

# Threat Library

The Threat Library is a knowledge base of repressive techniques, mitigations that can be taken to counter them, and repressive operations where they've been used. The goal is to help anarchists and other rebels understand the options available to their adversaries, develop appropriate threat models, and ultimately succeed in their actions and projects.

Part 5/5

Repressive operations

Countries

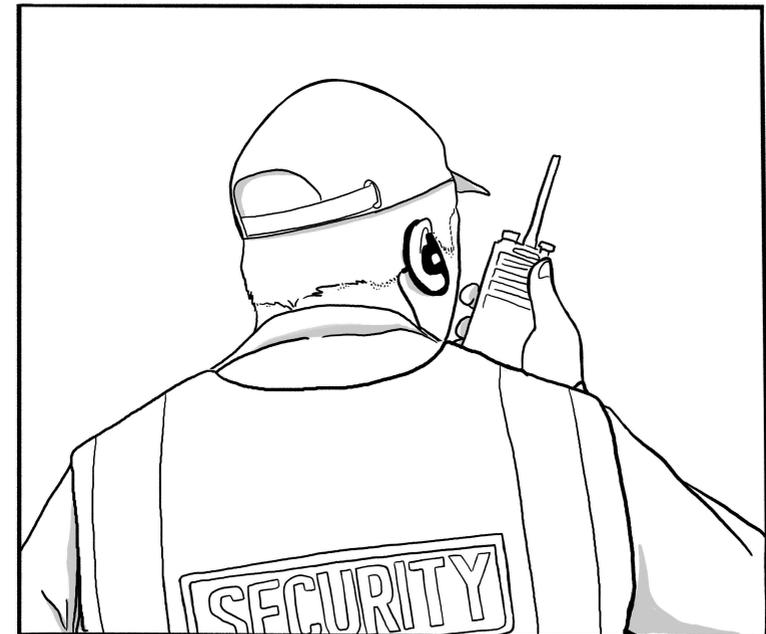
Tutorial

Contribute



No Trace Project / No trace, no case. A collection of tools to help anarchists and other rebels **understand** the capabilities of their enemies, **undermine** surveillance efforts, and ultimately **act** without getting caught.

Depending on your context, possession of certain documents may be criminalized or attract unwanted attention. Be careful about what zines you print and where you store them.



November 4, 2025

A summary of updates since this date is available at:  
[notrace.how/threat-library/changelog.html](https://notrace.how/threat-library/changelog.html)

This zine is divided into several parts. Sections in the current part are referenced by their page number. Sections in other parts are referenced by the # symbol followed by the part number.

### **Threat Library**

Part 1/5: About, Tactics, Techniques A–F

Part 2/5: Techniques G–M

Part 3/5: Techniques N–T

Part 4/5: Mitigations

**Part 5/5: Repressive operations, Countries, Tutorial, Contribute**

### **Original text in English**

No Trace Project

[notrace.how/threat-library](https://notrace.how/threat-library)

# 8. Contribute to the Threat Library

## 8.1. Contact

Is there a **technique (#1)**, **mitigation (#4)**, or **repressive operation (p. 5)** that you think is missing? Would you like to edit one that is currently listed? To contribute to the Threat Library with additions, improvements, criticism, or feedback, get in touch with us:

**notrace@autistici.org** (PGP<sup>109</sup>)

## 8.2. Repressive operations

The Threat Library aims to reference repressive operations that have targeted anarchists or other rebels anywhere in the world, and that feature interesting repressive techniques that are representative of local State repression. In order to diversify our coverage we are particularly looking for operations outside of Western Europe and North America, but we welcome contributions from these regions as well.

## 8.3. Translations

To translate the Threat Library to a new language or improve an existing translation, see this page.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>109</sup><https://notrace.how/notrace.asc>

<sup>110</sup><https://notrace.how/translations.html>

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For example, you are vulnerable to DNA forensics because your body constantly sheds DNA. If you apply **DNA minimization protocols (#4)** when committing arson, you become less vulnerable to DNA forensics.

### 7.3.5. Risk and local context

Understanding the habits and motivations of an adversary in repressing an action can help you to infer the range of repressive techniques they are likely to use, and how thoroughly they will use them. The **repressive operations (p. 5)** can help you gain an understanding of how a given technique is used in a given context.

## 7.4. Additional tips on using the Threat Library

The Threat Library Matrix<sup>108</sup> provides an overview of all the tactics and techniques, as well as buttons that allow you to hide or show specific techniques. For example, you might want to show only techniques that fit your threat model to better visualize them. If you follow our suggested process above and draw your own attack tree, the overview can help you think of relevant techniques that are missing from your tree.

The Threat Library welcomes external contributions, such as:

- Changes to existing techniques, mitigations or repressive operations.
- Suggesting the addition of new techniques, mitigations or repressive operations.
- Attack trees for different types of projects.
- Translating the Threat Library to new languages.

See the **contribute section (p. 57)** for more information.

<sup>108</sup><https://notrace.how/threat-library/matrix.html>

- Incrimination tactic: Impact is determined by how “solid” the evidence gathered is.
- Arrest tactic: Impact is determined by whether the target is successfully apprehended.

### 7.3.2. Likelihood

Likelihood is a measure of how likely it is that an adversary will attempt a technique.

### 7.3.3. Adversary resources increase risk

If more resources are devoted to the repression of an action, a given technique may be more likely to be used, increasing its *likelihood*, and be used more thoroughly, increasing its potential *impact*. Broadly speaking, more resources are devoted to the repression of an action if an adversary feels more threatened by it.

For example:

- In most contexts, DNA forensics is systematically used in arson investigations. If the adversary has limited resources, the search might be limited to obvious surfaces such as door handles. If the adversary has more resources—which can be the case if the arson caused a lot of damage—the crime scene is more likely to be extensively searched for DNA evidence.
- In most contexts, if the adversary is the State, actions that are classified as “terrorism” or “threats to national security” will receive an extraordinary amount of resources. The State may devote many resources to actions that took place during an uprising, because the uprising was seen as a threat to the integrity of the State.

### 7.3.4. Mitigations decrease risk

By taking appropriate mitigations, you become less vulnerable to a technique, decreasing its potential *impact*.

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# 5. Repressive operations

## 5.1. Case against Louna

Country: France (p. 39)

Date: 2024 - ?

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#1)

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#1)

Covert surveillance devices > Video (#1)

Forensics > Arson (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Guards (#2)

House raid (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

On the night of May 4 to May 5, 2024, an excavator was set on fire at the construction site of a highway project.<sup>1</sup> On October 12, 2024, Louna was arrested and accused of setting the excavator on fire. Several other people were arrested and released soon after.

CCTV footage from the arson site showed two people setting fire to the excavator, and one of them burning themselves accidentally. In the hours following the arson, Louna was brought by car to a nearby hospital, where she was admitted for burns allegedly compatible with those visibly suffered by the person who burned themselves in the footage.

After her arrest, Louna was detained in isolation for four months—she was in isolation because she was in a men's prison despite being

<sup>1</sup><https://soutienlouna.noblogs.org/post/2025/01/23/free-louna-des-nouvelles-de-laffaire-de-louna-meuf-trans-anar-incarceree-dans-le-cadre-de-la-lutte-contre-la69>

(included in Tails by default) to draw the attack tree. Once the notes are digitized, they shouldn't be printed out because this could leave a trace on the printer, but they can be manually copied to paper again so you can revisit them away from a computer.

## 7.2.6. Conduct an action review

After the riot, you and your comrades take some time to conduct an action review: in **outdoor and device-free conversations (#4)**, you discuss what went well and what went wrong, and whether there is room for improvement in the coverage of your attack tree or how you implemented the mitigations.

## 7.3. Assessing risk

Risk is the combined measure of a technique's impact and likelihood. If a technique would have a high impact, but is very unlikely to be used, it might be considered low risk. If a technique would have a medium impact, but is likely to be used, it might be considered high risk. If you consider the risk of a technique to be high, it means that you should apply mitigations for it more thoroughly.

For example, in most contexts, if you are planning to commit arson, the **Forensics: DNA (#1)** technique is high risk. This is because it has a high impact (a good DNA match to an arson crime scene is solid evidence in court) and a high likelihood (in most contexts, DNA forensics is systematically used in arson investigations).

### 7.3.1. Impact

Impact is a measure of the consequences if a technique is used. It depends on the tactic:

- Deterrence tactic: Impact is determined by whether the target is successfully deterred.

Technique	Mitigations	Implementations
House raid ( <del>medium</del> risk) LOW	Preparing for repression Preparing for house raids Stash spot or safe house	Make sure other comrades know what to do in case of house raid: alert lawyers etc.  Stop storing fireworks under bed!!  Box in forest for fireworks (gloves! make sure no one around!)
Physical access ( <del>medium</del> risk) LOW	Digital best practices	No talk about riots on phones!  Research: does phone encryption works when turned on and locked?
Authentication bypass (low risk)	Digital best practices	(same as above)

(8) Beginning of the table, with mitigations and their implementations.

### 7.2.5. Burn or digitize your notes

The notes taken during this exercise should not be kept around because they could be considered evidence of conspiracy. You have two options:

1. At the end of the exercise, memorize your notes and then burn them. This approach makes it difficult to later revisit your notes and expand them.
2. At the end of the exercise, digitize your notes by manually copying them to an encrypted USB device using Tails<sup>107</sup> (remember to follow **digital best practices (#4)**). You can use Libreoffice Draw

<sup>107</sup><https://tails.net>

a (trans) woman.<sup>2</sup> After her arrest, she claimed responsibility for the degradations against the excavator. She is currently under judicial supervision pending trial.

