

# Five Eyes

The **Five Eyes (FVEY)** is an intelligence alliance comprising Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.<sup>[1]</sup> These countries are parties to the multilateral UKUSA Agreement, a treaty for joint cooperation in signals intelligence.<sup>[2][3][4]</sup>

The origins of the FVEY can be traced back to informal secret meetings during World War II between British and US code-breakers that started before the US entry into the war, followed by the Atlantic Charter agreed by the Allies to lay out their goals for a post-war world. Canadian academic Srdjan Vucetic argues that the alliance emerged from Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, given at Westminster College, Missouri, in 1946,<sup>[5]</sup> in particular Churchill's belief the conflict with the Soviet sphere of influence would become a hot war unless the English-speaking democracies learned to cooperate:

Neither the sure prevention of war, nor the continuous rise of world organisation will be gained without what I have called the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples. This means a special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States... the continuance of the intimate relationship between our military advisers, leading to common study of potential dangers..."<sup>[6]</sup>

As the Cold War deepened, the intelligence sharing arrangement became formalised under the ECHELON surveillance system in the 1960s.<sup>[7]</sup> This was initially developed by the FVEY to monitor the communications of the former Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc, although it is now used to monitor communications worldwide.<sup>[8][9]</sup>

In the late 1990s, the existence of ECHELON was disclosed to the public, triggering a major debate in the European Parliament and, to a lesser extent, the United States Congress. The FVEY further expanded their surveillance capabilities during the course of the "war on terror", with much emphasis placed on monitoring the World Wide Web. The former NSA contractor Edward Snowden described the Five Eyes as a "supra-national intelligence organisation that does not answer to the known laws of its own countries".<sup>[10]</sup> Documents leaked by Snowden in 2013 revealed that the FVEY has been

Five Eyes	
	
Largest city	<u>London</u>
Official languages	<u>English</u> ( <i>de facto</i> )
Type	<u>Intelligence alliance</u>
Contributors	<div><div></div><div><u>Australia</u></div></div> <div><div></div><div><u>Canada</u></div></div> <div><div></div><div><u>New Zealand</u></div></div> <div><div></div><div><u>United Kingdom</u></div></div> <div><div></div><div><u>United States</u></div></div>
Establishment	
<div><div>• <u>Atlantic Charter</u></div><div>• <u>BRUSA Agreement</u></div></div>	<div><div>14 August 1941</div><div>17 May 1943</div></div>
Area	
<div><div>• Total area</div><div>• Water (%)</div></div>	<div><div>28,023,173 km<sup>2</sup> (10,819,808 sq mi) (1st)</div><div>5.86</div></div>
Population	
<div><div>• 2020 estimate</div><div>• Density</div></div>	<div><div>464,746,412 (3rd)</div><div>16/km<sup>2</sup> (41.4/sq mi)</div></div>
GDP (PPP)	
<div><div>• Total</div><div>• Per capita</div></div>	<div><div>2020 estimate</div><div>\$26.536 trillion (1st)</div><div>\$57,097 (13th)</div></div>
GDP (nominal)	
<div><div>• Total</div><div>• Per capita</div></div>	<div><div>2020 estimate</div><div>\$27.494 trillion (1st)</div><div>\$59,159 (10th)</div></div>
Gini (2017)	35.6 medium
HDI (2019)	0.924 very high
Currency	<u>Australian dollar</u>

spying on one another's citizens and sharing the collected information with each other in order to circumvent restrictive domestic regulations on surveillance of citizens.<sup>[11][12][13][14]</sup>

In spite of continued controversy over its methods, the Five Eyes relationship remains one of the most comprehensive known espionage alliances in history.<sup>[15]</sup>

Since processed intelligence is gathered from multiple sources, the intelligence shared is not restricted to signals intelligence (SIGINT) and often involves defence intelligence as well as human intelligence (HUMINT) and geospatial intelligence (GEOINT).

