

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.



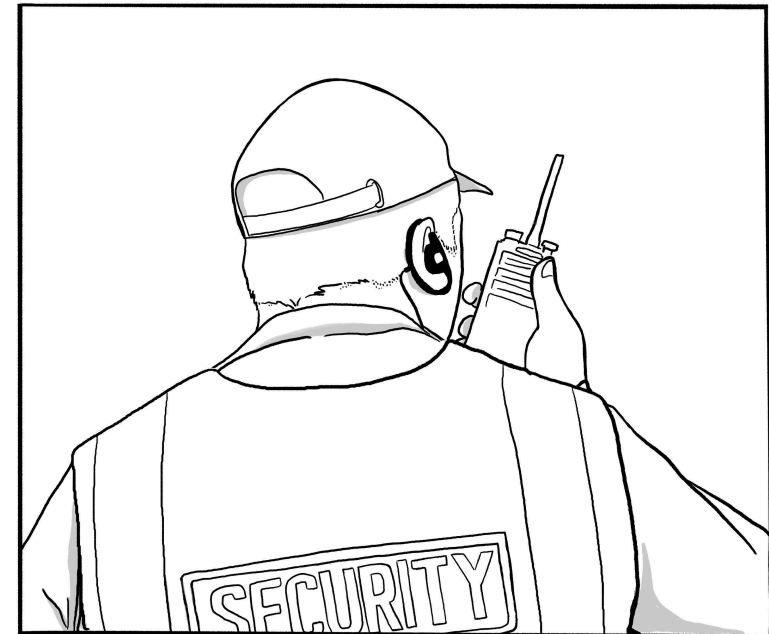
No Trace Project / No trace, no case. A collection of tools to help anarchists and other rebels **understand** the capabilities of their enemies, **undermine** surveillance efforts, and ultimately **act** without getting caught.

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 publication by the 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.

July 11, 2024

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 (PGP⁷⁷)

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 page⁷⁸.

⁷⁷<https://notrace.how/notrace.asc>

⁷⁸<https://notrace.how/translations.html>

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6. Repressive operations

6.1. Berlin 2023 railway conspiracy case

Countries: Germany (p. 28)

Date: 2023 - ?

Techniques 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 Berlin¹. Three police cars were dispatched to the location and the people were arrested on suspicion of attempted arson against the railway infrastructure.

6.2. Case against Peppy and Krystal

Countries: United States (p. 29)

Date: 2023 - ?

Techniques used:

Covert house visit (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

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 later². 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 Peppy³.

¹<https://notrace.how/resources/#conspiring>

²<https://freepeppyandkrystal.blackblogs.org/timeline-and-detailed-updates>

³<https://notrace.how/documentation/case-against-peppy-and-krystal-affidavit.pdf>

Peppy is in jail awaiting trial.

6.3. Repression of Lafarge factory sabotage

Countries: France (p. 27)

Date: 2022 - ?

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 Lafarge⁴. The sabotage, which took place during the day and involved between 100 and 200 people⁵, 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 sabotage⁶.

⁴<https://sansnom.noblogs.org/archives/16978>

⁵<https://reporterre.net/Sabotage-de-l-usine-Lafarge-deux-premieres-mises-en-examen>

⁶<https://reporterre.net/Nouvelle-serie-de-perquisitions-a-la-zad-et-en-France>

trucks at a Chevrolet dealership earlier that night⁷². 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 2008⁷³. Craig Marshall was sentenced to 5 and a half years in a plea deal⁷⁴.

6.26. Case against Marius Mason

Countries: United States (p. 29)

Date: 1999 - 2010

Techniques 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)⁷⁵ from 1999 to 2003⁷⁶, 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.

⁷²<https://www.courtlistener.com/opinion/2627996/state-v-luers>

⁷³<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2014/03/07/interview-with-convicted-eco-terrorist-jeff-free-luers-2008>

⁷⁴<https://www.nytimes.com/2002/04/07/magazine/from-tree-hugger-to-terrorist.html>

⁷⁵<https://supportmariusmason.org/about-marius/about-the-case>

⁷⁶<https://supportmariusmason.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/mason-plea-agreement-1.pdf>

since 2003⁶⁹. 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 2022⁷⁰ and 2023⁷¹. 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.