## 5.2. Berlin 2023 railway conspiracy case

Country: **Germany** (p. 39)

Date: **2023 - 2024**

Technique used:

**Physical surveillance > Aerial (#3)**

In February 2023, a few minutes after midnight, during a routine surveillance flight, the helicopter of the German federal police identified two people on railroad tracks near Berlin.<sup>3</sup> Three police cars were dispatched to the location and the people were arrested on suspicion of attempted arson against the railway infrastructure.

In a 2024 trial, the two people were acquitted.<sup>4</sup>

## 5.3. Case against Peppy and Krystal

Country: **United States** (p. 40)

Date: **2023 - ?**

Techniques used:

**Covert house visit (#1)**

**Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)**

**Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)**

**Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)**

In 2023, the home of Peppy and Krystal was raided, and both were arrested a month later.<sup>5</sup> Peppy was accused of launching two smoke

<sup>2</sup><https://soutienlouana.noblogs.org/post/2025/02/17/louana-est-sortie-de-prison-mais-nest-toujours-pas-libre>

<sup>3</sup><https://notrace.how/resources/#conspiring>

<sup>4</sup><https://de.indymedia.org/node/379250>

<sup>5</sup><https://freepeppyandkrystal.noblogs.org/timeline-and-detailed-updates>

bombs and a firework during a protest against a transphobic event, and Krystal was accused of conspiring with Peppy.<sup>6</sup>

After a 2024 trial, Peppy was sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years of supervised release, and Krystal was sentenced to 3 years of supervised release.

## 5.4. Case against Ruslan Siddiqi

Country: Russia (p. 40)

Date: 2023 - 2025

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#1)

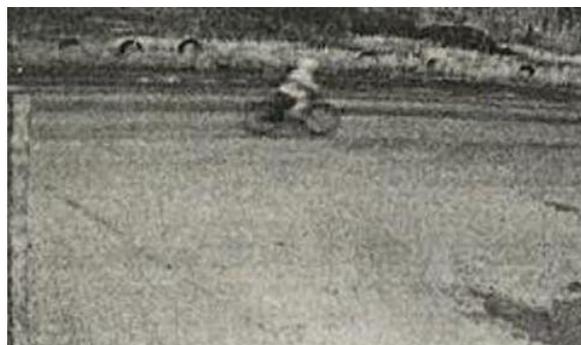
Forensics > Trace evidence (#1)

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Physical violence (#3)



Cropped CCTV picture from a factory near the train bombing site, showing someone—allegedly Ruslan Siddiqi—riding a bike shortly before the bombing.

In November 2023, Ruslan Siddiqi was arrested and accused of bombing a freight train three weeks earlier, on a track that was also used to

<sup>6</sup><https://notrace.how/documentation/case-against-peppy-and-krystal-affidavit.pdf>

## 7.2.4. Decide how to implement mitigations

Finally, you decide how to implement the mitigations in the table. Reading their entries in the Threat Library can give you some ideas. The risk you assessed for each technique helps you to know how much energy to put into the mitigations. You decide on the following implementations:

- “Preparing for repression”: Since you and your comrades all live in the same place, there is a risk that you will all be arrested after a house raid. You will make sure that other comrades know how to support you if this happens.
- “Preparing for house raids”: You decide to stop storing the fireworks under your bed.
- “Stash spot or safe house”: You decide to bury a waterproof container in a nearby forest to store the fireworks. When one of you accesses it, they must wear gloves and make sure there's no one around.
- “Digital best practices”: Your devices are already encrypted, and you're not using them to talk about the riots anyway. You have to find out if a phone's encryption works when it's turned on and locked because you're not sure.

At this stage, it can be useful to re-assess the risks of the techniques to make sure that they have been sufficiently lowered by the mitigations you have decided to implement.

You update the table (8).

On our example branch (5), you decide to implement:

- For “House raid”, **Preparing for repression (#4)**, **Preparing for house raids (#4)** and **Stash spot or safe house (#4)**. You don't want to implement **Clandestinity (#4)** because you decide against going down that road.
- For the two “Targeted digital surveillance” techniques, **Digital best practices (#4)** is the only mitigation that makes sense in your context.

You update the table (7).

Technique	Mitigations	Implementations
House raid (medium risk)	Preparing for repression Preparing for house raids Stash spot or safe house	
Physical access (medium risk)	Digital best practices	
Authentication bypass (low risk)	Digital best practices	

(7) Beginning of the table, with mitigations.

transport military equipment in the context of the Russo-Ukrainian war.<sup>7</sup> The bombing derailed 19 wagons. He was also accused of attacking a military airfield a few months earlier using drones carrying explosives. The attack on the airfield did not cause any damage.<sup>8</sup>

After his arrest, Ruslan Siddiqi publicly claimed responsibility for the train bombing and the attack on the military airfield. He carried out both actions a few kilometers from his home and traveled to both sites by bike.

In a 2025 trial, Ruslan Siddiqi was sentenced to 29 years in prison.<sup>9</sup>

## 5.5. Repression of Lafarge factory sabotage

Country: France (p. 39)

Date: 2022 - ?

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#1)

House raid (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Open-source intelligence (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Authentication bypass (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Malware (#3)

On June 5, 2023, about fifteen people were raided and arrested in France, accused of participating in the December 2022 sabotage of a factory of the French industrial company Lafarge.<sup>10</sup> The sabotage, which took place during the day and involved between 100 and 200 people,<sup>11</sup> caused around 6 million euros of damage.

<sup>7</sup><https://anarchistnews.org/content/you-could-call-me-partisan-ruslan-siddiqi-recounts-his-anti-war-actions>

<sup>8</sup><https://theins.ru/en/society/280988>

<sup>9</sup><https://avtonom.org/en/news/anarchist-ruslan-siddiqi-sentenced-29-years-maximum-security-penal-colony>

<sup>10</sup><https://sansnom.noblogs.org/archives/16978>

<sup>11</sup><https://reporterre.net/Sabotage-de-l-usine-Lafarge-deux-premieres-mises-en-examen>

On June 20, 2023, about eighteen more people were raided and arrested in France, some of them in connection with the Lafarge sabotage.<sup>12</sup>

## 5.6. Repression of the first Jane's Revenge arson

Country: United States (p. 40)

Date: 2022 - 2024

Techniques used:

Forensics > Arson (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#1)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)



Cursive graffiti left at the action site, which helped identify the person.

In March 2023, a person was arrested<sup>13</sup> and charged with a May 2022 arson attack on the headquarters of an anti-abortion group.<sup>14</sup> The arson was the first in a series of attacks claimed under the name “Jane's Revenge”—a reference to the “Jane Collective”, an underground

At this stage, it can be useful to assess the risks of the techniques you're listing—this will inform whether and how thoroughly you should mitigate each of them. See the section “Assessing Risk”, p. 54 for how to assess a technique's risk using the concepts of *likelihood* and *impact*.

Then you move on to the next branch until the whole tree is covered, building a table (6).

Technique	Mitigations	Implementations
House raid (medium risk)		
Physical access (medium risk)		
Authentication bypass (low risk)		

(6) Beginning of the table.

### 7.2.3. Identify mitigations

Next, you identify the mitigations that you want to implement by looking at the mitigations that the Threat Library suggests for the techniques in the table.

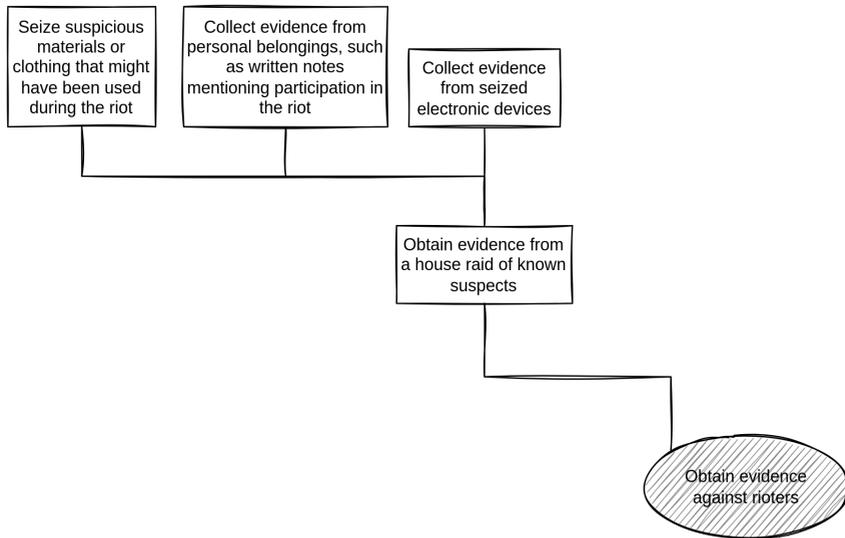
<sup>12</sup><https://reporterre.net/Nouvelle-serie-de-perquisitions-a-la-zad-et-en-France>

<sup>13</sup><https://washingtontimes.com/news/2023/mar/28/hridindu-sankar-roychowdhury-arrested-charged-fire>

<sup>14</sup><https://janesrevenge.noblogs.org/2022/05/08/first-communicue>

## 7.2.2. Identify techniques

You identify all techniques represented in the tree by matching nodes with techniques from the Threat Library. You do so branch by branch to avoid getting lost: it's best to start with nodes closer to the root node, and then work your way up the branch.



(5) “Riot” attack tree (house raid branch).

You start with the “Obtain evidence from a house raid of known suspects” branch (5):

- “Obtain evidence from a house raid of known suspects” matches **House raid (#2)**.
- “Collect evidence from seized electronic devices” matches **Targeted digital surveillance: Physical access (#3)** because they would access your electronic devices, and **Targeted digital surveillance: Authentication bypass (#3)**, if they try to guess your passwords or break your encryption.
- The other nodes don't match anything, they're just part of the house raid.

organization that facilitated access to abortion in the United States from 1969 to 1973.

