



THREAT INSIGHT

Violent Extremist Ideologies Framework

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Introduction

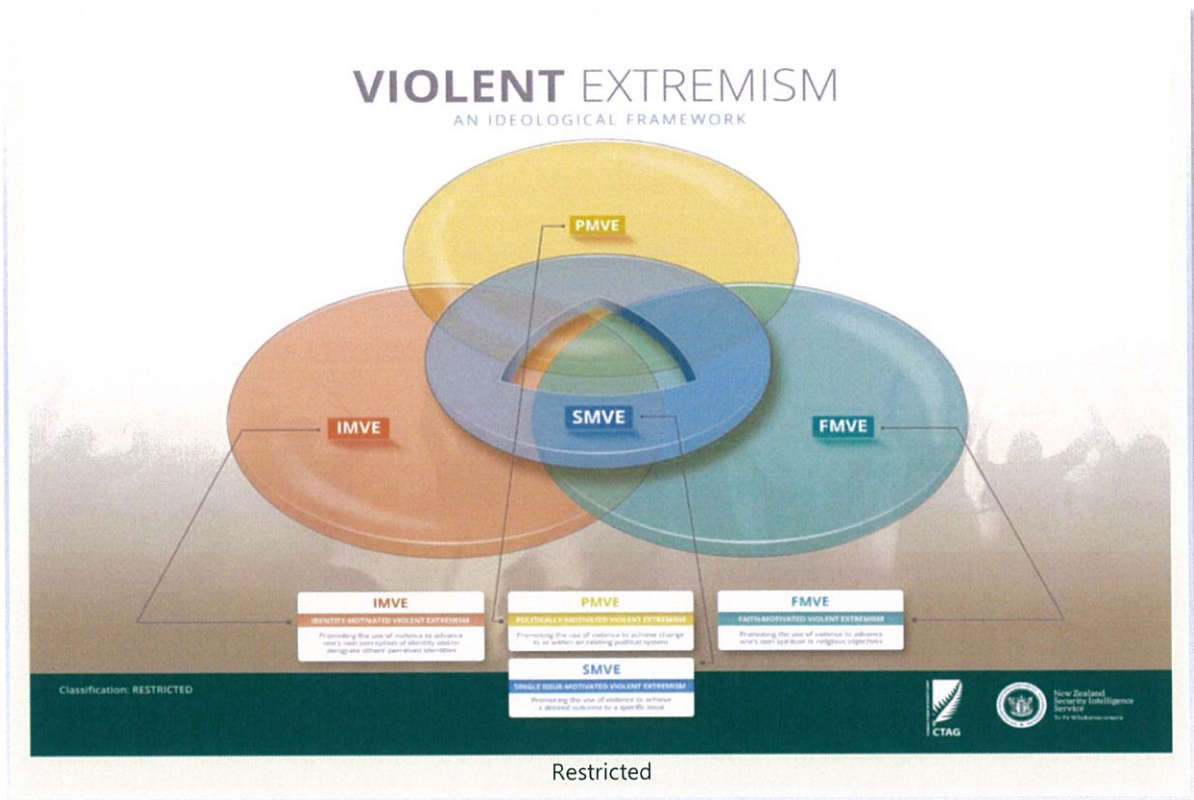
1. (R) This product introduces a standardised terminology framework to describe ideological motivations for violent extremism. This framework has been developed following a request from the New Zealand Government Counterterrorism Coordination Committee (CTCC), and after consultation with partner agencies within the wider New Zealand and Five Eyes intelligence communities.

Key Points

2. (R) This framework has been developed to provide an objective, accurate terminology framework to describe the threat from violent extremism. It avoids terms that stigmatise non-violent belief systems or legitimise violent extremist ideologies.
3. (R) This terminology framework only describes violent extremist ideologies and is not applicable to non-violent ideologies. It can be applied to organisations and individuals.
4. (R) The terminology framework incorporates four overarching ideological motivations:
 - a) **Politically-Motivated Violent Extremism (PMVE):** promoting the use of violence to achieve change to or within an existing political system.
 - b) **Identity-Motivated Violent Extremism (IMVE):** promoting the use of violence to advance one's own perception of identity and/or denigrate others' perceived identities.
 - c) **Faith-Motivated Violent Extremism (FMVE):** promoting the use of violence to advance one's own spiritual or religious objectives.
 - d) **Single Issue-Motivated Violent Extremism (SMVE):** promoting the use of violence to achieve a desired outcome to a specific issue.
5. (R) The ideologies can be used in conjunction with each other to capture threat actors with overlapping ideological motivations.
6. (R) This framework has been endorsed by the Head of CTAG and the Director-General of Security and will be used by CTAG and NZSIS in future publications.

