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Special Assessment

(S//NF) (b) (3), (b) (1)

(b)(3) per 6 U.S.C. $\$ 121(d)(11) and 50 U.S.C. $\$ 3024(i))



Derived from: Multiple Sources Declassify on: Sources marked 25X1 Date of Source: May 17, 2005

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Washington, DC 20528



October 25, 2005

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT: (S//NF) (b) (3), (b) (1)

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(U) KEY FINDINGS

(S//NF) (b) (3), (b) (1)

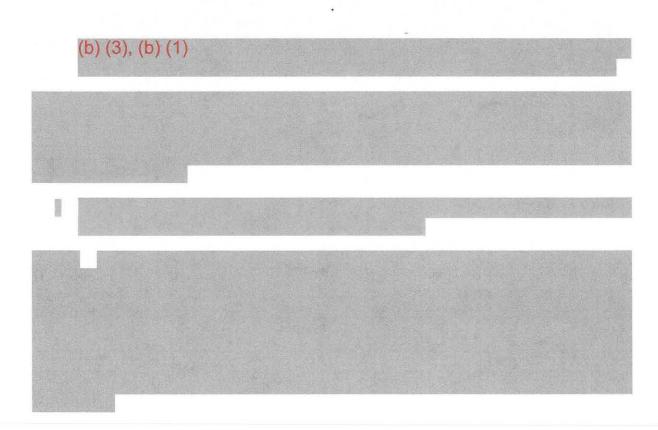
(S//NF) (b) (3), (b) (1)

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^{1 (}U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E)





(U) Canadian Immigration and Refugee Policy

- (U) Canada has advertised itself as a country accepting of the world's refugees, giving them a safe haven from persecution in their home countries. Canada actively encourages immigration, particularly of skilled workers who hold degrees of higher education and are conversant in English and French. Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canada's official source of immigration and citizenship information, categorizes persons seeking settlement in Canada into three classes of refugees, with each class recognizing they might face physical harm if returned to their home country. Canada often determines refugee class after an individual arrives in Canada. In some cases, the Canadian government provides financial assistance to offset the cost of relocation.
- (U) On June 28, 2002, Canada passed the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act of 2002. This Act was passed to streamline the immigration process, close loopholes and tighten security on Canada's borders, while maintaining a social and political environment of inclusion. The Act also mandated creation of the Permanent Resident (PR) card, providing to new and existing permanent residents proof of their status. After three years of permanent residency, an individual can apply for Canadian citizenship. In an effort to reunite families, the Act also allows multiple individuals to apply for immigration jointly. Once an individual is granted Canadian refugee or permanent residence status, they qualify for generous social programs, including federal loans, welfare, food subsidies, education and medical care.

(U) CANADIAN MUSLIM POPULATION DATA

- (U) As of 2005, approximately 750,000 Muslims live in Canada about two percent of Canada's population of approximately 32 million inhabitants. Sixty-one percent of all Muslims living in Canada live within Ontario Province. Five percent of Toronto's five million inhabitants are Muslim, making Toronto the city with the largest Muslim concentration in North America.
- (U) According to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), immigration has become the primary source of growth in Canada, as the country's current natural growth rate is among the lowest in the developed world. In 2002, approximately 50,000 immigrants, primarily from Algeria, Morocco, India, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia, arrived in Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver, according to Canadian immigration data.² As it stands, 91 percent of Canadian Muslims are first-generation. Approximately 68 percent of all Muslims in Canada have Canadian citizenship.

(U) ISLAMIC EXTREMISM AND RADICALIZATION IN CANADA

(b) (3), (b)	(1)		

² (U) DHS Special Study: "Alien Smuggling Networks and Corridors: Potential Terrorist Threat to the United States."

³ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , June 13, 2005 ⁴ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , December 16, 2004. ⁵ (U) Ibid. ⁶ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , December 9, 2003.

(b) (3), (b) (1) (b) (3), (b) (1)

ISLAMIC EXTREMIST ACTIVITY IN CANADA (See Appendix for additional information and photos.)

(b) (3), (b) (1)

(b) (3), (b) (1)

⁷ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , December 16, 2004.

⁸ (U) Ibid.

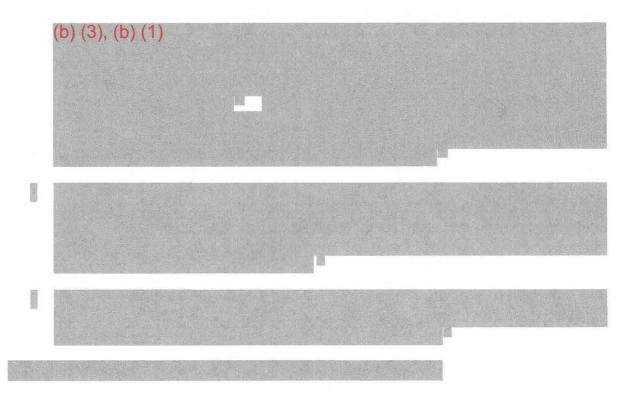
⁹ (U) Ibid.

¹⁰ (U) Ibid.

¹¹ (U) Ibid.

¹² (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) March 15, 2005.