In a 2024 trial, the person was sentenced to 7 and a half years in prison.<sup>15</sup>

## 5.7. Repression of the attack on Clarín's headquarters

Country: **Argentina** (p. 38)

Date: **2021 - 2022**

Techniques used:

**Forensics > Facial recognition (#1)**

**Forensics > Fingerprints (#1)**

**Forensics > Gait recognition (#1)**

**House raid (#2)**

**Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)**

**Network mapping (#3)**

**Open-source intelligence (#3)**

**Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)**

**Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)**

In 2021 and 2022, several people were arrested and accused of throwing Molotov cocktails at the headquarters of Clarín, Argentina's largest newspaper, in 2021.<sup>16</sup>

In a 2022 trial, three of the defendants were sentenced to a three-year suspended prison sentence.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup>[https://madison.com/news/local/crime-courts/hridindu-roychowdhury-crime-abortion-madison-wisconsin/article\\_af329b98-f752-11ee-a846-632571f96ea2.html](https://madison.com/news/local/crime-courts/hridindu-roychowdhury-crime-abortion-madison-wisconsin/article_af329b98-f752-11ee-a846-632571f96ea2.html)

<sup>16</sup><https://publicacionrefractario.wordpress.com/2022/03/23/argentina-detenidxs-companerxs-acusadx-de-participar-en-el-atentado-incendiario-contra-el-periodico-el-clarin>

<sup>17</sup><https://lanacion.com.ar/politica/condenan-a-tres-anos-de-prision-en-suspenso-a-tres-de-los-atacantes-del-diario-clarin-con-molotovs-nid07092022>

## 5.8. Belarusian anarcho-partisans

Country: Belarus (p. 38)

Date: 2020 - 2021

Techniques used:

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#2)

Physical violence (#3)

In 2020, four people set fire to police buildings and to vehicles in the parking lot of a prosecutor's office.<sup>18</sup> Soon after, they were arrested by border guards while trying to cross the Belarusian-Ukrainian border.

In the first days of their detention, the people were tortured.<sup>19</sup> Eventually, all four took responsibility for carrying out the actions of which they were accused.

After a trial in 2021, they were sentenced to 18 to 20 years in prison.<sup>20</sup>

## 5.9. Case against Boris

Country: France (p. 39)

Date: 2020 - 2021

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#1)

Covert surveillance devices > Video (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

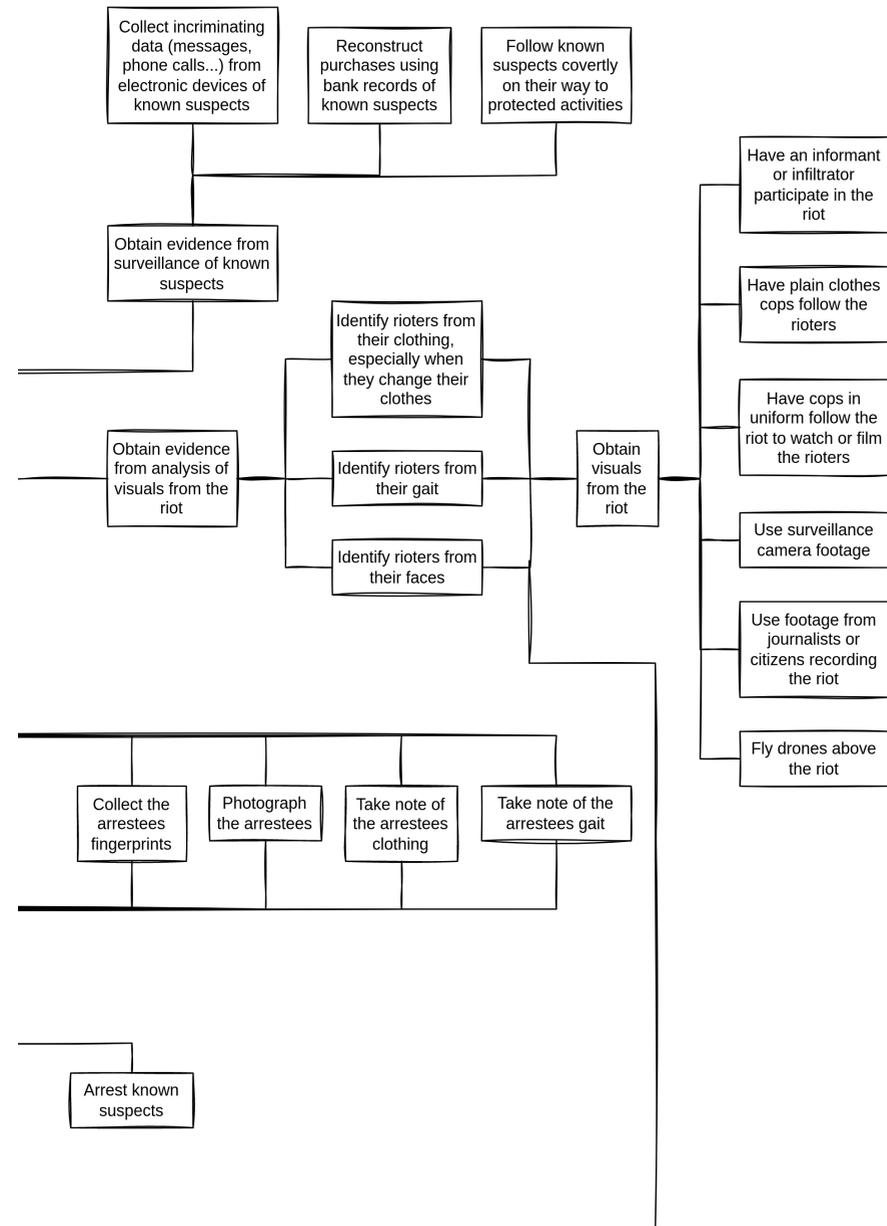
ID checks (#2)

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Mass surveillance > Police files (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

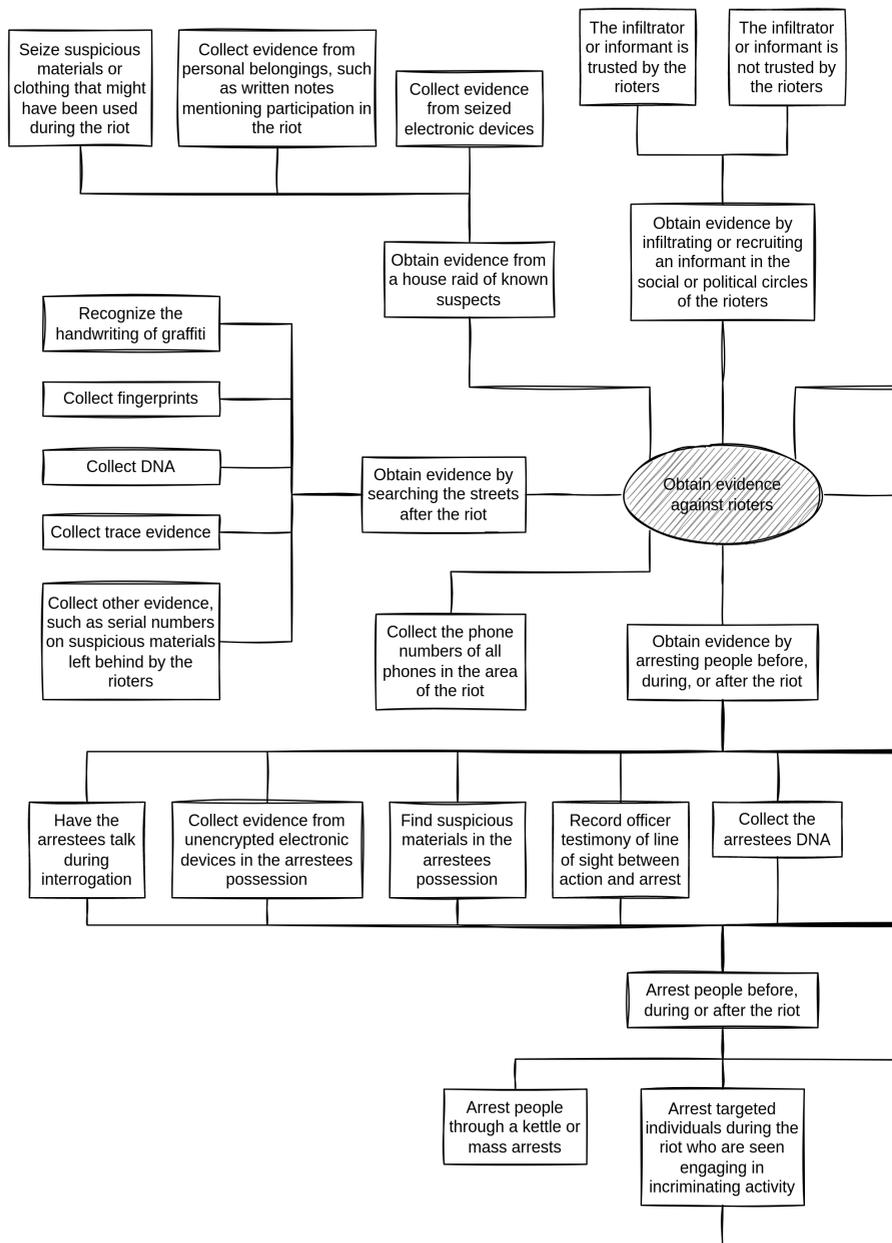


(4) "Riot" attack tree (complete, right part).