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## Organisations

The following table provides an overview of most of the FVEY agencies involved in such forms of data sharing.<sup>[2]</sup>

	<u>Canadian dollar</u> <u>New Zealand dollar</u> <u>Pound sterling</u> <u>United States dollar</u>
<b>Internet TLD</b>	<u>.au</u> , <u>.ca</u> , <u>.nz</u> , <u>.uk</u> , <u>.us</u>



NSA Headquarters, Fort Meade, Maryland, United States



ASIO central office, Canberra, Australia



GCHQ, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom

Country	Agency	Abbr	Role <sup>[2]</sup>
 <b>Australia</b>	<u>Australian Secret Intelligence Service</u>	ASIS	Human intelligence
	<u>Australian Signals Directorate</u>	ASD	Signal intelligence
	<u>Australian Security Intelligence Organisation</u>	ASIO	Security intelligence
	<u>Australian Geospatial-Intelligence Organisation</u>	AGO	Geo intelligence
	<u>Defence Intelligence Organisation</u>	DIO	Defence intelligence
 <b>Canada</b>	<u>Canadian Forces Intelligence Command</u>	CFINTCOM	Defence intelligence, Geo Intelligence, Human Intelligence
	<u>Communications Security Establishment</u>	CSE	Signal intelligence
	<u>Canadian Security Intelligence Service</u>	CSIS	Human intelligence, Security intelligence
 <b>New Zealand</b>	<u>Directorate of Defence Intelligence and Security</u>	DDIS	Defence intelligence
	<u>Government Communications Security Bureau</u>	GCSB	Signal intelligence
	<u>New Zealand Security Intelligence Service</u>	NZSIS	Human intelligence
 <b>United Kingdom</b>	<u>Defence Intelligence</u>	DI	Defence intelligence
	<u>Government Communications Headquarters</u>	GCHQ	Signal intelligence
	<u>Security Service</u>	MI5	Security intelligence
	<u>Secret Intelligence Service</u>	MI6, SIS	Human intelligence
 <b>United States</b>	<u>Central Intelligence</u>	CIA	Human intelligence



CSE, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

<u>Agency</u>		
<u>Defense Intelligence Agency</u>	DIA	Defense intelligence
<u>Federal Bureau of Investigation</u>	FBI	Security intelligence
<u>National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency</u>	NGA	Geo intelligence
<u>National Security Agency</u>	NSA	Signal intelligence

## History

### Origins (1941–1950s)

The earliest origins of the Five Eyes alliance are secret meetings between British and US code-breakers at the British code-breaking establishment at Bletchley Park in February 1941 (before the US entry into the war). A February 1941 entry in the diary of Alastair Denniston, head of Bletchley Park, reading "The Ys are coming!" ("Ys" referring to "Yanks") is the first record, followed by "Ys arrive" on 10 February. The British and US agencies shared extremely confidential information, including the British breaking of the German Enigma code, and the US breaking of the Japanese Purple code. From then key figures travelled back and forth across the Atlantic, including Denniston and code-breaking expert Alan Turing. The practical relationship established for wartime signals intelligence developed into a formal signed agreement at the start of the post-war Cold War.<sup>[16]</sup>

The formal Five Eyes alliance can be traced back to the Atlantic Charter, which was issued in August 1941 to lay out the Allied goals for the post-war world. On 17 May 1943, the British–U.S. Communication Intelligence Agreement, also known as the BRUSA Agreement, was signed by the UK and U.S. governments to facilitate co-operation between the U.S. War Department and the British Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS). On 5 March 1946, the secret treaty was formalized as the UKUSA Agreement, which forms the basis for all signal intelligence cooperation between the NSA and GCHQ to this day.<sup>[17][18]</sup>

In 1948, the treaty was extended to include Canada, followed by Norway (1952), Denmark (1954), West Germany (1955), Australia (1956), and New Zealand (1956).<sup>[18]</sup> These countries participated in the alliance as "third parties". By 1955, the formal status of the remaining Five Eyes countries was officially acknowledged in a newer version of the UKUSA Agreement that contained the following statement:

At this time only Canada, Australia and New Zealand will be regarded as UKUSA-collaborating Commonwealth countries.<sup>[18]</sup>



The cover page of the first version of the secret UKUSA Agreement in 1946, which was disclosed to the public in 2011

The "Five Eyes" term has its origins as a shorthand for a "AUS/CAN/NZ/UK/US EYES ONLY" (AUSCANNZUKUS) releasability caveat.<sup>[19]</sup>

## Cold War

During the Cold War (generally accepted to be approximately the period 1947-1991), GCHQ and the NSA shared intelligence on the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and several eastern European countries (known as Exotics).<sup>[20]</sup> Over the course of several decades, the ECHELON surveillance network was developed to monitor the military and diplomatic communications of the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc allies.<sup>[21]</sup>

