

The Threat Library is a knowledge base of repressive techniques used by the enemies of anarchists and other rebels and repressive operations where they've been used—a breakdown and classification of actions that can be used against us. Its purpose is to help you think through what mitigations to take in a particular project and to navigate resources that go into more depth on these topics. In other words, it helps you arrive at appropriate operational security for your threat model.



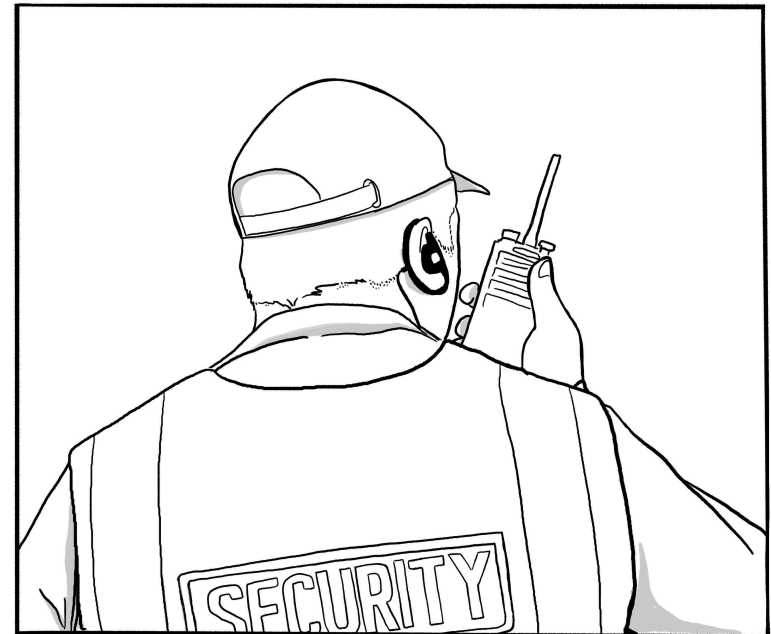
No Trace Project / No trace, no case. A collection of tools to help anarchists and other rebels **understand** the capabilities of their enemies, **undermine** surveillance efforts, and ultimately **act** without getting caught.

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.

Threat Library

Part 5/5

Repressive operations
Countries



Threat Library

Part 1/5: Tutorial, Tactics

Part 2/5: Techniques A–I

Part 3/5: Techniques M–T

Part 4/5: Mitigations

Part 5/5: Repressive operations, Countries

Original text in English

No Trace Project

notrace.how/threat-library

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.

April 18, 2025

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

8. Contribute to the Threat Library

8.1. Contact

Is there a **technique** (#2), **mitigation** (#4), or **repressive operation** (p. 4) 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 (PGP⁸⁸)

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 or 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.⁸⁹

⁸⁸<https://notrace.how/notrace.asc>

⁸⁹<https://notrace.how/translations.html>

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6. Repressive operations

6.1. Case against Louna

Country: France (p. 31)

Date: 2024 - ?

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#2)

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#2)

Covert surveillance devices > Video (#2)

Forensics > Arson (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Guards (#2)

House raid (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#3)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

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.¹ 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.

¹<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>

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

6.2. Berlin 2023 railway conspiracy case

Country: Germany (p. 32)

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.³ 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.⁴

6.3. Case against Peppy and Krystal

Country: United States (p. 33)

Date: 2023 - ?

Techniques used:

Covert house visit (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

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

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

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

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.

6.30. Case against Direct Action

Country: Canada (p. 31)

Date: 1982 - 1986

Techniques used:

Covert house visit (#2)

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#2)

Forensics > Linguistics (#2)

House raid (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#3)

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 Litton Industries.⁸⁶ 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 1986,⁸⁷ 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.

⁸⁶<https://archive.org/details/direct-action-memoirsofan-urban-guerrilla>

⁸⁷<https://web.archive.org/web/20100715145801/http://uniset.ca/other/cs5/27CCC3d142.html>

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.⁸¹ 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 2008.⁸² Craig Marshall was sentenced to 5 and a half years in a plea deal.⁸³

6.29. Case against Marius Mason

Country: United States (p. 33)

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)⁸⁴ from 1999 to 2003,⁸⁵ including a 1999 arson of an office associated with Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) research.

In 2023, the home of Peppy and Krystal was raided, and both were arrested a month later.⁵ Peppy was accused of launching two smoke bombs and a firework during a protest against a transphobic event, and Krystal was accused of conspiring with Peppy.⁶

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.

