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Evaluation of Risks - Olympic and Paralympic Games Rio 2016]

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[ABIN Seal]

[Presidency of the Republic]

[Secretary of the Government]

[Brazilian Intelligence Agency]

[Evaluation of Risks]

[Olympic and Paralympic Games Rio 2016]

[Evaluation Report of Threat Sources]

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History and Trend

In lieu of attacks carried out by the Islamic State – Paris 2015 and Belgium 2016, respectively – by means of suicide bombing, concern of imminent threat is escalating. The wave of attacks carried out in France on 13 November 2015 and Belgium in March 2016, respectively, by suicide bombings organized by the Islamic State heightens concern over the use of improvised explosives and firearms in areas with high crowd densities. Potential use of improvised explosive devices and firearms with high munitions capacity in various points of the city simultaneously could cause great difficulty in terms of proper coordination by police, intelligence agencies, as well as emergency services when carrying out response actions.

In addition, there has been an increase in support for the Islamic State and carrying out of terrorist attacks among radical supporters in Brazil, especially via social media outlet *Twitter*. According to the publication made by a high-level member of the organization, Brazil will be the next target of the Islamic State.

Supporters of the Islamic State in Brazil area adopting security measures online that makes them difficult to monitor. This could mean that they are discussing planning and execution of a potential terrorist attack within the country in the near future. These measures resemble actions previously adopted by Salafist communities in which terrorist attacks have previously occurred.

Thereby the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio comprise a highly attractive target for an attack carried out by terrorist groups in Brazil. An attack scenario similar to the one that occurred in Paris – one that uses firearms and improvised explosives, occurring simultaneously and at various locations around the city - represents great responsibility and requires investment in coordinated actions by organizations and contracted security companies.

The spread of radical Salafist ideology among allied Brazilians has proven problematic as operational and legal limitations in monitoring suspects has stalled preemptive measures by law enforcement to neutralize future terrorist attacks. This has heightened the perceived threat in Brazil of a terrorist attacks occurring in 2016, especially in the lead up to the 2016 Olympic Games.

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The most recent example in terms of modus operandi exists in the actions of the extremist group Islamic state of Syria and Iraq, which has carried out mass torture and execution by means of indiscriminate shootings and decapitations which have included women and children.

To date, the groups that seeks to have operational capacity on an international level has been primarily involved in regional conflicts – namely in the Middle East. As such, highly sophisticated attacks and complicated logistics that would require vast resources and planning to carry out no longer pose the greatest threat.

In counterpoint, religious extremist groups grow by encouraging their supporters to carry out attacks that promote violent acts on their own count. Such actions that are individual and a-systematic in nature, carried out by individuals acting as “lone wolfs”, usually act in an autonomous manner in preparation and carrying out of these attacks and do not require large amounts of planning or financial support and typically occur without direct contact or instruction from an extremist group that may have served as the inspiration.

In that sense, one of the major preoccupations of the government in efforts to counteract associated terrorist threats regarding the 2016 Olympic Games rests in the radicalization of individuals aligned ideologically to the Islamic State and the anti-western agenda that, through decentralized and autonomous performance, could operate outside of the sphere of scrutiny of intelligence agencies.

This reinforces the preoccupation and current global migratory scenario that could permit, as exhibited by past terrorist attacks, the entrance – including into Brazil – of radicalized individuals alongside refugees fleeing from areas of global conflict.

Revolutionary Extremist Organizations

So-called revolutionary terrorism is characterized by the use of violence against the State (often considered tyrannical or illegitimate) by segments of the population, as a base and premise to seek out social justice and liberty that can only be obtained by restoring so-called legitimate power. These groups can be ideologically inspired by ideas rooted in the Marxist-Leninist and Maoist doctrines that attribute the current global political-economic situations to social inequality, through which by means of anarchism, the dissolution of the current State can be achieved.

They demonstrate discontent with the current society and with all that encompasses this socio-political realm, with the perception that the use of violence should be directed towards such icons and symbols of the system.