Introduction

7. (R) This framework has been developed to provide the readers of CTAG reporting with specific, objective and accurate terminology to describe the threat from violent extremism. It seeks to avoid terms that unduly securitise legitimate, non-violent political and religious beliefs and organisations, while simultaneously not adding unwarranted legitimacy to violent extremist ideologies.
8. (R) This terminology is applicable only to violent extremism and is not intended for non-violent forms of extremism.



9. **Politically-Motivated Violent Extremism (PMVE):** *Promoting the use of violence to achieve change to or within an existing political system.*
 - a) (R) Those ideologies formerly included under "right-" and "left-wing" extremism that incorporate an overt political component, such as fascism and anarchism, are now captured within PMVE. This is distinct from those ideologies which have their primary foundation in non-political, identity-related issues (see: IMVE), although cross-over may exist.
 - b) Examples:
 - i) (R) *Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)*. Shining Path is a communist revolutionary organisation in Peru, espousing Marxism-Leninism-Maoism, founded in 1980. Its initial goal was to overthrow the state by guerrilla warfare and replace it with a "New Democracy".

- ii) (R) *National Socialist Order (NSO)* (ex-Atomwaffen Division). NSO members self-identify as followers of Adolf Hitler, who support the "overthrow of all Jew-controlled governments worldwide to liberate the Aryan race." They also communicate their intention to "build an Aryan, National Socialist world by any means necessary."

10. Identity-Motivated Violent Extremism (IMVE): *Promoting the use of violence to advance one's own perception of identity and/or denigrate others' perceived identities.*

- a) (R) This includes, but is not limited to, threat actors operating on the basis of ethnicity, gender, sexuality, nationality and politics. The term "identity" is more specific than the currently used "ideologically-motivated violent extremism", which can encompass any belief system and lacks specificity.
- b) (R) IMVE captures those ideologies formerly labelled "right wing" that advocate violence based on ethnicity, gender or sexuality – without an explicit political agenda. Violent misogynist ideologies such as involuntary celibates ('incels') fall within this group; those attempting to force political change as part of an 'incel rebellion' fall in the crossover with PMVE. IMVE can include religious sectarianism where the violent extremism is centred on the hatred of another religion for its existence or perceived inferiority.
- c) Examples:
 - i) (R) *Jewish Defense League (JDL)*. The JDL has targeted alleged "enemies of the Jewish people" for assassination, including in the 1985 murder of an American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee official, the 1994 massacre of Muslims in the Cave of the Patriarchs in Israel, and a 2001 plot to assassinate an Arab-American member of the US Congress.
 - ii) (R) *Combat 18 (C18)*. C18 is a neo-Nazi organisation targeting immigrants, members of ethnic minorities and 'leftists'. Originating in the UK, C18 branches are known or believed to exist in the US, Australia, Germany and Belgium; a number of C18-Australia members were charged in a 2010 firearms attack on a mosque in Perth.

11. Faith-Motivated Violent Extremism (FMVE): *Promoting the use of violence to advance one's own spiritual or religious objectives.*

- a) (R) The term 'faith' is used in preference to 'religion' in recognition of the fact that violent extremist ideologies reflect an individual interpretation of a spiritual belief or religion ('faith') and not the belief or religion itself. This will avoid securitising or otherwise stigmatising legitimate forms of religion and religious belief.
- b) (R) This motivation captures violent extremist interpretations of any system of religious belief, including those based on Christianity, Islam, Sikhism and Buddhism. Religious sectarianism can fall within FMVE if the violent extremism is based primarily on an interpretation of doctrine or belief.
- c) (R) CTAG assesses that while individuals may fall within the pure FMVE space, organisations are highly likely to overlap with one or more of the other ideological motivations (para.13 refers).
- d) Examples:
 - i) (R) *Al Shabaab*. Al-Qaida-aligned Al Shabaab is dedicated to establishing a theocratic state in East Africa based around a Salafist interpretation of Sunni Islam.