6.25. Case against Jeff Luers

Countries: United States (p. 29)

Date: 2000 - 2008

Techniques used:

Forensics > Trace evidence (#2)

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

⁶⁹<https://tracesoffire.espivblogs.net/2016/09/13/italy-naples-september-carrion-operation-scripta-manent>

⁷⁰<https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2022/07/10/italy-cassation-of-the-scripta-manent-trial>

⁷¹<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>

6.4. Repression of the first Jane's Revenge arson

Countries: United States (p. 29)

Date: 2022 - ?

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#2)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)



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

In March 2023, a person was arrested⁷ and charged with a May 2022 arson attack on the headquarters of an anti-abortion group⁸. 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.

⁷<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2023/mar/28/hrindindu-sankar-roychowdhury-arrested-charged-fire>

⁸<https://janesrevenge.noblogs.org/2022/05/08/first-communicue>

In a 2024 trial, the person was sentenced to 7 and a half years in prison⁹.

6.5. Belarusian anarcho-partisans

Countries: Belarus (p. 27)

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 office¹⁰. 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 tortured¹¹. 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 prison¹².

6.6. Case against Boris

Countries: France (p. 27)

Date: 2020 - 2021

⁹https://madison.com/news/local/crime-courts/hridindu-roychowdhury-crime-abortion-madison-wisconsin/article_af329b98-f752-11ee-a846-632571f96ea2.html

¹⁰<https://pramen.io/en/2020/11/open-letter-in-support-of-belarus-anarchist-revolutionaries>

¹¹<https://pramen.io/en/2021/12/blood-on-your-hands-regarding-information-about-torture-of-anarcho-partisans>

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

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 2007⁶⁶. This operation was documented by comrades in a series of zines entitled “Mauvaises intentions⁶⁷”.

After a trial in 2012, five people were sentenced to between one and three years in prison⁶⁸.

6.24. Scripta Manent

Countries: Italy (p. 28)

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 Manent”²⁸. 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)

⁶⁶<https://infokiosques.net/spip.php?article597>

⁶⁷<https://notrace.how/resources/#mauvaises-intentions>

⁶⁸<https://juralib.noblogs.org/2012/06/25/mauvaises-intentions-paris-rendu-du-proces-antiterroriste-de-mai-2012>

6.22. Nea Filadelphia case

Countries: Greece (p. 28)

Date: 2011 - 2016

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Physical surveillance > Covert (#3)

In 2013, several people were arrested in Nea Filadelphia, a suburb of Athens⁵⁹. Four of them were accused of carrying out bank robberies⁶⁰ in 2011⁶¹ and 2013⁶².

After a trial in 2014, two people were sentenced to 16 years in prison⁶³. After another trial in 2014⁶⁴ and an appeal in 2016⁶⁵, the other two were sentenced to 9 and 11 years in prison, respectively.

6.23. Mauvaises intentions

Countries: France (p. 27)

Date: 2006 - 2012

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Network mapping (#3)

Physical surveillance > Overt (#3)

⁵⁹<https://web.archive.org/web/20201027031238/http://actforfree.nostate.net/?p=15472>

⁶⁰<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2013/11/06/concerning-the-arrests-of-comrades-in-nea-philadelphia-on-304-athens>

⁶¹<https://abcsolidaritycell.espivblogs.net/archives/130>

⁶²<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2016/02/26/appeal-trial-for-the-double-bank-robbery-velvendo-case-greece>

⁶³<https://machorka.espivblogs.net/2014/10/02/announcement-of-sentences-in-the-velvedo-double-robbery-case-11014-athens>

⁶⁴<https://abcsolidaritycell.espivblogs.net/archives/tag/g-naxakis>

⁶⁵<https://anarhija.info/library/grecia-l-ultimo-aggiornamento-sul-processo-d-appello-per-rapina-a-pirgetos-con-anarchic-en>

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)

Service provider collaboration > Mobile network operators (#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 2020¹³. 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”¹⁴.

6.7. 2019-2020 case against Mónica and Francisco

Countries: Chile (p. 27)

Date: 2019 - 2023

¹³<https://rupture.noblogs.org/post/2023/10/04/no-bars>

¹⁴<https://anarchistnews.org/content/why-i-burned-2-antennas>

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

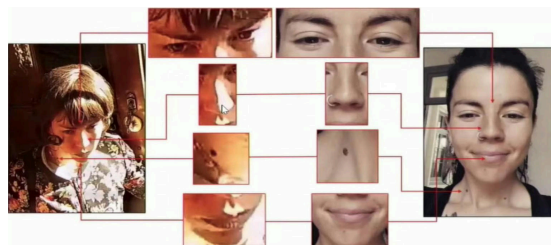
Forensics > Facial recognition (#2)

Forensics > Handwriting analysis (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#3)

Mass surveillance > Video surveillance (#3)

Open-source intelligence (#3)



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 2020¹⁵. 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 years¹⁶.