<sup>18</sup><https://pramen.io/en/2020/11/open-letter-in-support-of-belarus-anarchist-revolutionaries>

<sup>19</sup><https://pramen.io/en/2021/12/blood-on-your-hands-regarding-information-about-torture-of-anarcho-partisans>

<sup>20</sup><https://abc-belarus.org/en/2021/12/22/18-to-20-years-imprisonment-for-belarusian-anarcho-partisans>



(4) “Riot” attack tree (complete, left part).

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > IMSI-catcher (#3)

In 2020, Boris was accused of sabotaging a cell tower in Besançon, Doubs, France, in March 2020, and two cell towers on Mount Poupet in the Jura Mountains, France, in April 2020.<sup>21</sup> He was initially suspected when his DNA was found on a bottle cap at the foot of one of the burnt cell towers on Mount Poupet. The charges against him for the sabotage of the Besançon cell tower were later dropped for lack of evidence.

In a trial in 2021, Boris was sentenced for the sabotage on Mount Poupet to two years in prison and a two-year suspended sentence. After his trial, he publicly claimed responsibility for the sabotage in a text entitled “Why I burned the two antennas on Mount Poupet”.<sup>22</sup>

## 5.10. Search for a fugitive

Country: United States (p. 40)

Date: 2020 - ?

Techniques used:

Door knocks (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Open-source intelligence (#3)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

In 2021 and 2022, as part of a state-level investigation in the state of Georgia, investigators attempted to locate and arrest a person suspected of being involved in a struggle against the construction of a police training center, and of drug trafficking.<sup>23</sup> In 2025, as part of a federal-level investigation, investigators again attempted to locate and arrest

<sup>21</sup><https://rupture.noblogs.org/post/2023/10/04/no-bars>

<sup>22</sup><https://anarchistnews.org/content/why-i-burned-2-antennas>

<sup>23</sup>Private source.

the person for allegedly participating in a 2020 attack against a United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) building.

The person was not arrested and is in clandestinity.

## 5.11. 2019-2020 case against Mónica and Francisco

Country: Chile (p. 38)

Date: 2019 - 2023

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#1)

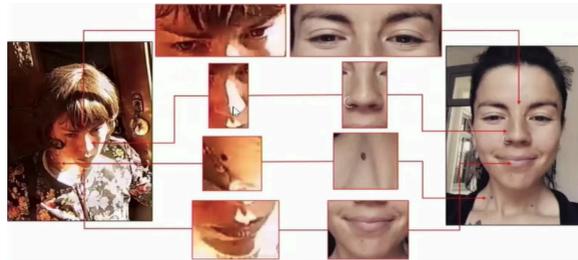
Forensics > Facial recognition (#1)

Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#1)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Open-source intelligence (#3)

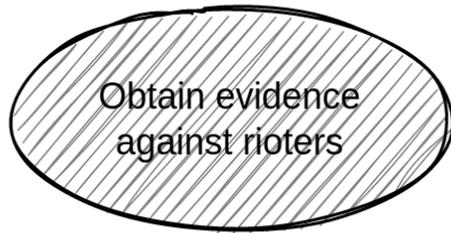


A comparison diagram presented as evidence by the prosecutor. On the left, an alleged picture of Mónica, disguised, before an action. On the right, a picture of Mónica. Skin features such as moles are visible in the same place in both pictures.

In 2020, Mónica Caballero and Francisco Solar were arrested in Chile, accused of sending two parcel bombs—to a police station and a former Minister of the Interior—in 2019, and placing explosive devices in a

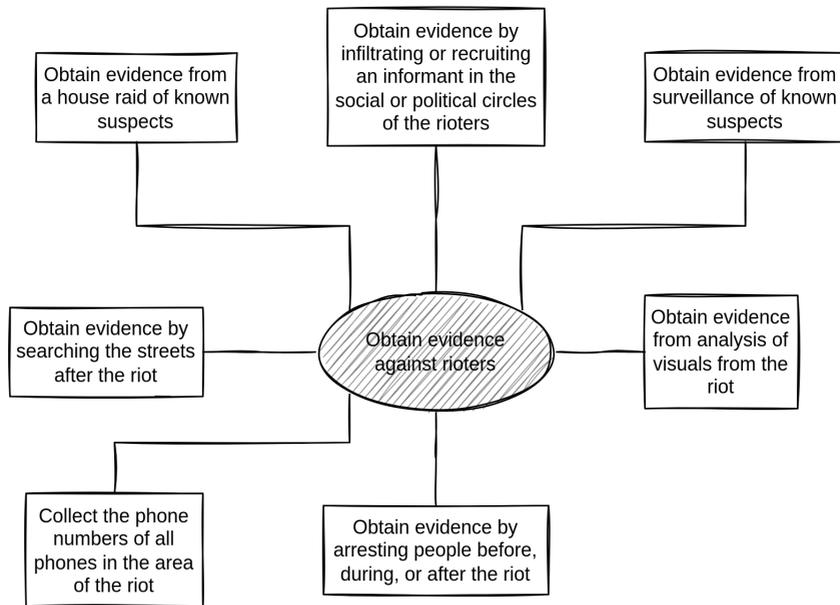
You use the Threat Library to help grow the tree—reading about techniques helps you better understand all the options available to your adversary. Creating attack trees requires a certain mindset and takes practice. The tree is complete when no more nodes are needed to complete an attack, and every attack that you can think of is represented (4).

<sup>24</sup><https://notrace.how/resources/#monica-francisco>



(2) "Riot" attack tree (root node).

You then add the immediate nodes, next to the root node (3). At this stage, you should add anything you can think of, even if you're not sure it applies to your context. You can grow the tree in all directions, to make it more compact.



(3) "Riot" attack tree (first nodes).

park in an attempt to harm cops in 2020.<sup>24</sup> Both were charged with attempted murder.

In a trial in 2023, Francisco Solar was sentenced to 86 years in prison and Mónica Caballero to 12 years.<sup>25</sup>

## 5.12. Repression against Zündlumpen

Country: Germany (p. 39)

Date: 2019 - ?

Techniques used:

- Covert house visit (#1)
- Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#1)
- Covert surveillance devices > Location (#1)
- Covert surveillance devices > Video (#1)
- Detection dogs (#1)
- Forensics > DNA (#1)
- Forensics > Linguistics (#1)
- International cooperation (#2)
- Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)
- Network mapping (#3)
- Open-source intelligence (#3)
- Physical surveillance > Aerial (#3)
- Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)
- Police patrols (#3)
- Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)
- Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)
- Targeted digital surveillance > Authentication bypass (#3)
- Targeted digital surveillance > IMSI-catcher (#3)

In April 2022,<sup>26</sup> October 2022,<sup>27</sup> and February 2025<sup>28</sup> several raids took place as part of an investigation into the editors of the German

<sup>25</sup><https://informativoanarquista.noblogs.org/post/2023/12/08/chile-condenas-contra-lxs-companerxs-monica-caballero-y-francisco-solar>

<sup>26</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/2022/05/13/munich-germany-about-raids-and-a-%c2%a7129-procedure-against-anarchists-and-the-theft-of-a-printing-space>

<sup>27</sup><https://de.indymedia.org/node/234616>

anarchist newspaper *Zündlumpen*, published from 2019 to 2021. In February 2025 two people, N. and M., were arrested: they were accused of being editors of *Zündlumpen* and suspected of having committed several arsons.<sup>29</sup>

In April 2022 a raid on a print shop took place in which police seized thousands of books, zines, and newspapers, as well as all printing equipment and materials, apparently in an attempt to disrupt the printing capacity of local anarchists.

## 5.13. Repression of the 2019 uprising in Chile

Country: Chile (p. 38)

Date: 2019 - 2020

Techniques used:

Physical surveillance > Aerial (#3)

Physical violence (#3)

A series of protests and riots began in Chile in October 2019, following the announcement of an increase in the metro fare in Chile's capital, Santiago.<sup>30</sup> For several months, a large amount of public infrastructure and commercial buildings were vandalized, looted or burned in Santiago and elsewhere in the country.

In response to the unrest, the government deployed soldiers and imposed a curfew in a number of cities.<sup>31</sup> Many people were arrested and sentenced to years in prison.

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<sup>28</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/2025/03/26/about-the-repressive-operation-in-germany-and-austria-solidarity-with-the-arrested-anarchists>

<sup>29</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/2025/07/03/munich-germany-update-on-the-imprisonment-of-the-two-comrades>

<sup>30</sup><https://crimethinc.com/2019/10/21/chile-resisting-under-martial-law-a-report-interview-and-call-to-action>

<sup>31</sup><https://anarchistnews.org/content/chile-anarchist-analysis>

outermost node to the root node where all the nodes along the path are true, that means that the root node is true, and the attack is complete.

So you and your buddy decide to skip a day when you don't have either Math or History. The night before you skip, you'll cut your parents' phone lines (blame it on the mice) and intercept their mail for the next few days. You're glad you came up with a great plan.

## 7.2. A real example: a riot in a big city in the United States

Let's say you and some comrades are preparing for a riot in a big city in the United States. You want to do some damage, but you don't want to get caught... You turn to the Threat Library for help. You print out this zine, take a pen and paper, and meet with your comrades **outdoors and without electronic devices (#4)**.

The goal of the discussion: draw an attack tree, identify techniques and mitigations that apply to your context, and decide how to implement those mitigations. After the riot, it may be a good idea to conduct an *action review*.