(b) (3), (b) (1)		
13 (U) 14 (U) 15 (U) 16 (U) 17 (U) 18 (U)	(b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 15, 2005. (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , February 2, 2005. Ibid. (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , August 14, 2000. (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 15, 2005. (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) July 18, 2004.		



(U) REPORTING NOTICE

(U) DHS encourages recipients of this document to report information concerning suspicious or criminal activity to the local FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) – the FBI regional phone numbers can be found online at http://www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/fo.htm – and the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC). The HSOC can be reached via telephone at (b) (6) or by email at (b) (6) . For information affecting the private sector and critical infrastructure, contact the National Infrastructure Coordinating Center (NICC), a sub-element of the HSOC. The NICC can be reached via telephone at (b) (6) or via email at (b) (6) w. When available, each report submitted should include the date, time, location, type of activity, number of people and type of equipment used for the activity, the name of the submitting company or organization, and a designated point of contact (POC).

(U) For comments or questions related to the content or dissemination of this document, please contact the DHS/OI&A – Production Management staff at (b) (6)

22 (U) Ibid.

¹⁹ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 15, 2005.

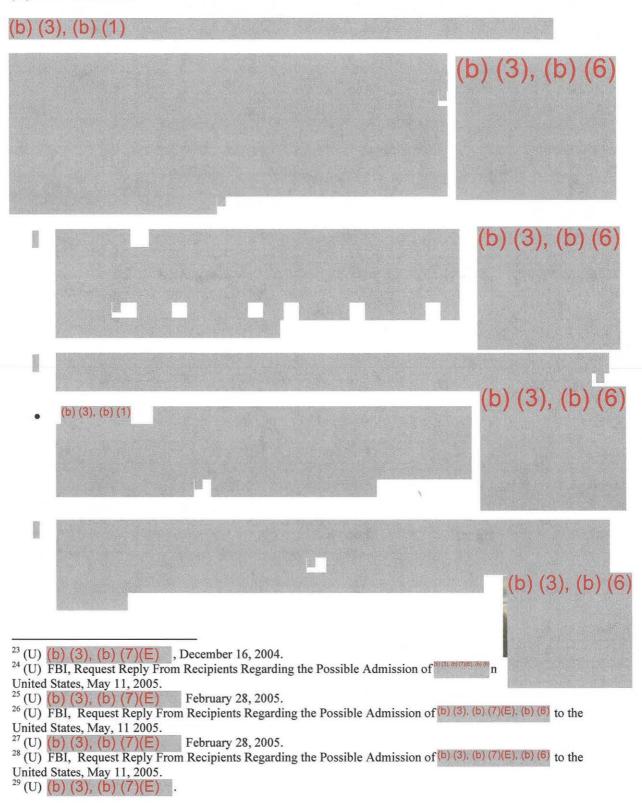
²⁰ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , July 29, 2005.

²¹ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 15, 2005.

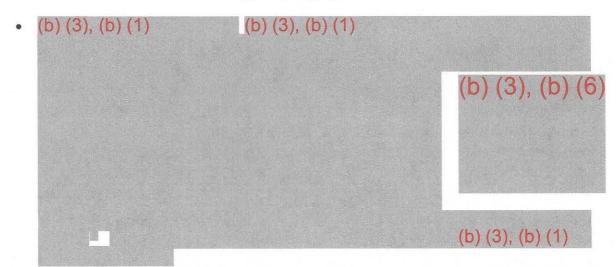
(U) Tracked by:

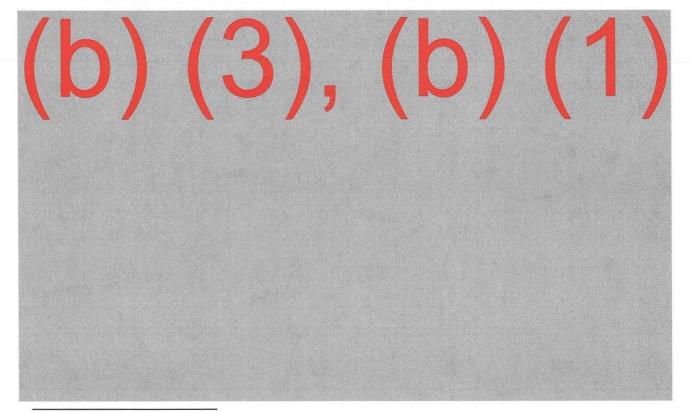


(U) APPENDIX A



(U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E), (b) (6) the youngest son, was injured severely in the same battle that killed In March 2004, or returned with his mother to for medical treatment after sustaining paralyzing injuries.30





³³ (U) Ibid.

³⁰ (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) .

³¹ (U) FBI, Request Reply From Recipients Regarding the Possible Admission of (b) (3), (b) (6) United States, May 11, 2005.

³² (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 15, 2005.

^{34 (}U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 15, 2005.
35 (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) September 24, 2004.
36 (U) TDX-315/11998-05.
37 (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 25, 2003.
38 (U) Ibid.
39 (U) Ibid.
40 (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , September 29, 2004.
41 (U) Ibid.

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⁴² (U) (b) (3), (b) (7)(E) , March 5, 2004. ⁴³ (U) Ibid.