6.4. Case against Ruslan Siddiqi

Country: Russia (p. 33)

Date: 2023 - ?

Techniques used:

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

Physical violence (#3)

In 2023, Ruslan Siddiqi was arrested and accused of bombing a freight train on a track that was also used to transport military equipment in the context of the Russo-Ukrainian war.⁷ The bombing damaged both the train and the track.

After his arrest, Ruslan Siddiqi publicly claimed responsibility for the bombing. He carried out the bombing a few kilometers from his home.

Ruslan Siddiqi is currently imprisoned pending trial.

6.5. Repression of Lafarge factory sabotage

Country: France (p. 31)

Date: 2022 - ?

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

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

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

⁸¹<https://www.courtlistener.com/opinion/2627996/state-v-luers>

⁸²<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2014/03/07/interview-with-convicted-eco-terrorist-jeff-free-luers-2008>

⁸³<https://www.nytimes.com/2002/04/07/magazine/from-tree-hugger-to-terrorist.html>

⁸⁴<https://supportmariusmason.org/about-marius/about-the-case>

⁸⁵<https://supportmariusmason.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/mason-plea-agreement-1.pdf>

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)
House raid (#2)
Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)
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.⁸ The sabotage, which took place during the day and involved between 100 and 200 people,⁹ caused around 6 million euros of damage.

On June 20, 2023, about eighteen more people were raided and arrested in France, some of them in connection with the Lafarge sabotage.¹⁰

6.6. Repression of the first Jane's Revenge arson

Country: United States (p. 33)

Date: 2022 - ?

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)
Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#2)
Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)
Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Manent”.³⁵ 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 2003.⁷⁸ 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 2022⁷⁹ and 2023.⁸⁰ 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.
- 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.

6.28. Case against Jeff Luers

Country: United States (p. 33)

Date: 2000 - 2008

Techniques used:

Forensics > Trace evidence (#2)
House raid (#2)

⁷⁸<https://tracesoffire.espivblogs.net/2016/09/13/italy-naples-september-carrion-operation-scripta-manent>

⁷⁹<https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2022/07/10/italy-cassation-of-the-scripta-manent-trial>

⁸⁰<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>

⁸<https://sansnom.noblogs.org/archives/16978>

⁹<https://reporterre.net/Sabotage-de-l-usine-Lafarge-deux-premieres-mises-en-examen>

¹⁰<https://reporterre.net/Nouvelle-serie-de-perquisitions-a-la-zad-et-en-France>

6.26. Mauvaises intentions

Country: France (p. 31)

Date: 2006 - 2012

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Network mapping (#3)

Physical surveillance > Overt (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#3)

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 2007.⁷⁵ This operation was documented by comrades in a series of zines entitled “Mauvaises intentions”.⁷⁶

After a trial in 2012, five people were sentenced to between one and three years in prison.⁷⁷

6.27. Scripta Manent

Country: Italy (p. 32)

Date: 2003 - 2023

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#2)

Forensics > Linguistics (#2)

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

⁷⁵<https://infokiosques.net/spip.php?article597>

⁷⁶<https://notrace.how/resources/#mauvaises-intentions>

⁷⁷<https://juralib.noblogs.org/2012/06/25/mauvaises-intentions-paris-rendu-du-proces-antiterroriste-de-mai-2012>



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

In March 2023, a person was arrested¹¹ and charged with a May 2022 arson attack on the headquarters of an anti-abortion group.¹² 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 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.¹³

¹¹<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2023/mar/28/hridindu-sankar-roychowdhury-arrested-charged-fire>

¹²<https://janesrevenge.noblogs.org/2022/05/08/first-communicue>

¹³https://madison.com/news/local/crime-courts/hridindu-roychowdhury-crime-abortion-madison-wisconsin/article_af329b98-f752-11ee-a846-632571f96ea2.html

6.7. Belarusian anarcho-partisans

Country: Belarus (p. 31)

Date: 2020 - 2021

Techniques used:

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#3)

Physical violence (#3)

In 2020, four people set fire to police buildings and to vehicles in the parking lot of a prosecutor's office.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

6.8. Case against Boris

Country: France (p. 31)

Date: 2020 - 2021

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#2)

Covert surveillance devices > Video (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

ID checks (#2)

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Mass surveillance > Police files (#3)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

¹⁴<https://pramen.io/en/2020/11/open-letter-in-support-of-belarus-anarchist-revolutionaries>

¹⁵<https://pramen.io/en/2021/12/blood-on-your-hands-regarding-information-about-torture-of-anarcho-partisans>