During the Vietnam War, Australian and New Zealand operators in the Asia-Pacific region worked directly to support the United States, while GCHQ operators stationed in the (then) British colony of Hong Kong were tasked with monitoring North Vietnamese air defence networks.<sup>[22][23]</sup> During the Falklands War, the British received intelligence data from its FVEY allies such as Australia, as well as from third parties such as Norway and France.<sup>[24][25][26]</sup> In the aftermath of the Gulf War, a technician of the ASIS was used by SIS to bug Kuwaiti government offices.<sup>[25]</sup>

In the 1950s, SIS and the CIA jointly orchestrated the overthrow of Iran's Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh.<sup>[27][28][29][30]</sup> In the 1960s, SIS and the CIA jointly orchestrated the assassination of the Congolese independence leader Patrice Lumumba.<sup>[31][32][33]</sup> In the 1970s, the ASIS and the CIA jointly orchestrated the overthrow of Chile's President Salvador Allende.<sup>[34][35][36][37]</sup> During the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989, SIS and the CIA took part in Operation Yellowbird to rescue dissidents from the Chinese regime.<sup>[38]</sup>

## ECHELON network disclosures (1972–2000)

By the end of the 20th century, the ECHELON surveillance network had evolved into a global system capable of sweeping up massive amounts of private and commercial communications, including telephone calls, fax, e-mail and other data traffic. This was done through the interception of communication bearers such as satellite transmission and public switched telephone networks.<sup>[39]</sup>

The Five Eyes has two types of information collection methods: the PRISM program and the Upstream collection system. The PRISM program gathers user information from technology firms such as Google, Apple and Microsoft, while the Upstream system gathers information directly from the communications of civilians via fiber cables and infrastructure as data flows past.<sup>[40]</sup> The program's first disclosure to the public came in 1972 when a former NSA communications analyst reported to *Ramparts Magazine* that the NSA had developed technology that "could crack all Soviet codes".<sup>[41]</sup> In 1988, Duncan Campbell revealed in the *New Statesman* the existence of ECHELON, an extension of the UKUSA Agreement on global signals intelligence [Sigint]. The story, 'Somebody's listening,' detailed how the eavesdropping operations were not only being employed in the interests of 'national security,' but were regularly abused for corporate espionage in the service of US business interests. The piece passed largely unnoticed outside of journalism circles.<sup>[42]</sup> In 1996, a detailed description of ECHELON was provided by New Zealand journalist Nicky Hager in a book titled "Secret Power – New Zealand's Role in the International Spy Network", which was cited by the European Parliament in a 1998 report titled "An Appraisal of the Technology of Political Control" (PE 168.184).<sup>[43]</sup> On 16 March 2000, the Parliament called for a resolution on the Five Eyes and their ECHELON surveillance network, which, if passed, would have called for the "complete dismantling of ECHELON".<sup>[44]</sup>

Three months later, the Temporary Committee on ECHELON was set up by the European Parliament to investigate the ECHELON surveillance network. However, according to a number of European politicians such as Esko Seppänen of Finland, these investigations were hindered by the European Commission.<sup>[45]</sup>

In the United States, congressional legislators warned that the ECHELON system could be used to monitor U.S. citizens.<sup>[46]</sup> On 14 May 2001, the U.S. government cancelled all meetings with the Temporary Committee on ECHELON.<sup>[47]</sup>

According to a BBC report in May 2001, "the US Government still refuses to admit that Echelon even exists."<sup>[21]</sup>

## War on Terror (since 2001)

In the aftermath of the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the surveillance capabilities of the Five Eyes were greatly increased as part of the global War on Terror.

During the run-up to the Iraq War, the communications of UN weapons inspector Hans Blix were monitored by the Five Eyes.<sup>[48][49]</sup> The office of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan was bugged by British agents.<sup>[50][51]</sup> An NSA memo detailed plans of the Five Eyes to boost eavesdropping on UN delegations of six countries as part of a "dirty tricks" campaign to apply pressure on these six countries to vote in favour of using force against Iraq.<sup>[50][52][53]</sup>

SIS and the CIA forged a surveillance partnership with Libya's ruler Muammar Gaddafi to spy on Libyan dissidents in the West, in exchange for permission to use Libya as a base for extraordinary renditions.<sup>[54][55][56][57][58]</sup>

As of 2010, the Five Eyes also have access to SIPRNet, the U.S. government's classified version of the Internet.<sup>[59]</sup>