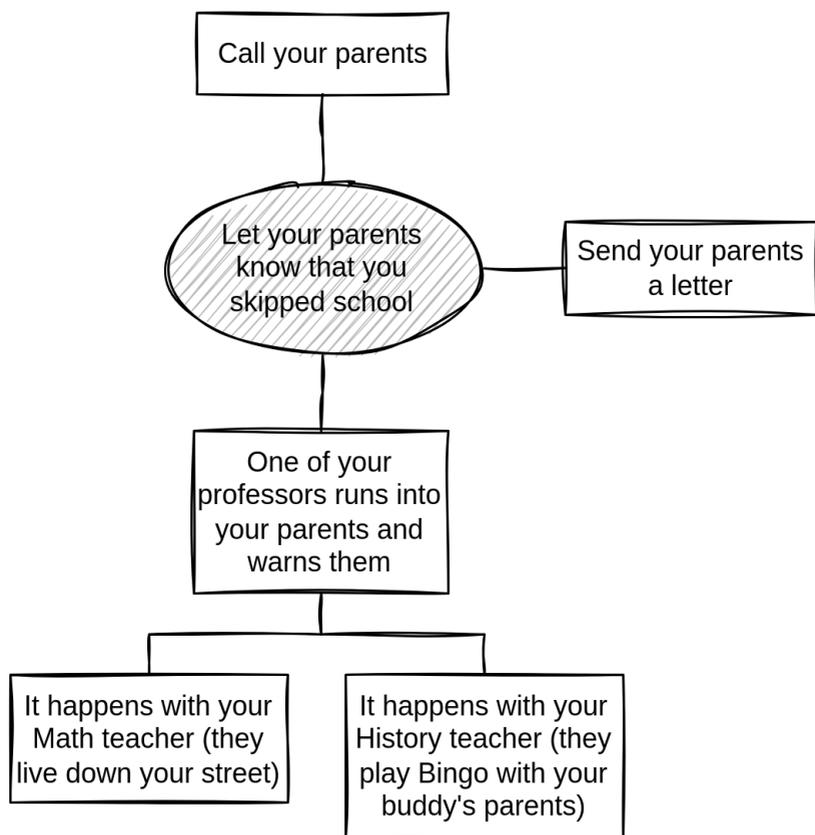
### 7.2.1. Draw the attack tree

In this example, the adversary is the State and its cops, and their goal is to get enough evidence of your involvement in the riot to convince a judge to convict you. You draw an attack tree to represent the ways they could achieve this goal.<sup>106</sup> You begin with the root node (2).

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<sup>106</sup>For complex actions, you may want to make a temporal distinction and draw an attack tree for each step of the action (e.g. planning, preparation, execution, dissolution).

of your professors could run into your respective parents and warn them—this could happen with your Math teacher who lives down your street, or your History teacher who plays Bingo with your buddy's parents every weekend. You draw all these nodes (1).



(1) “Skipping school” attack tree.

For a node to be true, one of its successors must be true. For example, for “Let your parents know that you skipped school” to be true, one of the three nodes around it must be true. For “One of your professors runs into your parents and warns them” to be true, one of the two nodes below it must be true. In other words, if you can trace a path from an

## 5.14. The three from the park bench

Country: **Germany** (p. 39)

Date: **2019** - ?

Techniques used:

**Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)**

**Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)**

In 2019, three people were arrested while sitting on a park bench late at night in Hamburg,<sup>32</sup> accused of carrying incendiary devices<sup>33</sup> and planning to burn down a specific building whose address was written on a piece of paper found on them. Two of them had been followed by cops for several hours before their arrest.

In a 2020 trial, the people were sentenced to between 19 and 22 months in prison.<sup>34</sup> The sentences were upheld on appeal in 2022.<sup>35</sup>

## 5.15. December 8 case

Country: **France** (p. 39)

Date: **2018** - ?

Techniques used:

**Biased interpretation of evidence (#1)**

**Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#1)**

**Covert surveillance devices > Location (#1)**

**Covert surveillance devices > Video (#1)**

**Evidence fabrication (#1)**

**Forensics > Trace evidence (#1)**

**House raid (#2)**

<sup>32</sup><https://notrace.how/resources/#parkbank>

<sup>33</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20250612011456/https://parkbanksolidarity.blackblogs.org/509>

<sup>34</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20250612011456/https://parkbanksolidarity.blackblogs.org/end-of-the-trial-two-imprisoned-comrades-on-the-streets-again>

<sup>35</sup><https://zuendlappen.noblogs.org/post/2022/06/06/hamburg-einmal-schneller-sein-als-die-presse-die-revision-im-sog-parkbankverfahren-gegen-drei-anarchistinnen-aus-hamburg-ist-jetzt-abgeschlossen>

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > IMSI-catcher (#3)

On December 8, 2020 several raids took place across the country and nine people were arrested.<sup>36</sup> One person among them, *Libre Flot*, was under surveillance by French intelligence services since 2018, when he came back to France after spending a few months in Rojava.<sup>37</sup> The other eight people didn't all know each other but all knew Libre Flot. After the arrests, seven people (including Libre Flot) were accused of being part of a terrorist association that was planning attacks against French institutions.

To identify the phone numbers used by some of the defendants, investigators analyzed correlations between different sets of data, obtained through:<sup>38</sup>

- Real-time geolocation of phones, through the **collaboration of mobile network operators (#3)**.
- **IMSI-catchers (#3)**.
- **Covert location surveillance devices (#1)**.
- **Physical surveillance (#3)** operations.

Some of the defendants spent time in pre-trial detention, with durations ranging from 4 to 16 months. Libre Flot was detained in isolation for 16 months.

In a 2023 trial:<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>36</sup><https://soutienauxinculpeesdu8decembre.noblogs.org/post/2023/09/11/chronologie-de-laffaire>

<sup>37</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20240916210017/https://soutien812.blackblogs.org/2022/01/30/un-recit-de-laffaire-du-8-12>

<sup>38</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20241215183331/https://soutien812.blackblogs.org/2024/12/15/affaire-du-8-12-analyse-dune-enquete-preliminaire-pnat-et-dgsi>

<sup>39</sup><https://soutienauxinculpeesdu8decembre.noblogs.org/post/2024/01/23/affaire-du-8-12-le-devenir-terroriste-des-luttes>

## 7. Tutorial: Suggested Use of the Threat Library with Attack Trees

There is a lot of information in the Threat Library. It can be overwhelming. How can you use the Threat Library in your life, in a particular project, or when carrying out actions? This tutorial is designed to help you navigate the Threat Library using *attack trees*.<sup>105</sup>

Attack trees are a tool to facilitate a brainstorming exercise on the different ways an adversary could successfully attack you in a given context by representing the attacks—the threats—in a tree structure. They help understand how a plan or project is vulnerable to repression by modeling the options available to an adversary.

You can do this *threat modeling* exercise on your own, but, if you're planning to carry out an action with other people, we recommend that you do it with them. This exercise should benefit both inexperienced and experienced crews. Even if everyone already has strong security practices, it provides a structured way to ensure that no threats are overlooked and that everyone is on the same page about security expectations.

### 7.1. A simple example: skipping a school day

Let's start with a simple example before we consider a real one. You're a kid in school, and you and your buddy want to skip a day of school, but you don't want your parents to know. The adversary is the school system.

You start by drawing the root node: it represents the adversary's goal. In this example, the goal is to let your parents know that you skipped school. The school could call your parents or send them a letter. Or one

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<sup>105</sup>For another approach to threat modeling that can also serve as a tutorial to the Threat Library, see Threat Modeling Fundamentals.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup><https://notrace.how/resources/#threat-modeling>

Repression of the first Jane's Revenge arson (p. 9)  
Case against Peppy and Krystal (p. 6)

- Seven defendants were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from 2 to 5 years (parts of the sentences were suspended prison sentences).
- Among them, six were sentenced to registration in the *Fichier des Auteurs d'Infractions Terroristes* (FIJAIT, Terrorist offenders index): for 10 years, they will have to check in every three months at a police station and to notify authorities two weeks before traveling abroad, under penalty of 2 years in prison.

## 5.16. Arrest of Stecco

Country: Italy (p. 39)

Date: 2017 - 2023

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#1)

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#1)

Covert surveillance devices > Video (#1)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Authentication bypass (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Malware (#3)

In the months preceding October 2023, Italian police tried to find and arrest Stecco, who was on the run.<sup>40</sup> Stecco was accused of helping another person on the run in 2017 and 2018 and of creating fake documents,<sup>41</sup> and also had a cumulative prison sentence of 3 years and 6 months to serve in relation to other cases.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>40</sup><https://ilrovescio.info/2023/10/21/arrestato-stecco-in-aggiornamento>

<sup>41</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/2022/03/03/trentino-italy-repressive-operation-and-new-measures-against-anarchists>

<sup>42</sup><https://notrace.how/resources/#cose-utili-da-sapere>

To find and arrest Stecco, investigators placed a large number of people under surveillance whom they believed could lead them to him.

In October 2023, Stecco was arrested after nearly two years on the run.

## 5.17. Bialystok

Country: Italy (p. 39)

Date: 2017 - 2022

Techniques used:

Forensics > Gait recognition (#1)

International cooperation (#2)

In June 2020, house raids took place in the *Bencivenga Occupato* squat in Rome and other places, and seven people were arrested in Italy, Spain and France as part of an operation called “Bialystok”.<sup>43</sup> They were accused of participating in an *associazione sovversiva* (criminal association) and of various minor offenses related to initiatives in solidarity with people accused in the **Panico operation** (p. 22). Two of them were accused of carrying out an explosive attack on a police station in 2017 and an arson attack on cars linked to ENI (an Italian multinational oil and gas company) in 2019, respectively.