In a 2017 trial, the people were acquitted. In a 2018 appeal, the acquittals were confirmed⁵⁴.

6.21. 2013 case against Mónica and Francisco

Countries: Spain (p. 29)

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 church⁵⁵. 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 prison⁵⁶. In a 2016 appeal, both of their sentences were reduced to 4 years and 6 months⁵⁷. In 2017, Mónica and Francisco were expelled to Chile, their country of origin⁵⁸.

⁵⁴<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2018/03/30/vrchni-soud-potvrdil-osvobozejici-verdikt-mestskeho-soudu-high-court-in-prague-confirmed-acquittance-of-all-defendants>

⁵⁵<https://notrace.how/documentation/monica-and-francisco-2013-case-file.pdf>

⁵⁶<https://alabarricadas.org/noticias/node/36054>

⁵⁷<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>

⁵⁸<https://es-contrainfo.espiv.net/2017/03/10/estado-espanol-comunicado-de-lxs-companerxs-anarquistas-monica-caballero-y-francisco-solar>

¹⁵<https://notrace.how/resources/#monica-francisco>

¹⁶<https://informativoanarquista.noblogs.org/post/2023/12/08/chile-condenas-contra-lxs-companerxs-monica-caballero-y-francisco-solar>

Techniques used:

Detection dogs (#2)

Infiltrators (#2)

Mass surveillance > Civilian snitches (#3)

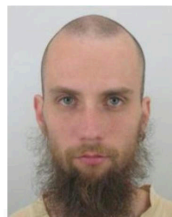
BORL LUKÁŠ
hledaný muž

Datum narození [REDACTED]
Přátání vyhlášeno 11.12.2015
Bydliště - okres MOST
Nebezpečný ANO
Ozbrojen ANO
Nakažlivá nemoc NE
Státní příslušnost Česká republika (CZ)
Výška 175 až 185 cm
Zdrávně stáří 33 až 36 let

Popis osoby

- POSTAVA hubená
- BARVA VOUŠŮ rýsává TVAR VOUŠŮ hladké STRÍH VOUŠŮ pínovous

Další údaje k popisu osoby se v databázi nevyiskytují.



Podrobný popis není k dispozici

Photo and personal information of Lukáš Borl published on the national police website (date of birth censored by the No Trace Project)⁵⁰.

In 2015, house raids took place and several people were charged with crimes as part of an operation called “Fenix”⁵¹. Some of them were accused of the arson of a police car in 2014⁵². 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 months⁵³.

⁵⁰https://web.archive.org/web/20160314103136/http://aplikace.policie.cz/patrani-osoby/PersonDetail.aspx?person_id=13081211150011

⁵¹<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2017/11/10/repressions-in-so-called-czech-republic-timeline-a2-poster>

⁵²<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2015/06/03/interview-with-an-activist-detained-during-operation-fenix>

⁵³<https://antifenix.noblogs.org/post/2016/10/19/lukas-borl-statement-about-his-arrest>

6.8. Repression against Zündlumpen

Countries: Germany (p. 28)

Date: 2019 - ?

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Service provider collaboration > Other (#3)

Targeted digital surveillance > Authentication bypass (#3)

In April 2022¹⁷ and October 2022¹⁸, several apartments and base-ments, a print shop, and a library were raided by police as part of an investigation into the editors of the German anarchist newspaper *Zündlumpen*, published from 2019 to 2021.

During the April 2022 raid on the print shop, police seized thou-sands of books, zines, and newspapers, as well as all printing equip-ment and materials, apparently in an attempt to disrupt the printing capacity of local anarchists.