In 2013, documents leaked by the former NSA contractor Edward Snowden revealed the existence of numerous surveillance programs jointly operated by the Five Eyes. The following list includes several notable examples reported in the media:

- PRISM – Operated by the NSA together with GCHQ and the ASD<sup>[60][61]</sup>
- XKeyscore – Operated by the NSA with contributions from the ASD and the GCSB<sup>[62]</sup>
- Tempora – Operated by GCHQ with contributions from the NSA<sup>[63][64]</sup>
- MUSCULAR – Operated by GCHQ and the NSA<sup>[65]</sup>
- STATEROOM – Operated by the ASD, CIA, CSE, GCHQ, and NSA<sup>[66]</sup>

In March 2014, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ordered Australia to stop spying on East Timor. This marks the first such restrictions imposed on a member of the FVEY.<sup>[67]</sup>

In November 2020, the Five Eyes alliance criticised China's rules which disqualified elected legislators in Hong Kong.<sup>[68]</sup>

## Competition with China (since 2018)

On 1 December 2018, Meng Wanzhou, a Huawei executive, was arrested by Canadian authorities at Vancouver International Airport, in order to face charges of fraud and conspiracy in the United States.<sup>[69]</sup> China responded by arresting two Canadian nationals. According to the South China Morning Post this

conflict was seen by analysts as the beginning of a direct clash between the CCPs leadership of China and members of the Five Eyes alliance.<sup>[70]</sup> In the months that followed, the United States placed restrictions on technology exchanges with China.<sup>[71]</sup> Following prompting by parliamentarians in Australia and by US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, the UK Government announced it would reduce the presence of Huawei technology in its 5G network to zero.<sup>[72][73]</sup> The newspaper reported that these events were seen by Beijing as political warfare "waged with the world's oldest intelligence alliance, the Five Eyes."<sup>[74]</sup>

In mid-April 2021, the New Zealand Foreign Minister Nanaia Mahuta issued a statement that New Zealand would not let the Five Eyes alliance dictate its bilateral relationship with China and that New Zealand was uncomfortable with expanding the remit of the intelligence grouping. In response, the Australian Government expressed concern that Wellington was undermining collective efforts to combat what it regarded as Chinese aggression.<sup>[75][76]</sup> Mahuta's remarks were echoed by New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern who claimed that while New Zealand was still committed to the Five Eyes alliance, it would not use the network as its first point for communicating on non-security matters. While *The Telegraph's* defence editor Con Coughlin and British Conservative Member of Parliament Bob Seely criticised New Zealand for undermining the Five Eyes' efforts to put a united front against Beijing, the Chinese *Global Times* praised New Zealand for putting its own national interests over the Five Eyes.<sup>[77][78][79]</sup>

In late April 2021, the *Global Times* reported that employees of companies and organisations considered to be "at-risk" of foreign infiltration travelling to the Five Eyes countries would be monitored by the Chinese Ministry of State Security. These employees will be required to report their travel destinations, agendas, and meetings with foreign personnel to Chinese authorities. Other security measures include undergoing "pre-departure spying education" and leave their electronic devices at home and bring new ones abroad. These measures came at a time of heightened tensions between China and the Five Eyes countries.<sup>[80][81]</sup>



## Domestic espionage sharing controversy

In recent years, documents of the FVEY have shown that they are intentionally spying on one another's citizens and sharing the collected information with each other.<sup>[11][12][13][14][82]</sup> Shami Chakrabarti, the director of the advocacy group Liberty, claimed that the FVEY alliance increases the ability of member states to "subcontract their dirty work" to each other.<sup>[83]</sup> The former NSA contractor Edward Snowden described the FVEY as a "supra-national intelligence organisation that doesn't answer to the laws of its own countries".<sup>[10]</sup>


As a result of Snowden's disclosures, the FVEY alliance has become the subject of a growing amount of controversy in parts of the world:

The Five Eyes alliance is sort of an artifact of the post World War II era where the Anglophone countries are the major powers banded together to sort of co-operate and share the costs of intelligence gathering infrastructure. ... The result of this was over decades and decades some sort of a supra-national intelligence organisation that doesn't answer to the laws of its own countries.