After a trial in 2022, some people were acquitted and some were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from 45 days to one year.<sup>44</sup>

## 5.18. Bure criminal association case

Country: France (p. 39)

Date: 2017 - 2025

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#1)

Detection dogs (#1)

<sup>43</sup><https://malacoda.noblogs.org/anarchici-imprigionati>

<sup>44</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2022/10/31/italy-the-first-grade-sentence-concerning-the-trial-following-theoperation-bialystok>

## 6.11. New Zealand

Repressive operation:

Operation 8 (p. 32)

## 6.12. Poland

Repressive operation:

Warsaw 3 (p. 24)

## 6.13. Russia

Repressive operations:

Network (p. 21)

Case against Ruslan Siddiqi (p. 7)

## 6.14. Spain

Repressive operation:

2013 case against Mónica and Francisco (p. 27)

## 6.15. Sweden

Repressive operation:

Case against Revolutionära fronten (p. 28)

## 6.16. United States

Repressive operations:

Case against Marius Mason (p. 36)

Case against Jeff Luers (p. 35)

2011-2013 case against Jeremy Hammond (p. 29)

Search for a fugitive (p. 12)

Case against Amos Mbedzi (p. 31)

## 6.7. France

Repressive operations:

Mauvaises intentions (p. 31)

Bure criminal association case (p. 19)

December 8 case (p. 16)

Case against Boris (p. 11)

Repression of Lafarge factory sabotage (p. 8)

Case against Louna (p. 5)

## 6.8. Germany

Repressive operations:

Repression against Zündlumpen (p. 14)

The three from the park bench (p. 16)

Berlin 2023 railway conspiracy case (p. 6)

## 6.9. Greece

Repressive operation:

Nea Filadelfia case (p. 30)

## 6.10. Italy

Repressive operations:

Scripta Manent (p. 34)

Scintilla (p. 24)

Panico (p. 22)

Prometeo (p. 22)

Renata (p. 23)

Arrest of Stecco (p. 18)

Bialystok (p. 19)

Forensics > Arson (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Forensics > Digital (#1)

Forensics > Fingerprints (#1)

House raid (#2)

International cooperation (#2)

Mass surveillance > Police files (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Open-source intelligence (#3)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Authentication bypass (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > IMSI-catcher (#3)

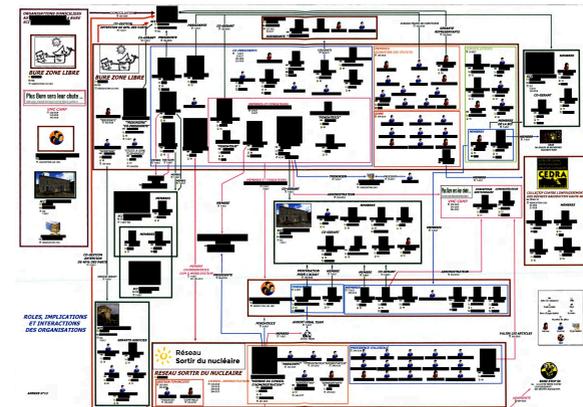


Diagram of the organizations fighting against Cigéo and their members, made by investigators (personal information censored by the No Trace Project).

In 2017 and 2018, around 20 house raids took place in France and around 10 people were arrested and accused of various crimes related to the struggle against Cigéo, a project to build a radioactive waste disposal facility in Bure, France.<sup>45</sup> Some of the people were accused of organizing or participating in demonstrations in which people attacked police

<sup>45</sup><https://bureburebure.info/repression>

forces and buildings associated with Cigéo, including a demonstration on June 21, 2017, in which a small fire broke out in a building while civilians were inside. Some of the people were charged with possession of explosive materials. Some were accused of being part of an *association de malfaiteurs* (criminal association).<sup>46</sup>

After a trial in 2021, an appeal in 2023, and another appeal in 2025,<sup>47</sup> everyone was acquitted.

## 5.19. Network

Country: **Russia** (p. 40)

Date: **2017 - 2020**

Technique used:

**Physical violence (#3)**

In late 2017 and early 2018, about ten people were arrested in Penza and Saint Petersburg<sup>48</sup> and accused of being part of an underground organization called “Network” that was allegedly planning attacks in anticipation of the 2018 Russian presidential elections and the FIFA World Cup.<sup>49</sup> Some were also accused of attempting to sell large quantities of drugs. Most of them were tortured in the early stages of their detention by the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB).

The initial arrests that launched the investigation were made because most of the defendants from Penza were involved in the drug business.<sup>50</sup>

After two trials in 2020, seven alleged members of the “Network” organization in Penza were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 to

<sup>46</sup><https://nous-sommes-tous-des-malfaiteurs.noblogs.org/antecedents-familiaux>

<sup>47</sup><https://nous-sommes-tous-des-malfaiteurs.noblogs.org/relaxe-generale>

<sup>48</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20210724133854/https://a2day.net/network-underground>

<sup>49</sup><https://amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/EUR4696252018-ENGLISH.pdf>

<sup>50</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20210724130151/https://a2day.net/the-dark-side-of-the-network-case>

# 6. Countries

## 6.1. Argentina

Repressive operation:

Repression of the attack on Clarín's headquarters (p. 10)

## 6.2. Belarus

Repressive operation:

Belarusian anarcho-partisans (p. 11)

## 6.3. Canada

Repressive operation:

Case against Direct Action (p. 36)

## 6.4. Chile

Repressive operations:

2019-2020 case against Mónica and Francisco (p. 13)

Repression of the 2019 uprising in Chile (p. 15)

## 6.5. Czech Republic

Repressive operation:

Fenix (p. 26)

## 6.6. Eswatini

Repressive operation:

Litton Industries.<sup>103</sup> In the weeks prior to their arrest, they were planning to rob a guard of the cash handling company Brink's.

The main evidence in the case came from conversations recorded by microphones hidden in the group members' homes.

After several trials from 1983 to 1986,<sup>104</sup> the five people were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from ten years to life imprisonment. By 1990, all of them had been released on parole.

<sup>103</sup><https://archive.org/details/direct-action-memoirsofan-urban-guerrilla>

<sup>104</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20100715145801/http://uniset.ca/other/cs5/27CCC3d142.html>

18 years,<sup>51</sup> and two alleged members in Saint Petersburg were sentenced to 5 and a half and 7 years in prison, respectively.<sup>52</sup>

## 5.20. Panico

Country: **Italy** (p. 39)

Date: **2016 - 2023**

Technique used:

**Forensics > DNA (#1)**

In 2017, house raids took place in Florence and several people were arrested as part of an operation called "Panico".<sup>43</sup> Up to 35 people were charged in this operation.<sup>53</sup> Some were accused of carrying out an explosive attack on a fascist bookshop in 2017 and an arson attack on a police station in 2016. Others were accused of various other actions.

After a trial in 2019, an appeal in 2021<sup>54</sup> and a ruling by the Court of Cassation in 2023,<sup>55</sup> two people were sentenced to 8 years in prison, while others received sentences ranging from a few months to three and a half years.

## 5.21. Prometeo

Country: **Italy** (p. 39)

Date: **2016 - 2021**

Techniques used:

**Evidence fabrication (#1)**

**Forensics > DNA (#1)**

**Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)**

<sup>51</sup><https://therussianreader.com/2020/02/10/network-penza-sentences>

<sup>52</sup><https://anarchistsworldwide.noblogs.org/post/2020/06/23/saint-petersburg-russia-we-can-dance-if-we-want-to-sentencing-of-the-network-case-defendants>

<sup>53</sup><https://insuscettibilediravvedimento.noblogs.org/post/2019/07/18/it-en-italia-richieste-di-condanna-al-processo-per-loperazione-panico>

<sup>54</sup><https://ilrovescio.info/2021/05/05/sentenza-dappello-processo-panico>

<sup>55</sup><https://lanemesi.noblogs.org/post/2023/07/15/sentenza-di-cassazione-del-processo-panico-14-luglio-2023>

In 2019, three people were arrested as part of an operation called “Prometeo”.<sup>43</sup> They were accused of sending parcel bombs to prosecutors and a director of the prison administration in 2017. One of them was also accused of carrying out an arson attack on an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in 2016.

In 2021, the person accused of the ATM arson was sentenced to 5 years in prison and the other people were acquitted (for lack of evidence<sup>56</sup>) for the parcel bombs, although one of them had spent two and a half years in prison before being acquitted.

## 5.22. Renata

Country: **Italy** (p. 39)

Date: **2016 - 2019**

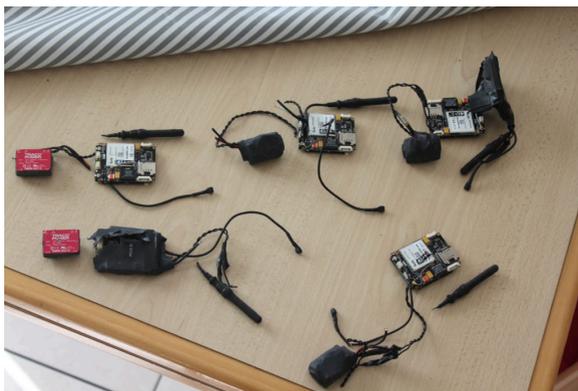
Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

House raid (#2)

Physical violence (#3)



Surveillance devices found in a house after the operation.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>56</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2021/10/06/italy-op-prometeo-beppe-robert-and-nat-acquitted>

## 5.35. Case against Marius Mason

Country: **United States** (p. 40)

Date: **1999 - 2010**

Technique used:

**Informants** (#2)

In 2008, Marius Mason was arrested and charged with several acts of arson and other vandalism claimed by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) and the Animal Liberation Front (ALF)<sup>101</sup> from 1999 to 2003,<sup>102</sup> including a 1999 arson of an office associated with Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) research.

In a 2009 trial, Marius Mason was sentenced to 21 years and 10 months in prison, a sentence that was upheld on appeal in 2010.