6.9. Repression of the 2019 uprising in Chile

Countries: Chile (p. 27)

Date: 2019 - 2020

Techniques used:

Physical surveillance > Aerial (#3)

Physical violence (#3)

A series of protests and riots began in Chile in October 2019, fol-lowing the announcement of an increase in the metro fare in Chile's capital, Santiago¹⁹. For several months, a large amount of public

¹⁷<https://zuendlappen.noblogs.org/post/2022/05/07/muenchen-ueber-razzien-und-ein-%c2%a7129-verfahren-gegen-anarchistinnen-und-den-raub-einer-druckerei>

¹⁸<https://de.indymedia.org/node/234616>

¹⁹<https://crimethinc.com/2019/10/21/chile-resisting-under-martial-law-a-report-interview-and-call-to-action>

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 cities²⁰. Many people were arrested and sentenced to years in prison.

6.10. The three from the park bench

Countries: Germany (p. 28)

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 Hamburg²¹, accused of carrying incendiary devices²² 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 prison²³. The sentences were upheld on appeal in 2022²⁴.

6.11. December 8 case

Countries: France (p. 27)

Date: 2018 - ?

²⁰<https://www.anarchistnews.org/content/chile-anarchist-analysis>

²¹<https://notrace.how/resources/#parkbank>

²²<https://parkbanksolidarity.blackblogs.org/509>

²³<https://parkbanksolidarity.blackblogs.org/end-of-the-trial-two-imprisoned-comrades-on-the-streets-again>

²⁴<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>

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”²⁸. Some of them were accused of carrying out several arson and explosive attacks on migrant detention centers and other targets between 2015 and 2018⁴⁵. 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 detained⁴⁶. 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 center⁴⁷. 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 2021⁴⁸–2023, several people were sentenced to prison, with sentences ranging from 1 year to 4 years and 2 months⁴⁹.

6.20. Fenix

Countries: Czech Republic (p. 27)

Date: 2014 - 2018

⁴⁵<https://attaque.noblogs.org/post/2020/08/06/saint-etienne-arrestation-de-carla-recherchee-dans-le-cadre-de-loperation-scintilla>

⁴⁶<https://macerie.org/index.php/2019/05/23/incendio-al-carcere-boba-arrestato>

⁴⁷<https://roundrobin.info/2019/12/verona-una-perquisizione-e-un-arresto>

⁴⁸<https://roundrobin.info/2021/10/op-scintilla-iniziativa-del-processo-e-volantino>

⁴⁹<https://ilrovescio.info/2023/01/18/torino-sentenza-di-primo-grado-del-processo-scintilla>

In 2016, three people were arrested⁴² in the parking lot of a police station in Warsaw⁴³. 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.

6.19. Scintilla

Countries: Italy (p. 28)

Date: 2015 - 2023

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#2)

Door knocks (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

Forensics > Gait recognition (#2)

International cooperation (#2)



Microphones found in a house⁴⁴ that were used to surveil the defendants.

⁴²<https://wawa3.noblogs.org/post/2016/06/21/chronology-eng>

⁴³<https://wawa3.noblogs.org/post/2017/05/24/olsen-gang-replies-statements-of-warsaw-three-en>

⁴⁴<https://notrace.how/earsandeyes/#torino-2019-03>

Techniques used:

Biased interpretation of evidence (#2)

Evidence fabrication (#2)

Forensics > Trace evidence (#2)

House raid (#2)

Interrogation techniques (#2)

On December 8, 2020 several raids took place across the country and nine people were arrested²⁵. 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 Rojava²⁶. 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.

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 trial²⁷:

- 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.

²⁵<https://soutienauxinculpeesdu8decembre.noblogs.org/post/2023/09/11/chronologie-de-laffaire>

²⁶<https://soutien812.blackblogs.org/2022/01/30/un-recit-de-laffaire-du-8-12>

²⁷<https://soutienauxinculpeesdu8decembre.noblogs.org/post/2024/01/23/affaire-du-8-12-le-devenir-terroriste-des-luttes>

6.12. Bialystok

Countries: Italy (p. 28)

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”²⁸. 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. 16). 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 year²⁹.

6.13. Bure criminal association case

Countries: France (p. 27)

Date: 2017 - ?

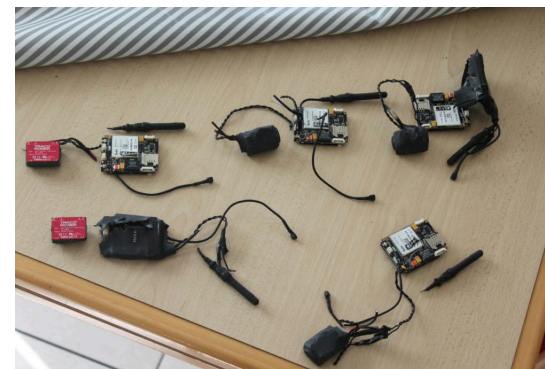
Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Location (#2)

Detection dogs (#2)

Forensics > Arson (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)



Surveillance devices found in a house after the operation⁴¹.