—Edward Snowden<sup>[10]</sup>

-  **Canada:** In late 2013, Canadian federal judge Richard Mosley strongly rebuked the CSIS for outsourcing its surveillance of Canadians to overseas partner agencies. A 51-page court ruling asserts that the CSIS and other Canadian federal agencies have been illegally enlisting FVEY allies in global surveillance dragnets, while keeping domestic federal courts in the dark.<sup>[84][85][86]</sup>
-  **New Zealand:** In 2014, the NZSIS and the GCSB of New Zealand were asked by the New Zealand Parliament to clarify if they had received any monetary contributions from members of the FVEY alliance. Both agencies withheld relevant information and refused to disclose any possible monetary contributions from the FVEY.<sup>[87]</sup> David Cunliffe, leader of the Labour Party, asserted that the public is entitled to be informed.<sup>[87]</sup>



-  European Union: In early 2014, the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs released a draft report which confirmed that the intelligence agencies of New Zealand and Canada have cooperated with the NSA under the Five Eyes programme and may have been actively sharing the personal data of EU citizens.<sup>[88][89]</sup>

## Other international cooperatives

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Since the addition of two members in 1956, the specific Five Eyes consist of Australia (accepted 1956), Canada (accepted 1948), New Zealand (accepted 1956), the United Kingdom (co-creator 1946), and the United States (co-creator 1946).<sup>[90][91]</sup> Further, there is a group of nations termed '3rd Party Partners', which share their intelligence with the 5 Eyes.

While the Five Eyes is a very specific agreement with specific operations amongst the five nations, other non-FVEY sharing agreements have been set up independently and for specific purposes. For example, according to Edward Snowden, the NSA has a "massive body" called the Foreign Affairs Directorate that is responsible for partnering with foreign countries.<sup>[92]</sup>

### Six Eyes (proposed, not accepted)

According to the news magazine L'Obs, in 2009, the United States proposed to France to join the Five Eyes, that would then have become the "Six Eyes". Nicolas Sarkozy however made the requirement to be granted the same status as other allies, including the signing of a "no-spy agreement". This requirement was approved by the director of the NSA, but not by the director of the CIA, and furthermore not by President Barack Obama, resulting in a refusal from France.<sup>[93]</sup>

In 2013 it was reported that Germany was interested in joining the Five Eyes alliance.<sup>[94][95]</sup> At that time, several members of the United States Congress, including Tim Ryan and Charles Dent, were pushing for Germany's entrance to the Five Eyes alliance.<sup>[96]</sup>

Israel,<sup>[97]</sup> Singapore, South Korea,<sup>[98]</sup> and Japan are collaborating with the Five Eyes.<sup>[99]</sup>

### Five Eyes Plus Three Against China and Russia

Five Eyes and, reportedly, a group of other "like-minded partners", such as France, Germany and Japan, since early 2018 introduced an information-sharing framework to counter threats arising from foreign activities of China as well as Russia.<sup>[100][101]</sup>

### Five Eyes Plus Three Against North Korea

Five Eyes and France, Japan and South Korea tied up intelligence information sharing about North Korea's military activities including ballistic missiles.<sup>[102]</sup>

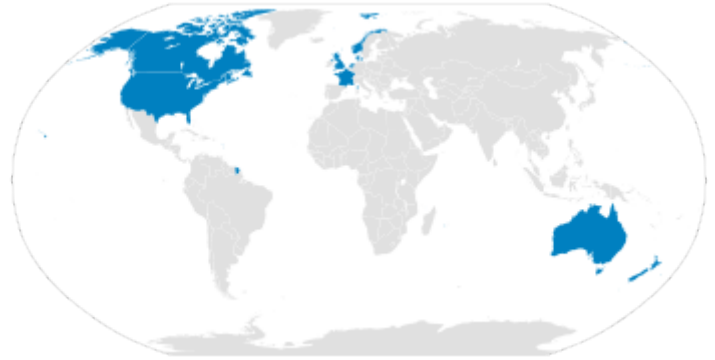
### Nine Eyes

The Nine Eyes is a different arrangement that consists of the same members of Five Eyes working with Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Norway.<sup>[90][91]</sup>