¹⁶<https://abc-belarus.org/en/2021/12/22/18-to-20-years-imprisonment-for-belarusian-anarcho-partisans>

Stratfor, a private intelligence firm.⁶⁶

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.⁶⁷

6.25. Nea Filadelfia case

Country: Greece (p. 32)

Date: 2011 - 2016

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

In 2013, several people were arrested in Nea Filadelfia, a suburb of Athens.⁶⁸ Four of them were accused of carrying out bank robberies⁶⁹ in 2011⁷⁰ and 2013.⁷¹

After a trial in 2014, two people were sentenced to 16 years in prison.⁷² After another trial in 2014⁷³ and an appeal in 2016,⁷⁴ the other two were sentenced to 9 and 11 years in prison, respectively.

⁶⁶<https://rollingstone.com/culture/culture-news/the-rise-and-fall-of-jeremy-hammond-enemy-of-the-state-183599>

⁶⁷<https://apnews.com/general-news-1632c936e6d74d42aa465878d144aaae>

⁶⁸<https://web.archive.org/web/20201027031238/http://actforfree.nostate.net/?p=15472>

⁶⁹<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2013/11/06/concerning-the-arrests-of-comrades-in-nea-philadelphia-on-304-athens>

⁷⁰<https://abcsolidaritycell.espivblogs.net/archives/130>

⁷¹<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2016/02/26/appeal-trial-for-the-double-bank-robbery-velvendo-case-greece>

⁷²<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2014/10/02/announcement-of-sentences-in-the-velvendo-double-robbery-case-11014-athens>

⁷³<https://abcsolidaritycell.espivblogs.net/archives/tag/g-naxakis>

⁷⁴<https://anarhija.info/library/grecia-l-ultimo-aggiornamento-sul-processo-d-appello-per-rapina-a-pirgetos-con-anarchic-en>

6.24. 2011-2013 case against Jeremy Hammond

Country: United States (p. 33)

Date: 2011 - 2013

Techniques used:

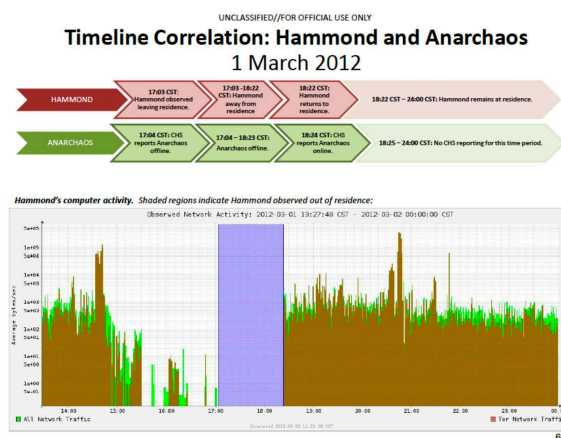
Informants (#2)

Mass surveillance > Police files (#3)

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 on-line 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

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 2020.¹⁷ 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”.¹⁸

6.9. 2019-2020 case against Mónica and Francisco

Country: Chile (p. 31)

Date: 2019 - 2023

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Forensics > Facial recognition (#2)

Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#2)

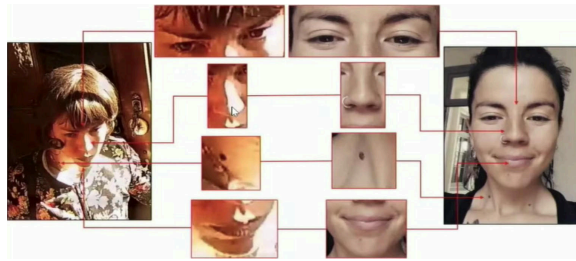
Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#3)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

Open-source intelligence (#3)

¹⁷<https://rupture.noblogs.org/post/2023/10/04/no-bars>

¹⁸<https://anarchistnews.org/content/why-i-burned-2-antennas>



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 park in an attempt to harm cops in 2020.¹⁹ 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.²⁰

6.10. Repression against Zündlumpen

Country: **Germany** (p. 32)

Date: **2019** - ?