## 5.36. Case against Direct Action

Country: **Canada** (p. 38)

Date: **1982 - 1986**

Techniques used:

**Covert house visit** (#1)

**Covert surveillance devices > Audio** (#1)

**Forensics > Linguistics** (#1)

**House raid** (#2)

**Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches** (#2)

**Physical surveillance > Aerial** (#3)

**Physical surveillance > Covert** (#3)

In 1983, five people were arrested and accused of being part of a group called Direct Action, which had carried out several actions in Canada in 1982, including the bombing of an electrical substation and the bombing of a factory belonging to the American defense contractor

<sup>101</sup><https://supportmariusmason.org/about-marius/about-the-case>

<sup>102</sup><https://supportmariusmason.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/mason-plea-agreement-1.pdf>

- Eleven other people were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from 1 year and 9 months to 2 years and 6 months.
- The other people were acquitted.

## 5.34. Case against Jeff Luers

Country: **United States** (p. 40)

Date: **2000 - 2008**

Techniques used:

Forensics > Trace evidence (#1)

House raid (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

On a night in June 2000, Jeff Luers and Craig Marshall were arrested in Oregon, United States, accused of setting fire to three trucks at a Chevrolet dealership earlier that night.<sup>98</sup> Jeff Luers was later also charged with an attempted arson of trucks at a petroleum products distributor in May 2000.

The June arson charge was based in part on a physical surveillance operation conducted on the night of the arson. The May arson attempt charge was based in part on incendiary devices found intact at the site of the attempted arson and on the raid of a storage unit rented by Jeff Luers.

In a first trial, Jeff Luers was sentenced to 22 years and 8 months in prison, which was reduced to 10 years on appeal in 2008.<sup>99</sup> Craig Marshall was sentenced to 5 and a half years in a plea deal.<sup>100</sup>

In February 2019, 50 house raids took place, mainly in Trentino, and seven people were arrested as part of an operation called “Renata”.<sup>43</sup> More people were arrested in May 2019. The people arrested were accused of participating in an *associazione sovversiva* (criminal association) and carrying out various arson and explosive attacks between 2016 and 2018, including an explosive attack on the headquarters of the right-wing political party Lega Nord in Treviso. Some people were also accused of forging documents.

In a trial in December 2019, several people were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from one year and nine months to two years and six months.

## 5.23. Warsaw 3

Country: **Poland** (p. 40)

Date: **2016 - 2017**

Techniques used:

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Physical violence (#3)

In 2016, three people were arrested<sup>58</sup> in the parking lot of a police station in Warsaw.<sup>59</sup> They were accused of attempting to set fire to police cars.

The people were detained for 4 months before being released.

In a 2017 trial, the people were sentenced to 3 months in prison (which they had already served), a fine, and 24 months of community service.

## 5.24. Scintilla

Country: **Italy** (p. 39)

Date: **2015 - 2023**

<sup>57</sup><https://notrace.how/earsandeyes/#trento-2019-03>

<sup>58</sup><https://wawa3.noblogs.org/post/2016/06/21/chronology-eng>

<sup>59</sup><https://wawa3.noblogs.org/post/2017/05/24/olsen-gang-replies-statements-of-warsaw-three-en>

<sup>98</sup><https://courtlister.com/opinion/2627996/state-v-luers>

<sup>99</sup><https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2014/03/07/interview-with-convicted-eco-terrorist-jeff-free-luers-2008>

<sup>100</sup><https://nytimes.com/2002/04/07/magazine/from-tree-hugger-to-terrorist.html>

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#1)

Door knocks (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Forensics > Gait recognition (#1)

International cooperation (#2)



Microphones found in a house<sup>60</sup> that were used to surveil the defendants.

In February 2019, the *Asilo Occupato* squat in Turin was evicted and six people were arrested—a seventh person, Carla, went on the run—as part of an operation called “Scintilla”.<sup>43</sup> Some of them were accused of carrying out several arson and explosive attacks on migrant detention centers and other targets between 2015 and 2018.<sup>61</sup> Some of them were accused of publishing a zine called “I cieli bruciano” (“The skies are burning”) which contained information about entities responsible for the management and maintenance of migrant detention centers.

In May 2019, another person, Boba, was arrested and accused of setting fire to a prison building with a flare during a gathering in front of the prison where the other people were detained.<sup>62</sup> In November 2019, another person, Peppe, was arrested and accused of sending a parcel bomb in 2016 to a company involved in the management of a migrant

## 5.33. Scripta Manent

Country: Italy (p. 39)

Date: 2003 - 2023

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#1)

Forensics > Linguistics (#1)

House raid (#2)

Targeted digital surveillance > Malware (#3)

In 2016, 32 house raids took place in different regions of Italy and several people were arrested as part of an operation called “Scripta Manent”.<sup>43</sup> Up to 22 people were under investigation in this operation. They were accused of forming or participating in an *associazione sovversiva con finalità di terrorismo* (criminal association with the aim of terrorism), referring to attacks claimed by the *Federazione Anarchica Informale* (FAI, Informal Anarchist Federation) since 2003.<sup>95</sup> Some of them were accused of explosive attacks carried out between 2005 and 2016. Some of them were accused of *istigazione a delinquere* (incitement to commit a crime) for writing in the anarchist newspaper *Croce Nera Anarchica* (Anarchist Black Cross) or for running radical websites.

Scripta Manent combined the contents of several previous investigations.

A first trial took place in 2017-2019, an appeal in 2020, and two further verdicts in 2022<sup>96</sup> and 2023.<sup>97</sup> The final verdict is:

- Two people, Anna Beniamino and Alfredo Cospito, were sentenced to 17 years and 9 months and 23 years in prison, respectively.

<sup>94</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20250418153837/https://nzherald.co.nz/urewera-pair-to-serve-time-at-home/XRXV2JUODXN54CK2YL7YQ44GPY>

<sup>95</sup><https://tracesoffire.espiblogs.net/2016/09/13/italy-naples-september-carrion-operation-scripta-manent>

<sup>96</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2022/07/10/italy-cassation-of-the-scripta-manent-trial>

<sup>97</sup><https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2023/07/02/italy-anarchists-alfredo-cospito-and-anna-beniamino-have-been-sentenced-to-23-years-and-17-years-and-9-months>

<sup>60</sup><https://notrace.how/earsandeyes/#torino-2019-03>

<sup>61</sup><https://attaque.noblogs.org/post/2020/08/06/saint-etienne-arrestation-de-carla-recherchee-dans-le-cadre-de-loperation-scintilla>

<sup>62</sup><https://macerie.org/index.php/2019/05/23/incendio-al-carcere-boba-arrestato>

285. At 3.48pm on 10 September 2007, a conversation was intercepted between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] inside the Toyota Windom motor vehicle registration number [REDACTED]. The relevant segments of the conversation included;

- [REDACTED] saying "Tough, they stole our land, [Inaudible words] our land, all our culture, haven't seen the money yet".
- [REDACTED] saying "...die for Tuhoe".

285.1 I believe this shows [REDACTED] is prepared to die for the Tuhoe cause.

Extract from the court document used to justify the raids, showing how the words "die for Tuhoe," taken out of context from a private conversation, were used to suggest that someone was "prepared to die for the Tuhoe cause" (personal information censored by the No Trace Project). Tuhoe is a Māori *iwi* (tribe) whose members were particularly targeted by the operation.

On October 15, 2007, approximately 60 raids targeting Māori indigenous activists, anarchists, and other activists took place across New Zealand as part of an operation called "Operation 8."<sup>90</sup> A few more raids took place in 2007 and 2008. Around 20 people were arrested and initially accused of participating in a terrorist group and organizing "quasi-military training camps" in remote rural areas. In 2007 the original accusations were dropped and most of the defendants were instead charged with possession of weapons and Molotov cocktails and, for some of them, participation in a criminal group. In 2011 the charges against most of the defendants were dropped and only four people remained charged.<sup>91</sup>

The operation started in 2006 when the police became aware of the "training camps."<sup>92</sup>

In a 2012 trial:

- Two people were sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in prison.<sup>93</sup>
- Two people were sentenced to 9 months of home detention.<sup>94</sup>

detention center.<sup>63</sup> In July 2020, Carla, who had been on the run since the first arrests, was arrested in France and extradited to Italy.

After a trial in 2021<sup>64</sup>-2023, several people were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from 1 year to 4 years and 2 months.<sup>65</sup>

## 5.25. Fenix

Country: Czech Republic (p. 38)

Date: 2014 - 2018

Techniques used:

Detection dogs (#1)

Infiltrators (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#2)

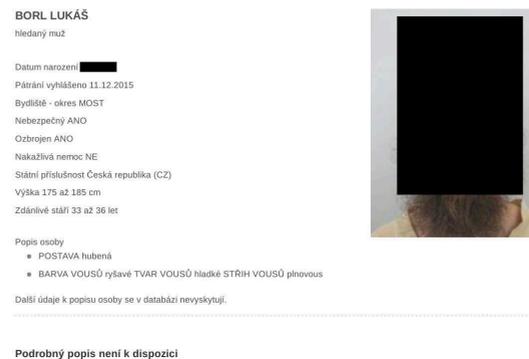


Photo and personal information of Lukáš Borl published on the national police website (date of birth and picture censored by the No Trace Project).<sup>66</sup>

<sup>63</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20200918130026/https://roundrobin.info/2019/12/verona-una-perquisizione-e-un-arresto>

<sup>64</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20211012182815/https://roundrobin.info/2021/10/op-scintilla-inizio-del-processo-e-volantino>

<sup>65</sup><https://ilrovescio.info/2023/01/18/torino-sentenza-di-primo-grado-del-processo-scintilla>

<sup>66</sup>[https://web.archive.org/web/20160314103136/http://aplikace.policie.cz/patrani-osoby/PersonDetail.aspx?person\\_id=13081211150011](https://web.archive.org/web/20160314103136/http://aplikace.policie.cz/patrani-osoby/PersonDetail.aspx?person_id=13081211150011)

<sup>90</sup>[https://rebelpress.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Day\\_Raids\\_Came.pdf](https://rebelpress.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Day_Raids_Came.pdf)

<sup>91</sup><https://stuff.co.nz/national/5572235/Gun-charges-against-Urewera-accused-dropped>

<sup>92</sup><https://putatara.net/2013/11/25/operation-8-the-evidence>

<sup>93</sup><https://stuff.co.nz/national/crime/6976162/Protest-against-jailing-of-Urewera-pair>

In 2015, house raids took place and several people were charged with crimes as part of an operation called “Fenix”.<sup>67</sup> Some of them were accused of the arson of a police car in 2014.<sup>68</sup> Some of them were accused of having planned to attack a train.