## Fourteen Eyes

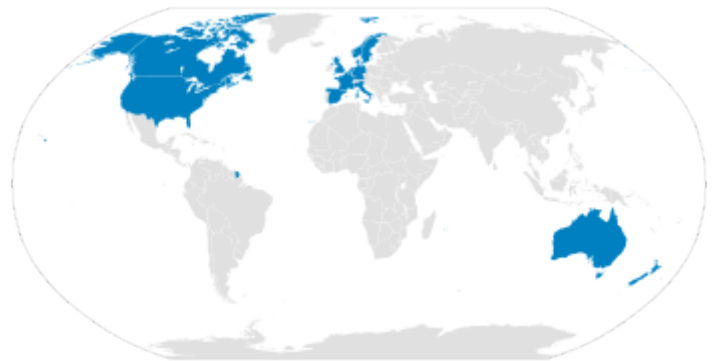
According to a document leaked by Edward Snowden, there is another working agreement amongst 14 nations officially known as SIGINT Seniors Europe, or "SSEUR".<sup>[103]</sup> These "14 Eyes" consist of the same members of Nine Eyes plus Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden.<sup>[90][91]</sup>



A map of the Nine Eyes countries

## Further intelligence sharing collaborations

As spelled out by Privacy International, there are a number of issue-specific intelligence agreements that include some or all the above nations and numerous others, such as:<sup>[104][105]</sup>



A map of the Fourteen Eyes countries


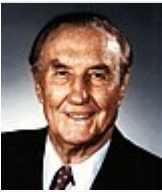



- An area specific sharing amongst the 41 nations that formed the allied coalition in Afghanistan;
- A shared effort of the Five Eyes nations in "focused cooperation" on computer network exploitation with Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey;
- Club of Berne: 17 members including primarily European States; the US is not a member;
- Maximator: an intelligence alliance between Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden
- The Counterterrorist Group: a wider membership than the 17 European states that make up the Club of Berne, and includes the US;
- NATO Special Committee: made up of the heads of the security services of NATO's 30 member countries







## List of FVEY surveillance targets

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### Notable individuals

As the surveillance capabilities of the FVEY continue to increase to keep up to pace with technological advancements, a global surveillance system has been gradually developed to capture the communications of entire populations across national borders.<sup>[106]</sup> The following list contains a handful of targets of the FVEY who are public figures in various fields. In order for a person to be included in the list, there must be well-documented evidence based on reliable sources, such as leaked or declassified documents or whistleblower accounts, which demonstrate that the person involved is, or was, intentionally targeted for FVEY surveillance.

Picture	Name	Lifetime	Surveillance agencies	Notes	Ref.
	<u>Charlie Chaplin</u>	1889–1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MI5</li> <li>▪ FBI</li> </ul>	A British <u>comedian</u> , filmmaker, and composer who rose to fame in the <u>silent era</u> , Charlie Chaplin became one of the most important figures in the film industry through his screen persona "the Tramp". Due to his alleged ties to <u>communism</u> , he was placed under surveillance in the early 1950s by MI5 agents, who acted on behalf of the FBI as part of a campaign to banish him from the United States.	[107][108][109]
	<u>Strom Thurmond</u>	1902–2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Various</li> </ul>	A <u>Dixiecrat</u> candidate in the 1948 U.S. presidential election, Strom Thurmond represented <u>South Carolina</u> in the <u>United States Senate</u> from 1954 until 2003, when he became 100 years old and was recognized at that time as the <u>longest-serving senator</u> in U.S. history. In 1988, Margaret Newsham, a <u>Lockheed</u> employee, told a closed-door session of the United States Congress that Thurmond's telephone calls were being intercepted by the FVEY via their <u>ECHELON</u> surveillance system.	[110][111][112]
	<u>Nelson Mandela</u>	1918–2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CIA</li> <li>▪ SIS</li> </ul>	A South African activist, lawyer, and philanthropist who served as <u>President of South Africa</u> from 1994 to 1999, Nelson Mandela was denounced as a terrorist by critics and was placed under surveillance by British SIS agents. In 1962, Mandela was arrested after details of his activities were picked up by the CIA and handed over to local authorities.	[113][114][115][116]
	<u>Jane Fonda</u>	1937–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GCHQ</li> <li>▪ NSA</li> </ul>	An American actress, writer, political activist and former <u>fashion model</u> . Due to her political activism, her communications as well as those of her husband, <u>Tom Hayden</u> , were intercepted by GCHQ and handed over to the NSA.	[117][118]
	<u>Ali Khamenei</u>	1939–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GCHQ</li> <li>▪ NSA</li> </ul>	A Shia cleric and a former <u>President of Iran</u> , Ali Khamenei is the current <u>Supreme Leader of Iran</u> . During a rare visit to <u>Iranian Kurdistan</u> in 2009, he and his entourage were targeted for surveillance under a high-tech espionage mission involving the analysis and processing of <u>satellite imagery</u> . The operation was jointly conducted by GCHQ and the NSA.	[119]
	<u>John Lennon</u>	1940–1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FBI</li> </ul>	A British musician, songwriter, and a lead singer of <u>The Beatles</u> , John	[120][121][122][123]