Techniques used:

Detection dogs (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Forensics > Linguistics (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

Police patrols (#3)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

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.⁶⁰

In a 2017 trial, the people were acquitted. In a 2018 appeal, the acquittals were confirmed.⁶¹

6.23. 2013 case against Mónica and Francisco

Country: **Spain** (p. 33)

Date: **2013** - **2017**

Techniques used:

Forensics > Facial recognition (#2)

House raid (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

In 2013, Mónica Caballero and Francisco Solar were arrested in Spain, accused of placing an explosive device in a church.⁶² 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.⁶³ In a 2016 appeal, both of their sentences were reduced to 4 years and 6 months.⁶⁴ In 2017, Mónica and Francisco were expelled to Chile, their country of origin.⁶⁵

⁶⁰<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2016/10/19/lukas-borl-statement-about-his-arrest>

⁶¹<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2018/03/30/vrchni-soud-potvrdil-osvobodujici-verdikt-mestskeho-soudu-high-court-in-prague-confirmed-acquittance-of-all-defendants>

⁶²<https://notrace.how/documentation/monica-and-francisco-2013-case-file.pdf>

⁶³<https://alabarricadas.org/noticias/node/36054>

⁶⁴<https://es-contrainfo.espiv.net/2016/12/17/estado-espanol-reducida-a-4-anos-y-medio-de-prision-la-sentencia-contr-lxs-companerxs-francisco-solar-y-monica-caballero>

⁶⁵<https://es-contrainfo.espiv.net/2017/03/10/estado-espanol-comunicado-de-lxs-companerxs-anarquistas-monica-caballero-y-francisco-solar>

¹⁹<https://notrace.how/resources/#monica-francisco>

²⁰<https://informativoanarquista.noblogs.org/post/2023/12/08/chile-condenas-contr-lxs-companerxs-monica-caballero-y-francisco-solar>

with sentences ranging from 1 year to 4 years and 2 months.⁵⁶

6.22. Fenix

Country: Czech Republic (p. 31)

Date: 2014 - 2018

Techniques used:

Detection dogs (#2)

Infiltrators (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#3)

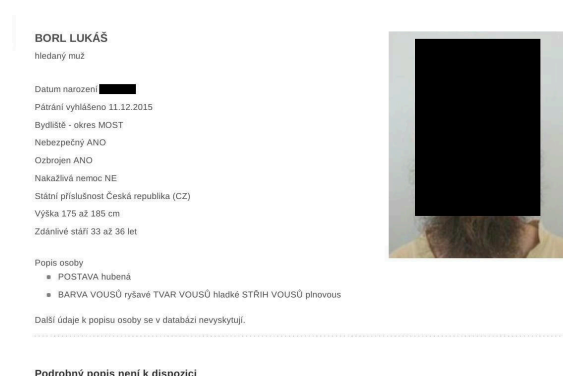


Photo and personal information of Lukáš Borl published on the national police website (date of birth and picture censored by the No Trace Project).⁵⁷

In 2015, house raids took place and several people were charged with crimes as part of an operation called “Fenix”.⁵⁸ Some of them were accused of the arson of a police car in 2014.⁵⁹ Some of them were accused of having planned to attack a train.

⁵⁶<https://ilrovescio.info/2023/01/18/torino-sentenza-di-primo-grado-del-processo-scintilla>

⁵⁷https://web.archive.org/web/20160314103136/http://aplikace.policie.cz/patrani-osoby/PersonDetail.aspx?person_id=13081211150011

⁵⁸<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2017/11/10/repressions-in-so-called-czech-republic-timeline-a2-poster>

⁵⁹<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2015/06/03/interview-with-an-activist-detained-during-operation-fenix>

Targeted digital surveillance > Authentication bypass (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > IMSI-catcher (#3)

In April 2022,²¹ October 2022,²² and February 2025²³ several raids took place as part of an investigation into the editors of the German anarchist newspaper *Zündlumpen*, published from 2019 to 2021.

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.

In February 2025, two people suspected of being editors of *Zündlumpen* were arrested.²⁴ They are currently imprisoned pending trial.

6.11. Repression of the 2019 uprising in Chile

Country: Chile (p. 31)

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.²⁵ For several months, a large amount of public infrastructure and commercial buildings were vandalized, looted or burned in Santiago and elsewhere in the country.

²¹<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>

²²<https://de.indymedia.org/node/234616>

²³<https://actforfree.noblogs.org/2025/03/26/about-the-repressive-operation-in-germany-and-austria-solidarity-with-the-arrested-anarchists>

²⁴<https://notrace.how/resources/#cops-and-robbers>

²⁵<https://crimethinc.com/2019/10/21/chile-resisting-under-martial-law-a-report-interview-and-call-to-action>

In response to the unrest, the government deployed soldiers and imposed a curfew in a number of cities.²⁶ Many people were arrested and sentenced to years in prison.