Some of the people were detained for several months before being released. One of them, Lukáš Borl, entered clandestinity to avoid arrest and stayed in clandestinity for several months before being arrested and detained for several months.<sup>69</sup>

In a 2017 trial, the people were acquitted. In a 2018 appeal, the acquittals were confirmed.<sup>70</sup>

## 5.26. 2013 case against Mónica and Francisco

Country: Spain (p. 40)

Date: 2013 - 2017

Techniques used:

Forensics > Facial recognition (#1)

House raid (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

In 2013, Mónica Caballero and Francisco Solar were arrested in Spain, accused of placing an explosive device in a church.<sup>71</sup> The device exploded, causing material damages and slightly injuring one person.

In a trial in 2016, Mónica and Francisco were each sentenced to 12 years in prison.<sup>72</sup> In a 2016 appeal, both of their sentences were reduced to 4

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<sup>67</sup><https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2017/11/10/repressions-in-so-called-czech-republic-timeline-a2-poster>

<sup>68</sup><https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2015/06/03/interview-with-an-activist-detained-during-operation-fenix>

<sup>69</sup><https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2016/10/19/lukas-borl-statement-about-his-arrest>

<sup>70</sup><https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2018/03/30/vrchni-soud-potvrdil-osvobozujici-verdikt-mestskeho-soudu-high-court-in-prague-confirmed-acquittance-of-all-defendants>

<sup>71</sup><https://notrace.how/documentation/monica-and-francisco-2013-case-file.pdf>

<sup>72</sup><https://alabarricadas.org/noticias/node/36054>

In 2008, six people were arrested and charged with preparation of terrorist acts, possession or manufacture of explosive or incendiary devices, and arson or attempted arson—including an attempted arson of an electrical cabinet in 2006 and an attempted arson of a police tow truck in 2007.<sup>87</sup> This operation was documented by comrades in a series of zines entitled “Mauvaises intentions”.<sup>88</sup>

After a trial in 2012, five people were sentenced to between one and three years in prison.<sup>89</sup>

## 5.32. Operation 8

Country: New Zealand (p. 40)

Date: 2006 - 2012

Techniques used:

Biased interpretation of evidence (#1)

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#1)

Covert surveillance devices > Video (#1)

Forensics > Gait recognition (#1)

House raid (#2)

Informants (#2)

Network mapping (#3)

Open-source intelligence (#3)

Physical surveillance > Aerial (#3)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Roadblocks (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

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<sup>87</sup><https://infokiosques.net/spip.php?article597>

<sup>88</sup><https://notrace.how/resources/#mauvaises-intentions>

<sup>89</sup><https://juralib.noblogs.org/2012/06/25/mauvaises-intentions-paris-rendu-du-proces-antiterroriste-de-mai-2012>

## 5.30. Case against Amos Mbedzi

Country: Eswatini (p. 38)

Date: 2008 - 2012

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#2)

Physical violence (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

In 2008, Amos Mbedzi took part in an attempt to bomb a bridge in Eswatini with an explosive device.<sup>84</sup> Mbedzi and two of his comrades were under the bridge preparing the device when it exploded prematurely, severely wounding Mbedzi and killing his two comrades, without damaging the bridge.<sup>85</sup> A passing car brought Mbedzi to a hospital, where he was arrested one hour later. Mbedzi was charged with sedition for the bombing attempt and with murder for the deaths of his comrades.

In a 2012 trial, Mbedzi was convicted of sedition and murder and sentenced to 25 years in prison. He died in prison in 2022.<sup>86</sup>

## 5.31. Mauvaises intentions

Country: France (p. 39)

Date: 2006 - 2012

Techniques used:

Forensics > Arson (#1)

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Network mapping (#3)

Physical surveillance > Overt (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

<sup>84</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20120922005905/http://www.bdlive.co.za/world/africa/2012/09/18/sa-man-gets-85-years-for-plot-on-mswati>

<sup>85</sup><https://notrace.how/documentation/case-against-amos-mbedzi-case-file.pdf>

<sup>86</sup><https://peoplesdispatch.org/2022/06/08/south-african-communist-amos-mbedzi-who-fought-apartheid-dies-a-martyr-for-liberation-of-swaziland>

years and 6 months.<sup>73</sup> In 2017, Mónica and Francisco were expelled to Chile, their country of origin.<sup>74</sup>

## 5.27. Case against Revolutionära fronten

Country: Sweden (p. 40)

Date: 2013 - 2014

Techniques used:

Forensics > Digital (#1)

House raid (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#2)

Open-source intelligence (#3)

Police patrols (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

In 2014, eight alleged members or sympathizers of the Swedish anti-fascist organization Revolutionära fronten (*Revolutionary Front*) were accused of committing various offenses in 2013.<sup>23</sup> In particular:

- Five defendants were accused of beating two people near a demonstration organized by a neo-Nazi political party in Stockholm.
- Four defendants were accused of visiting a fascist's house at night, hitting the door with an ax and painting threatening graffiti on the facade.
- One defendant was accused of possessing Molotov cocktails.

In a 2014 trial:

- Five defendants were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from 1 year and 2 months to 2 years and 4 months.
- Two defendants were sentenced to fines.

<sup>73</sup><https://es-contrainfo.espiv.net/2016/12/17/estado-espanol-reducida-a-4-anos-y-medio-de-prision-la-sentencia-contra-lxs-companerxs-francisco-solar-y-monica-caballero>

<sup>74</sup><https://es-contrainfo.espiv.net/2017/03/10/estado-espanol-comunicado-de-lxs-companerxs-anarquistas-monica-caballero-y-francisco-solar>

- One defendant was acquitted.

## 5.28. 2011-2013 case against Jeremy Hammond

Country: United States (p. 40)

Date: 2011 - 2013

Techniques used:

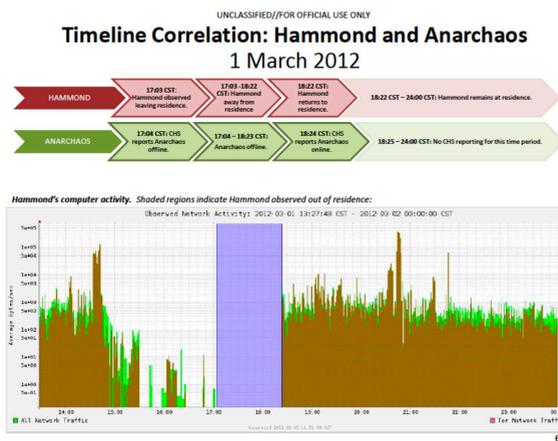
Informants (#2)

Mass surveillance > Police files (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Authentication bypass (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Network forensics (#3)



Timeline established by investigators, showing a correlation between the times when Jeremy Hammond was physically present at his home, the times when his online persona (*anarchaos*) was reported as being online by an informant, and the times when the network traffic of the router he was using showed usage of the Tor network.

In March 2012, Jeremy Hammond's home was raided and he was arrested for his involvement in a December 2011 cyber-attack on

Stratfor, a private intelligence firm.<sup>75</sup>

The case was in a large part based on information provided to investigators by Sabu, an associate of Jeremy Hammond who became an informant.

In a 2013 trial, Jeremy Hammond was sentenced to 10 years in prison.<sup>76</sup>

## 5.29. Nea Filadelphia case

Country: Greece (p. 39)

Date: 2011 - 2016

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#1)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

In 2013, several people were arrested in Nea Filadelphia, a suburb of Athens.<sup>77</sup> Four of them were accused of carrying out bank robberies<sup>78</sup> in 2011<sup>79</sup> and 2013.<sup>80</sup>

After a trial in 2014, two people were sentenced to 16 years in prison.<sup>81</sup> After another trial in 2014<sup>82</sup> and an appeal in 2016,<sup>83</sup> the other two were sentenced to 9 and 11 years in prison, respectively.

<sup>75</sup><https://rollingstone.com/culture/culture-news/the-rise-and-fall-of-jeremy-hammond-enemy-of-the-state-183599>

<sup>76</sup><https://apnews.com/general-news-1632c936e6d74d42aa465878d144aaac>

<sup>77</sup><https://web.archive.org/web/20201027031238/http://actforfree.nostate.net/?p=15472>

<sup>78</sup><https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2013/11/06/concerning-the-arrests-of-comrades-in-nea-philadelphia-on-304-athens>

<sup>79</sup><https://abcsolidaritycell.espivblogs.net/archives/130>

<sup>80</sup><https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2016/02/26/appeal-trial-for-the-double-bank-robbery-velvendo-case-greece>

<sup>81</sup><https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2014/10/02/announcement-of-sentences-in-the-velvendo-double-robbery-case-11014-athens>

<sup>82</sup><https://abcsolidaritycell.espivblogs.net/archives/tag/g-naxakis>

<sup>83</sup><https://anarhija.info/library/grecia-l-ultimo-aggiornamento-sul-processo-d-appello-per-rapina-a-pirgetos-con-anarchic-en>