In February 2019, 50 house raids took place, mainly in Trentino, and seven people were arrested as part of an operation called “Renata”²⁸. 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.

6.18. Warsaw 3

Countries: Poland (p. 28)

Date: 2016 - 2017

Techniques used:

Interrogation techniques (#2)

Physical violence (#3)

²⁸<https://malacoda.noblogs.org/anarchici-imprigionati>

²⁹<https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2022/10/31/italy-the-first-grade-sentence-concerning-the-trial-following-theoperation-bialystok>

⁴¹<https://notrace.how/carsandeyes/#trento-2019-03>

6.16. Prometeo

Countries: Italy (p. 28)

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”²⁸. 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 evidence⁴⁰) for the parcel bombs, although one of them had spent two and a half years in prison before being acquitted.

6.17. Renata

Countries: Italy (p. 28)

Date: 2016 - 2019

Techniques used:

Covert surveillance devices > Audio (#2)

Forensics > DNA (#2)

House raid (#2)

Physical violence (#3)

⁴⁰<https://actforfree.noblogs.org/post/2021/10/06/italy-op-prometeo-beppe-robert-and-nat-acquitted>

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)

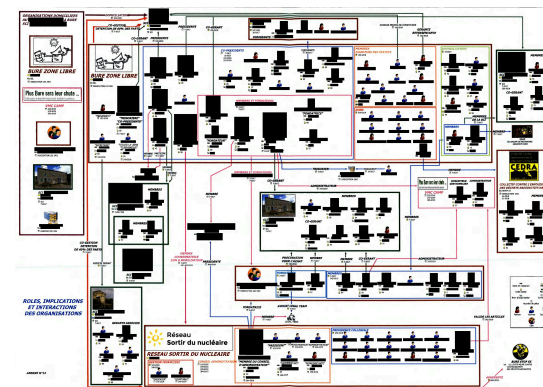


Diagram of the organizations fighting against Cigéo and their members, made by investigators (personal information censored by the No Trace Project).

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, France³⁰. Some of the people were accused of organizing or participating in demonstrations in which

³⁰<https://bureburebure.info/repression>

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)³¹.

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

6.14. Network

Countries: Russia (p. 28)

Date: 2017 - 2020

Techniques used:

Physical violence (#3)

In late 2017 and early 2018, about ten people were arrested in Penza and Saint Petersburg³² 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 Cup³³. 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 business³⁴.

³¹<https://noussoimmestousdesmalfaiteurs.noblogs.org/antecedents-familiaux>

³²<https://web.archive.org/web/20210724133854/https://a2day.net/network-underground>

³³<https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/EUR4696252018ENGLISH.pdf>

³⁴<https://web.archive.org/web/20210724130151/https://a2day.net/the-dark-side-of-the-network-case>

After two trials in 2020, seven alleged members of the “Network” organization in Penza were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 6 to 18 years³⁵, and two alleged members in Saint Petersburg were sentenced to 5 and a half and 7 years in prison, respectively³⁶.

6.15. Panico

Countries: Italy (p. 28)

Date: 2016 - 2023

Techniques used:

Forensics > DNA (#2)

In 2017, house raids took place in Florence and several people were arrested as part of an operation called “Panico”²⁸. Up to 35 people were charged in this operation³⁷. 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 2021³⁸ and a ruling by the Court of Cassation in 2023³⁹, two people were sentenced to 8 years in prison, while others received sentences ranging from a few months to three and a half years.

³⁵<https://therussianreader.com/2020/02/10/network-penza-sentences>

³⁶<https://anarchistsworldwide.noblogs.org/post/2020/06/23/saint-petersburg-russia-we-can-dance-if-we-want-to-sentencing-of-the-network-case-defendants>

³⁷<https://insuscettibilediravvedimento.noblogs.org/post/2019/07/18/it-en-italia-richieste-di-condanna-al-processo-per-loperazione-panico>

³⁸<https://ilrovescio.info/2021/05/05/sentenza-dappello-processo-panico>

³⁹<https://lanemesi.noblogs.org/post/2023/07/15/sentenza-di-cassazione-del-processo-panico-14-luglio-2023>