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**Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb**

**(Also known as: Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique;  
Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb;  
Al-Qa'ida Organisation in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb; AQIM;  
Le Groupe Salafiste Pour La Predication et Le Combat;  
Salafist Group for Call and Combat;  
Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat;  
Tanzim al-Qa'ida fi bilad al-Maghreb al-Islamiya)**

This statement is based on publicly available information about al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). To the Australian Government's knowledge, this information is accurate and reliable and has been corroborated by classified information.

**Basis for listing a terrorist organisation**

Division 102 of the *Criminal Code* provides that for an organisation to be listed as a terrorist organisation, the Attorney-General must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the organisation:

- (a) is directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, or assisting in or fostering the doing of a terrorist act (whether or not a terrorist act has occurred or will occur); or
- (b) advocates the doing of a terrorist act (whether or not a terrorist act has occurred or will occur).

**Details of the organisation**

Formerly known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (Le Groupe Salafiste Pour La Predication et Le Combat—GSPC), AQIM is a Sunni Islamic extremist group with its senior leadership based in northern Algeria.

The GSPC was formed in 1998 as a splinter group of the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA) to protest against the GIA's indiscriminate killing of civilians. The GSPC quickly became Algeria's largest and most dangerous terrorist group and by 2000, the external networks of the GIA across Europe and North Africa had been absorbed by the GSPC.

In June 2004, the GSPC released statements claiming that its jihad in Algeria was part of the international jihad led by Usama bin Laden and declaring war on all foreigners and foreign interests in Algeria. The culmination of this increasingly pro-al-Qa'ida stance was the GSPC's official alliance with al-Qa'ida and its subsequent name change.

- On 11 September 2006, al-Qa'ida announced an alliance between the GSPC and al-Qa'ida.
- On 26 January 2007, the GSPC announced it had changed its name to al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).

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Following the 2006 alliance, AQIM media statements took an increasingly anti-Western position and the group conducted its first attacks specifically targeting Western interests.

In March 2012, Tuareg insurgents launched a rebellion against the Government of Mali in northern Mali. AQIM's Mali-based battalions rapidly took control of the insurgency and with Ansar al-Din, an Islamist ally, established authority over northern Mali. The groups implemented Islamic (Sharia) law and established camps to train recruits. In December 2012, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) issued a resolution which among other things specifically condemned AQIM as one of the terrorist groups which do not recognise the territorial integrity of Mali and sanctioned deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA) against the Islamist occupation. In January 2013 the French Government initiated military intervention against AQIM and the other rebel groups occupying northern Mali at the request of the Government of Mali.

*Objectives*

AQIM's objective is to create an Islamist state based on Islamic law. AQIM aspires to expand its influence throughout North Africa and the Sahel/Sahara region and to conduct attacks in Europe.

As the GSPC, the group's main objective was to overthrow the Algerian Government and replace it with an Islamic government to rule Algeria under Islamic law. This remains one of AQIM's key aims. However, following GSPC's alliance with al-Qa'ida in late 2006, and name change to AQIM in early 2007, the group increasingly has adhered to al-Qa'ida's extremist ideology and has declared war against foreigners and foreign interests throughout North Africa and Europe.

AQIM has called for the freeing of the Maghreb countries of North Africa from Spanish and French influences and for the regaining of the lost Islamic regions of southern Spain, known as al-Andalus. AQIM has stated its support for Islamist extremist violence in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Iraq, Yemen, Somalia, Chechnya, and Palestine. It has also called on Muslims across North Africa to target Western interests.

*Leadership and membership*

Since 2004, the group has been led by Abdelmalek Droukdal (aka Abu Musab Abdel Wadoud). While Droukdal reportedly commands AQIM's battalions from Algeria, the battalions also enjoy some operational autonomy. The group's 2006 alliance with al-Qa'ida has proved to be largely ideological and AQIM appears to operate autonomously with limited contact and direction from al-Qa'ida senior leadership.