6.12. The three from the park bench

Country: Germany (p. 32)

Date: 2019 - ?

Techniques used:

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

In 2019, three people were arrested while sitting on a park bench late at night in Hamburg,²⁷ accused of carrying incendiary devices²⁸ 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.²⁹ The sentences were upheld on appeal in 2022.³⁰

6.13. December 8 case

Country: France (p. 31)

Date: 2018 - ?

Techniques used:

Biased interpretation of evidence (#2)

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#2)

²⁶<https://www.anarchistnews.org/content/chile-anarchist-analysis>

²⁷<https://notrace.how/resources/#parkbank>

²⁸<https://parkbanksolidarity.blackblogs.org/509>

²⁹<https://parkbanksolidarity.blackblogs.org/end-of-the-trial-two-imprisoned-comrades-on-the-streets-again>

³⁰<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>



Microphones found in a house⁵¹ 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”.³⁵ Some of them were accused of carrying out several arson and explosive attacks on migrant detention centers and other targets between 2015 and 2018.⁵² 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.⁵³ 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 detention center.⁵⁴ 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 2021⁵⁵–2023, several people were sentenced to prison,

⁵¹<https://notrace.how/earsandeyes/#torino-2019-03>

⁵²<https://attaque.noblogs.org/post/2020/08/06/saint-etienne-arrestation-de-carla-recherchee-dans-le-cadre-de-loperation-scintilla>

⁵³<https://macerie.org/index.php/2019/05/23/incendio-al-carcere-boba-arrestato>

⁵⁴<https://roundrobin.info/2019/12/verona-una-perquisizione-e-un-arresto>

⁵⁵<https://roundrobin.info/2021/10/op-scintilla-inizio-del-processo-e-volantino>

6.20. Warsaw 3

Country: Poland (p. 33)

Date: 2016 - 2017

Techniques used:

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Physical violence (#3)

In 2016, three people were arrested⁴⁹ in the parking lot of a police station in Warsaw.⁵⁰ 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.

6.21. Scintilla

Country: Italy (p. 32)

Date: 2015 - 2023

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#2)

Door knocks (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Forensics > Gait recognition (#2)

International cooperation (#2)

⁴⁹<https://wawa3.noblogs.org/post/2016/06/21/chronology-eng>

⁵⁰<https://wawa3.noblogs.org/post/2017/05/24/olsen-gang-replies-statements-of-warsaw-three-en>

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#2)

Covert surveillance devices > Video (#2)

Evidence fabrication (#2)

Forensics > Trace evidence (#2)

House raid (#2)

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.³¹ 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.³² 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:³³

- Real-time geolocation of phones, through the **collaboration of mobile network operators (#3)**.
- **IMSI-catchers (#3)**.
- **Covert location surveillance devices (#2)**.
- **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.

³¹<https://soutienauxinculpeesdu8decembre.noblogs.org/post/2023/09/11/chronologie-de-laffaire>

³²<https://soutien812.blackblogs.org/2022/01/30/un-recit-de-laffaire-du-8-12>

³³<https://soutien812.blackblogs.org/2024/12/15/affaire-du-8-12-analyse-dune-enquete-preliminaire-pnat-et-dgsi>

In a 2023 trial:³⁴

- 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.

6.14. Bialystok

Country: Italy (p. 32)

Date: 2017 - 2022

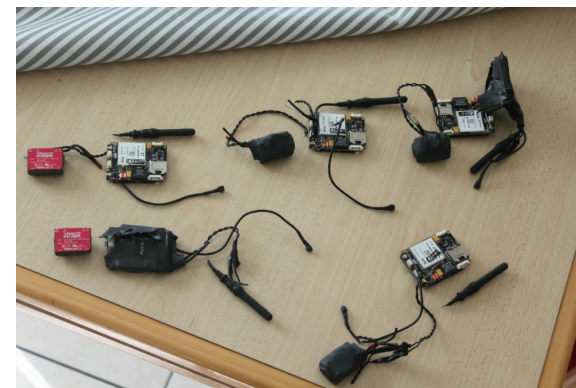
Techniques used:

Forensics > Gait recognition (#2)

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”.³⁵ 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. 18). 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.³⁶



Surveillance devices found in a house after the operation.⁴⁸

In February 2019, 50 house raids took place, mainly in Trentino, and seven people were arrested as part of an operation called “Renata”.³⁵ 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.