- ii) (R) *The Covenant, the Sword and the Arm of the Lord (CSA)*. Active between 1971 and 1985 in the US, the CSA was based in an apocalyptic interpretation of Christian doctrine, while also pursuing white identity extremist and anti-Semitic ideologies.

12. Single Issue-Motivated Violent Extremism (SMVE): *Promoting the use of violence to achieve a desired outcome to a specific issue.*

- a) (R) This motivation relates to seeking policy change or advancement of a particular issue within the current political or social system. SMVEs are invariably based on one of the other three ideologies in the framework.
- b) (R) SMVE seeks to capture individuals or groups using violence in opposition to such issues as abortion, the use of pesticides (such as 1080), and the use of animal testing by pharmaceutical companies.
- c) Examples:
 - i) (R) *Earth Liberation Front (ELF)*. Self-identifying as using "economic sabotage and guerrilla warfare to stop the exploitation and destruction of the environment", the ELF targets facilities and companies it identifies as involved in logging, genetic engineering, genetically-modified crops, deforestation, sport utility vehicle sales, urban sprawl, rural cluster and developments with larger homes, energy production and distribution. Ultimately, the ELF seeks to compel societal and government policy change towards environmental protection.
 - ii) (R) *Alliance générale contre le racisme et pour le respect de l'identité française et chrétienne* (General Alliance Against Racism and for Respect of the French and Christian Identity). In 1988, persons aligned with this conducted a series of attacks against movie theatres in France, including an improvised explosive device (IED) attack in Paris, in an effort to halt showings of the film *The Last Temptation of Christ*, which was seen as violating the tenants of Catholicism.

13. Mixed Ideologies

- a) (R) The above terminology can be applied to describe violent extremist actors that operate across multiple ideologies. It is highly likely that organisations, in particular, will span two or more ideologies simultaneously. For instance, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), while ostensibly faith-motivated (a fundamentalist, apocalyptic interpretation of Sunni Islam), also has politically- (establishment of a physical state) and identity- (anti-'apostate') motivated ideologies. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK), while identity-motivated based on its racial superiority platform, also manifests elements of faith- (anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic) and politically- (disenfranchisement of non-whites) motivated ideologies.

14. Partner Terminology

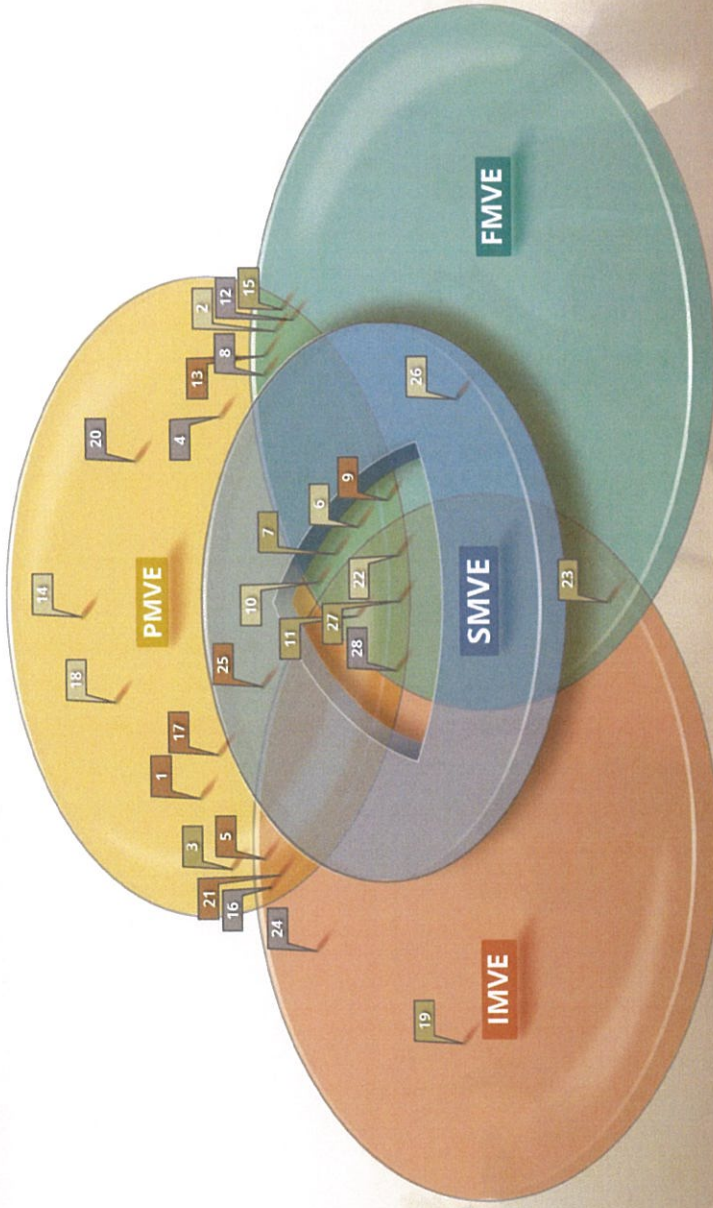
- a) (R) CTAG notes that partners within the Five Eyes community employ violent extremism terminologies that vary from this framework. CTAG intends to provide stakeholders with a comparative analysis between the Five Eyes terminologies.