This designation encompasses revolutionary groups which seek to obtain a number of political objectives, and may aim to plan terrorist attacks that can be carried out through the expertise of some of their members with the use of firearms and explosives. As such, these groups represent a threat to the 2016

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Olympic Games as they could potentially cause heavy damage to installations and in this way, they may become an eventual entity of engagement.

Segregationist Extremist Organizations

Segregational extremists are motivated by beliefs and ideologies based on ethnic, racial, social, cultural differences that materialize in supremacist fashion- racist, homophobic, neo-fascist, neo-Nazi, xenophobic, among others. Segregationist extremists may commit acts of violence with the intention of defending their ideologies. Occasionally, many of these manifestations bring about preoccupations about the public order and safety of the population, and may target political, constitutional, economic, or social structures.

Individuals labeled as segregational extremists do not care to recognize the current political system and seek to carry out its replacement by a new socio-political order. They believe that the use of violence by means of terrorist attacks is a legitimate method by which to achieve their goals. Such actions demonstrate an intolerance with the current society and all which does not fall in line with the extremist's socio-political concept; however, these groups realize that the use of violence must be systematic and directed towards icons or symbols of the system with which they are not in agreement.

Brazil currently has acting anti-systemic segregationists in its territory – represented largely by neo-Nazi organizations and their like – associations of a separatist leaning whose aim is to target specific social groups and discriminate based on ethnicity, nationality, gender, race, or sexual orientation; however, such groups are largely without the operational capacity to execute attacks of heavy impact. The potential risk some members of these organizations pose is on the rise due to their access to firearms, and materials to craft improvised explosive devices; monitoring of such individuals is of chief concern during the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio.

Adverse Action – Attacks by Means of Firearms or Explosive Devices

Considering the history of performance of this type of threat, as well as the use of conventional weapons and/or improvised explosive devices, the attacks carried out by means of firearm or conventional explosive device are viewed as adverse actions that could potentially be used by these terrorist organizations and anti-systemic groups in the country.

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Source of Threat	Trends	Threat Level Designation
Terrorist Groups and Anti-Systemic Groups	Was considered positive , as the spread of radical Salafist ideologies among Brazilians, combined with operational and legal limitations on monitoring suspects and the difficulty presented in neutralizing attacks in their infancy all point to the unprecedented increase of threat in Brazil, with the probability of occurrence of attacks over the year 2016 being highly likely, especially on the occasion of the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio.	Level 4

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Threat Level – Level 4

In the context of terrorism prevention, evaluation of risk represented by non-state actors who use violence as an instrument of achieving a political statement is imperative for effectiveness of an integrated action-focused security plan for the Rio Games.

Under such a scope, three groups of interest were flagged for the purposes of this document in terms of risk assessment, namely:

- Anti-systemic Religious Extremist Groups
- Anti-systemic Revolutionary Groups
- Anti-systemic Segregationist Groups

Assessment of the decisive mapping of the degree of threats cited above should not overlook the interinstitutional cooperation throughout the organs of intelligence – defense and public security of Brazil, as well as outside and overseas partners- tasked with the goal of identifying and neutralizing actions that could be asystematic in nature by individuals (“lone wolves”) that typically act in autonomous fashion, through the ideology of groups usually possessing radical characteristics.

Considering determination of the sources of threat- currently rated as high for terrorist groups’ willingness to engage, leading to attacks resulting in death- require intermediate organizational skills akin to possessing a decentralized structure- the high level of offensive capabilities and the high attractiveness of the targets in the wake of the Olympic Games in Rio 2016, concludes by the presence of sufficient indicators in threat-evaluation, that current threats posed by terrorist groups are indicated as highly likely.

Anti-systemic Religious Extremist Organizations

Extremist religious organizations possess value systems considered radically different than those found within other organizations; such organizations are seeking legitimacy and justification of violent acts committed. For these groups, the use of violence is a response to theological belief – an expression of faith. In this way, terrorism assumes a transcendental dimension.

Religious extremist groups frequently use violence on a grand scale, not to only conduct an act of moral justification but to represent a more efficient means of achieving their ideal outcome.

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