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MI5</li> </ul>	<p>Lennon engaged in anti-war activism through several iconic songs such as "<u>Give Peace a Chance</u>" and "<u>Happy Xmas (War Is Over)</u>". In 1971, he moved to New York City to join activists in the United States to protest against the Vietnam War. Over the next 12 months, the U.S. government launched an extensive surveillance operation to monitor his activities and to deport him back to Britain. The operation was conducted by the FBI with the help of MI5.</p>	
	<u>Ehud Olmert</u>	1949–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCHQ</li> <li>NSA</li> </ul>	<p>An Israeli politician, lawyer, and a former Mayor of Jerusalem, Ehud Olmert was the 12th Prime Minister of Israel. He and the Israeli Minister of Defense, Ehud Barak, were included in a list of surveillance targets used by GCHQ and the NSA.</p>	[124]
	<u>Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono</u>	1949–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASD</li> <li>NSA</li> </ul>	<p>A former chief military observer of the United Nation Peacekeeping Force in Bosnia and the former President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and his wife were placed under surveillance by the ASD, which shared details of the operation with the NSA.</p>	[125][126][127]
	<u>Angela Merkel</u>	1954–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various</li> </ul>	<p>A German politician, former research scientist, and the Chancellor of Germany since 2005, Angela Merkel's phone communications were monitored by the Special Collection Service, which is part of the STATEROOM surveillance program of the FVEY.</p>	[128][129][130]
	<u>Diana, Princess of Wales</u>	1961–1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCHQ</li> <li>NSA</li> </ul>	<p>A firm opponent of the international usage of land mines, the Princess of Wales was placed under surveillance by GCHQ and the NSA, which kept a top secret file on her containing more than 1,000 pages. The contents of Diana's NSA file have not been disclosed because of national security concerns.</p>	[131][132][133]
	<u>Kim Dotcom</u>	1974–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FBI</li> <li>GCSB</li> </ul>	<p>A German-Finnish Internet entrepreneur, businessman, and hacktivist, Kim Dotcom (born Kim Schmitz) is the founder of the file hosting service Megaupload. On behalf of the FBI, the GCSB of New Zealand conducted illegal surveillance on Dotcom. Prime Minister John Key later issued an apology for the GCSB's illegal surveillance.</p>	[134][135][136][137]

## Notable organisations

### Airlines

- [Aeroflot](#) (Russia)

### Broadcasting networks

- [Al Jazeera](#)<sup>[138]</sup> (Qatar)

### Financial institutions

- [MasterCard](#)<sup>[139]</sup> (USA)
- [Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication](#)<sup>[139]</sup>
- [Visa Inc.](#)<sup>[139]</sup> (USA)

### Multinational corporations

- [Thales Group](#)<sup>[140]</sup> (France)

### Oil corporations

- [Petrobras](#)<sup>[141]</sup> (Brazil)
- [Total S.A.](#)<sup>[140]</sup> (France)

### Search engines

- [Google](#)<sup>[142][143]</sup> (USA)
- [Yahoo!](#)<sup>[144]</sup> (USA)

### Telecom operators

- [Alcatel-Lucent](#)<sup>[145]</sup> (France)
- [Belgacom](#)<sup>[146]</sup> (Belgium)
- [Pacnet](#)<sup>[147]</sup> (Singapore)

### United Nations

- [United Nations General Assembly](#)<sup>[148]</sup>
- [United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research](#)<sup>[149]</sup>
- [United Nations Children's Fund](#)<sup>[140]</sup>
- [United Nations Development Programme](#)<sup>[140]</sup>
- [International Atomic Energy Agency](#)<sup>[150]</sup>

### Universities

- [Tsinghua University](#)<sup>[151]</sup> (China)
- [The Racah Institute of Physics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem](#)<sup>[149]</sup> (Israel)

## See also

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- [Anglosphere](#)
- [ABCANZ Armies](#)
- [Air and Space Interoperability Council](#) (air forces)
- [Border Five](#)
- [Five Country Conference](#) (immigration)
- [Five Nations Passport Group](#)
- [The Technical Cooperation Program](#) (technology and science)

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