Annex – Plotting Organisations on the Framework

(R) An illustrative example of how CTAG would use the framework to plot organisations, using the current New Zealand list of designated terrorist entities, as well as the examples provided in this paper. It is not intended to be prescriptive or final.

VIOLENT EXTREMISM

AN IDEOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK



Graphic Key

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade (AAMB) |
| 2 | Al-Shabaab |
| 3 | Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA) |
| 4 | Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) |
| 5 | Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) |
| 6 | Harakat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami, Bangladesh (HUJI-B) |
| 7 | Indian Mujahideen (IM) |
| 8 | Islamic Resistance (IR) |
| 9 | Islamic State of the Iraq and the Levant – Sinai Province (ISIL-Sinai) |
| 10 | Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades |
| 11 | Jalish Al-Adl |
| 12 | Jamaah-Ansharout Daulah |
| 13 | Maute Group |
| 14 | New People's Army/Communist Party of the Philippines (NPA/CPP) |
| 15 | Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) |
| 16 | Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK) |
| 17 | Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA) |
| 18 | Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) |
| 19 | Tarrant, Brenton Harrison |
| 20 | The Shining Path |
| 21 | National Socialist Order (NSO) |
| 22 | The Covenant, the Sword and the Arm of the Lord (CSA) |
| 23 | Jewish Defense League (JDL) |
| 24 | Combat 18 (C18) |
| 25 | Earth Liberation Front (ELF) |
| 26 | Alliance générale contre le racisme et pour le respect de l'identité française et chrétienne |
| 27 | Islamic State of the Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Core) |
| 28 | Ku Klux Klan (KKK) |

IMVE
IDENTITY-MOTIVATED VIOLENT EXTREMISM
 Promoting the use of violence to advance one's own perception of identity and/or denigrate others' perceived identities

PMVE
POLITICALLY-MOTIVATED VIOLENT EXTREMISM
 Promoting the use of violence to achieve change to or within an existing political system

FMVE
FAITH-MOTIVATED VIOLENT EXTREMISM
 Promoting the use of violence to advance one's own spiritual or religious objectives

SMVE
SINGLE ISSUE-MOTIVATED VIOLENT EXTREMISM
 Promoting the use of violence to achieve a desired outcome to a specific issue

Classification: RESTRICTED



~~RESTRICTED~~

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Queries or feedback can be provided to the following:

s6(a) [Redacted]
 [Redacted]
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CTAG Threat Definitions

Likelihood Assessment	Threat Level
Terrorist attack, or violent protest, or violent crime is expected	EXTREME
Terrorist attack, or violent protest, or violent crime is assessed as highly likely	HIGH
Terrorist attack, or violent protest, or violent crime is assessed as feasible and could well occur	MEDIUM
Terrorist attack, or violent protest, or violent crime is assessed as a realistic possibility	LOW
Terrorist attack, or violent protest, or violent crime is assessed as unlikely	VERY LOW

Probabilistic language

<< Lower likelihood		Even chance		Higher likelihood >>	
Remote/Highly unlikely	Unlikely	Realistic possibility	Likely Probable Probably	Highly likely	Almost certain