaking windows of corporations/franchises; and, in one instance, pulling down a section of the security fence surrounding the perimeter of the venue site.

18. Edinburgh, the nearest large city to the summit, was the scene of a series of skirmishes stemming from what had started out as an ostensibly peaceful rally billed as a Carnival for Full Enjoyment. The instigators were described as anarchists and reportedly included a small group of masked individuals dressed in black. They appeared to be well organized and police later confirmed to the media that some of the protesters were found to be carrying maps, two-way radios and mobile phones, presumably used to coordinate their activities. An estimated 1,500 to 3,000 had turned out for this rally. This contrasted with a peaceful demonstration staged in the city earlier which was cited as the largest in Scottish history, drawing a crowd estimated at 200,000.

Evian, France (June 1-3, 2003)

19. Another G8 summit that met with violence was in Evian, France. Vehicles and a hotel were vandalized and protesters wearing ski masks blocked bridges and roads leading to the city with burning tires. In one instance, they barricaded a main road and briefly attacked the police lines with stones. In nearby Geneva, Switzerland, a group of 100 or so protesters also erected barricades on the city's main bridge, and ran through the streets smashing shop windows not already boarded up. In Lausanne, Switzerland, across the lake from Evian, approximately 200 protesters in black masks smashed phone booths and signs, looted a supermarket and threw stones at police guarding two hotels used by summit delegations. The police response included firing tear gas and rubber bullets along with arresting several hundred. Reports emphasized that these represented a small proportion of the tens of thousands of people who showed up to demonstrate peacefully.

Genoa, Italy (July 20-22, 2001)

20. The 2001 Summit in the Italian city of Genoa, where the numbers of protesters were estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands, was arguably the most violent of any of the G8 summits. Approximately 500 people were injured and 132 arrested in relation to protest activity which caused an estimated 50 million (EUR) in damage. It was also notable for the actions of the security forces, which left one protester dead from what was judged an accidental shooting and accusations of police brutality. In relation to the latter, an early morning raid on a building housing protesters, among them Italian, British, Polish and Irish citizens, resulted in 82 being injured and 63 of these requiring treatment in hospital. All charges against those detained in the raid were dismissed by the courts which determined that there was no evidence of any of them having been engaged in violence and that the Molotov cocktails found at the scene had been planted by the police.

21. The aftermath of the raid led to charges being laid against 29 police officers, including some senior members. The case dragged on until November 2008 when 13 policemen, none of them senior officials, were convicted and received sentences ranging from one month to four years in prison. However, given that 16 were acquitted and the lengthy appeals process and statute of limitations which annuls sentences after a specified period, none of the convicted are likely to actually spend any time in prison.

22. Italy again plays host to the next G8 Summit in l'Aquila from July 8-10, 2009.

Violence broke out in May 2009 during a student demonstration protesting a meeting of university chancellors linked to Italy's programme for the summit. This led to the arrest of two students, and at least 19 officers and 2 students received minor injuries. The government has blamed "left-wing extremists" as being behind the clashes.

23. Also, on June 11, 2009, it was reported that after a two year investigation, Italian police arrested six men in connection to an attempt to revive the Red Brigades, a former left-wing terrorist group active in the 1970s and 1980s. Toward this end, the men are alleged to have plotted attacks, including one to set off a bomb at the original venue of the 2009 G8 Summit being hosted by Italy. The summit was supposed to have taken place at La Maddalena, an ex-NATO naval base on an island north of Sardinia before the venue was changed to its current location at l'Aquila. The cell apparently had firearms, grenades and detonators in its possession and had been working out how to get past security systems at La Maddalena, but the viability of the plan and the plotters' capabilities are unclear at this time.

24. Although unrelated to violence, another noteworthy incident stemming from the Genoa Summit concerned a high-profile hacking case relating to the defacement of the U.S. Pentagon's website along with 600 other sites, ostensibly in protest against the summit. In 2002, six Italian youths aged between 15 and 23 were arrested in connection with the unauthorized intrusion into computer systems.

Issue-based Violence at International Meetings in North America

25. The G8 summits at Kananaskis, Alberta, from June 26-27, 2002, and at Sea Island, Georgia, from June 8-10, 2004, are the most recent to be held in North America and both occurred without serious incident. However, there have been several major international events in the past 10 years on this continent which have been marred by various levels of violence by extremists.

The North American Leaders Summit (NALS) - Montebello, Quebec (August 20-21, 2007)

26. The 2007 NALS, involving the Canadian, American, and Mexican heads of government was protested by a number of issue-based activist and anarchistic groups after much advance planning

that focused on the lead up to and opening day of the summit. The turn out was rather modest, involving 800-1000 demonstrators. Most of the related protest activity was conducted in a peaceful manner on the streets of nearby Ottawa. On the opening day of the summit, Montebello was the scene of demonstrations by protesters who refused to confine their activities to the officially designated protest zones or staging areas, instead of opting to gather at the main gate securing the road leading to the venue. While the majority of demonstrators were again well-behaved, approximately 50 individuals sought to confront front-line police who were subjected to taunts and projectiles being hurled by protesters. Officers were easily able to hold their ground and intermittently used pepper spray to disperse the unruly crowd.

Atlantica Conference - Halifax, Nova Scotia (June 14-16, 2007)

27. Atlantica is a proposed area of economic integration in the Atlantic Northeast of North America, incorporating parts of Canada and the United States. Opponents feel its claimed advantages will be outweighed by the negative effects it will have, including harming worker pay and rights, benefiting corporations at the expense of consumers, and undermining social services through reduced taxation. On June 15, 2007, an anti-free trade demonstration against the conference turned unruly when a black bloc of about 50 individuals moved away from the planned route and headed towards Halifax's main business district. The intended targets were likely the many outlets of large corporations situated there, but police moved to intercept the group. Balloons and light bulbs filled with paint and rocks were used to pelt buildings and the police, hitting some spectators as well. Twenty protesters were arrested by police as a result of this incident.