³⁴<https://soutienauxinculpeesdu8decembre.noblogs.org/post/2024/01/23/affaire-du-8-12-le-devenir-terroriste-des-luttes>

³⁵<https://malacoda.noblogs.org/anarchici-imprigionati>

³⁶<https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2022/10/31/italy-the-first-grade-sentence-concerning-the-trial-following-theoperation-bialystok>

⁴⁸<https://notrace.how/earsandeyes/#trento-2019-03>

6.18. Prometeo

Country: Italy (p. 32)

Date: 2016 - 2021

Techniques used:

Evidence fabrication (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

In 2019, three people were arrested as part of an operation called “Prometeo”.³⁵ 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 evidence⁴⁷) for the parcel bombs, although one of them had spent two and a half years in prison before being acquitted.

6.19. Renata

Country: Italy (p. 32)

Date: 2016 - 2019

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

House raid (#2)

Physical violence (#3)

⁴⁷<https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2021/10/06/italy-op-prometeo-beppe-robert-and-nat-acquitted>

6.15. Bure criminal association case

Country: France (p. 31)

Date: 2017 - ?

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#2)

Detection dogs (#2)

Forensics > Arson (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Forensics > Digital (#2)

Forensics > Fingerprints (#2)

House raid (#2)

International cooperation (#2)

Mass surveillance > Police files (#3)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

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)

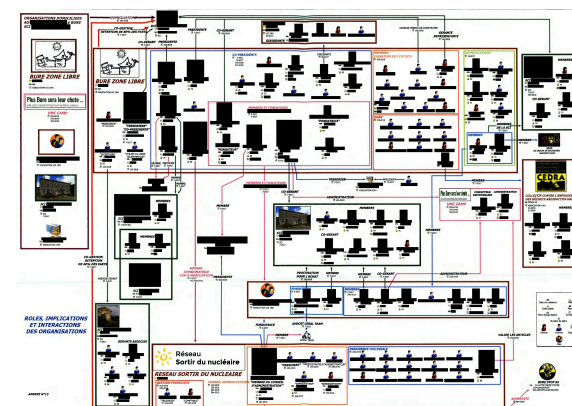


Diagram of the organizations fighting against Cigéo and their members, made by investigators (personal information censored by the No Trace Project).

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.³⁷ Some of the people were accused of organizing or participating in demonstrations in which people attacked police 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).³⁸

After a trial in 2021 and an appeal in 2023, three people were given 4-month suspended sentences, and the others were acquitted.

6.16. Network

Country: **Russia** (p. 33)

Date: **2017 - 2020**

Technique used:

Physical violence (#3)

In late 2017 and early 2018, about ten people were arrested in Penza and Saint Petersburg³⁹ and accused of being part of an underground organization called “Network” that was planning terrorist attacks in anticipation of the 2018 Russian presidential elections and the FIFA World Cup.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

After two trials in 2020, seven alleged members of the “Network” organization in Penza were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 to 18 years,⁴² and two alleged members in Saint Petersburg were sentenced to 5 and a half and 7 years in prison, respectively.⁴³

6.17. Panico

Country: **Italy** (p. 32)

Date: **2016 - 2023**

Technique used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

In 2017, house raids took place in Florence and several people were arrested as part of an operation called “Panico”.³⁵ Up to 35 people were charged in this operation.⁴⁴ 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 2021⁴⁵ and a ruling by the Court of Cassation in 2023,⁴⁶ two people were sentenced to 8 years in prison, while others received sentences ranging from a few months to three and a half years.

⁴¹<https://web.archive.org/web/20210724130151/https://a2day.net/the-dark-side-of-the-network-case>

⁴²<https://therussianreader.com/2020/02/10/network-penza-sentences>

⁴³<https://anarchistsworldwide.noblogs.org/post/2020/06/23/saint-petersburg-russia-we-can-dance-if-we-want-to-sentencing-of-the-network-case-defendants>

⁴⁴<https://insuscettibilediravvedimento.noblogs.org/post/2019/07/18/it-en-italia-richieste-di-condanna-al-processo-per-loperazione-panico>

⁴⁵<https://ilrovescio.info/2021/05/05/sentenza-dappello-processo-panico>

⁴⁶<https://lanemesi.noblogs.org/post/2023/07/15/sentenza-di-cassazione-del-processo-panico-14-luglio-2023>

³⁷<https://bureburebure.info/repression>

³⁸<https://noussoimmestousdesmalfaiteurs.noblogs.org/antecedents-familiaux>

³⁹<https://web.archive.org/web/20210724133854/https://a2day.net/network-underground>

⁴⁰<https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/EUR4696252018-ENGLISH.pdf>