AQIM's membership is estimated at several hundred members. AQIM members primarily originate from Algeria, Mali, Mauritania and other North and West African countries.

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Since 2000, individuals believed to be GSPC/AQIM members have been arrested in France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom (UK) and Pakistan. Security forces also have dismantled AQIM cells in several European countries.

*Recruitment and funding*

In anticipation of United Nations-sanctioned military response to its occupation of northern Mali in 2012, AQIM has increased recruitment of new members. In addition to recruitment from African countries, recruits from Western nations including France have attempted to travel to Mali. AQIM continues to communicate with the wider extremist community through web-based propaganda and official statements issued through the Al-Fajr Media Centre website and AQIM's media wing Al Andalus Media Productions.

AQIM funds itself primarily through criminal activities, including the kidnapping of Westerners for ransom payments. Kidnapping operations in the Sahel/Sahara region of North Africa have been a key source of funding and have netted the group millions of Euros in ransoms since February 2008. AQIM has also used kidnapping to obtain political concessions such as the release of Islamist prisoners. Other funding sources include protection rackets, robbery, people and arms trafficking, money laundering and smuggling and increasingly, the facilitation of drug trafficking from South America into Europe.

**Terrorist activity of al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb**

*Directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, or assisting in or fostering the doing of terrorist acts*

AQIM conducts attacks against Western interests in northern Algeria and increasingly in Mali, Mauritania and Niger. Its methods include suicide bomb attacks, remotely detonated roadside bombings, small arms attacks, kidnappings for ransom and assassinations. Attacks against Western interests reliably attributed to AQIM, or for which AQIM has claimed responsibility since the group was last re-listed include:

- AQIM killed a French aid worker during July 2010 following an unsuccessful raid to free him.
- 16 September 2010: seven employees including five French nationals, a Togolese national and a Malagasy national were kidnapped by AQIM militants in Niger.
- 5 January 2011: a former AQIM militant detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) targeting the French Embassy in Mali. After his arrest he told Mali security officials he conducted the attack to prove to AQIM that he could conduct an act of terrorism independently.
- 7 January 2011: two French nationals were kidnapped by AQIM militants in Niger. They were killed on 8 January during a rescue attempt.
- 2 February 2011: an Italian national was kidnapped in Algeria by AQIM militants.
- 24 November 2011: two French nationals were kidnapped from their hotel in Mali. AQIM claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. An AQIM

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spokesman announced the execution of one of these hostages on 10 March 2013.

- 25 November 2011: AQIM militants kidnapped a Swedish national, a Dutch national and a dual British-South African national from Timbuktu, Mali. A German national was killed during the kidnapping.
- 26 January 2012: AQIM claimed responsibility for kidnapping a German national in Kano, Nigeria. The German national was later killed by his captors during a counter-terrorism operation against the location in which he was held.
- 15 April 2012: a Swiss woman was kidnapped from her residence in Timbuktu after the town was captured by Islamist and Tuareg militants including AQIM. She was released on 26 April following negotiations facilitated by the President of Burkina Faso.
- 21 November 2012: a Portuguese-born French national was kidnapped by likely AQIM associates in Diema, southern Mali.
- As of May 2013, AQIM was holding nine Western nationals hostage.

In addition to targeting Western interests, AQIM routinely attacks military police and government interests of North and West African nations. Common tactics include ambushes, attacks at false roadblocks, raids on military, police and government convoys, armed assaults and vehicle-borne suicide bombings. Attacks of this nature reliably attributed to AQIM, or for which AQIM has claimed responsibility since the group was last re-listed include:

- 25 July 2010: AQIM claimed responsibility for an attack on a police building in Algeria, killing a municipal guard.
- 25 August 2010: Mauritanian security forces shot the suspected AQIM-linked driver of a suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (SVBIED) before he could reach the gate of a military barracks in Mauritania. The device detonated prematurely causing damage to nearby buildings.
- 2 October 2010: AQIM militants killed five Algerian soldiers during an ambush in Tizi Ouzou province, Algeria.
- 2 February 2011: Mauritanian security forces disrupted an attempt to carry out an SVBIED attack in Nouakchott.
- 15 April 2011: AQIM militants attacked a checkpoint in Algeria killing 17 Algerian soldiers.
- 13 May 2011: Seven soldiers were killed when AQIM militants attacked a barracks in Algeria.
- 28 June 2011: an IED killed three civilians when it detonated on the Mali-Mauritanian border. AQIM militants are believed to be responsible as the attack occurred just two days after a counter-terrorism operation against AQIM.
- 16 July 2011: AQIM claimed responsibility for a suicide bomb which killed one person when it detonated outside a police station in northern Algeria.
- 14 August 2011: an AQIM militant detonated a SVBIED outside the police headquarters in the northern Algerian town of Tizi Ouzou wounding 33 people.
- 16 August 2011: one person was killed in an IED attack in northern Algeria by suspected AQIM militants.

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- 26 August 2011: sixteen soldiers and two civilians were killed at a military academy in the northern Algerian town of Cherchell in a double suicide bombing attack.
- 16 January 2012: AQIM militants kidnapped the governor of Algeria's Illizi region in an attack on his convoy near the Algerian-Libyan border. The governor was rescued the following day by Libyan security forces.
- 1 April 2012: an Algerian soldier was killed during an exchange of fire with AQIM militants in northern Algeria.
- 25 May 2012: an AQIM militant killed a security guard in northern Algeria.
- 20 July 2012: an AQIM small arms attack killed a police officer in northern Algeria.
- 31 July 2012: AQIM claimed responsibility for an attack on a convoy protecting employees of a French construction company in Jijel, Algeria. Two guards were killed during the attack.

*Advocating the doing of terrorist acts*

AQIM leaders and senior al-Qa'ida members including Ayman al-Zawahiri, have stated publicly that AQIM should target United States (US), French and other Western interests in Algeria, across North Africa and into Western Europe.

AQIM issued a public statement praising the attack on the US Consulate in Benghazi on 11 September 2012 which resulted in the death of four Americans including the US Ambassador to Libya. The statement encouraged further attacks against US diplomatic missions in Africa and the killing of US ambassadors.

In May 2013, AQIM issued an audio statement calling for attacks targeting French interests across the world in response to French intervention in Mali.

**Conclusion**

On the basis of the above information, ASIO assesses AQIM is directly and indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in or fostering the doing of terrorist acts and advocates the doing of terrorist acts, involving threats to human life and serious damage to property.

In the course of pursuing its objectives, AQIM is known to have engaged in acts that:

- cause, or could cause, serious damage to property, the death of persons, endanger a person's life or create a serious risk to a person's safety;
- are intended to have those effects;
- are done with the intention of advancing AQIM's political, religious or ideological causes; and
- are done with the intention of intimidating sections of the public globally.

This assessment is corroborated by information provided by reliable intelligence sources.

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## **Other relevant information**

### *Proscription by the UN and other countries*

AQIM is listed on the United Nations Security Council 1267 (al-Qa'ida) Sanctions Committee's consolidated list as an entity associated with al-Qa'ida. AQIM has been listed as a terrorist organisation by Canada, the US and New Zealand. The UK lists the group as the Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC).

### *Links to other terrorist groups*

Despite its 2006 merger with al-Qa'ida, AQIM maintains a largely autonomous command structure and determines its own targeting strategy. It remains ideologically aligned with al-Qa'ida.

### *Links to Australia*

AQIM has not made statements specifically threatening Australians or Australian interests. However, AQIM has issued statements threatening Westerners and Western interests in general.

### *Peace and mediation processes*

AQIM has not participated in negotiations with the Mali Government over the Islamist occupation of northern Mali. In contrast, AQIM's Islamist ally in northern Mali, Ansar al-Din, participated in mediation talks in the past.

AQIM has not participated in peace talks with the Algerian Government.

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