Summit of the Americas - Quebec City, Quebec (April 20-22, 2001)

28. The third in a series of international meetings bringing together the leaders of North and South America, this summit was intended to facilitate negotiations concerning the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). As such, it attracted protesters from throughout the Americas for what was one of the largest anti-globalization demonstrations to take place to that point. Protests were divided into three classes: lawful with no risk of arrest (green zone); peaceful but unsanctioned with some risk of arrest or confrontation with police (yellow zone); and, direct action with high risk of arrest (red zone). This system, or something similar, has often been used in protests as a means to offer a measure of protection to those who do not want to run the risk of arrest or being caught up in violence.

29. During a major march on the first day of the summit, a large contingent of yellow and red zone protesters split from the main group to target a section of the security barrier erected around the site of the conference. They succeeded in bringing down a portion of the concrete and chain-link fence and clashed with police who moved in to seal the breach. These actions sparked a series of confrontations leading into the following day in which extremists used tear gas, Molotov cocktails, bricks, clubs and bottles against the police. Businesses were also vandalized and bonfires set in the streets. As a result of numerous violent incidents, 486 people were

arrested and 46 police officers and 57 demonstrators were reported injured. Damages from the rioting were estimated between \$50,000 and \$100,000. Many green zone protesters and bystanders were also unable to avoid getting caught up in these events. The summit's opening day ceremonies were delayed by an hour because of the violence.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference - Seattle, Washington State (November 30 - December 2, 1999)

30. The five days of rioting, dubbed the Battle of Seattle, which marked the 1999 meeting of the WTO in Seattle, Washington, set the tone for security required at subsequent international events of this nature. Conservative estimates put the number of protesters that showed up to demonstrate as, at least 40,000. Their ranks were filled by anarchists, student activists, environmentalists, advocates for human rights, union members and anti-corporate, anti-capitalist and anti-technology activists brought together through activist networks spreading the word and coordinating their efforts over the Internet. As events unfolded, cell phones were used to alert organizers to mobilize their forces elsewhere or to summon the media.

31. Protesters started by taking control of key intersections in the downtown core and this, along with the sheer numbers that converged on the area prevented delegates getting from their hotels to the Convention Centre where the meetings were being held, as well as isolating the police who were forming a cordon around the Centre. In an attempt to re-open the streets so as to allow as many of the delegates as possible through the blockades, police resorted to force which was met with resistance. Matters were exacerbated when a black bloc started smashing windows and vandalizing storefronts, which prompted others to join in on the destruction of property. The situation quickly escalated into a full blown riot which could not be brought under complete control for several days and required the intervention of the National Guard.

32. The protests led to the cancellation of the WTO's opening ceremonies and, according to media reporting, the WTO talks collapsed with no major agreements or schedules for further talks in large part because of the protests. Damage to commercial establishments from vandalism and lost sales was estimated at 20 million (U.S.), and the city was forced to spend an additional 3 million (U.S.) for cleanup and police overtime, a 50% increase in the estimated budget for the event.

Latest Examples of Issue-based Violent Protests

33. The G20 Leader's Summit was held in London, United Kingdom, from April 1-2, 2009, followed by a meeting of the leaders of the NATO countries from April 3-4, 2009, in Strasbourg, France, as well as the nearby border towns of Kehl and Baden-Baden, Germany. They serve as the most recent illustration of issue-based activism, which remains similar to what has been seen over the past several years.

34. What started off as a peaceful rally by an estimated 4,000 demonstrators in London's financial district on April 1, 2009, quickly devolved into a pitched battle between a few hundred protesters and the police. It was set off when several of the protesters smashed windows of the Royal Bank of Scotland, whose bailout by the government as it teetered on bankruptcy made it a prominent symbol of the economic downturn in Britain. Masked youths made off with computers that were then torn apart by the crowd. These actions prompted police to move in to try to quell the disturbance by isolating and containing those in the vicinity. At least 26 arrests were made although some reports put the number at more than twice that figure. Pacifist protesters and bystanders alike were caught up in the ensuing violence, and one passer-by died apparently after being tackled by a police officer. Although the individual's death was initially attributed to an underlying medical condition, it now appears to have been a direct result of police actions and an investigation is being conducted. All this was in contrast to other related activity, including protests on the second day and a march by about 35,000 demonstrators a week earlier which occurred without serious incident.

35. On the eve of the April 3-4 NATO meeting, approximately 800 of the tens of thousands of protesters gathered in the region were marching in Strasbourg, when some 200 masked protesters broke away and used stones and bottles to repeatedly pelt police who responded with tear gas. Two days later, on April 4, 2009, reportedly hundreds of masked youths rampaged through a working class district on the fringe of the site of the venue. They hurled Molotov cocktails and other projectiles, set off fireworks, smashed windows and ransacked shops. Police temporarily withdrew from the area to regroup but eventually fought to regain control, firing hundreds of rounds of tear gas and stun grenades. Protesters, in turn, tried to barricade streets and shot fireworks into police ranks and nearby houses. A seven story hotel and stores in a low rise building were gutted by fire in the riot. The tactical withdrawal by police elicited criticism from the residents who felt police failed to intervene in a timely fashion.

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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,

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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 Sana'a.

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.

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 marked 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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